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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JULY 2ND, 1904.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

TWO steam launches collided at Saseho on June 26th. One non-commissioned officer was killed.

THE Russian officers now in Matsuyama are permitted to walk freely in the city in the day time.

A SEVERE shock of earthquake was felt early on the morning of June 24th at Matsumoto, Nagano prefecture.

THE Chinese Prince Tsai, who was present at the opening of the St. Louis Fair, is reported to have left San Francisco on June 16th for home.

THE thermometer at the Central Meteorological Office Tokyo on June 27 showed 90.1 degrees Fahrenheit. It crimbed up 2 degrees on Friday.

BARON M. IWAMURA was promoted on June 23rd in the Senior Class of the Second Rank and decorated with the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun.

THE Norwegian steamer *Thomas*, now at Uraga, has been purchased by the Toba Navigation Company for *yen* 230,000 and re-named the *Toba Maru*.

A TELEGRAM from Ujina reports that 836 men wounded in the late battles arrived there on June 23rd by the *Yawata Maru*, *Yokohama Maru* and *Ceylon Maru*. They were temporarily removed to the military hospitals in reserve.

THE *Sado Maru*, which was damaged by the recent Russian attack, was floated on June 28th. She was to be removed the following day to a certain port.

TOKYO papers say that advances from the Bank of Japan to the Government increased last week by five million *yen*, making a total of seventy-one million *yen*.

A RICH deposit of iron ore, average assay 94 per cent. has been found near the Labuk River in British North Borneo. There are 1,500,000 tons of ore in sight.

THE Emperor has presented a carriage with two ponies to Marquis Oyama, Commander-in-Chief of the armies in Manchuria, who will shortly leave for the front.

A TELEGRAM from Ujina reports that the hospital ship *Kosai Maru* arrived on June 29th with a number of sick and thirty-eight Russians, including two officers.

MR. AKIZUKI, who was recently appointed Minister to Sweden and Norway, will leave Yokohama on July 1st by the *Empress of India* for America on the way to his post.

MR. F. CARRUTHERS Gould remarked the other night that the London boy would have the world at his feet if he devoted as much time to his work as to his whistling.

THE Japanese Consul at Seoul contradicts the report with regard to cholera there published by Tokyo papers. He says that the disease is merely a kind of severe diarrhoea.

A RUSSIAN captain, lieutenant and eleven men arrived on June 23rd at Ujina. Over eighty others are expected to arrive there within a few days. They will all be removed to Matsuyama.

REAR ADMIRAL FAUQUE DE JONQUIÈRES, second-in-command of the French squadron in the Far East, formerly well-known on this station, is expected at Shanghai with his flag-ship *Château Renault* early in July.

JUNE 25th being the anniversary of the birthday of the Crown Princess and her second son Atsu no-Miya, the Emperor and Empress were pleased to present several articles to Their Imperial Highnesses.

MR. HASHIMOTO, a lawyer in Tokyo, has been sentenced in the Tokyo District Court to one year's imprisonment with hard labour, a fine of *yen* 10 and six months' police surveillance. He was charged with fraud.

M. OKOSHI, a farmer, in the village of Kosogi, Nishi-tame, Tokyo, who had been charged with having murdered his father on Feb. 14th by means of poison, was sentenced to death on June 27th in the Tokyo District Court.

TOKYO papers report that a thief entered the villa of Marquis Ito, at Oiso, while the occupants were absent and stole the gold watch which the Emperor presented to the Marquis. The value of the watch is reported to be over two thousand *yen*.

A LOCOMOTIVE and a goods train collided on the night of June 24th at the Sumida-gawa station, Tokyo, each sustaining severe damage. Two men were injured. The negligence of a pointsman is reported to be the cause of the accident.

VISCOUNT HAYASHI, Japanese Minister to the Court of St. James, who is Worshipful Master of the Empire Lodge of Freemasons, No. 2,108, E.C., was admitted to the Royal Arch Degree on Thursday evening, May 12th, in the Empire Chapter.

PRINCE NASHIMOTO, who returned some weeks ago from France, left on June 23rd for a western city. He passed Hiranuma station at 10.28 a.m, when Governor Sufu and several other officials of the Kanagawa Kencho saw him off.

THE Blue-funnel liner *Prometheus* has already gained considerably on the Glen liner *Glenturret* in the race home with the first teas. The *Glenturret* left Foochow on the 10th and the *Prometheus* on the 11th, but both steamers left Singapore at 5 p.m. on Friday, the 17th ult.

THE *Jiji* reports that Rear-Admiral Murata, Commander of the Saseho Fortifications, has been appointed attaché to Headquarters, and Rear-Admiral Ideishi succeeds him. The former left on June 26th by the steamer *Daito Maru* for Moji, and thence he will proceed by train to Tokyo.

Y. KOKUBU (22), lately employed at the Portuguese Legation, Tokyo, was arrested on June 27th at Shidzuoka. It is reported that he is charged with having entered the Legation on the nights of May 2nd and June 10th and stolen therefrom several valuable articles.

BARON M. IWAMURA, Superintendent of the Imperial Estates Bureau, was released from service on June 24th, at his own request. The Emperor was pleased to present to him a pair of cloissoné vases and five thousand *yen*. Baron C. Watanabe, Superintendent of the Imperial Treasury, was appointed to the vacancy.

THE proposed budget of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, is reported by the *Asahi* to reach about *yen* 2,900,000 in ordinary expenses and *yen* 5,800,000 in extraordinary expenses, making a total of *yen* 8,700,000. These figures show that about *yen* 1,300,000 has been reduced from the estimates of the previous year.

SIR JOHN LISTER KAYE has returned to Shanghai, having succeeded in his enterprise of securing an important concession in Anhui. The concession covers fifty square miles and includes a magnificent iron mine only three miles from the Yangtze. There are 6,500,000 tons of ore in sight. An Imperial Decree confirming the concession has been issued.

ACCORDING to a Japanese who arrived at Nagasaki on June 26th from Port Arthur, having left there on the 19th by junk, the food and forage in the port is not so scarce as had been reported. Seventeen Japanese men and women are detained at Port Arthur, including the men captured from the blocking steamers.

A CASE of cholera was reported in Yokohama on the night of June 26th. The patient was the infant daughter of a jinrikisha coolie, C. Morita by name, living at Kotobuki-cho. The previous night she was attacked by severe fevere which, according to the doctor who attended, developed into cholera. The victim died just as the medical authorities were carrying on the usual examination.

THE funeral of Lieut.-Commander Masaki, who was killed on June 13th on board the *Yahiku Maru* while laying mines at the entrance of Port Arthur, took place on the 25th in the Buddhist temple, Tennoji, Yanaka, Tokyo. The representatives of departmental Ministers, high officers of the navy and gentlemen and ladies belonging to several public bodies were present.

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THE LATEST NAVAL EPISODE AT PORT ARTHUR.

Monday, June 27.

There has been another extraordinary episode at Port Arthur. On the forenoon of the 23rd instant the whole Russian fleet emerged from the harbour. It consisted of no less than 6 battle-ships, 7 cruisers and gunboats and nine destroyers. This was at 11 o'clock, and the fact having been conveyed to Admiral Togo by wireless telegraphy, he adopted all necessary precautions. The Russians seemed to have steamed out to sea slowly for a considerable distance, and then to have returned. At sunset they anchored, thus manifestly inviting the Japanese to come in and attack them. The Japanese promptly accepted the invitation. Their destroyers and torpedo-boats went in that night, sunk an iron-clad supposed to be the *Peresviet* and injured another, supposed to be the *Sevastopol*, as well as a cruiser resembling the *Diana* (6,630 tons), the injuries being so bad that both vessels had to be towed into the harbour. In this operation the Japanese suffered very little. Two destroyers and two torpedoers were struck. The *Shirakumo* received a shell in her wardroom which killed 3 men and wounded 3, including one officer. The *Chidori* received a shell in her engine room. There was no loss of life, and if the ship was disabled—which Admiral Togo does not say—she must have been towed away safely. The probability is, however, that she was able to steam away herself. Two of the torpedo-boats sustained slight damage, but they also had no casualties. Torpedoing Russian ships is evidently much easier work than torpedoing Chinese; or else the Japanese have become wonderfully skilful since 1895. We suspect that the latter hypothesis has a great deal to do with the matter, for after 4 months of such practice as Japanese officers and blue-jackets have had, it may be confidently assumed that, considering their natural aptitude and bravery, there are no other such men now in the world for handling torpedo-craft. At Weihaiwei in 1895 the two torpedo-attacks were most sanguinary affairs and the Japanese lost several boats before they succeeded in torpedoing 3 of the Chinese. But at Port Arthur they went in and torpedoed 2 iron-clads and a big cruiser, forming part of a fleet which had every reason to anticipate attack and was provided with every means of repelling it.

Several points suggest themselves in connexion with this matter. The first is that the harbour is open. That is not surprising. No obstructions such as a naval squadron can lay down in the face of a powerful enemy could possibly be permanent. It is over 50 days since the last blocking operations took place, and during the whole of that time it must be supposed that the Russians have been working night and day to negotiate a fair-way. Indeed there has been constant evidence that they were so employed, and no one doubted that they would eventually succeed. Is the blocking operation to be therefore counted a failure? Very far from it. The Russian fleet was bottled up in Port Arthur for nearly two months, during which time the Japanese were able to effect in security all their most important operations of transporting and landing troops. The blocking operation was a splendid success, and had it cost three times as many lives and three times as much material, it would still have been cheap in comparison with its results.

The next point is that the Russians are said to have brought out 6 battle-ships. We need not assume, however, that they were all in fighting trim. The strong probability is that they were patched up just sufficiently to take the sea. Still they are afloat and able to steam about; a cardinal fact which had better be accepted than futilely minimized by attributing to Admiral Togo mistakes such as he has never yet made.

But what did the Russians mean to do? Togo seems to think that they contemplated a dash for liberty in a southerly direction, and Togo's opinion is of the highest value. Neither is it difficult to fit a working theory to such a view. For example. The Russians hoped to slip out and commence their sea-ward rush before the Japanese squadrons could close up. One imagines, at first sight, that they should have chosen the night-time for their essay. But as against that obvious choice of time we have to set the strong probability that although the entrance to the harbour is practicable, it is too intricate to be essayed by the big ships during darkness, and that the daylight had to be utilized. Emerging, then, at 11 a.m. the Russians would have steamed southward at full speed had not they seen themselves closely watched by a squadron which could only be the outpost of a large force. Fighting was not what they wanted. From a fight only a very few could have hoped to escape scatheless. The rest would have been sunk or captured. Therefore the Russians did not pursue their programme. But why, then, did they not put back into port at once? As to that we see only one explanation, namely, that they wanted full leisure and broad daylight to effect their re-entry. It is, we admit, an unsatisfying supposition, but certainly it is easier of tenure than would be the notion that the Russians would have deliberately placed themselves in a position of imminent danger were any other plan available. They waited for the grey hours of the 24th to make their dash, and before the hoped-for time came they were again a crippled fleet. But, however we look at the incident, a more egregious piece of blundering can scarcely be conceived. If Captain Gregorovitch be responsible for it, he would do his country a service by taking the first junk for Chefoo.

There is another theory, namely, that this emergence of the fleet was intended to synchronise with some effort from Vladivostock. In spite of the blockade there seems reason to think that either by wireless telegraphy from the French or Russian Consulate at Chefoo, or by pigeon messages, Port Arthur is in communication with the outer world. The recent exploit of the Vladivostock cruisers may therefore be known to the garrison, and may have inspired them to prepare for cöoperation should the occasion arise. It was a fatal kind of preparation, if indeed it was so intended.

If the Russian squadron really contemplated a dash for liberty, does it not suggest that the naval officers believed Port Arthur to be *in extremis*? So the thing seems to us. If the Baltic squadron had even started on its long-deferred voyage, there would be a conceivable reason for the Port Arthur ships to sortie with the object of effecting a junction, though even then their plainly wiser course would be to wait until the relieving fleet had closed up to fighting distance. The Baltic Squadron, however, being still only *in posse*, can not have influenced Gregorovitch's plans, and we are left to assume that it was a case of flight or destruction. If so, the essay will be renewed. All Admiral Togo's vigilance is needed. The Japanese and foreign public have now absolute confidence in him and his men. We do not stop to eulogise their work on the night of the 23rd. The bare facts are sufficiently eloquent.

[Received at the Naval Head Quarters in Tokyo on the forenoon of the 26th inst. from Admiral Togo.]

The United Squadron attacked the enemy's squadron outside Port Arthur on the 23rd instant.

At dawn on that day a detachment of the enemy's ships consisting of the battle-ships *Peresviet*, *Poltava* and *Sevastopol*, the armoured cruiser, *Bayan*, and the protected cruisers *Pallada*, *Diana* and *Askold*, preceded by a number of steamers whose duty was to clear the sea of mines, were seen to be gradually emerging from the harbour. One of the guard-ships on blockade duty reported this fact by wireless telegraphy. All our ships, according to a plan previously arranged in the event of such an emergency, repaired to their appointed places and those in harbour hastened to join us, so that with the exception of vessels on special service my whole command was soon assembled. Already the First Destroyer Squadron under Captain Asai, the Fourth Destroyer Squadron and the Fourteenth Destroyer Squadron, had approached to observe the enemy's movements. At 11 a.m. they saw that his force was strengthened by the *Tsarevitch*, the *Retvisan* and the *Pobieda*, and the whole pushed out of the harbour, a fleet of steamers clearing away the mines in front of them. Frequent steps were taken by these torpedo squadrons to interrupt the operation. Thus at 3 p.m. the Fourth Destroyer Squadron and the Fourteenth Torpedo Squadron attacked and drove back a squadron of 7 of the enemy's destroyers which were protecting the steamers. One of the Russian destroyers was set on fire by the shells from our boats and fled into the harbour. The *Novik* now came out to protect the enemy's destroyers, and as she opened upon our squadrons they withdrew to the war-ships. This was the beginning of the fight on that day. The enemy's clearing operations proceeded rapidly and his ships gradually emerged, the *Novik* coming immediately after the clearing steamers. At a little after 4 p.m. our Third Fighting Squadron closed up so as to be in touch with the enemy and endeavoured to entice him out. He had at first steered south-east, but he now appeared to change his course to due south. Our First Fighting Squadron had been lying concealed on the south of Yuyen, where all preparations were made for attack when the suitable time should arrive. At 6.15 p.m. the enemy's ships came for the first time into sight of this main Squadron at a point about 8 nautical miles on the north-west of Yuyen. The *Tsarevitch* was then leading with the other battle-ships and the cruisers following in line ahead, and the *Novik*, followed by the destroyers, was on the left flank in a similar formation. Our Squadron, flying the flag for action, still awaited the proper moment. At 7.30 p.m. the two fleets were separated by a distance of about 14,000 metres, our Squadron being in wedge formation. It was now seen that the enemy starboarded his helm and gradually approached our position, whereupon we manœuvred so as to keep the point of our wedge constantly towards him. But at 8 p.m. he suddenly changed direction to the north and appeared to be returning to Port Arthur. Therefore our squadron at once advanced in line

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abreast and gave chase. It was then just sunset, and the time having arrived for torpedo operations, the destroyers or torpedoers were instructed to attack, the Squadron at the same time changing its formation to line ahead. Our destroyers and torpedoers, emerging from the rear of the Squadron, swept towards the enemy. At 9.30 p.m. the Fourteenth Torpedo Squadron came within range of the enemy at a point some 5 nautical miles outside Port Arthur, and discharged a torpedo at his rearmost vessel. The Fifth Destroyer Squadron followed. The enemy now lost his order and hastened towards the port, but being unable to enter, he anchored at 10.30 p.m. outside in front of Mantszying fort and stretching across to Chingtaushan. Thenceforth throughout the whole night until dawn our destroyers and torpedo-boats, in spite of a fierce cannonade from the ships and forts and in spite of the numerous search-lights, delivered eight attacks. The results definitely ascertained were that the 16th Torpedo Squadron, coming round Hsien-sheng, struck with two torpedoes in a slanting direction the bow of a ship resembling the *Peresviet*. This was done by the *Shirataka* under the command of Commander Wakabayashi. She was seen to sink amid a column of fire and with a loud explosion. As to other results it was impossible for our boats to see anything with absolute certainty, owing to the violence of the cannonade from the enemy's ships and the commotion produced in the sea by his shells. At dawn on the following morning the observations of the officers and men of No. 4 and No. 5 Torpedo Squadrons as well as the guard-ships showed that the enemy's squadron was short of a ship like the *Peresviet*, and that two vessels, apparently the *Sevastopol* and the *Diana*, had lost the power of motion and had to be towed into the harbour. It was owing to the bright moonlight and to the small front presented by the enemy to our attack that the results were not large. On the other hand, our boats, in spite of the enemy's heavy fire, suffered remarkably little. (Here follows a statement of losses the same as already reported). On the 24th instant the enemy's Squadron gradually withdrew into the port, some by their own engines, some towed. One ship had apparently gone ashore near Chingtaushan, but she was pulled off and taken in. Our ships then returned to their stations.

Wednesday, June 29.

The island of Yuyen, which Admiral Togo used to partially hide his fleet from view of the Russians as they emerged from Port Arthur on the 23rd, is 23 nautical miles distant from that place. Of course Togo's ships were not lying under the island; they were at a considerable distance from it, but in such a position that the island obstructed their direct view from the port. It appears that the Russian ships steered nearly direct for the island at first and when about 8 nautical miles from it, changed their course to the south so as to keep them on their port bow. This was at 15 minutes past six in the evening, and as they held upon that course until half-past seven, they must have been altogether fully 35 miles from the port. They then changed their course sharply on sighting the main squadron at a distance of about 7 nautical miles, and thereafter the incident resolved itself into a simple race as to whether the Japanese could get within effective range before the Russians reached the shelter of the batteries. All this seems to indicate that there was a deliberate purpose on the part of the Russians to effect their escape southward had the circumstances been propitious, yet it is very hard to believe that such was their object. Possibly they may have hoped not to fall in with the Japanese squadron until nightfall, and indeed their calculations in that respect seem to have been very accurate. It would appear that although exit from the harbour is not impossible it is a matter of extreme difficulty. The ships had to creep out at a snail's pace, adopting many precautions, and this difficulty forbade the Russians to effect their exit as well as their flight during one night. Even supposing that they had chosen night time for getting out of the harbour the interval required for the enterprise must have been so many hours that they could not have attempted their seaward move until about dawn. In the face of these circumstances their best plan, if they seriously contemplated flight, was to get out of the harbour by evening and thus to have the darkness of night before them for their retreat. But why did they choose a moonlight night.

Altogether it was a most singular proceeding, and if flight was their real object the plain inference is that all hope of saving Port Arthur had been abandoned. Yet that, too, is scarcely credible.

OPERATIONS IN MANCHURIA.

Saturday, June 25.

General Kuroki reports that on the 22nd a force of the enemy, consisting of one regiment of infantry and two regiments of cavalry with a battery of artillery, advanced from Samachi and attacked the Japanese detachment at Aiyangpien-mun. The Russians were driven back with an apparent loss of 5 or 6 killed and 20 wounded. They retreated to Sinkailingkau. In the fight Major Kubota was killed.

Monday, June 27.

Samachi, as our readers will see by consulting our recently published map of the scene of the First Army's operations, is on the road leading north-east from Fenghwang. There are two routes from the latter to Liaoyang, one passing over the Motien hills, the other going to Aiyangpien and thence to Chingchang *viâ* Samachi. From Chingchang it turns westward and proceeds to Liaoyang by the Valley of the Taitsz. Official reports some time ago showed Kuroki's troops in possession of Samachi, yet Friday's telegram described a considerable force of Russians moving from Samachi against Aiyangpien, and though beaten back, they retired only to Sinkailing, which is on the high-road between Samachi and Aiyangpien. This news is at first sight perplexing. It appears to show that General Kuroki's army is by no means so near Liaoyang as generally supposed. It shows also that whereas Samachi was formerly in Japanese hands, it is now in Russian possession. That may be a mere matter of strategical convenience, but the whole position around Liaoyang suggests the impression that Kuropatkin is massing an army between that place and Kuroki, with the object of guarding the principal Russian base against an attack from the east. Such a proceeding on the Russian General's part would be an essential concomitant of a southward move from Haiching against the Japanese in the Liaoyang Peninsula. That point has been often emphasized If Kuropatkin intends to make a great effort in the neighbourhood of Kaiping or Haiching —and the indications are that he entertains such a purpose—then it behoves him to protect his base at Liaoyang, for which end the obvious device would be to despatch a *corps d'armée* from that place to hold Kuroki in check. Kuroki, on the other hand, may desire nothing better, probably does desire nothing better, than that the Russians should move out to meet him instead of compelling him to deliver his attack against a strongly fortified position. His movements since the capture of Fenghwang appear to consort with such a theory. On that hypothesis, a very critical chapter of the war is now opening; a big battle at the north of the Liaotung Peninsula and a smaller but still highly important fight in the region eastward of Liaoyang. Success in the latter battle would secure the Russian base against any immediate enterprise on Kuroki's side. Failure would spell ruin, for even though victorious at Kaiping or Haiching, the Russian General would have to retreat in hot haste so as to recover his communications.

The latest news of Kuropatkin is that he arrived at Haiching a few days ago. The force at that place is said to be 4 regiments of infantry and three batteries of artillery (24 guns). But we know that there are at least 4 Divisions, probably 5, concentrating to the south of Haiching.

Some reports come from the scene of the Takushan and First Army's operations. The reports are much obscured with names, and we shall therefore interpret them as clearly as possible. The first shows that the Takushan corps is moving from Suiyen to Tashikiao and to Haiching. On the 23rd at dawn it sent a detachment which made a sudden attack on a cavalry outpost of the enemy at a point about 12 miles westward of Suiyen on the Tashikiao road. The cavalry were dispersed in confusion. Subsequently this detachment moved against a strong force of the enemy posted on heights commanding the road to Haiching. Here again the Russians were driven back leaving over 60 dead upon the field. They retired to points about 8 miles westward on the Tashikiao road where other Russian troops were in position. From this it seems plain that up to the 23rd, at all events, the Russians preserved their intention of making a stand at Tashikao, and perhaps at Kaiping.

It should be noted that the Takushan corps has already established touch with General Oku's army, which is moving up the Liaotung Peninsula.

There is further a report—not official but declared to be perfectly trustworthy—that on the 23rd a Japanese detachment attacked a Russian outpost of 300 men Cossacks at Rhtauhotsz, which is immediately east of Tomuching on the road from Suiyen to Haiching. The Russians were driven back with a loss of over 20, and they left on the field 15 lances and other articles of equipment. It will thus be seen that, in sum, the Takushan force is advancing rapidly from the east against Tashikan and Haiching, while the Liaotung Army is approaching Kaiping from the south. The Russians can not, under these circumstances, attempt to make any stand at Kaiping. They would have the Takushan army behind them.

From Kuroki's army come reports which show that its left wing is extending so as to establish touch with the Takushan force along the Fenghwang-Suiyen road. Soon, therefore, there will be three Japanese armies moving against the Russian positions from Liaoyang to Tashikiao; that is to say, over a front of 60 miles.

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General Kuropatkin appears to be very undecided about his plans. There can be no doubt, we think, that his original hope was to hold the Japanese at the Yalu until he could amass a sufficient force to carry the war into Korea. He did not then estimate the dimensions of such a force at a very high figure. Then he thought to defend Port Arthur at Kinchou. Next he proposed to relieve Port Arthur by a march down the Peninsula; a march which ended disastrously at Tehlisz. Then he proposed to assemble a big army at Kaiping and drive back Oku and the Takushan Corps. Now he is said to have become apprehensive of Kuroki's flank attack, and to be projecting a concentration at Haiching. From Haiching to Tashikiao is 20 miles and from the latter place to Kaiping is 18 miles. If Kuropatkin commands a large force, he ought to be almost as safe against a flank attack at Kaiping as at Haiching. However, the notable facts are his constant change of plans and his gradual adoption of retiring line of strategy. He seems to have now abandoned all idea of relieving Port Arthur. Was it the receipt of news in that sense that led to the disastrous sortie of the fleet on the 23rd?

Meanwhile the rapid approach of the Japanese to Kaiping has caused the evacuation of Newchwang by the Russians. This we have on the authority of a Chinese report only, but it is likely enough.

Tuesday, June 28.

The exact number of Japanese casualties at the battle of Tehlisz is now known. They were seven officers and 210 rank and file killed, and forty-three officers and 903 rank and file wounded. The number of horses killed was 26 and 67 were wounded. It will thus be seen that the total tale of casualties slightly exceeds the original estimate, the number being 1,163, whereas people expected it to be below 1,000. The marvel is how the Japanese Army, though acting on the offensive, had scarcely one-tenth of the casualties inflicted at the Yalu. To find the parallel it is necessary to go back to mediæval times.

It will be remembered that during a recent visit to Kinchow Bay a Japanese squadron discovered a Russian destroyer aground and having pulled her off took her to Admiral Togo's base. It now appears that this destroyer was discovered by soldiers who waded across the bight of Kinchow Bay to attack the left of the Russian position at Nanshan. The military informed the navy and the latter subsequently sent a squadron to search for the derelict.

Wednesday, June 29.

OFFICIAL TELEGRAM.

[Received at the Army Head Quarters Staff in Tokyo at 5 p.m. on the 27th instant from the Takushan Army.]

"Our troops after a severe fight lasting from 5 a.m. to 11 a.m. on the 27th instant took possession of Fenshwiling (about 23 miles west of Suiyen). The enemy fled in the direction of Tomuching. The force he had in the engagement consisted of 5 battalions of infantry, 2 regiments of cavalry and 16 guns. On our side Major Oba was killed and about 100 were killed and wounded."

It will be seen from the above that the van of the Takushan Army has not yet reached Tomuching, which is some miles east of Haiching. The absence of news from this quarter seems to have suggested to some people that the Japanese have met with disasters which they are concealing, but of course if anything of that kind had happened we should have had the news post haste from St. Petersburg. The fact is that the situation is beginning to develop very clearly. Kuropatkin evidently intends to make a great stand in the neighbourhood of Tashikiao, where he has amassed a force said to consist of 5 divisions. In order to cover the left rear of this force from an attack at the hands of the Takushan Army he has massed two other divisions at Tomuching, which is 18 miles from Haiching. He seems also to have pushed an advanced army of 20,000 men to a point southward of Tashikiao, but it may be presumed that these form part of the 5 or 6 divisions which constitute his main force. Tomuching is evidently the weak point of such a position, for if the two divisions holding that place are driven back the communications of the Tashikiao army are cut. It will be therefore for the Japanese to hurl as strong a force as possible against Tomuching, and from certain indications we gather that the preparations for such an enterprise are in progress. But of course we are now at the most critical stage of the land-operations, and nothing hasty or precipitous is to be expected on either side.

With reference to the clearing of Dalny Bay there seems to be no doubt, although the fact has not yet been officially announced, that all the mines have been removed, and that ships will now be allowed to enter freely. But an obstacle, independent of the mines, may possibly exist. A certain Mr. Mano, who has just returned to Japan, having been held prisoner in Dalny since the beginning of the war, says that a Russian ship on which he was serving, together with eight others, were sunk by the Russians at the entrance of the bay. Talien Bay, however, is such a large sheet of water that eight vessels ought not to prove any serious obstruction. In connection with the clearing of the bay, it is stated that the Japanese derived much assistance from some 50 Koreans whom the Russians had employed when laying the mines. These men were subsequently engaged for various purposes in Dalny and they appeared to be quite ready to show to the Japanese the navigable avenues and to indicate the position of the mines.

Thursday, June 30.

The place, Fenshuiling, captured on the 27th instant by the van of the Takushan Army, appears to be of great strategical importance. It presents almost as great difficulties to an assaulting force as does the celebrated Motien Pass. The Russians evidently intended to hold it firmly or they would not have posted there such a body of troops as 4,000 infantry, 1,000 cavalry and 16 guns. Its capture thows open the road to Tomuching and we may expect to hear at any moment of the Japanese advance upon the latter place. At the same time everything tends to confirm previous impressions that Kuropatkin intends to fight a decisive battle in the neighbourhood of Tashikiao and Haiching and that he has assembled in that district every available soldier leaving a comparatively small garrison in Liaoyang. General Kuropatkin must be credited with having for this course reasons which seems amply sufficient in his own eyes, but to onlookers it appears that he must be mainly influenced by the hope of succouring Port Arthur. Could he win a decisive battle at Tashikiao and Haiching it is possible that he might sweep Oku's army down the Liaotung Peninsula and thus effectually separate the two main bodies of the Japanese. As to establishing communications with Port Arthur, however, that is almost out of the question except on the supposition that the Japanese at Haiching and Tashikiao were shattered to a degree difficult to reconcile with their previous record. Supposing that there should remain to the Japanese sufficient strength to defend the Kinchow Isthmus to pass it would be practically impossible for the Russians, since to the tremendous land facilities which the place offers for defence there would be added the aid of Japanese ships both on the east and on the west. As to the suggestion made by St. Petersburg via Reuter that Oku is withdrawing and has apparently abandoned his intended junction with General Kuroki the thing is not credible for an instant. The junction has already been established, and although we have had no official news of any movement on the part of Oku's forces beyond the place last occupied by them, namely, Henmyoching, which is 23 miles from Kaiping, statements from outside sources show that Oku is steadily pushing on and that his outposts are now within about 10 miles of Kaiping. What seems very probable is that Kuropatkin's abandoning of his original purely defensive role, however welcome the change is to the Japanese, has involved a small redisposition of their own forces, thus causing some slight delay. The battle upon the eve of which we now find ourselves will be an epoch-marking affair, in fact one of the great battles of the world. Its effect upon the fortunes of this war can scarcely be less than those that the fall of Port Arthur will exercise. It is easy to understand that both sides approach the terrible ordeal with some deliberation.

As the course of events unfolds itself one is inclined to think that Kuropatkin's strategy has been influenced by intelligence from Port Arthur. The synchronism between his outward move from Liaoyang and the rehabilitation of the Port Arthur Squadron is almost too remarkable to be accidental. Assuming the Port Arthur squadron restored to a condition of active potentiality then it is easy to see that a signal victory won by Kuropatkin at the head of the Liaotung Peninsula, a victory such as to drive the Japanese to the south of the Kinchow Isthmus, would reduce to Dalny alone their base for operations against Port Arthur and the latter being within a few miles of the former would be greatly impaired in value by the possibility of Russian warships striking at it from an adjacent harbour. This, however, supposes that when the Russian fleet emerged from Port Arthur on the 23rd it intended to fight, not to run, whereas in fact its whole procedure was that of a fugitive rather than a belligerent force. The ships turned homeward from the moment that they sighted the Japanese and thus effectually prevented a battle. Whence the Russians obtained their news that the Squadron had gone out and attacked the Japanese we do not know, being uncertain as to the exact whereabouts of Admiral Witgert at this moment, but the receipt of such a despatch in St. Petersburg shows plainly that Port Arthur has some kind of communication—probably by carrier pigeons—with the outer world. At all events the despatch is completely wrong in ascribing a fighting purpose to the squadron. One is compelled to leave the mystery of this matter unsolved for the time being rather than to fall back upon the hypothesis that the Russians went out merely to show themselves and to present a new target to the Japanese.

The *Asahi Shimbun* calculates, and we

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are inclined to endorse it, that Kuropatkin has 8 divisions between Liaoyang and Kaiping. Eight divisions means 96 battalions of infantry or about 75,000 men, and if cavalry and artillery be added the force reaches fully a hundred thousand.

Friday, July 1.

The battle which ended in the capture of the Fenshwiling Defile, thus opening the way to Tomuching, proves to have been a much heavier affair than was suggested by the original brief report. The position is naturally one of great difficulty and the Russians had been preparing it for nearly three months, building forts, entrenching the slopes, preparing obstacles such as pits, palisades, wire-entanglements and so forth to hamper the approaching enemy, and constructing barracks and storing quantities of provisions and ammunition at Suntotsz in the immediate west of the defile. The capture of such a place by a frontal attack must have been enormously costly and the Japanese determined to turn the position. It is uncertain what the exact force of the defending troops was, but the closest estimate we can form is 14 battalions of infantry, 3 regiments of cavalry and 46 guns. The official report received yesterday in Tokyo is very complicated and would scarcely convey any clear idea to an ordinary reader. We shall therefore reduce it to a briefly intelligible story. The Japanese organized 3 columns, one of which, under Colonel Kamada, moved against the western eminences of the defile, being then the centre of the Japanese line. Another, under Major-General Asada, moved against the eastern eminences, thus forming the right wing. The third, under Major-General Marui, moved in a westerly direction so as to reach a point on the enemy's right rear. Finally, an auxiliary force attached to Marui's column, operated between that column and the centre, its role being to capture certain heights so as to cover the flanking march of the column with which it cöoperated. During the night of the 25th-26th this auxiliary force moved out and at dawn of the 26th opened the appointed attack. It was opposed by three battalions of Russian infantry with 8 guns, 2 of them being machine guns. The fight lasted all day and was resumed before dawn on the 27th, the position being captured at about 9.30 a.m. Meanwhile Marui's column, during the night of the 26th, reached its appointed place of departure, whence it set out at 3 a.m. on the 27th, and sending its right wing to assist the combat then waging between its auxiliary force and the Russians, pushed on with the centre and the left, driving back 2 battalions of the enemy, and reaching by 11 a.m. a position directly threatening the right rear of the Fenshwiling position. On the Japanese right—and it may be here noted that their whole front extended some 20 miles—Asada's column took the appointed route on the 26th, and driving back 2,000 Russians, reached the lower slopes of the defile's eastern eminences, where it planted guns and opened a heavy fire from 5 a.m. on the 27th. Not much was effected in this part of the field, however. The Russian forts were skilfully placed and they had all the ranges marked so that the operations of the Asada column were very difficult. The column had not confined itself to gaining an artillery position, however. It had sent out a regiment which, diverging eastward, worked round towards a point on the enemy's left rear, which it reached at about 10 a.m. In the meanwhile the central column, Kamada's, advanced during the night of the 26th towards the Western eminences of the defile, and at 7 a.m., after driving back two companies of the enemy, gained a position whence the defenders of the defile could be enfiladed. The Russians, when in the early morning they saw themselves doomed to be outflanked, limbered up their artillery at 7.50 a.m. and began to move off their infantry 10 minutes later. Thereupon the Asada column, aided by the engineers, cleared away the obstacles, rushed the heights and won the defile at 11 a.m., pouring a heavy artillery fire into the retreating Russians, who burned their stores, left 88 prisoners and 90 dead, and fell back on Tomuching.

From Peking comes a wire to the *Jiji Shimpo* saying that the Russian forces assembled at Haiching are the First, Fifteenth and Nineteenth Divisions of the Siberian Rifles; a brigade each of the Thirty-first and the Thirty-fifth Divisions which recently arrived from Russia; 120 guns of the Divisional Artillery; another park of 20 guns belonging to the Siberian Reserves; and 20 sotnias of the Amur, Zabaikal and Siberian Cossacks. This means 4 whole Divisions plus 20 sotnias of cavalry, and an artillery force of 140 guns, which last is much in excess of the normal strength of an army corps. Four Divisions comprise 16 regiments or 48 battalions of infantry—say 39,000 men.

It is almost certain that the place called "Tehling" in Reuter's telegram should be "Taling." Of the two roads leading from Fenghwang to Liaoyang the more northerly, which ultimately follows the Valley of the Taitsz, traverses a defile called Taling, a point easily defensible. The lower road crosses the mountains and goes over the formidable defile of Motienling, which is 25 miles south of Taling. Both of these defiles should have been strongly held by the Russians if they hoped to check the Japanese advance upon Liaoyang, but both seem to have been forced on the 25th of June. Whether the operation cost heavily we have no information from Japanese sources. In fact the Japanese are altogether silent, which suggests that the movements of which these attacks formed a feature are still in progress. The Japanese troops engaged at Taling were the Guards.

Turning now to the Haiching Road, almost the same remarks apply to it. The point offering greatest facilities for defence is the Fenshuiling defile, and this too was forced by the Japanese on the 26th of June.

It is stated that at the capture of Yungochin, immediately south of Kaiping, the Russian cavalry made a strenuous resistance, and the Japanese attacked from every available approach, ultimately outflanking the Russians and menacing their rear.

The horses in the Russian army are said to be suffering terribly. An epidemic is sweeping through them. It is unlikely that the Japanese will escape.

ITALY'S SILK CROP.

Mr. T. Oyama, Japanese Minister at Rome, sent a telegram on June 27th that owing to favourable weather and the good growth of mulberry leaves, the crop of cocoons in Italy has turned out most prolific and the quality is superior to that of last year. Prices are about one *lira* per kilogramme lower than in the previous year.

PORT ARTHUR.

Monday, June 27.

All kinds of rumours are carried by Chinese escaping from Port Arthur and its neighbourhood, but they are of the most trivial character, with the exception of one which professes to give the gist of a letter received by a Russian in Chefoo. This letter says that the Japanese troops are comparatively inactive at Port Arthur, but that the Navy attacks the place about three times daily. That is rather incredible, except on the hypothesis that Admiral Togo is employing all his energy to keep the Russian ships bottled up, for we can not share the strange views of some European writers that the Japanese look to reduce Port Arthur by bombardment from the sea side only. There will be a very hot time for the garrison in another direction ere long.

Tuesday, June 28.

It is now established beyond doubt that the Russians are determined to make a stand at Tuchintsz which, as our readers know, is the cardinal outwork of Port Arthur. A Japanese reconnaissance numbering four men visited the place a few days ago. Three were killed or taken prisoner, but one returned and reported that the preparations for defence are as strong as those at Nanshan. Some interval must therefore elapse before the bombardment of Port Arthur from the land side can commence, if the Japanese approach it from the direction of Tuchintsz.

The proceedings of the Russian Squadron on the 23rd instant remain a mystery. It may be that the officer in command desired to make a kind of trial trip with his long-unused ships before attempting a final break for liberty. But it is equally conceivable that had he seen any hope of eluding the vigilance of the blockading squadron he would have steamed away permanently into space. The latter hypothesis derives colour from the fact that as soon as the Russians observed Togo's fleet lying behind Yuyen Island they turned to starboard and made for the harbour. Whichever theory be accepted, the performance was most ill-advised. There is a scarcely credible rumour that two or three days before the above affair four Russian destroyers made a rush for Chefoo from Port Arthur, but turned back on finding themselves pursued by a Japanese destroyer. It is inconceivable that an insignificant fraction of the Russian fleet should thus make a break for liberty.

The *Asahi* reports that the construction of a railway from Dalny to a place within the neighbourhood of Port Arthur has been completed.

The Emperor has addressed a very exceptionally warm message of approval to Admiral Togo. Generally His Majesty's messages of this nature allude in very brief outline to the operations they eulogise. But the present message speaks in detail of the achievements of the Japanese fleet in paralyzing the destructive potentialities of the Port Arthur Squadron for a long interval, in securing the safe passage of troops to the mainland, in providing for them a base beyond the reach of the enemy's assaults, and finally in now destroying or disabling several of the Russian ships by gallant and arduous assaults.

Wednesday, June 29.

Japan newspapers publish a statement made by a Japanese woman who left Port Arthur on the 5th of June, having been a resident there for a year and a half. Much of what she says is of little interest and the rest

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bears marks of exaggeratiou. She alleges, for example, that of the troops which left Port Arthur to take part in the defence of the Kinchow Isthmus not a single man returned. She, however, declares that the wounded at Kinchow numbered 5,000, and that the bandits who raided Dalny in the interval of the departure of the Russian garrison, and the arrival of the Japanese were 3,000 strong. There are according to her 50 Japanese prisoners at Port Arthur, and she represents them as being in a very emaciated state, the only food given them being a piece of black bread, and some salt and hot water for soup once a day. This is most improbable. Altogether the public must have grown a little weary of the various and sundry stories coming from private sources about the state of affairs in the Liaotung Peninsula. The most conspicuous example of these untrustworthy statements was that first made about a month ago by a Chinaman, and repeated subsequently by several of his countrymen, that no strenuous efforts were being made to repair the injured Russian ships and that their guns had all been taken from them for the purpose of mounting them in the shore batteries. By way of answer to this, the whole of the Russian ships emerged from Port Arthur on the 23rd instant repaired more or less completely and fully armed.

Thursday, June 30.

It will be remembered that a sinister prophesy was uttered by some of the foreign experts engaged in repairing the *Retvisan*, the *Tsarevitch*, and the other seriously injured Russian ships. They said although these ships might be got ready for sea, they could not be restored sufficiently to go into action. In other words, they might float but they could not fire their guns as the concussion would reopen their half-healed wounds. This is said to have happened on the night of the 23rd when the vessels had to defend themselves against the attacks of the Japanese torpedo squadron, a necessity which they do not seem to have contemplated. But it must be confessed that this story rests on very slender foundation.

Friday, July 1.

The stories told by Chinese junkmen have now lost all title to credit. Some of them are probably true but how to sift the fabulous from the trustworthy there are no means of judging. Very likely, as some of these gentry now report, the Russians at Port Arthur have constructed subterranean chambers for the use of the head-quarters staff and for the women and children. Such a precaution would be in the ordinary routine. But can we believe that numbers of officers and men are making their escape to Chefoo and Newchwang by junk and in disguise; that provisions are beginning to be painfully scarce, and that the failure of Kuropatkin to relieve the garrison has completely broken the latter's spirit? Such are among the statements made by the Chinese.

Chefoo wires that in the attacks made on Port Arthur by the Japanese squadrons on the 24th and 25th of June, No. 2 of the Liautishan Forts was seriously injured. We had not previously heard of any such attacks, but of course that does not prove that they did not take place. Chinese junkmen speak of three days' fighting and say that the conflict on the 26th was the severest of all. We shall no doubt be informed of the truth or falsehood of these statements in due time.

An officer who has just returned to Moji from Liaotung, is said to have reported that the Russian battle-ship sunk by the Japanese destroyer *Shirataka* on the night of the 23rd of June has now been ascertained to be not the *Peresviet* but the *Pobieda*. He further says that if the *Diana* was not actually sunk, she sustained such damage as to be entirely deprived of fighting power.

A telegram from *Saseho* quotes some one as saying that when the Russian ships steamed away from Port Arthur on the 23rd June they were observed to have on board the families of some officers. From this fact it is inferred that their object was to escape to some neutral port. The *Asahi* remarks, however, that it seems to be the habit of the Russians to carry women on their war-ships, for one was seen on a cruiser of the Vladivostock Squadron when the recent sinking of the transports took place.

Another mine has been observed wandering about in the Gulf of Pechili. It seemed to be moving in the direction of the Miao Islands. This subject of submarine mines has attracted a great deal of attention in Europe and America, as might indeed have been expected. Some Russian apologist hasessayed to make an excuse for his own people by explaining that they always moor their mines whereas the Japanese leave theirs to drift wherever the winds and waves take them. Of course that is mere persiflage. No responsible person has suggested that either Japanese or Russians are so extremely silly as to throw mines into the sea without providing any mechanism for keeping them *in situ*. The question is, where have mines been moored. So far as is known, the Japanese have never placed mines anywhere except within the limits of waters over which Russia claims exclusive jurisdiction; that is to say, the waters of Port Arthur, whither no neutral vessel could penetrate without Russian permission. But the Russian mines that sunk the *Hatsuse* were placed at a point ten miles from the Liautishan Promontory, and therefore in the fairway of the world's commerce. Admiral de Horsey seems to state the case with entire accuracy and justice in his letter to *The Times*:—

The laying of mines in the open sea beyond territorial waters would seem to be not only inhuman, but a breach of international law and practise. The open sea, as stated by Vattel, is the common property of all nations.

"The mine which destroyed the battle-ship *Hatsuse* might equally have been fatal to any neutral ship of war or innocent merchant ship of any nation navigating those seas, as, by indisputable right, it would be entitled to do.

"Is it conceivable that if England were at war we would be justified in endangering the ships of all neutral nations navigating the English Channel by placing destructive mines in that highway beyond our territorial waters?

"If it should prove true that the destruction of the *Hatsuse* was effected by a mine wilfully placed in the open sea ten miles from land, the act appears to me one of wholesale murder and its perpetrator *hostis humani generis*."

CHINA.

Saturday, June 25.

There really appears to be a solid reform movement in China; solid because it is headed by the three great Viceroys, Chang Chih-tung, Wei Kwan-tou and Li Hsing-jui. These statesmen are said to have addressed to the Throne a telegraphic memorial condemning the plan—understood to have been proposed by Sir Robert Hart—for forming a national army. They take the view that this programme will cause widespread discontent, and that if the present methods of administration be adhered to, the partition of the Chinese empire can not be avoided. Therefore they urge that representative systems should be inaugurated, to the extent, at all events, of convening a council organized with the leading men throughout the country. This memorial is reported to have caused something like consternation in Peking. It has not yet been actually submitted to the Throne, but in view of the position and power of its signatories there is no possibility of permanently suppressing it. This news comes from the *Jiji Shumpo's* Peking correspondent, who seems to attach much importance to it.

An Imperial Edict has been published in Peking announcing that, on the felicitous occasion of the Empress-Dowager reaching her seventieth year, full and free pardon will be extended to all those implicated in the reform movement of 1898, with the exception of the three leaders Kang Yu-wei, Liung Kei-chu and Sung Yih-sin

It is stated that the Governor of Kaiping, unable to resist the demands of the Russians and patriotically unwilling to comply with them, has swallowed opium. Honour to his memory!

The *Asahi Shimbun's* Shanghai correspondent wires that the *China Gazette*, long a constant friend of Japan, has now sold itself to Russia, and is ardently espousing the latter's cause. The Japanese employees of the paper, enouraged at this *volte-face*, have left the office in disgust. The *China Gazette* will doubtless have something to say on this subject.

Thursday, June 30.

It is hardly necessary to state, remarks the *Journal* of the Royal Geographical Society, that the name as used by us is unknown to the natives themselves, but has been coined by Europeans, after the analogy of other territorial designations, to signify the country of the Manchus. Even as applied to the people, the name is not of great antiquity, for as stated by Sir R. Douglas, it first came into use in the thirteenth century, when it was adopted by the original founder of the present Chinese dynasty, then ruling in the more nothern region. According to this authority, the name chosen by this ruler as the designation of his family, pronounced Mauchau by the Chinese, signifies "pure." Other proposed etymologies were quoted by Sir H. Howorth in his paper on the origins of the Manchus in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* for 1875. According to Klaproth, the Chinese characters representing the name mean a well-peopled island, while Palladius says that the name Mantziun, *i.e.*, "Chinese soldiers," was applied to Chinese emigrants settled by Khublai Khan on the borders of Korea, and Sir H. Howorth mentions this as a possible origin of the term Manchu. On the other hand, some have supposed the name, which is transcribed Mandjhau in Thibetan, to be of Thibetan origin; while still another suggestion is that it came from the Korean deity Manchushri, supposed to have his abode in the Long White mountain. According to Palladius, however, the similarity is purely accidental. Mr. R. T. Turley writes stating that the pronunciation of the name by the people themselves is Man-jo, not Manchu, the latter having come into use through the French fathers who wrote Mantchou. The earlier English writers often wrote Mandshooria, Mandchuria, and Mantchu, while the Russian form is nearly equivalent to Manchu. Mr. Turley also mentions that the name Mukden is unknown in the country, being a corruption of the native form Mu-gu-dun introduced by the Jesuits. Mongol should also, he says, be properly pronounced Mong-gu.

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KOREA.

Tuesday, June 28.

Reports from North-east Korea show that at several places as far south as Pukchhon the Russians continue raiding and robbing. Their habit is to burn houses wherever the people show reluctance to provide provisions and they outrage women under all circumstances. It is stated that at Hamheung 100 women have disappeared, presumably abducted by these civilized soldiers of the Great White Tzar.

The *Official Gazette* on Monday published the text of a Convention recently negotiated between Japan and Korea with reference to fishing privileges. The gist of the matter is, that Japanese fishermen become entitled to fish in common with Korean fishermen all along the shores of the three northwestern provinces of Korea. The privilege has been secured for twenty years, dating retrospectively from the 1st of the present month and there is only one restriction, namely, that in exercising this privilege there must be no incursions into fishing grounds already fully occupied by Koreans. On the other hand similar privileges are extended to Korean subjects on the coast of Kyushu and Sanindo, that is to say, on the southern and central southern coasts of Japan.

Thursday, June 30.

It is stated by Tokyo journals that the Anti-Japanese party in Korea is daily gaining strength. Several explanations are assigned for this phenomenon. It is said in the first place that Japan's successes in the war have alarmed the Koreans, who perceive that they are entirely at her mercy. A second reason is found in the fact that disputes which occasionally arise between the local inhabitants and the Japanese workmen employed on the new railways are magnified by petty officials and thus receive a degree of prominence which they do not deserve. In the third place spurious patriotism is alleged to be at work. Men who hear little in reality about their country see in the present juncture a fine opportunity to parade public-spirited sentiments. Then again, the application recently made by Mr. Nagamori and other Japanese for extensive concessions in the nature of timber cutting and land-reclamation has startled some Koreans, who see in this enterprise an attempt to deprive their Sovereign of a considerable part of his landed possessions. Altogether the movement is said to be very strong and we should not be surprised to hear at any moment that the Japanese find themselves obliged to abandon the futile role of educating a self-corrective sentiment in Korea.

Friday, July 1.

Great opposition has evidently been aroused in Korea by the application of the Nagamori Syndicate—with which is now understood to be connected Mr. Komuchi Tomotsune—for large timber-felling and land-reclaiming concessions. That some Koreans should be alarmed by proposals of this kind is not unnatural, but, after all, if they will not develop their own resources they must allow others to do it, especially the Japanese in view of the recently concluded protocol.

THE VLADIVOSTOCK SQUADRON.

Reports come from various quarters that a batch of ships resembling in size and number the Vladivostock Squadron has been seen cruising in the neighbourhood of the Soya Strait. Some indeed allege that the ships have actually passed the Strait, but it is admitted that a fog prevented any accurate observation. To emerge by the Soya Strait into the Pacific Ocean might mean some raids against important Japanese cities on the eastern coast of the Empire, but evidently ships engaging in such raids could scarcely retain any hope of ever returning to Vladivostock. It might mean also an attempt to effect a junction with the Port Arthur squadron viâ the south of Kyushu, or it might mean a voyage to Siagon *en route* for Europe. It is scarcely necessary to discuss these various explanations, for the fact that the ships have passed the Strait seems very doubtful.

We learn from private letters that Mr. James Glass, Chief Engineer of the *Hitachi Maru*, was killed in the engine-room, along with all his staff, by the shell which exploded the *Hitachi's* boilers. There can be little doubt that Capt. Campbell was struck by a fragment of shell and his chief officer, Mr. Bishop, met the same untimely fate.

The total number of persons saved from the *Sado Maru* appears to have been 989, and from the *Hitachi Maru* 147. Of these 3 died after landing, but to which ship they belonged we do not know. This would show that 41 persons were lost in the *Sado* and about 850 in the *Hitachi*.

The American Consular Agent in Vladivostock telegraphs through Mr. Inouye, Japanese representative in Berlin, that the Russian cruisers brought into Vladivostock 114 Japanese subjects (including 11 wounded) who were saved from the sunken transports. They also brought in the four British officers who were serving on the *Sado Maru*.

DYING FOR THEIR COUNTRY.

Another Japanese adventurer, Waki Mitsuzo, has been executed by the Russians. He seems to have been one of a band of four, three of whom, Yokokawa, Oki and Nakayama, had already fallen victims to their desire to serve their country in Manchuria. Yokokawa and Oki were executed by order of General Kuropatkin, who, it will be remembered, reported them to be Japanese officers of rank, whereas they really belonged to the student class; or, speaking more correctly, to the somewhat large company of Japanese youths who, having education superior to their opportunities, eke out a precarious existence by various devices. Nakayama's death was reported in Tokyo on the 22nd, and now comes news that Waki, having been captured near Harbin, was fusilladed in that city on the 25th of May. He had left Tokyo suddenly last February, having served up to that time in the office of the *Mainichi Shimbun*, and his knowledge of Chinese doubtless prompted him to make Manchuria the scene of his adventures. When questioned by his captors he is said to have answered simply that he was a Japanese *samurai*, and to have refused any other information whatever.

Two more Japanese have been fusilladed in Manchuria. Their names are Matsuzaki and Tamura. Like their equally unfortunate fellow-sufferers they were young men of education who, taking their lives in their hands, penetrated the Russian lines in Manchuria to collect information or otherwise to work in their country's cause. The number of these victims now amounts to six, including the two whose execution General Kuropatkin announced.

RUSSIAN PLANS.

Peking has news from the front in the sense that their experience at Tehlisz has convinced the Russians of the hopelessness of relieving Port Arthur by a march through the Liaotung Peninsula. They will therefore fall back upon Kuropatkin's original plan of making a life-and-death struggle at Liaoyang. But, at the same time, in order to prevent two great a concentration of Japanese forces for the attack of that place, they will assemble a secondary army at Tashikiao with its outposts at Tomuching. In other words, they will endeavour to hold in check the army of Oku, now in the neighbourhood of Kaiping, and the army of Takushan, now moving towards Haiching. That, it will be observed, is only another way of saying that they abandon all initiative and are content to adopt a purely defensive role, regulating their strategy by the line that the Japanese Generals indicate. Undoubtedly such is the wisest plan, assuming that Kuropatkin's strength does not suffice for a more energetic programme. But will St. Petersburg agree to this virtual surrender of Port Arthur to its fate?

Again St. Petersburg sends word *via* London (*Jiji Shimpo*) that a great engagement has taken place near Haicling—the 22nd is the day of the telegram's despatch from London—, and that the Russians lost 168 officers and 5,000 rank and file. This is not believed in Tokyo, neither is the story that Kuroki's army took Liaoyang on the 21st after two days' fighting. Of course the non-arrival of any such intelligence at the Japanese Head-Quarters is a conclusive proof of its erroneousness.

London has also a rumour that fighting is actually going on at Port Arthur and at Tashikiao. There may be something in these various stories, but they are certainly to be received with much incredulity. General Oku's army has occupied Hiunyochin, which is some 30 miles south of Kaiping, and from Kaiping to Tashikiao there is an interval of 15 miles. It is scarcely conceivable, therefore, that any engagement can yet have taken place at Tashikiao, and we can only conjecture that the confusion attending the hasty massing of Russian troops in that district has created a false impression, and has been thus productive of misleading telegrams. It is evident that the movements of the three Japanese armies converging on the Russian line of communications are carefully coördinated, and when they do strike it will probably be in unison.

The Russian Minister of War, General Sakaroff, is said to have stated that the battle of Tehlisz has little strategical importance from a Japanese point of view. It is very natural that the Russians should seek to minimize the value of their enemy's successes, but people of ordinary intelligence will be disposed to ask why the Russians posted a whole army corps at Tehlisz, a force of over 30,000 men, if they regarded that particular phase of the war as quite unimportant. They have a most unhappy manner of dealing with so-called trivialities. On the Yalu they sacrificed six thousand men and 29 guns just by way of a vanguard action, and at Tehlisz they lost twelve or fifteen thousand men and some 20 guns in an affair which they call a bagatelle. Why do not they manage these trifles at smaller cost? Bragging, bungling and sophistry are poor weapons.

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OTHER DAYS OTHER MANNERS.

The volumes of the Historical Manuscripts Commission of Great Britain are almost invariably good reading, and the last is no exception to the rule. The manuscripts dealt with in this issue are part of those in the possession of Mrs. Stopford-Sackville, of Drayton House, Northamptonshire. We are not concerned here with the very interesting side-lights they throw on history, but some of the good things the letters contain may fitly bear repeating. Baths, for instance, were clearly not popular in English upper circles in the eighteenth century. Lord George Sackville is writing to his very intimate friend General Irwin :—

I am sorry Mrs. Irwin wants the cold bath, and particularly as we have not the least convenience of that sort here; so that she had better send her bathing tub by the waggon.

In 1754 Lord Milton excused himself from attending a wedding because it happened "just about the time that he proposes going to bathe in the sea." Lord George Sackville, in another letter to General Irwin, said (1766) :—

Lady Lambard and the Miss Porys are with us. I take them as part of the unsettled estate of the family, and they do not dispute my title.

Was the poor family dependant ever more neatly described? Marie, Princess of Orange, who was afterwards Queen of England, wrote in 1686 (to Lady Mary Forester) lamenting her increasing size, due to "meer fatt" "I like this subject so little," added the future Queen, "I shall say no more upon it," and passed on to something else. Lord George Sackville, in 1767, speaks of an accident as having "cast a great damp" upon many people —a useful phrase that might well be revived; the current "damper" seems very poor beside it. How many are there of us who know that in 1785 Pitt was hissed and pursued in going to and from the House of Commons because he had been daring enough to tax maid-servants? Lady Milton is writing to her brother :—

The boys are very well; as you did not inquire after the girl, I shall say nothing about her.

A rebuke which apparently was not without effect, since exactly a month later the lady writes :—

The children are very well and obliged to you for remembering them.

Here is a picture of electioneering in 1754 :—

I arrived here (London) last night from Taunton after a great deal of smoaking, some drinking, and kissing some hundreds of women! but it was to good purpose, for I made a great number of acquisitions whilst I was there. I may venture to say that I have now near 150 majority, and as good a returning-officer as I could wish for.

THE RUSSIAN AS A WAR CORRESPONDENT.

The Russian papers, meagrely supplied as they are with war news, have one source of information not possessed by English journals, remarks *The Sphere*, that is, the letters from the Czar's Tommy Atkinses which they continually publish. "Ivan Ivanovitch," as he is called, is not a good correspondent. More often than not he has to employ the regimental *pisatel*, or letter-writer, to put his thoughts on paper, paying a fee of a half-penny for each letter written. But he has a fund of rough humour, effective though uncultivated. The first thing that strikes the reader of the letters published in the Russian papers is Ivan's unbounded—and unfounded—contempt for his enemies. The "Makaki," as the Japanese are derisively nicknamed, are generally represented as under-sized dwarfs who will certainly run away at the first onset of the burly Muscovites. An "Ivan" named Miakisheff, writing from the Yalu a month ago, thus describes his enemies to his mother in Tamboff :—

"I will tell you about the 'Makaki.' We see lots of them, prisoners, and they all go on to Tomsk. They are ugly and have skins like leather and are frightfully afraid of our men. One of them was a Pravoslavni (Orthodox Christian), and our men gave him an *ikon* and asked what he meant by fighting for the heathen, but he could not understand. The Japs have no language, but speak like Germans."

Judged by most of the letters the journey across Siberia is by no means the inferno it has been depicted. A letter from a private in the Samara regiment gives a rosy account of the passage :—

"We had a first-rate time in the train, and you may tell Matvei what he missed. Any amount to eat and nothing to do except walk up and down at the stations. The only things we want are matches and books. We were kept two days on Lake Baikal as the ice had cracks ten versts long in it, and our men were set to removing the rails on to the safe ice. We played cards in train all the way from the lake to Chita, and Markoff played tunes to us on the balalaika (a sort of lute), so it was just like home, only no cows to look after. Some of our men got sick from being too long in the train and were left behind. It is not much colder here than in Russia. We are not going to Japan after all, at any rate at present, as the 'Makaki' have attacked Port Arthur and we shall be sent on there."

Of the few letters which have so far appeared from soldiers who have taken part in the fighting the following is one of the most interesting. It is written by a Cossack in Mistchenko's force :—

"Dear Brother,—Salutes to you and Agafya. You have all heard about our fighting here. Our Captain Levashin with twenty of our men crossed the river to reconnoitre the 'Makaki' under their General Kuruse (?). We came upon them an hour after crossing the river, seven of their cavalry on a slope with a little man no bigger than a goat at the head. They fired at us, hitting one of our led horses, and then made off, we after them. When we had covered about a mile we saw about thirty of them away on our left, but they did not see us. Soon after they divided into two parties and we rode round by a hill and shot three of them. We heard one of them screaming as he fell. When we got over the brow of the hill we saw a whole crowd of them with two mountain guns, so we retired. The Japs climbed the hill and then lay down and fired a volley at us without hitting. We could see their yellow faces plainly. On the way back to the river we had some excitement; we came across another party and chased them for two versts. At last they got away, but one man could not get his horse across a gully. He got down and tried to drag his horse over, but the horse fell and he could not get it. He then ran on foot, but one of our men named Mirkoff from Bogoroditsa ran after him and spitted him through the side. We thought he was dead, but when the lance came out of him he turned, and putting his rifle right into Mirkoff's face shot him through the head. The other Japs got away. Next day we covered the same ground but saw not a single Jap. We shall spit a good many before we have done. The difficulty is to hit them, they are so small."

The life of the soldiers in the beleaguered fortress of Port Arthur is amusingly shown in a letter from a private named Veruinin, dated about nine weeks ago :—

"Most of our men are hungry for the 'Mikaki,' but we have two Poles, Catholics from Warsaw, who got white all over when the yellowfaces began to shoot. Our Jew, Yanko, sold them amulets made of leather of a dead man's boot to keep off the Jap shells. Thank God we Orthodox believers are not afraid of shells. The Poles asked Yanko why he did not wear a charm himself, but he put their money in his pocket and said, 'This is charm enough for me.'

"This is a fine town but not so big as Moscow. Tell Lukeria she would not like to housekeep here. Everything costs twice as much as at home.

"There are hundreds of fellows here trying to do us soldiers, but one fellow got left badly by Yanko. Yanko had a 10 rouble note which he said the 'Makaki' forged; he bought it for a rouble at Kharbin and kept it as a curiosity. A man tried to sell him a gold ring made of brass for a rouble and Yanko pretended not to know the difference and paid him with the Jap note, getting nine roubles change. Next day the man came back and asked for his money, but Yanko threatened to get him flogged for trying to swindle poor ignorant soldiers, and we all laughed.

"Afterwards Yanko exchanged the gold ring with the major's cook for a bottle of vodka and treated us all, which is quite decent considering he is a Jew. . . . Our Cossacks in Korea are cutting up any number of Japs we hear."

A LOST WORK OF WAGNER'S.

The "Rule Britannia Overture," the discovery of which is announced in London papers, was the only work produced during the year that Wagner spent at Königsberg during an unhappy epoch of his life. It was written as a tribute to the English people. The identity of the manuscript was disclosed in a very curious way. A good many years ago the conductor of the band of the Leicester Opera House was a musician named E. W. Thomas. He was a man of ability, and had been a pupil of Moria and Spagnoletti, while he was also in his earlier days associated with Weber, Spohr, and Mendelssohn. Mr. Thomas at one time of his life appears to have devoted a great deal of his leisure time to musical composition. He had previously been master of the Liverpool Philharmonic Society, where he gained a high reputation. Thomas, however, fell on evil days, and the contents of his house in the Humberstone Road, Leicester, were sold off, including all his music, the quantity of which may be imagined from the fact that his MSS. more than filled a large truck. They were all bought by Mr. Gamble some time prior to 1892; for in October of that year Thomas died utterly broken in a workhouse in North Wales, at the age of seventy-nine. Since then a considerable portion of the music has been stored away as comparatively useless. Recently, however, Mr. Gamble happened to be looking through the pile of MSS., when he chanced on one which bore the title "Rule Britannia Overture." On looking through its forty-one pages to see how the subject had been treated (as he at first imagined) by Thomas, he was surprised to find that it was scored for no fewer than thirty-one instruments, and on reaching the last page he discovered its author's name in the margin, written as follows :—

"Richard Wagner, dan 15 Mars. 1837.
Königsberg im Preussen."

Mr. Gamble has submitted the manuscript to musical experts, and thinks there can be no doubt of the genuineness of the discovery. The overture has parts for the serpent and the ophicleide, and at one place introduces the air of "Rule Britannia" scored for four French horns. It has a finale scored for a full military band in addition to the thirty-one instruments. How it came into the possession of Mr. Thomas remains a mystery, and in the midst of his domestic troubles it is highly probable that he had himself lost all recollection that he had in his possession a work of so great value.

THE NAVY'S LOSSES.

The casualties in the Navy since the outbreak of hostilities are given as follows :—

Killed (including 86 missing)	962
Died of wounds	22
Recovered.....	150
In Hospital	58
Under treatment outside Hospital...	75
	1,277

Deducting the losses by the sinking of the *Hatsuse* and the *Yoshino*, the figures would be greatly reduced.

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NEW MUSIC.

We beg to acknowledge receipt from Messrs. Chappell & Co., Ltd., of 50, New Bond Street, London, W., of a bundle of new music, many items of which we think will appeal to local musical taste. A Valse by Frank Lambert—"Caressante"—and "Slap-Bang," a March and Two Step by Paul A. Rubens, are written in a lively style and we draw the attention of the Bijou Orchestra to them, as both would prove acceptable additions, we imagine, to their programmes. The songs which form the bulk of Messrs. Chappell's bundle are very attractive, and in going over them we have made the following notes. *Two Child Songs*, words by R. L. Stevenson, music by Roger Quilter. The first is entitled, "A Good Child," the second, "The Lamplighter." Of the two we prefer the second setting, but both are dainty songs for a soprano voice. *Life's Recompense*, an acceptable number from the pen of Teresa del Riego (words by Edward Teschemacher), for soprano or contralto. The music is in complete sympathy with the words, and an organ part is added to the pianoforte score. We can heartily recommend this song and feel sure that the time spent in studying it will be amply repaid. *The Old Black Mare* (words by Weatherley, music by W. H. Squire) is one of the most rollicking bass songs we have come across for some considerable time. Given with the proper amount of verve it should prove a most successful number in any concert. The *Country Wedding Song* (words by Ed. Teschemaker, music by G. H. Clutsam), is an extremely bright piece of composition. It is set for either tenor or bass, No. 2 in the Key of A. for tenor, No. 1 in F. for baritone or bass. This is a song we should like to hear sung locally. *A Jolly Good Jap all Round* is taken from the musical burlesque, "The Darling of the Guards," lately on the boards of the Prince of Wales' Theatre, and is one of those bright songs written in the style of "Jack's the Boy," which a tenor or bass can attempt with every possibility of winning a success. The words and music by the way are by Paul A. Rubens. *To His Beloved* (words by T. Aldrich, music by Maud Valérie White) is a song suitable for a melancholic tenor. The music is not up to Miss White's usual standard but this perhaps may be the result of the melancholy, insipid words upon her sensitive nerves. *I told the Roses* (words by Teschemacher, music by Noel Johnson) is a sweet little trifle: an *encore* number that should be welcomed by any amateur. The last piece of music to be noticed is an excellent duet written in Denza's happiest vein—*Sleighing*. The composer has happily wedded his music to M. Leon Dreyfus' words, with the brightest and most harmonious result conceivable.

THE FASCINATION OF OUR OFFICE CLOCK.

A modest, unassuming timepiece, with its circular dial set in an octagonal mahogany case—that kind of case beloved of ship's captains and engineers who like to have "all the reminders of home" around them but have a limited space in which to hang up their cherished cabin-gods—the Clock in our front office—the counting-house as those not in the profession would call it—has yet a wealth of associations attaching to it that lifts it completely out of the rut of the ordinary and commonplace. Bought in 1872, at an auction of some unfortunate who had just suffered from a fire, through which it had passed unscathed, it is now, with the exception of the foreman-printer, the oldest servant in the employ of the *Japan Mail*. Twice it has been through the fire, and three times it has been burgled, and still it comes back to us. Naturally it has seen its best-days. Its white enamelled tin dial-plate is sadly the worse for wear, while its voice is hoarse and at times spasmodic, as if afflicted with that curse of the aged, asthma. Originally an excellent time-keeper it has long been a terror and a snare to a countless succession of Tokyo Messengers—a most important adjunct of the staff. When they enter our employ, or are promoted to the honoured post, they watch the face of the Clock with the unquestioning confidence of a devotee; but their faith is slowly shattered. Indeed, a tradition, firmly believed in in the office, runs that one messenger actually caught the hour-hand racing twice round the dial in the time that an ordinary, self-respecting hand takes to do the journey once. He, like all his tribe, finally pursuaded the Manager into lending him 3 *yen* 85 *sen* with which to buy a silver-timepiece of his own and thus managed to catch the Tokyo trains again without the daily excitement of an unnecessary sprint to the station. This sum—3 *yen* 85 *sen*—is another tradition of the *Japan Mail* office. None of our messengers have ever asked for more and none have been so deficient in self-respect to ask for less. But to return to the Clock. When the fire-fiend drove us out of our comfortable offices at No. 16, Bund in 1882, the Clock was among the few things saved from the general wreck. In all our migrations since those days it has remained with us, though, as stated above, burglarious hands have from time to time abstracted it from its hook. The second occasion was during the strenuous days that preceded last New Year, when, in company with some very ancient Directories and a chit book or so it spent a few hours in the shop of a "fence" near Isesakicho. The gentleman who abstracted it spent a few days of meditation in gaol. The third, and we hope the last, occasion, was as recently as Saturday night. Just about the time when all the town and his wife were out viewing Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co.'s monster "Banzai" an enterprising burglar entered the office, broke open the Manager's desk, disarranged its contents most horribly, took away some six dollar's worth of silver and copper coins, a few artistic *mem* cards, and *the clock*. By 8 o'clock on Sunday morning our old and faithful servant had been run to earth by the police, but its abstractor still remains at large. Why he didn't take the clock from the Manager's room—a really handsome and trustworthy time-keeper—instead of the battered old front office Clock is a mystery, a mystery that the next few days may solve.

STATE MONOPOLIES IN FRANCE.

Mr. John de Courcy MacDonnell, who is acting as special correspondent in Paris of the *Boston Transcript*, writes a very entertaining article regarding the State monopolies of France. He says that the monopolies of France are triple in kind: those of fabrication, of sale, and of transport. At present they consist of the monopolies of the postal and telegraph and telephone services, the striking of money, the manufacture and sale of powder, tobacco, and stamps. No one complains of the State handling of the issue of coin: neither does anyone complain of its working of its powder trade, but the complaints on each of the other heads are never ceasing, and one needs only to have tried to talk by telephone, attempted to strike a French match, or had the misfortune to smoke a French cigar to know how well founded the complaints are. The one open defense the Government offers for them is that they bring profit of a collectivist nature into the public treasury—which, seeing how they are exploited to sustain voters, is more than doubtful—and that they constitute a form of indirect taxation which is acceptable to the French taxpayers—which is true, but no sufficient justification for their existence, since what makes them acceptable to the taxpayer is the fact that they can be manipulated in such a way as to throw dust in the taxpayer's eyes and deceive him as to the amount of the taxes he is already paying. The real cause for their continued existence is the wire-pullers, and it is because of the new opportunities which a fresh monopoly would afford to these wire-pullers of creating fresh hordes of subsidized followers for themselves that the wire-pullers welcome enthusiastically a most audacious project which is now being matured to be ready for the re-opening of the Chamber, and which is nothing more or less than the turning of all the insurance business in France into a government monopoly. The necessity of providing money for M. Millerand's old-age pension scheme is the cause assigned for the intended creation of the new monopoly. Extraordinary as such a move would be, it is not impossible that the French parliament will accept it, but, lest there may be difficulty about it, he has prepared a second and alternative scheme which is not so drastic. This second scheme allows the existing insurance companies to continue in existence, but forbids the creation of any new companies, and provides for the immediate creation of a department of the State for insurance against fire, which must almost at once take away all business of the existing companies, as the premiums payable to it will not be fixed on any actuaries' tables, but on the admirably simple plan of being always lower than the rates charged by the companies for corresponding risks. Notwithstanding this peculiar basis of calculation, it is estimated that the new monopoly in its very first year will be used, if the plan of the Government is carried out, to supply the funds for the old-age pensions.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The unfortunate correspondents are said to be at length losing patience. It must be confessed that they have showed great self-control. If only for that reason they deserve consideration. But there are other reasons. There is the reason that Japan will not secure even a moiety of the public credit her deeds deserve unless she permits the presence of independent witnesses to record them; and there is the reason that, however long-suffering these correspondents may be, they are only human after all, and it is inconceivable that their good-will should survive the treatment they are receiving. As men of intelligence and honour they are entitled to ask that they be either frankly told to go home, or explicitly informed when and in what circumstances they may expect to go to the front. We are perfectly cognizant of the abuses that have gradually come to disfigure the profession of correspondent. The best men among the correspondents themselves are cognizant of these abuses. No one condemns Japan's desire to correct them, in her own case at all events. But there is

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a sound and useful kernel in this fruit of correspondence, and the question is whether the Japanese are not killing the kernel in their attempt to remove the decayed parts of the fruit. It should be possible to manage this matter without antagonizing the correspondents, but the fact is that they are gradually becoming antagonized. The newspapers they represent can not understand their failure to send news and are naturally disposed to attribute such a strange failure to some shortcoming on the part of the correspondents themselves. Thus many hard-working competent men are threatened with permanent loss of the reputations they have built up by years of toil. It is very hard. We do not think that Japan is consulting her best interests, or that it can be impossible to give the correspondents some satisfaction without making any serious sacrifice.

From Shanghai comes a telegram saying that on receipt of the news of the sinking of two Japanese transports and two fish-manure carriers by the Russian cruisers of Vladivostock, Major-General Dessino and the Russian Consul at Shanghai organized a great demonstration, be-flagged the consulate and held a convivial gathering. These gentlemen are thankful for small mercies. We should be indeed sorry to think it possible that any English or American war-ships could build up such a record as the Vladivostock ships have established, but tastes differ.

The Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce entertained at dinner on the 23rd instant a large party of the leaders of the various political parties. There were present also the Prime Minister, the Ministers of State for Foreign Affairs, for Finance, for Home Affairs, and for Communications. It appears that the purpose of the affair was to establish touch between the political parties and the Administration, so as to secure that unanimity of purpose and concord of action which are needed to ensure amicable and efficient government. Baron Kioura, in his capacity of host, made an able speech emphasizing the importance of union. He claimed that Japan had now in her favour the three prime essentials of success, the essentials formulated by Confucius, natural opportunity, geographical advantage, and human cooperation. A situation pregnant with possibilities would be created did the war continue as it was now proceeding. The reality of the open door and of tradal freedom would then be attained, and in the competitive race that must ensue, Japan's whole energies would be needed to keep her place. Therefore the officials charged with the control of the country's affairs desired to take counsel of the political leaders, and to obtain advice such as would guarantee them against errors.

The speech is said to have produced an excellent effect and the party broke up much pleased.

A serious statement is put forward in the Paris Press as to the decline of the silk trade of Lyons from its national and even European supremacy. Time was when at least no French woman wore a silk fabric of any kind which did not come from the national looms. This is stated to be now so no longer. British, Swiss, and other foreign products have fought their way in, with the result that not more than 200,000 hands are directly or indirectly concerned in the silk trade. About a dozen years ago the number was at least 450,000. During the interval quite a quarter of a million people have disappeared from the Lyons silk region.

A certain Mr. Yamazaki Mitsuaki is now, we believe, distributing circulars in the capacity of promoter of an association for the relief of Russian prisoners now in Japan. He is also selling tickets for a benefit concert and it is said that he claims to have the support of certain prominent persons as well as to have received from the Foreign Office a sum of *yen* 1,000 by way of contribution. On enquiry in official quarters we learn that the proposed association is not yet organized and that it has not obtained support or approval in official quarters. Further, the statement of a contribution from the Foreign Office is entirely groundless. No one in Japan would object for a moment to any measure calculated to improve the condition of the Russian prisoners, or to show kindness and sympathy towards them, but when such an enterprise is set on foot by persons not properly authorized its object is likely to suffer. Mr. Yamazaki is not known to the public so far as we can ascertain; he holds no position of any consequence, nor are any persons in official ranks assisting him in this enterprise.

Milan is now the scene of an interesting musical competition open to all Europe. In 1883 the great publishing firm of Sonzogno, of Milan, instituted an open competition in the composition of opera, anonymity being insisted upon for the protection of obscure competitors. Since then there have been two other competitions, one of which—that in 1889—produced noteworthy results. One of the operas submitted was entitled "Cavalleria Rusticana," and the composer was a then unknown young fellow named Pietro Mascagni. In 1902 a fourth competition was announced, this time open to all nations, and in January last year 237 operas were submitted to the jury, which was also international. Three have been selected, of which that which most hits the public taste after five performances will receive the prize of £2,000. The French competitor among the three is M. Dufont, of Paris, and his work is entitled "La Cabrera." The other two are "Domino Azurre," by Signor da Venezia (of Venice), and "Manuel Menendez," by Signor Filiasi (of Naples).

The clearing of Talien Bay is now said to be completed, and from the end of this month or the beginning of next month the Bay can be freely navigated.

It was recently telegraphed from Berlin that the German Government had forbidden the selling or buying of either Japanese or Russian bonds on the open market. This statement now proves to be erroneous. What has happened is that since the value of these securities is not yet definitely fixed the German Banks have refused to accept them as security for loans. There is no question whatever of discriminating against either class of bonds as the original telegram would suggest.

A large and brilliant audience occupied the theatre of the Royal Institution in London on May 28th, when under the presidency of the Duke of Northumberland, Professor Ernest Rutherford's (McGill University, Montreal) gave an exposition of the latest results attained in the investigation of radium and other radio-active bodies. Professor Rutherford, in the course of his lecture, said that radium is a species of atomic matter which is breaking up. The particles it throws off leave a residuum which is the element helium, the lightest substance known except hydrogen. It is matter—possibly primeval matter—undergoing dissolution. It may be the other elements, such as iron, copper, gold, in the infinite past have undergone a similar process, or may now be undergoing it; yet so slowly that it cannot be perceived. Radium in its breaking up—perhaps by atomic explosions—gives off an amount of energy unparalleled elsewhere, a hundred thousand of times greater than any chemical combination. Coal and oxygen of the air combine and yield heat sufficient to propel an Atlantic liner, but thousands of tons are required to cross the ocean; a pound or two of radium would do as much work. Sir William Ramsay and Mr. Soddy have lately shown that half this wonderful energy would be exhausted in about 2,000 years, but the whole of it in not less than 50,000 years. It has also been shown that though we can procure exceedingly little of the precious mineral it is widely diffused, and probably as we descend into the earth's crust the quantity increases. This being so there would seem to be enough radium to account for the heat which the earth's interior is always giving out. Long ago Lord Kelvin (who was present, and the mention of whose name evoked applause) showed that the earth could hardly be 100,000,000 years old, and most probably not more than 20,000,000 allowing for the rate at which a once white hot globe would cool. But geologists demand many millions more. Lord Kelvin, however, made one prophetic reservation as to the extreme limit of the world's age—"unless some new source of energy were discovered." That new source of energy has been discovered, said Prof. Rutherford, in radium and other radio-active bodies, and the geologists can have all the millions they require.

Mr. Charles Seignobos, the well-known historian, publishes an interesting article in the *Européen* on the "Military Impotence of Russia." The Russian reverses, he says, are similar to the invariable experience of Russia in the past. In the two centuries that have elapsed since the destruction of the Swedish army at Poltava in 1709 gave Russia the rank of a Great Power, she has only conquered disorganised States and small peoples. Even her wars with feeble neighbours have miscarried in their initial stages. This is the first time that, in such circumstances, Russia finds herself opposed alone to an organised State; and the rapid offensive tactics of the Japanese have thrown the Russian army into the confusion which history shows has marked the commencement of every war by Russia, even against badly organised opponents. In the present instance the consequences are more serious for Russia as the Japanese seem ready to follow the rules of modern strategy which prescribe that the enemy shall not be allowed time to recover. Mr. Seignobos explains the constant military inferiority of Russia by the fact that a patriarchal Government is incapable of conducting modern warfare. If Russia desires to acquire strength for war, or even to inspire that financial confidence necessary to enable her to honour her signature, she must realise the conditions upon which the strength of a modern State depends. It is not necessary for Russia to upset her Government. With a well-meaning Tsar she could maintain her autocratic monarchy. But the conduct of modern war renders indispensable a minimum of modern institutions which will guarantee the fulfilment of agreements with contractors and the execution of orders given to the *personnel* of the Administration. There must be effective surveillance of officials, and that can

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only be secured by the grant of a certain amount of liberty to the Press.

We have been asked to call the attention of the benevolent public to the newly established charity school at No. 200, Nakamura-machi Yokohama, which has been founded under the name of *Keika Gakuin* by Mrs. Fujita Ei, Mrs. Kono Seki, and Mr. Tamada Jinrei, all well-known to foreign residents. Among the supporters of the school we notice the names of Mr. Hirato Dai, Mr. Kono Hironaka, Mr. Minowa Hanzo, Mr. Chimoto Kotaro, Mr. Shimura Shinichiro, Mr. Kagawa Chiyoshi, Mr. Sakai Iwataro, Mr. Otani Kahei, Rev. J. H. Ballagh, the Kaisei Dendo Gakko, Miss Griffin, Miss C.D. Loomis, Miss S. A. Pratt, Mrs. J. Macbeth, Rev. W. Weston, Mr. A. S. Pollard, Mr. J. F. Wagen, Mrs. Loomis and Mr. Kimura Riyemon. The subscribers' list already includes Mr. Irving Bell, Mr. C. V. Sale, Mr. Favre Brandt, etc. The pinch of poverty caused by the war is beginning to be very keenly felt in Yokohama and many a little child in our midst is experiencing the privations inseparable from war-time. The Charity School furnishes the children with some relief from suffering, besides helping them to acquire an education which will enable the boy or girl who crosses its threshold to enter upon the struggle of life when the time comes, properly prepared for the strife.

There has hitherto been a hiatus in the Japanese Criminal Code. It contains ample provisions for dealing with the crime of forging Japanese money in Japan but it does not contain any provisions for the same crime when committed by Japanese subjects abroad. This lacuna has now been remedied. The *Official Gazette* publishes an ordinance practically extending the provisions of the Criminal Code to foreign countries for this special purpose.

We mentioned above a meeting held at the residence of the Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce. Seventeen representatives of the political parties were present, and most amicable relations were established with the Government. We now read in Japanese papers that this meeting is likely to have larger results. It will probably lead to the organization of a council comprising representatives of all the important bodies in the country, so that parliamentary conflicts between the Cabinet and the Parties will be eliminated from the proceedings of the next Diet.

The Saseho Prize Court has released the Norwegian steamer lately captured on suspicion of intending to carry coal to Port Arthur. This is the second of these vessels that has been seized and similarly released. They may count themselves as very fortunate for it is generally understood that Shanghai has been serving as a base for coal supply to Port Arthur and that the carriers have been Norwegian steamers.

An Imperial Ordinance issued on the 28th instant creates an additional source for recruiting the ranks of the navy. Speaking briefly, what this measure does is to provide that men who have served in the mercantile marine for a certain period and have acquired certain qualifications shall become eligible as naval reservists. For example, a man who has served as a master of a ship for ten years, during five of which his command has been a vessel of not less than 3,000 tons, becomes under this arrangement eligible for a position not higher than a reserve commander in the Navy. Men of minor qualifications are appointable to correspondingly minor positions. All, of course, before being placed on the active list are required to undergo a system of special training. This ordinance further provides that lads who have graduated at sufficiently recognised schools of the merchant marine may at once become reserve naval cadets and be forthwith trained for active service.

Lieut.-General His Imperial Highness Prince Fushimi, who was present at the battle of Nanshan as commander of the 1st Division, has been promoted to be full General, and Vice-Admiral His Imperial Highness Prince Arisugawa has also been promoted to be full Admiral.

Japan's critics are unconsciously complimentary. They ascribe to her almost miraculous powers. A Kobe English journal asks with much empressement why the *Hitachi* and the *Sado* were not recalled by wireless telegraphy from Moji immediately on receipt of the news that Russian cruisers were off Oki-no-shima. This writer evidently imagines that the Japanese have improved wireless telegraphy to such an extent as to be able to dispense with receiving apparatus. It is merely necessary, in their view, to send a message into space. Any wandering vessel can pick it up and read it. What verdict can be spoken of such critics except Tennyson's immortal line, "blind and naked ignorance delivering brawling judgments all day long on all things unabashed?"

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has thought in necessary to deal seriously with the flippant paragraph recently published by an American journal and widely reproduced, to the effect that Captain Troubridge, Naval Attaché to the British Legation in Tokyo, was present with Admiral Togo's squadron during the opening months of the operations and gave valuable advice, which was largely responsible for the efficient handling of the Japanese ships. If any one has taken this tale *au pied de la lettre*, it can only have been a reader quite unconversant with the *dramatis personæ* and the circumstances. The whole thing was a subtle joke not without ability and very successful in evoking mirth. That Captain Troubridge was allowed to accompany the Squadron for some days in the capacity of observer is undeniable, and perhaps that grain of truth may impart an element of danger to the American journalist's wit. But it is not possible to protect all indiscriminating folks against the consequences of their own defective mental equipment.

Marquis Oyama, commander-in-chief of the Manchurian Armies, General Baron Kodama, Chief of Staff, Major-General Iguchi, Major-General Fukushima and their respective staffs will start for the front on the 6th instant.

CRICKET.

A game of cricket was played in Yokohama on Saturday afternoon, the elevens being chosen from members of the Y.C. and A.C., one with surnames from A. to K. and the other from L. to Z. The latter went first to the wicket, but did not do very well, Maitland being the only one to master the bowling. Out of a total of 113 Maitland was responsible for 53, not out, playing a faultless game. The only other batsmen reaching double figures were Rolland and Thwaites. Argent again did well with the ball, capturing five wickets for 26 runs.

H. W. Kilby and Cooper opened the innings for the opposing side, and the former did almost as he liked with the bowling, which was very weak. The fielding, also, was in most cases wretchedly poor, and the natural consequence was that the L. to Z. team obtained an easy victory, Kilby alone scoring 138 not out. When he had reached this figure he was requested by the Captain of Cricket to retire (for what reason is not apparent). Kilby played a splendid innings, hitting freely and getting boundary after boundary. One of his hits brought nine runs, five being run out and four more run for an overthrow. The bowling analysis being incomplete, we are unable to give it. The scores were as follows:—

L. TO Z.

J. M. Mollison, b. Argent	0
W. Y. Showler, c. Comrie, b. Argent	7
G. Rolland c. Fairhurst, b. Cooper	12
W. S. Moss, c. Bugbird, b. Argent	1
F. E. White, b. Cooper	2
E. W. Maitland, not out	53
C. Thwaites, b. Dinsdale	11
L. D. Tebb, b. Argent	0
C. Thom, c. Correa, b. Argent	0
F. W. R. Ward, l.b.w. Cox	5
A. Kingdon, b. Kilby	8
Extras	14
Total	113

A. TO K.

H. W. Kilby, retired	138
A. E. Cooper, b. Mollison	3
G. N. Fairhurst, l.b.w. Rolland	15
P. A. Cox, run out	11
S. W. Argent, b. Mollison	13
B. R. Berrick, b. Mollison	0
A. F. Comrie, c. and b. Kingdon	12
E. K. Dinsdale, c. White, b. Thwaites	8
B. C. Foster, l.b.w. Mollison	4
F. G. Correa, b. Thwaites	18
F. H. Bugbird, not out	27
Extras	22
Total	271

HEAVY RAINS.

A telegram from Shimonoseki reports that heavy rains were experienced there on the night of June 24th and the following day. Inundations took place in the city and at Shojo, where about five thousand houses were more or less damaged. J. Furuya, but of the survivors of the *Sado Maru*, was drowned.

Early in the morning of June 25th heavy rains were experienced at Yamaguchi, Nagato province. The embankment of the Tenjin river gave way, with the result that rice fields and many houses were flooded, causing great damage.

For several days heavy rains fell in Fukuoka province, causing floods. The Kyushu railway sustained damage on June 25th near Iidzuka station, traffic being suspended. Another report from Fukuoka says that the Kaneda branch of the Kyushu railway was also suspended that day owing to inundations. Damages were caused to farming land.

The *Nichi Nichi's* Tokuyama correspondent reports that owing to the recent rains traffic between Iwata and Shimada on the Sanyo railway was suspended on June 25th. Another correspondent in Nagasaki says that injury was caused to telegraphic lines, communications being interrupted.

Owing to continuous rains, an inundation occurred at Kure and many dwellings were flooded. A coolie was drowned.

Further details with regard to the recent heavy rains in the western cities are now to hand. In Fukuoka prefecture three thousand houses were flooded, ten river bridges destroyed, and over fifty places in the river banks broken. Twenty-three persons were killed by the collapse of their dwellings, thirty-seven were injured and two drowned.

A part of the Karatsu railway, north of Azamihara station, has been damaged, and traffic is suspended for three or four days.

In Yamaguchi prefecture, heavy rains were experienced for two days from the morning of June 24th. Many houses were crushed or swept away by the flood, the result being that twenty-nine persons were killed, ten injured, and fourteen are missing. About thirty river bridges and some parts of the embankments were destroyed.

Telegrams from Nagasaki, Saga and other cities convey similar reports.

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ADMIRAL KAMIMURA.

WE observe with surprise and regret that some Tokyo roughs are said to be threatening the house of Admiral KAMIMURA, and that journals like the *Yorozu Choho* and the *Niroku Shimbun*, always ready to pander to any sensational movement, are lending their columns to foment the feeling against the Admiral, who is known to be one of the smartest men in the Japanese Navy. We can not be altogether surprised at this. Even among educated foreigners there are men so perverse and so blind to obvious facts, that they openly speak of the sinking of the *Hitachi* as Japan's own fault, and do not hesitate to propound the monstrous notion that every transport which sails the seas should have an escort of men-of-war. If Japan had hundreds of battle-ships at her disposal that kind of thing might be possible, but, on the other hand, were she so enormously strong, there had not been any war. If a man possessed of the most ordinary intelligence takes the trouble to map out clearly for himself the events of the 15th of June, he will see that nothing except the state of the weather saved the Vladivostock Squadron from destruction. Had not the fog and the rain hidden the Russian cruisers from the observation of the *Tsushima*, which, up to five minutes past one o'clock in the afternoon, had them in sight and was telegraphing their movements to KAMIMURA, who, on his side, was approaching to the attack at full speed, there is not the faintest shadow of a doubt that the *Rossia*, the *Gromovoi* and the *Rurik* would now be crippled at least. The case was precisely the same at Wonsan on the 25th April. When KAMIMURA left that harbour on the 28th, there was no intention whatever to use the *Kinshu* for transport purposes during his absence. She was suddenly and unexpectedly borrowed by the military authorities to carry a small force of men on a reconnoitering mission. The most unreasonable person in the world could not assign any part of that responsibility to the Admiral. At the same time, unless the military authorities could have anticipated a fog, and could also have anticipated such a curiously perverse fog that it would cause the two squadrons to pass each other mutually unnoticed almost within gunshot, they too can scarcely be said to have taken any undue risk when they sent the *Kinshu* on a mission that took her a few miles up the coast. The country has a right to expect its soldiers and its sailors to fight bravely and intelligently, but on the other hand, soldiers and sailors who have proved that they hold their lives as mere cyphers where patriotism calls, have a right to expect that their acts will be judged by the light of reason and by the evidence of facts, and will not be submitted solely to the barbarian test of success or failure. It is easy to understand that the wives and children of the men who perished miserably in the *Hitachi Maru* are scarcely yet capable of coherent thought. But that any newspaper should deliberately help to obscure their intelligence, that is in truth lamentable and inexplicable. Adversity tries a man, not prosperity. It is when suffering and sorrow overtake him that he shows the stuff of which he is made. We suggest to some of our Tokyo contemporaries that what patriotism demands of them in a case like that of the *Hitachi* is to instruct the ignorant public, not to inflame it. They may very easily invite another calamity by driving to desperation the brave men whom they miserably malign.

THE BOOKSHELF.

The Kuropok-Guru or Pit-dwellers of North Japan; and A Critical Examination of the Nomenclature of Yezo, by the Rev. J. BATCHELOR, F.R.G.S.; published at the *Japan Mail* Office.

THE Rev. J. Batchelor has long been known to the scientific world as the foremost living authority on the Ainu race, and in the small brochure before us he lays us under another obligation for so satisfactorily clearing up several disputed points concerning this little known race. The reason for his writing the dissertion under review is a remark printed by Prof. Basil Hall Chamberlain in No. 1. of the Memoirs of the Literature College, Imperial University of Japan, regarding the place-names of Yezo—"Why should not some have descended from the aborigines who preceded the Ainos, the latter adopting them as the Japanese have adopted Aino names." Mr. Batchelor proceeds to demolish this theory altogether, coming to the conclusion, by means of a critical examination of the place-names, by minute investigations of Ainu legends, by examining the evidence even now procurable of the Ainu habit of using pits or earth-caves as habitations during the winter, that no aboriginal race preceded the Ainu—they were, in fact, the authocthons of Northern Japan. The critical examination of the Nomenclature of Yezo, which forms Part II. of the brochure is deeply interesting and is characterised by the infinite carefulness and minute particularity which distinguishes all Mr. Batchelor's work. We imagine this small volume will prove of great value to all students, ethnologists and philologists alike.

Lolah, a romance by LEWIS E. DAVIS: Kobe, printed at the office of the *Kobe Chronicle*.

THIS is a sad little tale told in a most artless fashion. Lolah, an orphan girl, is left by a maiden aunt to the care of two guardians, one of whom is a wealthy undertaker in London, and with whom she lives until her coming of age. The undertaker's family are sketched in anything but pleasing colours, and it seems only natural that when a prepossessing young barrister, to wit, one Ralph Parker, falls across her pathway and interests Lolah sufficiently to make her love him, that she should gladly look forward to their future union. But Parker is a cad and his father is an even worse specimen of humanity, and so the sequel of Lolah's bright young dream leaves a bitter taste in the mouth. Mr. Davis, the author of the little book, is, we find by the title page, the writer of many tales, "A cripple's courtship," "When I was a dog," etc., but he seems to have a rather hazy idea of English legal procedure. The first case which Ralph Parker conducts is set down for hearing in the Strand Law Courts before a Judge and jury; a Q.C. is briefed on either side, but Ralph's senior fails to appear in Court and he therefore shoulders the defence himself. At the close of the trial, in which of course Ralph shines, the Judge remarks: "And now, Gentlemen of the Jury, it remains for you to decide whether, according to the evidence you have heard, in your opinion the plaintiff has proved a conspiracy to defraud him on the part of the defendant. If you decide that he has, it will be my duty to commit the defendant for trial at the Criminal Sessions," etc. We really fail to understand what sort of a trial has taken place, or what kind of a court heard the case.

"Lolah" is very nicely printed and the binding is neat, while the frontispiece is one of the most charming we have seen for a long time.

War Album; published by Kinkodo & Co., Tokyo.

IT will not be the fault of the enterprising publishers of Tokyo if the present war is not fully illustrated. The first of the War Albums projected by the Kinkodo, of Tokyo, is to hand. It is literally cram-full of pictures, photographs and coloured illustrations dealing with the Japan-Russo war, and these illustrations are accompanied by brief descriptions in Japanese, Chinese and English. The photographs are fairly well reproduced, but the same cannot be said of much of the imaginative work of various artists which form the bulk of the volume. These "war-scenes" are all too-redolent of the Tokyo *ateliers* where they were conceived. The English text, too, is very slipshod, every page showing the need of overhaul and revision. It seems a pity that the too frequent fault of this country, "spoiling the ship for a ha'porth of tar" should mar what is otherwise a painstaking enterprise.

In Many Wars, edited by GEORGE LYNCH and FREDERICK PALMER.

THE book composed by the War Correspondents gathered in Tokyo, in aid of the fund for the relief of families of men serving at the front, has duly made its appearance. It is full of interesting matter, as was only to be expected, and the pen and ink sketches are also very good. The cover is most striking, and we think it rather a pity that the designer did not attach his name or initials to it. Another cause for regret is the Editors choice of such an unsuitable paper for their book. It is highly glazed, and consequently every other page is disfigured by unsightly smears, the ink not taking kindly to the glaze. Had a rough-surfaced paper been used, the book would have cost less in production and would have been a greater credit to its producers.

West Australian Mining and Metallurgy, by DONALD CLARK, B.C.E.

THIS is a most comprehensive work, covering some 204 pages, and is issued by Mr. Critchley Parker, of Kalgoorie, Melbourne and Sydney. Mr. Clark tells in very attractive fashion the history of the Western Australian Mining Industry, and then enters into a critical examination of its metallurgy, accompanied by minute tables of analysis. In the historical section he says:—

As early as 1861 a prospector found auriferous stone 30 miles east of Northam, but could never rediscover the place. In 1862 the Government engaged Mr. E. H. Hargraves, the discoverer of gold in New South Wales in 1851, to prospect and inspect the country for gold. Mr. Hargraves' opinion as published, "The Non-Auriferous Character of the Rocks of Western Australia," shows how the practi-

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cal man will theorise even to his own undoing. In 1864 Mr. C. C. Hunt headed parties which penetrated the country to the Dundas Hills, Lake Lefroy, and probably passed over the Coolgardie goldfields. They named the "Hampton Plains" after the Governor of the day, but only looked upon the country from a pastoral point of view. In 1869 the Government offered a reward of £5000 for the discovery of a goldfield within 300 miles from any port, to be paid after 5000 oz. had been won; a still more progressive step was taken in 1873, when 16 Ballarat miners were imported to prospect and mine for precious metals. A battery was erected at Fremantle. This venture ended in failure. In 1885 the Kimberley goldfield was opened up, and in the following years 2000 men had been attracted to the place. This marks the first successful move which has resulted in the modern discoveries. Prospectors again set eastward from Northam, and after many small finds Southern Cross was discovered in 1887. From that time for a number of years new fields were proclaimed with feverish haste—Pilbarra, Ashburton, Murchison, Cue Siberia, were all discovered before 1891. In April, 1892, Bayley and Ford started eastward over that desolate, dreary strip which lies to the east of Southern Cross. After having been beaten back for want of water they slightly changed their course, and arrived at the native well—Coolgardie—where they camped. During the next three days they picked up 200 oz. of alluvial gold. Returning to Southern Cross for provisions they hurried back to the scene of their find, and on the day they reached Coolgardie for the second time discovered the famous Bayley's Reward mine. The first afternoon's work gave them 500 oz. in specimens. Bayley returned and showed 554 oz. to Warden Finnerty on the 17th September, and obtained a lease of his discovery claim. The gold fever seized the local inhabitants, and in less than a week hundreds were on the latest land of promise.

Kalgoorlie was discovered in July, 1893. During the next three years Bulong (I.O.U.), The Londonderry, the Wealth of Nations, Menzies, the Norseman, and a host of other goldfields were discovered.

The difficulties the early prospectors had to contend with can never be properly understood by those who have not faced them. The country from Northam to the goldfields is so flat that for hundreds of miles there is neither cutting, embarkment, nor bridge. A few culverts are constructed where water might run. Isolated bare granite outcrops, or low rugged ridges capped with ironstone are dignified with the name of mountains. The country, however, is not bare, but sparsely covered with stunted gums about 50 feet in height, with a scaly butt and bare white or red stems; a thin cluster of pendent leaves is borne on the summit of umbrella-shaped branches. Mulga, quandongs, cotton-bush and salt-bush hide the bareness of the parched red soil, while on the sand ridges the globular tufts of the bright-green spinifex shows in marked contrast against the blue of the short scrub and the bilious green of the scraggy gums. Great flat plains, covered in some instances with sand, in others with a stunted scrub, are known as lakes. The water, it is explained, is underneath the surface. The soil appears to be fertile, but is redeemed from being a desert by the scrub, which extends over hundred of miles. As soon as settlement destroys vegetation the fine red sand which floats with every breeze envelopes and tinges all natural and artificial objects with a colour peculiar to itself.

While the Queenslander is never at a loss to give an alligator story, those from the other States have their snake stories, yet every Western Australian can outdo them all with the wonderful tales of the wandering will-o-willies. The meandering whirlwinds are ever present. Now and again they gather up tins which so plentifully strew the surface, rattle them together in a manner suggestive of a tin-kettling party, carry dust, paper and rubbish aloft until they vanish into thin air. While these are the bane of a house-keeper's existence, yet on a larger scale further north their destructive violence is vouched for by the Government Astronomer, who states:—"Houses and sheds are usually tied down to the ground by means of strong iron cables, but the wind generally takes no notice of these impediments, and is rarely satisfied with anything short of a complete wreck." For further information as to disappearing tanks and bulky articles I need only refer you to any of the residents.

The climate of the southern and south-western coastal districts is said to be the most salubrious in the world; most people would not say the same about the goldfields towns. The average mean maximum day temperature for January is very nearly 100 degrees for the Coolgardie goldfield, while the Murchison is 105 degrees. The nights are said to be cool, but this is only relative to the day temperature. There is no doubt that a continual sun bath from early in the morning until late in the afternoon is not conducive to the comfort of most white people. The winter climate is said to be delightful. It cannot be said that flies or mosquitoes are troublesome; possibly with the advent of water they will multiply and increase.

The want of fresh water in the centre of the State has proved the chief drawback to its progress, and even now it is a grave menace to the welfare of a city with 25,000 people, nearly 400 miles from a supply centre. Even now the cost of travelling or prospecting must be great when a horse will consume 2s. 6d. worth of water and a camel swallow £1 worth at a draught. One cannot help admiring the courage of the explorers who traversed a desolate waste of spinifex, sand and scrub, or the perseverance and pluck of the prospectors who went out into the wilderness, and by their discoveries sowed the seeds of the State's mining greatness. Some few were personally successful, but the credit belongs to all. Water had to be carried off or condensed from a liquid saltier than the sea. Tinned meat and damper, work of the most arduous description, carried on in the driest of atmospheres, all helped to impoverish the blood and weaken the system. Little wonder is it that they went down with fever, and that many were carried off in those days when medical comforts were little known and nursing still less so. Conditions are now so altered that hardships, as compared with those of a few years ago, are almost unknown, yet mining is handicapped to a very great extent owing to the absence of abundant supplies of wood and water.

Mr. Clark's brightly-written pages will interest miners, geologists, chemists, and the average man alike, and we can cordially recommend his book to our readers.

Asylum Record.

THIS bright little publication, issued on behalf of the Okayama Orphanage founded by Mr. Ishi in 1887, has now reached its eighth volume. It is no exaggeration to say that the reading matter from cover to cover is deeply interesting. We trust that the present war will not cause the Orphanage material harm by deflecting the current of charitable contributions on which it depends for its existence, in other directions. Mr. Ishi deserves every support in his work and he is fortunate in having such good, hard-working friends to second his endeavours as the Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Pettee, Prof. Muller and the Rev. W. L. Curtis. Four graduates of the Asylum have been called to the front, we learn from the *Record*, one of them owing to a mistake made when his birth was registered, having to join the colours at the age of seventeen.

Present Status of Protestant Christian Education for Young Men in Japan; by Rev. ALBERTUS PIETERS.

THE Rev. Albertus Pieters is connected with the Japan Mission of the Reformed Church of America, but he covers the whole field of Protestant Missions in his brochure. From it we learn that there are in Japan, the following Christian Protestant schools for the higher education of young men:—One Congregational school, the Doshisha. Four Methodist schools: Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, and Chinzei Gakkwan, Nagasaki, M.E. North; Kwansei Gakuin, Kobe, M.E. South; and Nagoya Eiwa Gakko, Methodist Protestant. Three Episcopal Schools: St. Paul's College (Rikkyo Gakuin) Tokyo, American Episcopal Church; Momoyama Gakko, Osaka, C.M.S.; and a school in Kobe, S.P.G., of which particulars are not at hand. Three Presbyterian and Reformed Schools: Tohoku Gakuin, Sendai, R.C.U.S., (German Reformed), Steele College (Tozan Gakuin), Nagasaki, R.C.A. (Dutch Reformed); and Meiji Gakuin, jointly supported by the Presbyterian Church, North, and the Reformed Church in America. One Baptist school, Tokyo Chu Gakuin, Tokyo, A.B.M.U. "Eight of these schools, from which comparative figures are at hand, report a total attendance this year of 1,689 pupils, as against 1,373 the previous year, a gain of about 23 per cent. In some cases no more pupils can be received unless the buildings be enlarged. The present figures are as follows: Aoyama Gakuin, 300; Kwansei Gakuin, 167; Nagoya Eiwa Gakko, 101; Doshisha, 397; Tokyo Chu Gakuin, 30; Meiji Gakuin, 165; Tohoku Gakuin, 169; Tozan Gakuin 102; Momoyama Gakko, 364; Chinzei Gakkwan, 264; Rikkyo Gakuin, 585. It will be seen that the educational work is well distributed among the great denominations, both as to number of schools and attendance. The Congregationalists have but one institution, but the Doshisha, in its history, number of pupils, prestige, influence, and possibly in its prospects also, counts for two or three ordinary schools. The Baptists, with but one school, of thirty pupils, seem hardly to have their share. Territorially, also, the distribution is good, although it is to be noticed that there is no Christian school for young men in the Hokkaido, in Shikoku, or in the populous and important section of country from Kobe to the Straits of Shimonoseki. There must be an excellent opportunity in each of these districts. The general prosperity of these schools is excellent, in all the elements of enlarged attendance, increasing public confidence and influence, government recognition, greater financial resources, and better buildings. In one respect only are they conspicuously deficient. They do not yet succeed in holding their students in the higher classes." Mr. Pieters drives home his remarks on this point by publishing the following table:

	Average Entering Class.	Average Graduating Class.
Aoyama Gakuin	142.6	9.01
Meiji Gakuin	21.8	8.04
Steele College	35.1	2.01
Tohoku Gakuin	48.0	5.00
Average of four schools	61.9	6.15

The brochure then proceeds to discuss ways and means of surmounting the difficulty, and the chapter dealing with the subject concludes:—

Perhaps the most important and most available method of counteracting the tendency of students to leave our institution after a brief residence, is to bring the schools into closer touch with the Japanese Christian constituency. If by constant agitation in the press, by judicious advertising, by laying emphasis on the observance of the Day of Prayer for Colleges, and by frequent visits of principals and teachers, both Japanese and foreign, among the churches, for the purpose of speaking on Christian education; a stronger sentiment in its favor could be aroused; it would operate more powerfully than anything else to counteract the evil of which we speak. When there is a considerable body of parents and pupils who choose our schools, not in spite of, but because of their Christian character, our problem will disappear.

Mr. Pieters next takes up the subject of religious teaching in licensed schools, the needs of the schools, etc., and closes his book by reprinting Dr. William Imbrie's article on "Privileges Granted by the Department of Education," which originally appeared in the *Japan Mail*. The brochure is timely and we can cordially recommend it to our readers.

SCULLING.

The rivalry between the two local scullers, Hu Y. Irwine and C. L. Timm, was put to the test in a race over the mile course of the Y. A. R. C. o Saturday afternoon. Everything was in capita condition for such an event, the water being smooth and the course absolutely clear, a different state of affairs to those which prevailed at the Interport Regatta, when Timm beat Irwine by two lengths. On Saturday Irwine sprang off with the lead, taking a very short, quick, rather spasmodic stroke. Timm, on the other hand, pulled a long, steady stroke and his style and form soon told, for he overhauled Irwine and won at his ease, the boats being a length and a half apart at the finish.

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LETTERS FROM THE "MANSHU MARU."

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—We left Kure between 8 and 9 a.m. on June 16th and, having still the finest of weather, proceeded to Edajima, arriving there shortly before 11. At tiffin it was announced that Admiral Tomioka, President of the Naval College, invited all the passengers to land and go over the establishment. Consequently we went ashore about half-past one and immediately started on a tour of inspection. The College buildings, which are neither too closely grouped together nor yet too much scattered about, are beautifully situated on a large inlet formed within the island of Edajima and the so-called island of Nomijima which, supposedly two distinct *shima*, are now joined together at one of the two points where they most nearly approach each other. There is thus only one entrance to the haven and that of a very narrow kind. It is a beautiful sheet of water, from two to three miles wide and five or six miles longitudinally. On entering the bay Edajima Naval College lies away to the left on ground delightfully laid out with a profusion of trees and in places not specially dedicated to the everyday uses of the school with flowers and shrubs and in many quarters with landscape gardens in Japanese style. A better spot in which to carry on the studies necessary to fit young lads for their future careers could not be thought of.

Fifteen years ago the conditions experienced in Tokyo, as well as the general surroundings of the place and the limited facilities, decided the authorities—whose plans were considerably hampered in the capital—to select a site distant from any large centre of population, having water deep enough to float the training ship or other ships close in to the land; having land sufficient for the natural expansion of such an institution, and where the health of the students could be successfully safeguarded. The locality they pitched upon affords an ideal site. The present Naval College is a place to which the Japanese officer of to-day looks back with the happiest feelings. I can testify that the party from this ship derived the very greatest pleasure from their visit to a training school which is certainly equal to the best existing anywhere and is in many respects superior to those that are usually regarded as most highly worthy of imitation.

We anchored off and close to the College buildings and campus and on going ashore were received by Admiral Tomioka and some of his staff, but here as at Kure it was noticeable that no operation or process was prepared specially for our benefit,—that the work went on just in the routine fashion and that only those officers not at the moment engaged in instruction appeared to meet us.

For this reason the duty of showing us about was largely shared in by Captain Takarabe and the naval officers of our ship.

The students of the Edajima Naval College enter at from 15 to 17 years of age by competitive entrance examination and remain for three years. After graduating they are sent as cadets to training ships, or, if it should be deemed expedient, drafted to ships in commission. There is room for 600 youths and at present there are some 570 in the institution, about 190 for each year.

We were taken first to a couple of buildings in which are the dormitories and some exercise rooms. In the reception room which is upstairs in the first that we visited there is a fine model of the cruiser *Yakumo*, one of the newest ships, and opposite, by way of contrast, a model of a war junk of fifty or sixty years ago. Facing the doorway are portraits of the Emperor, the Empress and the Crown Princes and along one of the walls are photographs of the various Presidents of the College, commencing with Admiral Count Kawamura, whose rule began in 1869, and whose immediate sucessor was Admiral Nakuda, thirteen others having held the office since. These objects—the Imperial portraits, the pictures of past Admirals and the models showing how tremendous has been the change in their country's condition, are doubtless fine incentives to enthusiasm in study, to loyalty and patriotism, but if any lagging spirit should require the spur surely it is to be found in the inspiring picture of the Yalu naval battle which hangs over the first landing of the main stairway, and the chart framed and hung in a prominent situation in the hall near which Captain Sakamoto, of the gunboat *Akagi*, was standing when he received his death-wound at the battle of the Yalu, and which is bespattered with his blood.

Passing to another two-storied building we saw the class at work. The class rooms accommodate 48 to 50 each and at the time we visited the place work was in full swing. It is safe to say that a man who stood to win a dollar for every head that turned or was lifted as strangers drew near a class in a foreign school of the same kind would have acquired considerable wealth by the time he had gone over the institution. In these class rooms not a muscle was moved by the approach of the Admiral's guests. The teacher in navigation went on with his explanation and marked his lines and signs with the same absolute unconcern as he would continue to maintain after we should go, and his pupils sat watching him apparently as unconscious of the presence of visitors as if the latter did not exist; the instructor in English talked to and corrected his class, individual lads standing up reading passages and answering questions all with the same absolute self-control and absence of self-consciousness. These were not the only classes at work; the gunnery class, the spherical geometry class—these for third year students—and in short, as I have said, the whole machinery of the place was moving on just as it does on every working day in the year.

There was much interest shown in the gunnery model room—which might very well have been an exhibition of samples of the Products of Kure Arsenal. For everything that we saw here, except the contents of the bottles in a large cabinet and one or two special models, we had already inspected at the Arsenal. An exception was a beautifully finished working model of a 6-in. gun, about 5 feet in length, showing the Japanese system of running a gun inboard, the operation in this case being accomplished by means of inverted T-shaped beams under which the gun travels. Another of the special objects on view was a cross section of the *Matsushima* class, taken under the big gun. For the rest the various tables and racks held, as I have said, duplicates of the objects on view in one of the rooms at the Arsenal—longitudinal sections of rifles and of fixed ammunition of all sizes, and so forth.

I may note that at present some inconvenience is experienced by the necessity of making room for the physics and chemistry department, which has been ousted from its own separate building by the discovery that the foundations are faulty and that the whole structure, almost new, must come down and be re-erected on a site where work to this end has already begun.

The engineering department is an interesting and important part of the institution. Here the lessons are illustrated by models of the various parts of engines, propellers, etc., and an adjoining room had on the occasion of our visit a display of drawings by second year students, of parts of engines, gun-carriages and mountings and kindred subjects. When one considered that these lads, who had only one hour's tuition per week during the first year and three hours per week in the second year, executed these drawings towards the close of the second year it was impossible to withhold admiration of their work. In another building we saw a group receiving instruction in reference to paints, varnishes and woods, and in the same room was a large model of the battleship *Yashima*. When I say that the scale of the model is 1—12, most of my readers will understand that this is no mere toy warship to sail in a tub. Round the room there runs a gallery by means of which the vessel may be viewed from above and the value of the teaching imparted greatly enhanced thereby. In the gallery also there are specimens and illustrations of armour-plate. In another part of the same building is a sailing model, also on a large scale, and a similar gallery whence by means of footplanks the students obtain access to the various parts of the ship's rigging.

Near this is the engine-house where two dynamos furnish electric lighting to the various buildings and to one search light used for purpose of instruction. We next went down to the enclosed basin where the small craft of the institution are accommodated and saw the boat in which Commander Arima and his companions escaped from a transport in the first blocking operation at Port Arthur, and we saw also in an adjoining building very large scale section models illustrating in the most practical way the working of steam steering gear and the various gear connected with the anchors

At this point we were taken to the Naval Club, situated, like the various residences of the instructors and officers of the College, along the lower slopes of the hill overlooking the College buildings, where refreshments had been provided, and where we enjoyed for a while shelter from the heat and a fine view of the inland lake of Edajima. Below in the well-wooded grounds lay the buildings of the college; and close in to the sea wall were the *Manshu Maru*, the *Chimpen* (one of the alphabetical gunboats taken from the Chinese at Wei-hai-wei) and a small launch. The wheels of instruction were moving silently; the waters lay calm and placid before us; there was no activity nearer than the other side of the bay, where two villages a mile or so distant from each other caught the rays of the afternoon sun. Here far away from the enticements and distractions of city life it was not surprising to learn that the work of the Naval College was carried on with most gratifying success.

Descending to the level we saw an exhibition of *jūdo*, in which some forty students threw each other about in a way that considerably startled the uninitiated beholders. Next there was a show of geki-ken or fencing. On the parade ground (school had meantime been dismissed) the first year's students, 190 in number, turned out as infantry with rifles; the second year lads brought a battery of six 6-pdrs. into the field; and the third year men manned the practice battery on the seawall. Here we found an 8-in. gun, built at Kure; four 6-in. Armstrong guns; and two 4.7-in. guns all of the most modern type, besides smaller and machine guns, so that a cadet who has worked here finds exactly the same armament on the newest ship that he joins. The 6-in pieces, I may state, were furnished with Admiral Yamanouchi's breech mechanism. No target practice is obtainable for the big guns but a rifle range up to 700 range exists among the hills not far from the college, where the targets are on one side and the firing points on the other side of a ravine. In all respects the drill was admirable. The infantry (who only entered College in December last but who of course had undergone military drill before leaving the middle schools from which they were drawn) marched very steadily and went through some simple evolutions with great accuracy. The second year students were characterized by smartness, and the big gun drill was really inspiriting to witness. A game of (*bo-taosu*) in which opposing sides each defend a pole against the attack of detachments sent out to knock them down, was pretty hard sport, buffetting with the hands and, apparently, *jujitsu* methods being allowable.

Finally we were all photographed and then we returned on board tired out after nearly four hours walking about with standing intervals, but profoundly impressed by what we had seen in this seminary where brave, loyal and patriotic youths are shown how best to serve their country when she is menaced by her enemies. We had hardly set foot on the *Manshu Maru's* deck at 5.15 p.m. when she was off on her way back to Miyajima, whither the sudden appearance in the Japan Sea of the Russian cruisers had led the authorities to send her and where we arrived about 6.30 on the 17th. H.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—On reaching the ship this evening (June 20th), after a visit to various parts of Saseho, we found that news had been received and issued in the form of an extra by the local paper reporting

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that an action was in progress in the Genkai Sea. The report came from Hakata and spoke of the appearance on the coast of three Russian cruisers and of their being engaged by a Japanese squadron. This affair was said to have begun before or about noon, the sound of guns continuing until the afternoon, so the extra said, and as we had traversed the very same region only twenty-four hours before it may easily be imagined that some excitement prevailed throughout the *Manshu Maru*. Capt. Takarabe, however, expressed himself as reluctant to believe the report, which was quite unofficial, and the evening was passed in speculation and conjecture. Our plans had already been altered and instead of Chemulpo, Nagasaki had been named as our next port of call, but in the course of the evening it was stated that our future movements were uncertain and that instead of starting this evening we will leave to-morrow morning. In the mean time there is a good deal of doubt and uncertainty about our future.

To bring our log up to the present I may say that, leaving Mitsugahama towards dark on the evening of June 18th, we were close up to Moji at daybreak on the 19th (Sunday), the weather having cleared considerably and the rain having ceased. After a short stay at Moji, where we heard some details of the attack upon the *Hitachi* and *Sado Maru*, we proceeded through the straits and at 8.30 came in sight of a vessel lying on the east side of the channel opposite Mutsure Island and lighthouse. She was low in the water aft; had a small steamer lying on her starboard side and several tugs standing by. As we passed we clearly made her out to be the *Sado Maru*; one anchor out ahead; her bow afloat and the water from aft the bridge washing level with her rail. A little over an hour later, after we had gained the open sea we passed a foreign-built ship's boat painted white with black covering board, waterlogged,—almost submerged at times. Two hours out of Saseho we received a wireless telegram from Vice-Admiral Samejima, Commander-in-Chief at Saseho, inviting the officers and passengers to dine with him the same evening. Half an hour out we were met by a couple of torpedo boats which turned and escorted us in, and about 6 p.m. we cast anchor in Saseho port.

Practically all the party availed themselves of Admiral Samejima's invitation and thoroughly enjoyed themselves, the Commander-in-chief's house and its grounds being beautifully decorated with lanterns.

The following morning we were put ashore before 9 o'clock in launches and, landing, found that jinrikishas had been provided for us. We started off in quite a procession, the British *attaché* (Commander Jackson) preceded by a mounted officer of gensdarmes, leading, while other gensdarmerie officers followed. Our way lay through the main street of the town, the shops and houses in which had hung out flags in honour of the *Manshu Maru*, and the thoroughfare was lined by spectators. Saseho is rich in policemen, or the other parts of the town must for a time have been freed from the trammels of law and order. At every corner one, sometimes two, and occasionally three, constables stood and saluted the Japanese officers accompanying our party. Turning to the right we found ourselves at the foot of a hill which we ascended by steps sufficiently numerous, even though the climb was eased by many landings, to make everybody glad when the top was reached. Here we found ourselves at the Banshoro, or Ten Thousand Pines Teahouse, and were conducted upstairs to a 96-mat room, from which a magnificent view should have been obtained but for the haze that hung over the harbour and the adjacent country. We saw enough, however, to convince us that the Bansho-ro well deserves to be a popular place of resort and entertainment. Great part of the town lay before us, beyond it the still waters of the harbour and the hills which fringe it round about. For Saseho is to the eye absolutely landlocked. Nearer at hand, the adjoining high land is covered with pine trees; on the right the view includes the chief Government works,—the shipyard, arsenal, hospital, barracks, etc.,—backed by a curious Fuji-shaped hill with a bonnet of trees bearing a not remote resemblance to the tuft on the end of the tail of an otherwise naked poodle dog. The Bansho-ro offered coolness and the alluring prospect of some scenic diversion later on, but after a light refection which, greatly to my regalement, included bunches of delicious *biwa*, a fruit that grows nowhere nearer perfection than in this region, we set out again, riding straight to one of the Government jetties and taking steamer to the *Kobe Maru*, hospital ship, which had just arrived, and after going over this vessel proceeding to the Quarantine Station.

I wish that some sort of authorised definition of the term "military secrets" existed. It means so much under circumstances of war, when a country is fighting for life and honour, and when her people are patriotically fixed in the determination that no one shall either by indiscretion or treachery interfere with or defeat their plans or purposes. And yet in the case of the correspondents on board this ship it may mean so little. I ask myself, what information that has come to my knowledge could, if published, be usefully employed by the enemy, placing in his possession power that he had not previously enjoyed? And I positively cannot think of any. Yet to be on the safe side I have, as has doubtless been observed, taken care to write in very general terms about the places that I have visited and the things that I have seen, and I cannot at times avoid the thought that I might have made these letters greatly more interesting if I had used more freely the information that I acquired. For I am haunted by an oft-recurring reflection that I am quite unable to communicate any fact of military importance because I am not in possession of a military secret—not even of the commonest kind.

That is one view of the matter. But there is another. If, for example, I were to state or be permitted to publish the names of various warships or transports which may be lying in places that I visit, and thus indirectly to indicate their probable prospective movements I should certainly be making public information that might be usefully employed by an enemy. So that it is a rather puzzling subject; a correspondent is after all thrown upon the exercise of his own discretion, and common sense has the final word to say.

The quarantine station is a new establishment, not yet completed in fact, situated on the island of Kukishima. In the prize harbour close by lie a number of steamers captured from the Russians, the names of which would not be of the slightest interest to anyone if I were to mention them—except perhaps to the persons who once owned them, and I do not feel impelled by any overwhelming desire to gratify their curiosity.

A lovelier locality than that of this quarantine station I cannot conceive, absolutely removed from the town, with which, however, it is of course connected by telegraph; no human habitations in sight if we except the prizes; a stray junk, which after emerging into view from one hitherto invisible opening seems in a great hurry to get away and hide itself in another; wooded hills all but surrounding the point of view—a truly sylvan scene. One wonders whether the surface of these waters is ever ruffled, or angry gales ever shake the groves that clothe these enchanting slopes. Undoubtedly by the establishment of a naval station at Saseho one of the choice pieces of island scenery with which Nature has so richly dowered this empire is shut out from the world.

But lest your readers are becoming aweary of these allusions to scenic charms I must get to the quarantine station, about which, after all, there is not much to say. It has the usual apparatus for disinfecting the clothing of passengers from suspected steamers, the usual baths for use while the operation of disinfection is going on; and the buildings set apart at all quarantine stations for the accommodation of persons who are to remain under observation.

These last are on high ground—just above the disinfection houses—and command views of one of the approaches to this spot. They are divided into a number of large rooms, all matted, and should be highly agreeable to people who might otherwise find detention irksome. A water tower is in course of erection for the supply of both salt and fresh water.

I have still to refer to my visits to the *Kobe Maru*, and to the hospital, the docks, the arsenal, and the stores department, but must reserve these for another letter. H.

Saseho, 9.30 a.m., June 21st, 1904.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—We have this afternoon (June 22nd) opened the box of votes for the pool as to the fall of Port Arthur; we have been running ever since we left Saseho in calm seas under blue skies with at times fragments of land on both sides—"Summer Isles of Eden floating in dark purple spheres of Sea;" and we are at this time of writing (1.30 p.m.) estimated to be within six and a half hours of Chemulpo. This, then, is a fitting opportunity for me to bring up the log of this steamer, so far as it may be of public interest, to the latest possible point of time ere posting my letter at the port of the Korean Capital. Henceforward our letters have to be submitted to official inspection.

The *Kobe Maru*, hospital ship, had entered the port of Saseho on June 20th with sick and wounded from the front, and as permission had been obtained for us we called there on our way to the quarantine station, as described in my previous letter. Few persons, except nautical men, who had been accustomed to seeing the *Kobe Maru* while she was a popular boat on the Yokohama-Shanghai line would readily recognize her now. She is painted white with a great blue band round her hull under the channels and on her yellow funnel she carries the Red Cross. We were received on board by the surgeon-in-charge, Dr. Honda, who showed us over the ship. There are in all 180 cots and bunks, of which 80 are in the former dining saloon and the adjoining cabins, and the remainder in the forward saloon and in the various staterooms. The cots are fitted with rockers so that rolling of the ship may be neutralized. We saw the operating room and the preparation room, the doctors' and officers' quarters; and we saw brought up several patients who were about to be taken ashore to the hospital. It seems that on this, her fourth, trip to the front the *Kobe Maru* brought back 105 cases, made up as follows: Injuries 15, ordinary diseases 60, venereal disease 17, and infectious diseases 4, these being naval combatants; and non-combatants: Injuries 2, ordinary diseases 6, and venereal disease 1—total 105. To attend to the ship's load of suffering humanity there are seven doctors and 50 nurses. The vessel appears to be fitted with all the latest appliances for securing the comfort of the sick and wounded. She and the *Saikyo Maru* discharge for the Navy the function of hospital ships; for the Army similar duties are performed by the *Hakuai* and *Kosai Maru*, which, as many of your readers may remember, were built specially as hospital ships, but employed in peace time upon the Shanghai line.

We next visited the Quarantine Station, on Kukishima, where, on a promontory whence beautiful views were had of the scenery, and sheltered from the sun in a marquee, we ate tiffin with sharpened appetites. Returning to Saseho, we visited the dockyard and saw forging, turning and casting processes going on, though on a much smaller scale than at Kure. There are three docks, one of which is as yet only in course of excavation, and we were informed that it is contemplated to construct three more. The smallest dock in use is about 240 feet in length, and at the time of our visit held a large torpedo boat, the *Otori*, which had been in collision on this coast and was having some bow plates replaced. Next in size is a dock about 400 feet in length and the unfinished dock will be 515 feet long and capable of taking in the largest ships in the navy. We were next shown a building in which mails for the front were lying ready for dispatch, and where similarly some 50 blue-jackets were quartered waiting to be drafted to fill gaps caused by casualties or sickness; and our attention was also directed to a large godown in which gifts for the sailors at the front are made up. Usually, Admiral Kano informed us, this

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place is well filled, but as a shipment had just been made up and sent there were not many cases lying about on the day of our visit. The stores or Commissariat Department is on a very extensive scale. A long range of brick godowns does not suffice for the storage of supplies and the processes of manufacture that are carried on, and we entered and emerged from building after building containing provisions and equipments of all possible kinds that could be called for by a fleet on active service. Blankets, charts, boots, shoes, tinned meats, clothing and so forth were here arranged in ordered fashion on shelves or hung from the ceilings, and we saw a godownful of food stuffs captured on the *Manchuria* (not this ship) near Port Arthur. We saw the bakeries and were given figures regarding their production but I hesitate to reproduce them as I am afraid some misunderstanding existed. I think 20,000 lbs. of bread per day may be accepted as their output, however. It is made up in loaves weighing about one pound avoirdupois each and a newly baked loaf handed to me appeared to have been well-fired and looked wholesome and sweet. There is a bottling house where we also had a look in. We were told that the Government bakeries produced their bread at a cost of 3½ *sen* per lb., and that the lowest price at which bread of the same quality can be obtained from contractors is 6 *sen*. Assuming the production to be as I have stated there is here a saving of 500 *yen* per day. One would like to know, of course, whether the cost thus given takes account of insurance, depreciation, etc., but it was impossible to obtain information of this nature. We were told in this connection that 1,500 tons of supplies leave Saseho for the fleet daily, and that this figure does not include coal, or water, or ammunition. Well, I accept without hesitation all these statements,—and I hardly think the total given is deserving of much credit. The correspondents have been a good deal exercised about it. They have learned that the daily ration on shipboard is as follows: Bread 1lb., rice 1lb., barley 1lb., meat ½lb., fish ¼lb., vegetables 1lb., and they have been making calculations with the view either of arriving at the number of men which 1,500 tons a day will supply, or of finding out whether 1,500 tons would be the correct quantity to keep 10,000 men going for one day on the above ration. I really do not know which. And, besides, I am not at all sure that it isn't a military secret, so, with your permission, we will just leave the subject alone. Among other places that we visited was a godown containing a vast quantity of lubricating oil; another where the grain and salt beef landed by the O. & O. steamer *Coptic* at Nagasaki is stored and whence casks were being rolled out for dispatch to the front, and the tailoring shop in which under the supervision of a man tailor, over 30 women sat repairing the "slops" of the sailors on active service. True to the character which from time immemorial has been attributed by sacred and profane writers as well as by mere tradition to a most worthy and admirable sex, these ladies acted in a manner markedly different from the youths at Edajima. Did they, ignoring the unwonted presence of strangers, who stood in the door-way and gazed curiously at the room and at them, stolidly and unflinchingly continue to occupy themselves with their humble yet not unimportant duties? No, they did not. On the contrary. They looked up brightly and cheerfully at us, and I have a suspicion that some of those nearest us went further and commented freely on the heterogeneousness of our attire.

From the Commissariat Department we walked up the hill overlooking the docks and arsenal to the hospital, which is situated on a splendid site. It consists of several detached buildings in which there were at the time we visited the establishment 303 patients, of whom 35 were suffering from wounds received in action. When I say that the total accommodation provides for 700, in addition to 100 cots in the infectious wards, it will be seen that the resources of the hospital are by no means heavily taxed at present. We saw the various wards and could not but note the excellent ventilation of the spacious rooms, where, though the heat was considerable outside, the air was cool and sweet. A capital contrivance for embarking and disembarking patients was shown. In this the body is tied up in a few moments, and when slung by the head the face is exposed, the trunk and lower limbs being enwrapped in a mummy-case of bamboo splints bound with canvas. Various wards are attended to by women nurses of the Red Cross Society, of whom there are 30 at present employed. The remainder of the Hospital staff consists of ten surgeons and 120 men nurses. We learned that the Roentgen ray is used freely in connection with operations, and the instruments and appliances appeared to be on an extensive scale. There are two operating rooms, one with one and the other with three tables.

Leaving the Hospital, its courteous director and his staff, we went to the Arsenal. The first sight was one of great interest. In a large shed we saw nothing but material salved from the Russian cruiser *Varyag* at Chemulpo. Ten Aboukoff 6-in. guns lay here, all but one minus their breech-blocks; and beside them were ranged mountings; not far off were six 12-centimetre Krupp pieces; and round about lay a number of small guns. Most of them were in very good condition but the latest arrivals were being cleaned up by a squad of men. In another building were specimens of ammunition captured on the steamer *Manchuria* near Port Arthur. Of the 12-in. shells we were told there were 54; of the 8-in. 299; of the 6-in. 2,000; 4-in. 2,000; 75-in. 1960, and a large quantity of smaller fixed ammunition. Among the spoil from this steamer were several sets of field telegraph instruments and apparatus, and in this place was a quantity of ammunition and rifles salved from the *Varyag*. The Arsenal is a small affair compared with that of Kure and consists of the usual fitting, finishing and machine shops Considerable space is devoted to work on torpedoes, of which an 18-in. and many smaller engines were under treatment—turning, boring, cutting etc. Shops were occupied by workmen fitting up and packing telegraph instruments, electric lighting apparatus, etc.

In going through the workshops both at Kure and Saseho the most casual observer cannot help being struck by the youth of those operating the various machines. Again and again when stopping to see what process was being accomplished by a particular piece of mechanism I have found the operation under supervision of one hand, a mere lad in some cases, but often a bright young fellow barely if at all out of his teens. From my slight observation I should certainly say that, in the Government factories at any rate, the Japanese favour the system of bringing forward the young men instead of allowing the oldsters to lag superfluous at the lathe.

In passing from point to point of the Government works we were every moment meeting groups of ladies engaged in various occupations, but chiefly in connexion with coal. We know that all the coaling at Nagasaki is done by the other sex, and I presume that the same custom prevails at Saseho, though I was fortunately absent while our ship was being bunkered. But they are very much in evidence on shore there. They hauled small trucks along the plank roadways; they passed full baskets along and "chucked" empties about with cheery sprightliness, the younger ones. They, like their sisters in the tailoring shop, met the foreigners' gaze with frankly critical eyes, and if they had exceedingly smutty noses most of them wore rings on their fingers, just like others of their sex whose faces will not, perhaps, bear washing as well. There were older women, too, poor shrunken things,—but time beckons us forward.

One of the sights of Saseho to a soldier or a sailor should be the statue erected in memory of Commander Hattori, who was killed in the storming of the Taku forts and lies buried here. It stands in the large square between the Post Office and the main entrance from the town to the Government establishments. Three guns stand muzzles upward and sloping inward, supporting a small platform upon which stands a figure which in pose, as well as in feature, suggests one of the best of General Gordon, except that in this case the hero wears a sword. Though dwarfed somewhat by its background it is a monument that demands the attention of the passer-by with insistence that cannot be denied.

After returning from our tramp on shore we had to bid good-bye to Commander K. Matsumura, I.J.N., third in charge on board, who, having recovered from a wound received in the left thigh in the first blocking operation at Port Arthur, went on board the *Keijo Maru* on the evening of the 20th. One of the most kindly, and courteous of men this brave officer will, I am afraid, be sadly missed during the remainder of our trip.

There was a great deal of uncertainty during the whole of June (21st) up to our departure as to what was to be our destination. A local paper had published an extra reporting cannonading in the Genkai sea, and until we cast off from our moorings and were moving down the Bay no information on the subject was obtainable. Then, however, about 11.45 a.m., a notice was posted saying that a wireless telegram had been received from Headquarters directing us to proceed to Chemulpo. And here we are on our way to that port.

Two torpedo boats accompanied us outside (the band of the Naval Station having played us off), and as they turned for home signalled wishes for a pleasant voyage. Since then we have had the finest weather. We have seen trails of smoke on the horizon and passed several steamers close at hand but no Russian cruisers have developed themselves.

The votes for the Port Arthur pool showed that Messrs Eto and Taguchi, both M.P.s, thought the fortress would fall on June 24th and 25th respectively. Mr. Kaneko, M.P., favoured June 27th, Marquis D'Adda the 29th, and Mr. Hayashida, Chief Secretary of the House of Peers, recorded July 1st. Count Hirosawa and Mr. George Kennan, the American correspondent, took July 4th, and no fewer than four M.P.'s, Messrs. Sugawara, Yokoi, Ogawa, and Harada voted July 5th. There was a considerable run also upon the 7th, Mr. Ōtake, M.P., and four others giving that date; Baron Funakoshi gave the 8th and Marquis Kuroda, Mr. K. Nabeshima and Mr. Moyna the 10th; Mr. N. Nabeshima the 11th, Viscount Soga, Baron Sanada and Mr. Hay the 15th; Mr. Yamada the 16th; Mr. Kanayama, Secretary of the House of Peers the 19th, and Mr. Yamane, M.P., the 21st, and Mr. Tsukahara the 22nd.

The reading of the votes was amusing, as some of the voters wrote lengthy explanations of their reasons for fixing on a date, and Viscount Inouye voted irregularly, his ballot reading that Port Arthur would fall three days before the *Manshu Maru* arrived there. There were 37 votes in all.

H.

THE LAW COURTS.

PETITION ON THE "LESNICK."

In the Supreme Prize Court, Tokyo, a decision was delivered on June 17th on an appeal lodged by Mr. W. Nagashima, lawyer, representing a Russian firm in St. Petersburg, against the judgment given in the Saseho Prize Court confiscating the sailing vessel *Lesnick* and her cargo. The appeal was dismissed on the ground that the application petitioning for the release of the vessel and cargo was not presented in the lower Court within the proper period.

PETITION OF MR. F. RINGER.

A decision was delivered on May 26th in the Saseho Prize Court on an application lodged by Mr. F. Ringer, the Danish Consul at Nagasaki, petitioning for the release of three cases containing books and sundry goods on board the captured Russian steamer *Manchuria*. The Consul held that the goods had been consigned by the Copenhagen Church, Denmark, to Christ Church, Port Arthur, and that the goods should not be confiscated by either of the belligerent countries as they are not, of course, contraband of war. His petition was not sustained, on the ground that he was not a representative of the owner of the goods and that his capacity as consul does not authorize him to represent his countrymen in private business matters.

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CLAIM ON HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK.

This case in which Mr. Dhanamal Chillaram, an Indian trader, claimed *yen* 300 against the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, came up in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Danno on June 25th, when judgment was delivered dismissing plaintiff's claim.

SAKE BREWER FINED.

I. Metsugi a, *saké* brewer, of Shitaya, Tokyo, who was charged with having clandestinely manufactured *saké* since June, 1902, was punished on June 24th in the Tokyo District Court by a fine of *yen* 11,793.58, the amount being fixed according to the quantity of the illicit *saké* brewed.

THE STOLEN GOVERNMENT BONDS: SENTENCE.

T. Ikeo, an official of the Finance Department, charged with having stolen redeemed Government loan bonds amounting to five hundred thousand *yen* in face-value, and then deposited them with Japanese and foreign banks—among them the Yokohama branch of the Chartered Bank—as security for a loan, was sentenced on June 25th in the Tokyo district Court by Judge Imamura to 7 years' minor confinement. K. Hishitani, President of the Hishitani Bank, who gave assistance to the official in circulating the bonds, well-knowing that they were stolen, was sentenced to 10 years' confinement with hard labour.

CLAIM FOR ADVERTISING.

This case, in which the Teikoku News Agency claims *yen* 313.23 against the Japan Super-Aeration, Co., came up again in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi on June 27th, when judgement was given in favour of plaintiff with costs.

THE INTERNATIONAL HOSPITAL CASE.

In the Court of Cassation, Tokyo, the hearing of the appeal lodged by the trustees—Messrs. J. C. Hall, E. L. van Nierop, M. Raspe, E. H. Gill, and Rev. G. H. Davies—of the International Hospital, Kobe, against two Japanese, B. Hiramori and S. Takamatsu, came up on June 27th before Presiding Judge N. Terajima and six associates.

Mr. T. Oshima, a lawyer of Kobe, appeared for the Appellants.

It may be remarked that on Oct. 11th, 1873, the trustees of the hospital leased a piece of ground, comprising 326.3 *tsubo*, in the compound, No. 24, Yamate Honcho, Itchome, Kobe, for *sen* 3 per *tsubo* per month for a term of 25 years from a Japanese, K. Mukaibi, and then established a hospital there. The rent was paid in advance every six months. The original land owner sold the ground to I. Mukaibi on Dec. 21st, 1881. After the death of the new owner, the land was transferred, on April 22nd, 1900, to the present respondents—Hiramori and Takamoto—who are the sons of the former owner. The present respondents lodged an action in the Kobe District Court petitioning for an order to compel the trustees of the hospital to remove the building, on the ground that the lease expired on Oct. 10th, 1898. The Court, however, dismissed the request of plaintiffs on the ground that it had been mutually agreed to let the lease run on in perpetuity on the expiration of the original contract. Plaintiffs appealed in the Osaka Appeal Court against the judgment given by the lower Court. The Appeal Court, this time, sustained the appeal of the Japanese, ordering the trustees of the foreign hospital to evacuate the ground. The trustees of the hospital now appealed in this Court against the judgment rendered by the Osaka Appeal Court.

Mr. Oshima, representative of the trustees of the hospital, addressed the Court at some length :—

According to the Code of Procedure, defendants are permitted to produce any evidence before the Court which may support their case, though some of this evidence may conflict with evidence previously presented by them. The claim of the plaintiffs, however, must be made in accordance with the provisions of the law. The respondents in this appeal referred in the first Court to the terms of the lease, according to which they claimed they were entitled to remove the hospital from the ground owned by them, but they further referred in the second Court to the method of the payment of rent. By raising these two issues they divided their case into two claims, a course of procedure which is not permitted by the Code. If such a case were accepted by the Court, a claimant could set out his claim in several ways and then petition the Court to take up that which it considered most favourable to him. The 2nd clause of Art. 190 of the Code of Procedure seems then to be regarded by the other side as having no meaning. Having further given his opinion as to the principle of jurisprudence underlying the case, Counsel contended that the judgment given by the Osaka Appeal Court could not be accepted as a proper decision. The Court had admitted the claim of the respondents, though it disclosed two separate causes, and, taking one of them as an auxiliary to assist the other, delivered judgment in favour of the Japanese land owners. This dicision was in conflict with Arts 190 and 413 of the Code of Procedure. The ground in dispute was leased in 1873 to the trustees of the hospital under a contract of perpetual lease. This lease was correctly drawn up and there was no defect in the nature of the contract, either under the Treaties with the Powers or after the enforcement of the new Civil Code. Without having decided whether the hospital had been owned or held in trust by Mr. Hall and the four other foreign gentlemen, as Trustees, before the enforcement of the Civil Code, or found whether the institution was a legal person after the enforcement of the Code, the Osaka Appeal Court decided simply that a Japanese individual was not permitted to make a contract of perpetual lease with a foreign individual in accordance with the Code, and that the contract between the parties constituted simply a superficies. According to the 4th clause of Art. 18 of the Treaty between Japan and Great Britain, the perpetual lease of ground in a settlement on which buildings exist virtually belongs to its lessee, so long as he carries out the conditions of the contract and this rendering of the law has been taken as valid. There is no difference in the nature of a piece of leased ground whether it is owned by Government or by an individual, or whether it is within the limits, or beyond the limits of the former settlement. In letting a piece of ground, a perpetual lease and superficies are taken as being similar in nature. Also, according to the document exchanged on April 5th 1896, between the Japanese Minister at Berlin, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Germany, the rights which foreign residents in Japan had already acquired were guaranteed by the Japanese Government. The International Hospital must be taken as a legal person under the new Civil Code and several other laws. Having assumed that a perpetual lease is not permitted to be established by individuals under the laws, yet the Treaties with the Powers guarantee the interests of the foreigner who has acquired from a Japanese subject a proper contract. The Osaka Appeal Court dismissed the plea of the Trustees of the hospital under Arts. 266 and 276 of the Civil Code, but such a decision, Counsel contended, was unjust.

The Osaka Court decided that the lease is a superficies and recognized at the same time that the lessees are to be dealt with under Art. 266 and 276 of the Civil Code for the rent left unpaid for three years. The contract was made in 1873 when the lessees could not dream that their right to the ground would be lost by Arts. 266 and 276 of the Civil Code, which was later enforced. Presuming for the moment that the lessees have failed to pay the rent for the ground for two years, yet the claim of respondent on the superficies could not be admitted by the Court, as the Civil Code was enforced after the contract in dispute was entered into. The Osaka Court held the appellants to have been negligent in not paying the rent for over three years. The so-called negligence was not such in fact, as the Trustees had otherwise relieved themselves of their legal obligation. According to Exhibits No. B-10 and 15, the appellants deposited the rent with a bank, under the provisions of Arts. 493 and 494 of the Civil Code, when the owners had refused to receive it. The appellants had urged the respondents to receive payment.

The Osaka Court found in its decision that the trustees of the hospital did not pay the rent for a period from April 11th 1899 to Nov. 10th 1901, and that the right of the lease owned by the appellants was extinguished under the action lodged by the respondents on the superficies, finding that the lease contract had expired. On this point the Osaka Court made a mistake, having mixed up two different causes in the claim. The Court decided that the rent was left unpaid till Nov. 10th 1901, and considered that the right of the superficies was thus abrogated.

Having further explained the nature of the lease in dispute, Counsel said that according to Law No. 72, promulgated in 1900, the right of lease is still retained, under the provisions of Art. 1 of the Administrative Law for the Civil Code, as the two years stipulated in the former law have not yet expired. Therefore the action of the land owners in petitioning for an order that the lessees evacuate the ground is unjust. The Osaka Court, however, sustained this unreasonable claim.

With regard to the non-payment of rent set up by the respondents, Counsel explained that Exhibits No. B-12-15 and No. A-2 showed that the appellants paid the rent for two years and a half—April 11th, 1891 to Oct. 11th, 1903—by bank cheque addressed to the respondents, and also one year and a half, after Oct. 12th, 1900, by a cheque under date of Nov. 11th, 1900, so that the rent for other years might be assumed to have been paid, a fact upon which the Osaka Court did not touch.

CLAIM ON SHARES.

In the Yokohama District Court, this case, instituted by Mr. R. J. Ward against Mr. B. Sho, a sharebroker, came up again on June 28th before Judge Danno.

Mr. Muramatsu was examined as a witness. He stated that he was carrying on a share-business, together with Mr. Ward, in which transactions were made by the former which entailed a loss of two thousand *yen*. The money lost was advanced by Mr. Ward, so that the witness gave a document stating that he had borrowed the amount from Mr. Ward. Witness said Mr. Richard Pope knew the nature of the business and the loss. Witness also said that the document mentioned had been made upon an office memo in use in the office of the Tokumi-ya, which is the Yokohama Branch of defendant's business.

Defendant's counsel asked the Court for leave to examine Mr. Pope as a witness in order to prove the business relations existing between Mr. Ward and Mr. Muramatsu, and also the transactions between the Tokumiya and its Yokohama branch at the time when the orders from the foreign gentleman were sent in.

The Court gave consent to the request of the Counsel, the case to come on again on July 8th at 10 a.m.

The authorities of the Patent Bureau have given a decision, on a protest lodged by Messrs. Singleton, Benda and Co., No. 96, Yokohama, against R. Kaku, a bicycle dealer in Osaka. The foreign firm contended that they used a trade mark displaying a portrait on a bicycle with a character "Centaur" since 1898, and registered it on April 25th last in the Patent Bureau, and that the Japanese dealer also used a similar mark and registered it. The foreign bicycle importers petitioned that the registration of the Japanese mark be made null and void. The protest was not sustained, on the ground that the Japanese dealer registered it in the Patent Bureau earlier than the foreign firm and that there is no clear evidence showing that the latter had been using the mark on their bicycles since 1898.

THE CHARGE OF INCENDIARISM.

In the Tokyo Appeal Court, Mr. C. Fernando was acquitted of the charge of incendiarism on June 29th on the ground that the evidence against him was insufficient. It may be remembered that

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the defendant, an Indian merchant, was sentenced in the Yokohama District Court to nine years' confinement with hard labour on a charge of alleged incendiarism.

DIRECTORS OF THE KABUKI-ZA FINED.

Messrs. Naimura and Takeharu, the directors of the Kabuki-za, the leading theatre in Tokyo, which is registered as a joint stock association, were fined on June 29th in the Tokyo District Court five *yen* each on a charge of infringing the Commercial Code.

NEW TELEGRAPH RATES.

Below are the new telegraphic rates to principal places abroad which will come into operation from July 1st, 1904:—

Place.	Per Word, Yen.	Place.	Per Word. Yen.
KOREA.		AUSTRALASIA.	
Fusan, Seoul, Chemulpo, Chinnampo, Gwendoline, Massampo, Mokpo, Pingyang, Tehkoo, Yuensan	.30	Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Rockhampton, Thursday Island, Dunedin	2.07
		Auckland, Christchurch, Wellington	2.23
		Guam	1.64
CHINA.		Honolulu	2.64
Peking, Tientsin, Chefoo, Weihaiwei, Tsintau, Taku, Ningpo, Hangkow, Ichang, Wuchang, Nanking, Chungking, Dalny, Port Arthur	.45	EUROPE.	
		Europe (except Russia) via Northern.	2.42
		via Eastern...	2.82
		Russia in Europe and Caucasus via Northern.	2.08
		via Eastern...	2.82
	.96	AMERICA.	
Woosung	.70	Winnipeg, Providence, Hartford, Ballston, Rochester, Pittsburgh, Syracuse, New York, Washington, Boston, Philadelphia, Newark, Baltimore, Schenectady, Madison, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Salem, St. Paul, Cincinnati, Galveston, New Orleans, St. Louis, Sanantonio, Kenosha, Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Saultstemarie, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, Wallawalla, Spokane	3.06
ASIA.			
Shanghai	.60		
Hongkong	.94		
Amoy, Foochow, Macao, Canton	.78		
	1.04		
Swatow	1.14		
Hanoi, Haiphong	2.10		
Saigon	1.80		
Penang, Singapore, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta	2.02		3.00
Rangoon	2.24		
Bangkok	2.04		
Colombo	2.06		
Aden	2.92		
Russia, in Asia	.72		3.14
AFRICA.			
Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said	3.08		
Zanzibar	3.42		
Durban	3.92		
Capetown, Johannesburg	3.96	Havana	3.24
OCEANIA.		Mexico City	3.54
Manila, Cavite, Cebu, Iloilo	1.56	Buenos Aires	4.90
	1.76	Lima, Santiago de C'li	5.42
Balikpapan (Borneo)	1.98	Rio de Janeiro	4.90
Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaya, Weltevreden	2.18	San Francisco	2.82

SATURDAY'S SAILING RACES.

On Saturday the 21 Raters raced over the No. 2 Course, with a light southerly breeze. The first prize was the "Miniature America Cup," presented by Mr. C. S. Averill. When the preparatory gun was fired, ten starters were under way, and on receiving the signal to go crossed the line in close order, *Sunbeam* leading from *Pele*. Running out under spinnakers to the Harbour Entrance the ten boats were bunched together, and presented a very pretty sight. *Pele* was first outside the breakwater, closely followed by *Witch*, with *Valkyrien*, *Chocho*, *Winsome*, *Vixen*, *Sunbeam*, *Beatrice*, *Pima* and *Patsy* in the order named. *Pele* and *Witch* were the first two to round the Tsurumi mark, and the boats were separated a little in the beat to the Lightship, where they were timed as follows:—

Pele	3.26.00	*Witch*	3.38.20
Valkyrien	3.26.30	*Vixen*	3.40.52
Winsome	3.27.30	*Chocho*	3.54.20
Pima	3.29.25	*Beatrice*	3.54.35
Sunbeam	3.31.20	*Patsy*	4.08.15

From the Lightship they had a spinnaker run back to the Tsurumi mark, and then returned round the Lightship once more, reaching in from there to the Harbour Entrance, and close-hauled to the finishing line. *Winsome* got in front during the second beat back to the Lightship, but on the reach in from there was overtaken close to the Harbour Entrance by *Pele* and *Valkyrien*, and the order at the finish was as follows:—

		Corrected Club time.
Pele	5.01.10	5.01.10
Valkyrien	5.01.45	5.01.45
Winsome	5.02.00	5.02.00
Pima	5.17.15	5.09.27
Sunbeam	5.20.35	5.20.35
Witch	5.24.10	5.16.22
Vixen	5.23.30	5.22.04
Chocho	5.35.40	5.34.14
Beatrice	5.40.15	5.40.15
Patsy	6.03.30	5.52.06

Pele takes the "Miniature America Cup" and two record points; *Valkyrien* second prize, and one point.

Eleven boats of the "Lark" Class started at 2.45 p.m. on Course No. 2, round the Lightship and back. They had a close and interesting race all the way, the times at the finish being:—

No.	h.m.s.	No.	h.m.s.	No.	h.m.s.
11	4.24.15	2	4.29.50	4	4.34.20
10	4.26. 5	8	4.30.30	1	4.34 30
15	4.26.45	15	4.31.10	14	4.36.50
		5	4.31.55	12 gave up.	

The third race of the series inaugurated by the owners of the "Lark" Class of boats of the Yokohama Yacht Club was sailed on Wednesday afternoon in a good, steady south-westerly breeze. Ten boats started, and No. 1 touching the inner pier buoy was disqualified. The remainder of the squadron kept close together throughout the whole course, the order at the finishing line being as follows:—Nos. 11, 10, 5, 12, 8, 13, 1, 2, 6, 4.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

On June 24th, *yen* 698,000, a portion of the Tokyo city loan was redeemed.

Traffic between Ozawa and Yamamichi on the Hokkaido railway was to be opened on July 1st.

Japanese gold amounting to three million *yen* was exported on June 29th by the *Mongolia* for America.

Prince Nashimoto arrived at Ujina on June 29th and paid a visit to a warship now in harbour there.

A suspected case of cholera is reported at the village of Shiojiri, near Matsumoto, Nagano prefecture.

Fire broke out on the evening of June 22nd at Kawaguchi-machi, near Morioka, destroying 27 dwellings and a post office.

Mr. Brodrick has replied in the negative to a question as to whether a British Mission would start for Cabul at an early date.

The price of *The Times* has been reduced to subscribers from 3d. to 2d., but the casual buyer has still to pay the higher figure for "The Thunderer."

Two Russian officers and eleven men captured at Nanshan arrived at Ujina on June 22nd by the *Tamaura Maru*. The following they were removed to Matsuyama.

The *Asahi* reports that the authorities of the Agriculture and Commerce Department have decided to send thirteen students next year to Europe, America and China to study business ways in the countries concerned.

The *Asahi's* Shanghai correspondent telegraphs that a floating mine was found on June 26th in the sea in north latitude 38°.28′ and east longitude 11°.05′.

A German transport with 107 officers and non-commissioned officers and 1,394 soldiers arrived on June 29th at Nagasaki from Kiaochou on their way home.

Baron Yamamoto, Minister for the Navy, will entertain the Departmental Minister and high officers of the Army and Navy on July 4th at 6 p.m. at the Naval Club.

Dr. Ishiguro and other commissioners for revising the Japanese Pharmacopœia met on June 29th at the Home Office and investigated a few varieties of imported drugs.

A telegram has been received in Tokyo stating that Mr. Takahashi, Vice-president of the Bank of Japan, now in London, who was to leave there for home in the end of June, has postponed his departure.

The *Jiji's* Chemulpo correspondent reports that the Mitsu Bishi Company's steamer *Oura Maru* commenced work a week ago to re-float the Russian transport *Sungari*, which was sunk during the first naval engagement.

Mr. Noda, Director of the Bureau for Prevention of Epidemics, will shortly leave for Nagasaki and other western cities to inspect sanitary measures there, and thence go on to Chemulpo and other Korean ports.

A quantity of re-reeled raw silk from Ogasawara-jima (Bonin islands) has been put on the Yokohama market, the nominal price being about *yen* 750. The quality is said to be similar to the re-reel "gold-cup" brand of Fukushima.

The interim dividend of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha for the first half of this year is expected to be 5 per cent. The shareholders will hold a meeting on July 22nd to consider a proposal to increase their present capital by *yen* 5,500,000.

Members of local Masonic lodges will be interested to learn that at the festival held in London last month to celebrate the 116th anniversary of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls the total subscriptions announced amounted to £21,515.

A Russian Colonel (whose name is described by Tokyo papers to Halchansky) and seven other officers and 331 rank and file captured at the fighting of Tehlisz arrived at Moji on June 25th. The following day they were removed to Matsuyama.

Fire broke out early in the morning of June 27th at Kanagawa, destroying twelve dwellings. Negligence was the cause. About the same time another outbreak took place at Shitaya, Tokyo, burning down five houses. Tobacco ashes were the cause.

The Yokohama Specie Bank received a telegram on June 28th from its London branch to the effect that Japanese loan bonds have generally advanced; 4 per cents. were at £77.5; 5 per cents. at £89.11.6; war loan bonds at £89.11.6; and the new loan bonds at a premium of 3 per cent.

The *Kokumin's* Chefoo correspondent reports that a large flag-pole has been erected in the compound of the Russian Consulate there. The reporter seems to believe that the pole will be used for wireless telegraphy to communicate with Port Arthur.

The authorities of the Communications Department intend to issue a special kind of postal card in commemoration of the Japan-Russian war. These cards will be presented to the men at the front, but a remnant will be sold to the public.

A coolie with two bags containing postal

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matter while on his way from Shimo-Otsu to Kumamoto was assaulted on the morning of June 18th by a number of men. These men are reported to have destroyed the contents of one of the mail bags. The culprits are still at large.

A telegram from Fusan, Korea, reports that the steamer *Kanjo Maru* arrived there on the night of June 25th. According to statements made by the crew of the ship, they received a signal from the Japanese Naval guardship warning them of danger in the Tsushima Strait. After this information, the vessels in the Korean ports delayed their departure.

On June 28th, Mr. Oura, Minister for Communications, was decorated with the Sacred Treasure of the First Class and Mr. Hadano, Minister for Justice, and Mr. Katsumada, Director, of the Imperial Library, with the Sacred Treasure of the Second Class. The same day, over five hundred officials received decorations, ranging from the Third Class to the Eighth Class.

According to intelligence brought by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's chartered steamer *Wingsang*, which arrived on June 23rd at Moji (says the *Asahi*), a portion of the British squadron left Shanghai on the 15th for the Saddles at the entrance of the Yang-tze. This is believed to be a demonstrative movement against Germany which has forcibly asked the Chinese Government for mining concessions at Nankin.

About three hundred employees of Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co., Yokohama, held a lantern procession in Yokohama on the evening of June 25th. They wore costumes to represent British marines and dragged a large model warship; there was also a carriage representing the "Lady *Yamato-hime* and the Knight Britannia," as shown in the illustration published by the *Jiji* when the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was concluded. Altogether the display was very fine.

The trustee in the bankruptcy of Prince Duleep Singh is bringing an action for the purpose of establishing the claims made by the Prince and his father before him on the Indian Government. The case raises points of great historical interest. The claim against the Indian Government is for £600,000, stated to be arrears payable under the Treaty of Lahore of 1849 in respect of the sale of private property of the late Maharajah after the annexation of the Punjab.

The final of the Ladies' Singles Handicap for Mrs. Dodds' Challenge Cup took place on the lawns of the Ladies' Tennis and Croquet Club at the Bluff Gardens on Monday afternoon. The weather was very warm but this did not prevent Miss Page and Miss G. Page from putting up a capital game, the former finally winning after a hard tussle with her sister. The following were the winner's scores:—First Set: 6-4, 1-4, 4-0, 1-4, 5-3, 2-4, 4-0, 4-0 and 5-3. Second Set—owe thirty, 4, 4-2, 4-2, 4-0, 4-0, 4-1, owe forty 4, 5-3.

The Rev. Mr. Collyer, missionary in Korea, addressing the members of the Anthropological Society on the Korean people, mentioned that the system of identification by finger prints, which was introduced into Europe recently, had been practised in Korea for many centuries. He had, he said, been able to trace back its use for 1,200 years in the deeds for the sale of slaves. The slave was required to place her hand—all the slaves were women—upon the sheet of paper on which the deed was written, and the outline of the fingers and thumb was traced, after which an ink impression of each of the fingers was taken.

It was bound to be discovered sooner or later, writes a contemporary; the wonder is that the secret has not been published before. Everybody knows that Napoleon was really of German descent, that Wellington had French blood in his veins, and that General De Wet adopted this name to conceal his Irish nationality. An Odessa newspaper has just found out that General Kuroki is a Russian, and to that fact owes his victory at the Yalu. The general's grandfather, we are told, was born in the neighbourhood of Kaikhta, on the Siberian frontier, and his grandson is at the most not more than half Japanese. The revelation is reported to have caused great satisfaction in Russian military circles.

As was to be expected, the destruction wrought by mines and torpedoes during the naval operations off Port Arthur, is raising in France a keen polemic as to the relative values of battleships and submarines. M. Alfred Dupuis, French expert, gives it as his opinion that the presence in the Channel of about 200 submersibles and submarine torpedo boats, would completely paralyse the British fleet and prevent a single battleship leaving Plymouth or Portsmouth. No doubt, a great number of such boats would be destroyed, but M. Dupuis thinks that if only a few got past the searchlights, the havoc they would cause among the enemy's ships would more than compensate for the boats lost.

When Rear-Admiral Enkvist, Naval Governor of Nicolaieff, was waited upon the other day by a party of private friends and admirers to congratulate him on his appointment as Junior Flag Captain of the Pacific Squadron, he replied that he was very much obliged for his friends' felicitations and good wishes, but, frankly and honestly, he did not understand the appointments of himself and his fellow-commanders to a squadron which to all intents and purposes had ceased to exist. His old class-mate at Woolwich, Admiral Togo, had cleanly and cleverly bowled over the maritime supremacy which the Russians believed they had established in the Far East. Whether the Baltic Squadron would proceed or not he was not in a position to say; but he could imagine that nothing would give Admiral Togo greater pleasure than to meet that squadron in open waters. His fleet, was, no doubt, in the very pink of first class fighting trim.

YOKOHAMA AND TOKYO FOREIGN RESIDENTS ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF SUFFERERS BY THE WAR.

The Executive Committee beg to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following further sums:

	Yen.
Amount already acknowledged ...	27,825.35
Messrs. Bennett, Daniel and Co. (1st instalment)	250.00
Mr. Edward Rogers, per Mr. D. H. Blake	150.00
Capt. von Gundlach	5.00
Proceeds of Entertainments given by the Children of the Mince Pie Amateur Dramatic Club, Yokohama	45.00
Messrs. Adet, Campredon & Co.	100.00
Through the Offertories of Christ Church	100.00
Col. W. S. Ramsden	25.00
Prof. and Mrs. W. E. Walz, Bangor..	10.00
Mr. T. H. Spry	5.00
Total	28,515.35

Yokohama, June 30.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

In the June number of the *Shinjin* (New Man) Mr. Ebina Danjō, the editor, writes on "The Loftiest Kind of Patriotism," maintaining throughout the article that Japanese patriotism must be made to rest on religion and on a high moral standard if it is to be rendered worth preserving. With many, says Mr. Ebina, patriotism only means jingoism, bluster, national self-assertion. Love of country must be based on the love of something more permanent than one's country. It must be associated with the worship of a high ideal. This type of patriotism was strikingly exemplified in the life of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes, says Mr. Ebina, who was not by any means the unscrupulous Imperialist that many represent him to be. His creed consisted of three articles:—Belief in God, belief in England, and belief in moral excellence. Why he was so desirous to see an Anglo-Saxon alliance brought about was because he believed that the Anglo-Saxon race was superior to all other races and on the whole pursued higher ideals than any other race. This type of Imperialism is of a distinctively religious and moral kind and is the only Imperialism that is worthy of Japan's adoption, argues Mr. Ebina Danjō.

In writing about his own country Mr. Ebina frequently adopts a very pessimistic tone. In an article appearing in a recent number of his magazine entitled "The serious lessons to be learnt from the War," he argues that the war was necessary from a moral point of view as a means of checking Japanese corruption, and of developing the higher qualities of Japanese human nature. He says that the war might have been postponed 10 years, when it must have been waged, but that such a postponement would probably have ruined the nation. Here is a literal translation of his words: "Had the war been put off another 10 years, it is not improbable that corruption would have so eaten into the heart of the nation that nothing could have saved us." This vein of extreme pessimism is very common among Christian speakers and writers as well as among those belonging to other schools of thought. To Mr. Ebina the present war is a scourge sent by God to the nation. To Mr. Ebina it seems that the primary object of the war is not the permanent peace of the Far East and the many political and commercial benefits that final success will insure, but the development of a new race of Japanese who shall be endowed with qualities which are only to be obtained by the hardships, the self-sacrifice and the wholesale destruction of life which is now going on. It is only by receiving this baptism of blood and fire that the nation can be purified and exalted to a higher plane of moral attainment. If this moral result of the war is forthcoming, concludes Mr. Ebina, the loss of life and the enormous expenditure involved may rightly be regarded as a mere bagatelle, and the war instead of being viewed as a calamity will prove to have been a great blessing. And in addition to teaching us, he adds, it may prove a highly valuable instructor to the Russians themselves.

* * *

In a recent number of the *Tetsugaku Zasshi* we find a very long article from the pen of Dr. Ōtsuka Yasuji discussing "Death" from the standpoint of philosophy and from that of religion. The essay is nothing more than a statement of the views held by Buddhists, Christians and certain schools of philosophy on the immortality of the soul or on the possibility, probability and desirability of some kind of future life. We have not been able to discover what are Dr. Ōtsuka's own views on the subject treated, his essay being more of a history of speculation on the mysterious subject of death than the elaboration of any special theory of his own. He traces the prevailing views, Christian, Buddhist and Philosophical to dislike or fear of death, to a love of life for the sake of the pleasure it affords, or bases them on opinions held as to man's high destiny in the universe as it is known to us to-day. The effects of a belief in a future life on men's conduct he thinks to be very powerful. This is doubtless one of the reasons why the doctrine of a future life has assumed such a prominent place in the Buddhist creed and why it is laid stress on in the Christian religion.

This essay is followed by a paper entitled "Commonsense and Philosophy," which opens with the remark that according to a good many thinkers education is nothing more than the development of that faculty of mankind called "Commonsense." The writer then proceeds to discuss the different meanings which the term "commonsense" or *jōshiki* bears in ordinary speech. (1) It is used to express ordinary sense, such as is possessed by every sane person and is the antithetical term to genius and special talent. (2) It sometimes signifies sense that is normal and hence reliable—healthy sense as distinguished from what is morbid—the embodiment of what is real as distinguished from what is imaginary. (3) It is used to express wisdom that is derived from experience. The knowledge gained from this source is quite distinct from that afforded by intuition. (4) It is defined as a semi-emotional and semi-intellectual faculty which enables its

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possessor to test the value of things or to decide on a course of action—practical wisdom as distinct from theoretical knowledge—a faculty of perceiving things without making use of the reasoning faculties. The essayist then goes into a lengthy discussion of the philosophical meanings attached to "sense," whither we cannot follow him.

* * *

The *Nichiyō Sōshi* (Protestant Episcopalian) writes against noisy excitement and religious hysteria in a short article entitled "Quietness the Centre of Activity." A certain calmness of mind, says this organ, is as essential to continued effort as is the axle-tree of a cart to its wheels. There is a danger at the present time of the nation's getting over excited about the stirring events that are taking place. The *Nichiyō Sōshi* reminds its readers that the efforts now being put forth by the nation are the result of 10 years of suppressed feeling, of quiet reflection. The retrocession of the Liaotung Peninsula was a bitter pill for the nation to swallow, but it remained quiet until the supreme moment for action came and then it made its power felt. Christians must bear in mind that they are in no way connected with the present crisis. They must not allow the peacefulness of their religious life to be disturbed by the commotion in the midst of which they live. In reflection, in faith, in prayer lies the essence of real religion. This seems to be overlooked in some religious bodies, and there is a tendency observable to utilize the present war excitement for the purpose of furthering religion. This cannot be done. The methods pursued by the Evangelical Alliance for propagating Christianity are characterized by lack of calmness and reflection and are fraught with certain dangers that have been for a long time past recognized by serious-minded Christians. (*Fukuin Dōmeikai no Tōkyoku sempai ga seishi* (靜思) *no nōryoku wo kakite, midari ni Kirisutokyō wo daihyō suru ga yuye ni, korera wa amari kiken naru sendōsha to shite yūshi* (有志) *kan ni shinnin sarezaru ya hisashi*). It cannot be said that calmness is the centre of the activity shown by the Alliance. "*Be still and know that I am God*" is a text many of the members of the Alliance need to take to heart. The *Nichiyō Sōshi* writes also on Japanese courage and on its consecration to noble purposes.

* * *

From the numerous comments on the great religious meeting held in Tōkyō in the month of May, repeatedly noticed in these columns, we extract two only. The *Rikugō Zasshi*, writing on the principal object which the conveners of the meeting had in view, says:—It is alleged that the meeting was intended to act as a protest against the "Yellow peril" notion. The spectacle of Buddhists and Christians conferring in a friendly manner respecting the war, its causes and consequences, said the promoters, should suffice to show the groundlessness of the idea that the Japanese if victorious will head an anti-European race movement. But this action on the part of religious devotees and philosophers will not remove all suspicion from the minds of Europeans and Americans, observes the *Rikugō Zasshi*. That can only be done by Japan's attitude to China after the war. It seems to us, continues this organ, that our actions are by no means always in accordance with our professions. When we went to war with China we gave out that we were fighting only for our rights and for the permanent peace of the East, and not for the acquisition of new territory. But no sooner did victory crown our efforts than we proceeded to take possession of Formosa and the Liaotung peninsula. This action on our part led to Germany's subsequent occupation of Kiaochow, to Russia's occupation of Port Arthur and to England's occupation of Wei-hai-wei. It opened the way for endless future complications between ourselves and these three Western nations. If we were fighting for principles alone, we should not have appropriated territory. As to what will be the action of our Government at the close of this war, it is impossible to predict anything with certainty, but if any attention is to be paid to what leading politicians are saying to-day, then it is proposed to reoccupy the Liaotung Peninsula, to take Vladivostock and a big strip of Siberia, to take Saghalien and perhaps Kamtchatka and to assume the control of the East China railway. Now the question is, what ought to be the attitude of religious people to these ambitious designs? It was maintained at the meetting that Japan is fighting for the peace of the East only, for what is just and right and fair only. How can the appropriation of territory now belonging to other countries be reconciled with this theory? The meeting should most certainly have made its attitude to the war and its consequences more clear. Its applause of the war was too indiscriminate. If religionists have not made up their minds as to how far Japan ought to go in this war, then the demonstration they made at the meeting was meaningless. They can only approve of the war when it is confined within certain prescribed limits. This they should have made clear, but they failed to do so. (*Moshi shūkyōka no iken ni shite kakuritsu sezareba, manzen* (漫然) *to sekai ni mukatte "Tōyō no heiwa" to ka "Gisen" to ka iu koto wo taiko* (大呼) *suru wa, hanahada keikotsu naru koto de wa nai ka?*)* The defence of the war volunteered by religious devotees may prove to have been a wise policy for them to follow. We hope it will, but if our Government actsat the close of this war as it did at the end of the China-Japan war, the reverse will be the case. It will then be seen that the boasted righteous and disinterested war was something quite different, and in that case the noisy acclamation of the religionists will bring reproach on them. The question is, can the religionists guarantee that the Government will appropriate no territory after the war, that is, derive no material benefits from the victories won? If they cannot then, it would have been wiser for them to have kept silence. Before religious people, of all others, come forward as special pleaders for a cause, they should be absolutely certain that that cause is in every respect worthy of being championed by the advocates of a supra-national standard of moral action. It seems to us that a defence of this war was undertaken by religious devotees without sufficient thought, and that it would have been preferable had they forborne from invading the peculiar sphere of the politicians. (*Kakaru bengō wa seijika no nasubeki mono de, shūkyōka no nasubeki mono de nai*).

In the *Chūōkōron* (Buddhist) Mr. Narikawa writes on the same subject in the following strain:—In reference to the general subject of religious union, it is quite plain that each religion has its own special doctrines and that in not a few instances they are sufficiently at variance with each other to make anything like amalgamation impossible. Where religionists can act together, despite difference of creed, is in cases when any practical work has to be done, or course is to be recommended which is in harmony with the principles of all creeds alike. The present war and the objects it has in view certainly furnished a suitable platform for united action and for the expression of opinion on the part of the representatives of the principal creeds followed in this country. A united gathering of Buddhists and Christians such as took place in Tōkyō some weeks ago was in some respects quite unique in the history of religious sects. The truth is that there is more real religious liberty here than in foreign countries. Although in Christian countries the theory that each individual may believe what he or she pleases is adopted, people are in the habit of quietly condemning those who do not believe as they do. Intolerance may not always be expressed, but with earnest Christians it is felt nevertheless. To Christians there is no religion but Christianity, but there is no such feeling as this among educated persons in Japan.† The intolerance felt by Christians we do not think is in accordance with Christ's teaching, but its existence is known to everybody. It is alleged in some quarters that our indifference in this matter is the result of lack of religious zeal and faith, but the question is, is deep respect for the belief of others a religious feeling or is it not? If charity, liberality of feeling, modesty and humility are virtues enjoined by every creed, then Japan's resolute refusal to applaud or be a party to any kind of intolerance cannot be logically used as a proof that her attitude to religion is lacking in fervour.

In the *Seikyō Shimpō* (Greek Church), No 564, we find the following short notice: "The Christian Church uses no weapons. That the use of weapons is not allowed by Christianity is made quite plain by Christ's words to St. Peter. Put up again thy sword into its place..... Thinkest thou that I cannot pray to my Father and he shall presently give me more than twelve legions of angels?" How the Greek Christians are supposed to interpret this announcement is not told us. Some of them are no doubt actually engaged in fighting against the Russians. The attitude of Christians to war is a subject on which there is an enormous deal to be said. It bristles with difficulties which shallow thinkers fail to perceive. There are certain Japanese Christian writers, however, who are conscious that the fundamental principles of their religion and war are hopelessly antagonistic. We find in the *Seikyō Shimpō*, for instance, an article entitled "War and our Faith," by Mr. Senuma Kakusaburō, in which the contrast between the teaching of the Sermon on the Mount and the decision of issues by an appeal to physical force is emphasized. Mr. Senuma admits that to all thoughtful Christians the present crisis must present many embarrassing features. They feel that something is wrong, something is out of joint and they are a little uncertain how far they should further methods of action which are so out of harmony with the spirit of the prophet of peace. The only thing that can be said, adds Mr. Senuma, is that in the government of the world Providence so orders affairs that things which are evil in themselves often become the means of effecting good. There are doubtless some benefits obtained by war which even religious people can appreciate. But Christians must not on this account attempt to justify war. From a Christian standpoint it is unjustifiable. There must be no continuing in sin because God's grace abounds. Because God overrules evil at times and makes it conduce to good ends we must not suppose that evil is any the less evil. There must be no doing evil that good may come. No real good can be lawfully promoted by evil means. The proper attitude of all true Christians to assume to war is one of real aversion. They must strive to the utmost and pray earnestly for the restoration of peace.

* * *

In the *Kirisutokyō Shūhō* Mr. Motoda Sakunoshin says that at the present time Christianity in Japan is suffering from lack of opposition and persecution of various kinds. Some years ago it was represented as opposed to State interests, as a dangerous element to introduce into the educational system of the country, as calculated to change for the worse immemorial national customs, and so on. But all this opposition served as wind to increase the fire of Christian zeal. Now that there is no opposition anywhere it is far more difficult to get people to take a real interest in the Christian religion. Even Buddhism has ceased to place faith in anti-Christian tactics and is in favour of replacing them with increased fraternization. The Christian ship is becalmed, and makes little progress.

* * *

An interesting article appears in the *Fukuin Shimpō* (No. 463) entitled *Kyōkai to sono Rōnin* (The Churches and their Knights-Errant). It seems that some weeks ago there appeared in the *Kokumin Shimbun* an advertisement convening a meeting of Churchless Christians, in response to which

* "If the religionists had no fixed and definite views, to come before the world in a meaningless manner, shouting 'Peace of the East!' and 'Righteous War!' was surely a very flippant proceeding."

† *Waga kuni ni junsui ni shinkyō* (信教) *no jiyu ari. Seiyō shokoku ni oite mo, mada kore mo yurusu mono ari to iyedomo, sono jissai ni oite wa Yesukyōkoku ni shite, Kirisuto no Kyōkun igwai ni Shūkyō to shō subeki mono nashi to shinzuru no nen kyōzen* (強然) *tari; sunawachi haita* (排他) *teki seishin kanahada tsuyoshi to su. Shikaru ni waga kokunai ni wa kaku no gotoki hempa naru no shisō no seiyoku wo yū suru wo mizaru nari.*

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about 37 young men, principally of the student class, assembled. The leading Christian *rōnin* were conspicuous by their absence. The proceedings were not as productive of satisfactory results as we could have wished, says the *Fukuin Shimpō*. The statements made mostly consisted of objections to joining existing churches, which differed according to the peculiarities of the individuals concerned. But the remarks made may be thus summrarized: (1) There were strong objections to sectarianism as a principle. The divisions in the church were a manifest evil against which the attendants at the meeting protested by keeping aloof from all sects. (2) The preaching of pastors was very frequently not worth listening to. (3) The whole tone of the pulpit and the platform as well as the atmosphere of the church seemed to them on a morally low level, to be quite lacking in sincerity, so that it was impossible to get over the feeling that deceit was being practised. And often they said they went away utterly disappointed, feeling how silly the whole thing was.* (4) If an independent church could be formed in which entire liberty were granted, they would gladly join it.

In discussing this question the *Fukuin Shimpō* takes the view that separation from the Church is a mistake. It says that the persons who complain of the defects of the Church's teaching are not themselves models of virtue, nor have they reached a high level of Christian attainment. They may be compared to sheep who have leapt over the fence that protected them from many dangers. While saying this the *Fukuin Shimpō* does not deny that there are Christians who can live a godly life without attendance at a place of worship. In the complaints the *rōnin* make about the inefficiency of the office-bearers of certain churches there is doubtless a good deal of truth, but in lodging these complaints young men are apt to forget that it lies with them to remedy the evil in question by undertaking to put into practice higher principles than are now followed by many pastors. While blaming others, they show a tendency to shirk their own responsibilities.

The *Fukuin Shimpō* next proceeds to comment on the general state of Japanese Christian Churches. We give the substance of its severe criticism below:—While we cannot commend the attitude of churchless Christians to Christian bodies generally, neither can we regard with satisfaction the present condition of the Christian Churches. The lack of intelligence, knowledge, character and faith in a large number of evangelists and pastors is one of the things that tend to alienate earnest minded men from Christianity. When one goes to even large country towns that have their Middle Schools only to find that Christianity is represented there by men who have no proper qualifications for evangelistic work, it becomes evident that no hope can be entertained of the rapid spread of Christianity in the provinces. Speaking of evangelistic world as a whole, it may be said that it is perfunctory rather than spiritual. (*Ima no dendōkai* (界) *wa yakunin-teki dendō wo motte reiteki no yōkyū ni ōsen to suru mono de aru.*) If evangelistic work is to be run as a business, so much work for so much pay, then we say let the thing be done thoroughly according to business methods. Let men be paid high salaries and let the church have her Iwasakis and Mitsui brothers, with hundreds of well paid agents beneath them. But as things are now, an attempt is made to follow business principles without the necessary capital. So stinted salaries are paid, which fail to induce men to do the work the church wants done.† The foreign missionaries themselves are organized on the business principles of companies. They are like the branch agents of a big company. If in the distribution of money among Christian workers they don't follow the methods of business companies, they are acting inconsistently. If they approve of business methods for themselves, on the principle that you can't get a good article without paying for it, they should be in favour of giving high salaries to first-class Japanese evangelists. The proverb: *yasu-mono kai no zeni ushinai* is as applicable to religion as to anything else.

But while saying this it is quite plain to us that spiritual objects are not to be obtained by worldly means. Poor as we are the pursuit of business methods, whereby all agents get their value in money is plainly impossible for us. Our evangelization must be placed on a spiritual basis. But even so, it cannot be carried on without money and without a certain amount of business organization. The question of how much money is required and of how it is to be distributed and other corollary subjects connected with this matter we find to be extremely perplexing, and we invite the Christian *rōnin* to help us with their advice.

As things are now, the chief object of the Churches being self-support, the pastor of each Church has principally to think of the sort of people that are likely to prove the best supporters of the Church. Thus the Church loses sight of its chief object, the saving of souls, owing to the exigency of its financial situation. People's connection with the Church gets to be near or remote according to the regularity with which they pay Church fees; "we can not call them subscriptions." Membership in this way becomes a question of money. As long as a man sends in his fees, he is practically absolved from all other duties, the pastor and other Church officers being too hard driven to make two ends meet to give offence to willing subscribers by reminding them of other obligations that they owe to the church. It is on account of the financial straits in which churches find themselves that the standard of faith and morals is lowered, so as to retain subscribers at all costs, the very existence of the church depending on them. Thus has discipline become lax, the ethical standard low, and the development of character almost at a standstill. Religion divorced from morality becomes a sickly thing. Peace of mind that has come from ridding oneself of life's cross is not to be commended. Occasional attendance at services, once a week at the most and often only once a year, and payment of fees satisfy the aspiration of many Christians.

In order to impart real power to our churches they must be constructed on a new basis. A high standard of moral attainment must be made a *sine qua non* of membership. The enormous importance attached to morality by the Apostle Paul shows us that no Church worthy of the name can be built on any other foundation than the characters of its members. Where men that claim to be the lights of the world and the salt of the earth are without any title to be so considered, where the home lives of Christians differ nothing from those of unbelievers, where instead of reproving what is wrong Christians quietly acquiesce in it, the religion professed can exercise little influence.

Most of the self-supporting churches of Japan have been founded on the principle introduced by foreign Missionary societies—the company principle (*gwaikoku no kwaisha teki dendō jigyō*)—and hence they are out of harmony with the spiritual principles on which alone a true church should be based. We must begin afresh and exclude from our building material non-spiritual elements. The church must rest on the faith, virtue, and zeal of its members, and its finances must be relegated to an entirely subordinate position.

* * *

The *Kirisutokyō Sekai*, as might have been expected, writes in a very liberal tone on the great religious meeting held in Tōkyō on May 26th last. It says that among other facts illustrated by the holding of the meeting there is one very striking one, which is the extent to which the views of leading Christians the world over have been modified in recent years. It used to be maintained that the Bible alone is inspired, containing the only revelation made by God to man, and that it is faultless; that all other sacred writings which have been written by men are full of errors and superstitions; that by believing in Christianity only is salvation to be had; that those who refuse to believe in it will be consigned to endless punishment. At the present time among educated men and women it is hard to find anybody who really believes such doctrines. The *Kirisutokyō Sekai* then proceeds to discuss the question of the comparative merits of the various creeds. There are some, it says, who argue that it is a profitless business to try and induce people to give up believing in one religion in order to make them believe in another, as every religion has its strong points. If the central Christian doctrine is love, the central Buddhist doctrine is compassion and the central Shintō doctrine is sanctity and purity. But our view is that whereas all creeds give light, there are great differences between the quantity and the quality of the light they give. There is candle light, lamp light, gas light and electric light, and there is the light of the sun. To us Christianity is as the light of the sun, and so on.

In an article entitled "The Gospel of Death" published in the *Kirisutokyō Sekai* Mr. Abe Seizō comments on the eagerness with which the Japanese troops court death. To die amid shouts of *banzai* is the highest ambition of most of the men who have gone to the front. The feeling is that the successful accomplishment of some daring exploit is worth hundreds of lives.* Men prefer death to high degrees of rank and to their country's most distinguished decorations. But is the sentiment altogether a healthy one? Is it not carried somewhat too far? Would it not on certain occasions be more in accordance with a high moral standard for the men who are impelled by their love of renown to think of those whom they leave behind them, whose struggle with life's ills will be greatly embittered and intensified by the loss of father, husband or brother?†

The writer then proceeds to argue that the real gospel of death is something quite different from that which actuates Japanese warriors. Christ died willingly on account of the many spiritual benefits to mankind which he knew his death would confer. There is no doubt that the men who died in the blocking operations at Port Arthur and elsewhere are worthy of all admiration. But the case of those who deliberately committed suicide rather than be captured by the Russians, to which Mr. Abe plainly alludes, is evidently quite different. There the old *samurai* recklessness and disregard of all consequences to the State and to their relations were conspicuous and, impelled the soldiers to commit acts which Japanese public opinion in recent times has unquestionably condemned as prompted by mistaken views of duty.

* As these are strong statements we give the original: *Bokushi no sekkyō kiku no neuchi naki koto. Kōdan no chōshi mo kyōkai zentai no kūki mo, dōtoku-jō hanahada senretsu* (賤劣) *de, seijitsu ni toboshiku, nan to naku, manchaku sareru yō ni kanji shibashiba, kore wa bakageta to shitsubō suru baiai ōki koto.*

† *Mushikon no shōbai mita yō ni, hanahada kechikusai kane no tsukai-kata de aru kara, fotei dame-na no wa mata itashi-kata ga nai kanashi to akirameneba naranu.*

* Expressed in the saying *isshō kō natte, bankotsu karu.* What to the general who performs some great feat of valour are the bleached bones of thousands of dead warriors?

† The reference here is evidently to the men who rather than be taken prisoners destroyed themselves—an act which we were much surprised to find defended by Dr. Katō Hiroyuki in the *Taiyō*. It seems to us from both a national and moral point of view quite indefensible; for all these men might have served their country and been a comfort to their families for years to come, had they patiently, borne the temporary chagrin felt by all spirited prisoners of war.—WRITER OF SUMMARY.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PERRY RELIEF FUND ENTERTAINMENT.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In connection with the Entertainment in aid of the Perry Memorial Relief Fund for the benefit of the destitute families I should esteem it a favour if you would be kind enough to allow me, through your columns, to tender my grateful acknowledgement to all the ladies and gentlemen who so ably contributed to the success of the performance, to Messrs. Arthur & Bond, Lane Crawford & Co., E. J. Moss, L. Eppinger, Kelly and Walsh, for their kindness in lending furniture, draperies etc., to Messrs. A. C. Hutton Potts; E. George; Jno. W. Hall; Curnow & Co.; C. M. Duff, Brett & Co.; Peyre Frères; North & Rae; Dentici & Co.; Normal Dispensary; Meidiya & Co.; Hayakawa; Okataki;

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Moriya and Yamadaya for contributions of refreshments, etc., and to Messes. C. Thwaites & Co., and *Box of Curios* for work done free of all charge. To the proprietors of the *Japan Daily Mail*, *Japan Gazette*, *Daily Advertiser*, and *Japan Daily Herald* I am also under great obligations for a reduction of rates in their advertising charges, and to the Public Hall Association for a similar reduction in the charge for the use of the Hall. Thanking you in anticipation for your courtesy.

I am, Yours truly,

GERTRUDE MCWILLIAMS.

The following letter, in connection with this entertainment has been forwarded to Mrs. McWilliams.

MRS. C. F. MCWILLIAMS,
Yokohama.

DEAR MADAM,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your kind letter of this date, handing me vouchers covering disbursements, and *yen* 445.48, the net proceeds of the entertainment given by your good-self at the Public Hall, on the 4th inst., in aid of the Perry Memorial Relief Fund.

Permit me to congratulate you upon the successful results of your entertainment so admirably conceived and carried out; in behalf of the Perry Memorial Relief Fund Association, I tender you most earnest and hearty thanks for this much appreciated contribution to the Fund.

I am, dear Madam,
Very sincerely yours,
N. F. SMITH,
President.

Perry Memorial Relief Fund Association.
Yokohama, June 23rd, 1904.

THE "YELLOW PERIL" BOGEY.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—I have just read the leading article in *Munsey's Magazine* for June this year called "The Real Yellow Peril" and now take the liberty of calling your attention to the same.

The spirit of the article is that Japan victorious in the present struggle against Russia would lead the Asiatics to feel that "a new era has dawned. She will believe that the oppression of the white man is about to be destroyed at last, and all the smoldering enmity with which the native (all over Asia) regards his foreign master will burst into flames."

The article goes on to say:—"For let there be no mistake, try as we may to win the affection of the Asiatic, we can never succeed. It may suit his purposes for a time to affect friendship and loyalty; but at heart he loathes us with an intensity which can be appreciated only by those who have lived long in the East. I refer to such authorities as Sir Robert Hart, Sir Ernest Satow, and Captain Brinkley, who has spent his whole life in Japan;" etc. etc.

The article ends as follows: "In conclusion, and in confirmation of what has been said about the natural animosity of Asiatics toward the white races, I may mention a late piece of news from Japan. I am advised that many of the foreign residents there are so much alarmed by the symptoms of hostility displayed by the natives since the outbreak of the present war that they have taken steps to send their families to Hongkong, Australia or Europe. As not only cable despatches, but even the private letters of newspaper correspondents are subject to a strict censorship, it is easy to understand why this significant fact has received no mentioned in the press."

The article is written by one Mr. Fritz Cunliffe Owen.

Without discussing the right of Mr. Owen to use your name in the connection mentioned above, quoting you as one of his authorities, who declares that "at heart the Asiatic (*in casu* the Japanese) loathes the foreigners with an intensity which cannot be appreciated," a statement to which I feel convinced you will "give the lie" yourself, I would say, that for the benefit of the Japanese nation itself as well as for every Foreigner who resides in this country, I think it might be well if a contradiction or denial of the final passages of the said article appeared in your esteemed paper.

A Magazine like *Munsey's* is widely spread and read and one can easily imagine the effect of one of its leaders, such as the one in question, on the thoughts and ideas of the citizens of the United States and the subjects of Europe, provided the same is not immediately and most emphatically denied through the independent and trustworthy foreign press of this country.

What is the use of a proclamation like the one issued by the Mayors of Yokohama, Kobe, Nagoya and Nagasaki declaring that foreigners at present can travel in Japan with the same security of comfort as in time of peace, when American and possibly European, Magazines publish articles stating that Foreign residents in Japan contemplate sending their families away because they are afraid of possible excesses being committed on them by the Japanese?

I have now called your attention to the *Munsey Magazine's* "Real Yellow Peril" and I shall be pleased if you can see your way to have the same properly "squashed" in the *Japan Daily Mail*. At the same time I give you full liberty to use my name in connection with anything you may write on the lines as suggested by me.

I remain, Dear Sir, Yours faithfully,

F. M. TEGNER.

Yokohama, June 24th, 1904.

[We have already replied in the columns of the Magazine.—ED. *J. M.*]

"LORD DUNDONALD DISGRACED."

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—As a lover of fair-play and a Canadian admirer of the dashing soldier who was "first into Ladysmith" and who in a land which has been called the "Grave-yard of military reputations" never brought disgrace or discredit to the high name of Dundonald, I wish mildly to protest against the above heading to a telegram published in the last number of your "Weekly." Is not your action in proclaiming Lord Dundonald's "disgrace" a little precipitate? To a Canadian, the telegram referred to tells only that Lord Dundonald has met the fate of nearly every British Soldier sent out in recent years to command the colonial militia. Whatever the reason may be, it seems impossible for a British General to get on with the Canadian militia and government. The mighty Kitchener himself would probably find the Canadian "political colonel" and his superiors a tougher proposition than he had to encounter in the Soudan or on the South African veldt. There is doubtless fault on both sides, but it should be known that the more thoughtful of our papers show an inclination to take sides with the Imperial officer. So frequent have been the collisions that there is a growing agitation in favor of having only Canadian officers appointed to the post of Major-General Commanding. The trouble is not confined to Canada. The last home papers tell us that Gen. Hutton is "again at loggerheads with the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia." Gen. Hutton, who proved himself a capable soldier in South Africa, has failed both in Canada and in Australia.

Then, the layman, in following the phrasing of your telegram, might understand that Lord Dundonald has been dismissed from the army—"dismissing General Lord Dundonald from the service for grave indiscretion"—whereas what is meant doubtless is that a premature and abrupt termination has been put to Lord Dundonald's Canadian appointment. Dismissal from the service, as the term is generally used, is of course beyond the powers of a Canadian Order-in-Council.

Thanking you for the favour of your columns.

Yours sincerely, D.

June 23, 1904.

REPETITION OF TELEGRAMS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Will you kindly spare a little space in your valuable paper and publish especially for the benefit of the commercial community the fact that we are in receipt of instruction from our Director-General, Tokio, to the effect that the much-talked of charges for repetition of Foreign telegrams have been reconsidered and determined to be refunded hereafter on request when errors are proved to have occurred in the first transmission of such telegrams, as they used to be before the 14th inst., and oblige.

Your obedient servant, Y. ODANI,
Superintendent of Telegraphs.

Yokohama, June 29th, 1904.

ORIENTAL HOTEL (KOBE) LIMITED.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in the above-named Company was held at the Oriental Hotel Kobe on Tuesday afternoon.

Those present were Messrs. A. H. Groom (Chairman), Alf. Wooley, E. H. Hunter, Th. de Berigny, H. E. Reynell, T. Ross-Reid, and G. A. Adam (Secretary).

The Secretary having rend the notice convening the meeting,

The Chairman remarked that 1034 shares were represented. Mr. T. W. Hellyer had gone away, but he quite approved of the action taken by the Directors and he (Mr. Hellyer) represented a further hundred shares. The object of the meeting was to pass certain specific resolutions, in connection with the reconstruction of the Company. He thought all had been in possession of copies of the proposed resolutions for the past week or ten days, but before putting the resolutions to a vote he would like to answer any questions with regard to the new scheme.

Mr. Hunter asked what prospect the Directors had of getting all the shares taken up.

The Chairman said that in the first place all the new ordinary shares were practically taken up by the present holders, and he did not anticipate that there would be any placed on the market. With regard to the preference shares he anticipated that all would be taken up, and as to the balance that might be left over he did not think it was likely that the Company would wish to part with such shares for the time being. As they would bear 8 per cent. interest he did not think it would be difficult to get rid of them. As to the gold shares the object was to pay off the first and second issues of *yen* 125,000. He had been led to understand that of about 75,000 which would remain the holders of present shares were desirous of taking new shares in place of old ones. They had already received applications for *yen* 125,000 and probably all would be taken up. Anyway they did not propose to advertise the issue as that would be unnecessary.

The Chairman, after a pause, added:—There being no further questions I propose that the resolutions before you be passed *en bloc*, bearing as they do on the reconstruction of the Company.

This was seconded by Mr. E. H. Hunter and carried unanimously. The resolutions are as follows:—

I.—That the Capital of the Company be increased to Gold *yen* 250,000 by the creation of 1510 Ordinary Shares of Gold *yen* 50 each, and 1230 Preference Shares of Gold *yen* 50 each.

II.—That the holders of new Ordinary and Preference Shares shall not be entitled to any dividend for the years ending August, 1905, and the 31st August, 1906, but shall be entitled to receive interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum on the amount for the time being paid up on such shares, from the date or respective dates of payment until the 31st August, 1906.

III.—That, except as mentioned in Resolution II., the new Ordinary Shares shall rank in all respects with the Ordinary Shares of the original capital, and the holders of the Preference Shares shall be entitled to a fixed cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum on the capital for the time being paid up on such shares respectively, but shall not be entitled to any further participation in profits in respect of such shares.

IV.—That, in the event of the Company being wound up, the holders of the Preference Shares shall entitled to have the surplus assets applied first in paying off the capital paid up on the Preference Shares held by them respectively, and secondly in paying off the arrears (if any) of the preferential dividend aforesaid to the commencement of the winding up, but they shall not be entitled to any further participation in such surplus assets.

V.—That every holder of Preference Shares shall have one vote for every five Preference Shares held by him.

VI.—That the 1510 new Ordinary Shares and 1230 new Preference Shares be offered at the issue price of Gold *yen* 50 per share to holders of Ordinary and Preference Shareholders on the 1st August, 1904, in proportion to the number of Shares held by them respectively, and that the remaining new Shares (Preferential and Ordinary and also all new Shares (Preferential and Ordinary) not applied for within such time as the Directors may name be issued by them to such persons and at such time and in such manner as they may think fit.

VII.—That the money to become due on the new Shares (Preferential and Ordinary), applied for by holders of any Shares within the time limited by the Directors shall be made payable Gold *yen* 25 per Share on allotment and further instalments as may be called for by the Directors.

VIII.—That, the Directors having in contemplation the issue of a new series of 1st Mortgage Debentures, amounting to Gold *yen* 250,000, bearing interest at the rate of Eight per cent. per annum, to provide funds for the redemption of the existing two series of Debentures called in, namely: 1st Mortgage Debentures *yen* 75,000 and 2nd Mortgage Debentures *yen* 50,000, and for dealing with the balance, as may seem most conductive to the interests of the Company; the Company does hereby ratify and confirm the aforesaid intended action of the Directors.

IX.—That in Article 51 of the Articles of Association, the words "Three hundred thousand Gold *yen*" shall be substituted for the words "One hundred and fifty thousand *yen*."

The Chairman: Well, gentlemen, you see from a remark in the paper before you that after these resolutions have been passed they will be submitted for confirmation as a special Resolution to a second extraordinary general meeting which will be subsequently convened. Notice of the extraordinary general meeting will be given within twenty-four hours. That concludes the business of the meeting.—*Kobe Herald.*

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LORD DUNDONALD'S CASE.

Montreal, June 8.

Military circles here are much excited over developments attending a speech delivered at a banquet in his honour at the Military Institute, by Lord Dundonald. After emphatically denouncing any attempt to introduce politics into the Militia, Lord Dundonald continued:

"Recently, gentlemen, a grave instance of political interference has occurred. I sent a list of officers of the 13th Light Dragoons to the *Canada Gazette*. The 13th is commanded by an efficient gentleman whom I see here now. I sent a list of three officers to the *Gazette*. I was astonished to receive the list back, with the name of one officer scratched out and initialed by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Sydney Fisher. That gentleman was a man I considered well-equipped to serve the King in the Scottish Regiment—Dr. Pickel, Mayor of Sweetsburg, the chosen of the people, one of the champions of Mississiquoi. What better man to serve the King? I feel certain that had Mr. Fisher's life led him to soldiery instead off agriculture, he would feel annoyed, perhaps on personal grounds, on the extraordinary lack of etiquette involved in scratching out the name of a gentleman put forward by a man whose business it is to find efficient officers for the Militia. But, on personal grounds, gentlemen, I don't in the least mind. The lack of etiquette affects me little; I have been two years in Ottawa, gentlemen—(Laughter). It is not on personal grounds that I inform you of this, but it is on National grounds. I feel, gentlemen, anxious, profoundly anxious, that the Militia of Canada may be kept free from party politics."

This speech aroused a sensation among those who heard it. They recognised that should it obtain publicity it would mean that Lord Dundonald might be compelled to resign, and this they were most desirous to avoid. Consequently, influence was used with the local press to secure its suppression in the reports published. But the story leaked out through a visit paid to Ottawa by one of Mr. Fisher's friends, who was present at the banquet. This report was incorrect, and the above is the first correct report of the Commander's remarks made public.

Officers of Montreal regiments have made up their minds that, if Lord Dundonald goes, it will be in the face of their emphatic protests, carried if necessary to the length of resigning their commissions. The Commander has the local officers with him almost to a man, and expects support from all over Canada in his attempt to retain for the Canadian Militia the most efficient Commander it has ever had and to drive politics out of the Militia, as Lord Dundonald desires.

The matter will probably be brought before the House.

Ottawa, June, 9.

It looks to-night as if Lord Dundonald will send in his resignation. This is the result of his Montreal speech and the difference between himself and Hon. Mr. Fisher. The speech is the chief topic of discussion here.

Mr. Bourassa had said he would bring up the matter in the House, but Mr. MacLaren (Huntingdon) anticipated him, and asked the Government if attention had been called to Lord Dundonald's remarks regarding the Minister of Agriculture.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that the attention of the Government has been drawn to the matter, which was a very grave one. An investigation was being made, he said, and to-morrow the Government would be prepared to make a communication to the House regarding it.

Colonel Hughes asked if the matter could not be delayed until Monday.

Sir Wilfrid replied that a serious charge had been laid against the Minister of Agriculture, and that it was better to have the matter disposed of at once.

It is understood that Sir Frederick Borden, Minister of Militia, has written to Lord Dundonald asking if the printed report of his speech is correct. A reply has not yet been received.

Meantime, Mr. Fisher denies that he "was bringing politics into the Militia."

Ottawa, June 10.

Hon. Sydney Fisher in the House to-day read a statement setting forth his side of the Dundonald dispute. The charge was that Hon. Mr. Fisher struck off the list of officers of a regiment being organised in eastern townships the name of Dr. Pickell. This formed the basis of an attack by Lord Dundonald in a speech. On June 8th Sir F. Borden wrote Lord Dundonald asking if his charge was correct. Lord Dundnald replied that substantially it was correct. He had to add that Hon. Mr. Fisher differed with the organization of the corps as well as with Dr. Pickell.

Now Mr. Fisher gave a narrative of his connection with the case. He was acting for Sir F. Borden, Minister of militia, and he took some interest in the organization of a regiment in his district. When Pickell's name was submitted it was on the ground that it was a special case, as he had not passed the qualifying examination. The name of Dr. Pickell was left off for one who was qualified. This was done by the consent of Dr. Pickell, and at the request of the colonel of the new regiment and the colonel commanding the brigade.

The minister of militia said he endorsed all this.

Colonel Hughes asked if the minister of militia had not got a statement from Lord Dundonald?

Sir F. Borden replied that he got a letter from Lord Dundonald enclosing a copy of a letter which he (Dundonald) sent to Col. Hughes. The letter was addressed to Col. Hughes.

Col. Hughes later on read this document, which was on the lines of Lord Dundonald's speech.

Hon. Mr. Fisher, in reply to Colonel Hughes, showed that the list of officers selected by Lord Dundonald for the regiment were all Conservatives, and nearly all relatives of Senator Baker, Conservative leader of the district. Hon. Mr. Fisher supported leading Conservatives for the regiment as well as Liberals.

Surprise is expressed here that Lord Dundonald should have gone to the opposition with his case. Evidently Lord Dundonald has decided to resign.

Ottawa, June 13.

The cabinet is meeting this forenoon, and has the Dundonald matter under consideration. It is understood that an order-in-council will be passed cancelling the appointment of Lord Dundonald as major-general commanding the Canadian militia. An announcement to this effect will be made either to-day or to-morrow. As the Governor-General has to pass upon it, the announcement may be deferred until to-morrow, but one thing is certain, and that is Lord Dundonald's tenure of command is about as good as over. There is no intention upon the part of the Government to ask for the recall of Lord Dundonald. The appointment of a general officer commanding rests entirely with the Canadian government. He holds his office upon the authority of an order-in-council passed by the Dominion government, and the rescinding of this order cancels the appointment. All this was made perfectly clear in the Hutton case, but General Hutton was re-called to go to South Africa, and the Dominion government was saved the necessity of dismissing him. Lord Aylmer will take command of the militia temporarily. He has done this on several occasions.

The cabinet adjourned at 1.30. The Dundonald case was gone over, and the result reached, so it is stated, that the general was not only guilty of a breach of constitutional methods, but of military discipline as well, and therefore that there is nothing left for the Government but to have him removed from office. It is probable that the official announcement will not be made to parliament before to-morrow, or Wednesday at the latest.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

London, June 24.

At the opening of the Republican National Convention at Chicago, the Chairman, the Hon. Elihu Root (ex-Secretary for War), enumerating the work done by the present Administration, referred to its strengthening of the Monroe doctrine and to its augmenting of the U.S. Army and Navy. He further said that the tariff must be subject to revision on protective lines.

The Chairman's references to President Roosevelt's record were received with enthusiasm.

Mr. Root disclosed, in the course of his speech, that it was the Kaiser who appealed to the United States to take the lead in limiting the war area in the Far East so as to prevent the disruption of China and an universal conflict; hence Secretary's Hay's Note to the Powers on the 9th of February.

THE TANGIER AFFAIR.

Later.

President Roosevelt has directed the United States Consul at Tangier to demand of the Moorish Government either the production of Mr. Perdicaris (now held captive by bandits) alive or Raisuli dead.

THE SITUATION IN MANCHURIA.

Reuter's agent with the Russian Headquarters says the situation in the North has now reached a most serious phase. The important factor is that two Japanese armies are threatening momentarily to effect a junction, assisted by a force from the north shore of the Gulf of Liaotung.

KING EDWARD AND GENERAL BOOTH.

King Edward has received General Booth, head of the Salvation Army, in audience at Buckingham Palace.

ROOSEVELT RENOMINATED.

Later.

The Republican National Convention at Chicago has renominated Mr. Roosevelt for President of the United States.

KING EDWARD.

King Edward is to visit Hamburg.

THE LIAOYANG RUMOUR.

The capture of Liaoyang is denied in St. Petersburg.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

The Birthday Honours List includes:—K.C.M.G. conferred on Mr. Jordan, British Minister to Korea; Mr. Bredon, of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs; Mr. Treacher, of the Malay States; the C.M.G. is conferred on Mr. Spooner, of the Malay States; Mr. Edward Hillier, of the H. & S. Bank, for services in China; and on Captain Troubridge, R.N., late Naval *Attaché* at the British Legation in Tokyo.

KUROPATKIN'S PLANS.

London, June 25.

The War Office at St. Petersburg received telegrams yesterday indicating that General Kuropatkin does not intend to seriously contest the Japanese advance on Kaiping, as such a movement must expose his flank to General Kuroki's army. Kuropatkin prefers to concentrate his forces at Haiching. This appears to involve the evacuation of Newchwang and Yingkow.

POLITICAL APATHY.

The British Government whips are complaining bitterly of the slackness in the attendance of Unionist members, and intimate that failing improvement the Government must reconsider their position.

KING EDWARD ATTENDS KIEL REGATTA.

King Edward has started to attend the Kiel regatta.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS IN AMERICA.

The Republican National Convention at Chicago has nominated Senator Fairbanks for the Vice-Presidency.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

Mr. George Thompson Hare, C.M.G., of the Federated Malay States, has been created a Companion of the Imperial Service Order, and Mr. Alfred Harmsworth, of the *Daily Mail*, has been made a baronet.

MR. BALFOUR DECLINES TO RESIGN.

London, June 26.

Sir John Leng, Liberal member for Dundee, having given notice, asked Mr. Balfour, the Premier, whether in view of the objections to the increases of taxation at the present depressed time, and the continued declarations of the constituencies against the Government, he would submit his proposals to the judgment of the country.

Mr. Balfour replied that he was unwilling to take the course suggested unless the Government incurred such a defeat as to prove that it has lost the confidence of the House of Commons, or unless it failed to secure from day to day that support necessary for effectively carrying on parliamentary busi-

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ness. In that case he would assuredly ask to be relieved of his responsibilities.

VLADIVOSTOCK.

London, June 27.

Reuter's correspondent in St. Petersburg states that women, children and old men have been ordered to leave Vladivostock.

KING EDWARD'S VISIT TO KIEL.

The Royal Yacht, *Victoria and Albert*, with King Edward on board, and escorted by four British cruisers and several destroyers, passed the Baltic canal on Saturday. A squadron of German cavalry escorted the royal yacht upon each bank of the canal. Guards of honour from crack regiments were drawn up at the eastern end of the canal, where Emperor William, attended by a brilliant retinue, warmly welcomed King Edward.

There was a special banquet at Kiel in the evening, at which the Kaiser referred to King Edward's endeavours in the direction of the preservation of peace, and invoked the aid of God upon his own and King Edward's efforts.

The King, replying, said he was deeply touched by the Kaiser's appreciative reference to his unremitting endeavours for the maintenance of peace. He was happy in the certainty that the Kaiser had the same object in view. Might the two flags float side by side to the remotest ages for the maintenance of peace and the welfare of all nations.

BIG BATTLE IMMINENT.

London, June 28.

A Reuter's message from the Russian headquarters at Liaoyang states that the united armies of Generals Kuroki and Oku are now facing an immense army under General Kuropatkin, the latter having at least thrice the number of troops engaged in previous battles, and being now prepared to fight. The proximity of the rainy season renders a great battle absolutely inevitable.

On the other hand a telegram is published in St. Petersburg from Liaoyang asserting that General Oku is withdrawing his army, apparently abandoning the intended junction with General Kuroki.

CATHOLICISM IN JAPAN.

Later.

The Pope has received in audience the Coadjutor to the Archbishop of Tokyo, and expressed his gratification at the complete liberty enjoyed by Catholics in Japan.

THE OPERATIONS AT LIAOYANG.

Reuter's correspondent at Liaoyang states that though Generals Kuroki and Oku's forces have now joined and are cooperating, a general advance is suspended.

Reuter's correspondent at General Kuroki's headquarters wires that the Russians are mounting heavy guns on the walls of Liaoyang, and are entrenching the plain to the southward of the city.

THE LAST NAVAL FIGHT.

At St. Petersburg the only official news received of the last naval engagement off Port Arthur was a despatch from Admiral Witgert stating that the fleet had gone out and was attacked by the Japanese, the result being unknown.

The Japanese reports caused deep dejection, mingled with bewilderment, owing to the fact that six Russian correspondents had reported that the Russians were victorious.

JAPANESE OCCUPY MOTIENLING AND OTHER PASSES.

London, June 29.

A despatch from General Kuropatkin says that on the 26th inst., the Japanese occupied Motienling, Hailing, Tailing (Tehling), and Fengshwiling Passes, engaging the retreating Russians.

KING EDWARD AT HAMBURG.

King Edward has visited Hamburg. He was received in a most welcome manner by the Senators and enthusiastically welcomed by the crowds.

DIFFICULTIES OF BRITISH ARMY REFORM.

London, June 30.

In the House of Commons, in the course of the Army debate, Mr. Arnold Foster, Secretary for War, denied that recruiting had fallen off. He said that it was difficult to exaggerate the seriousness of the position, which was due to the failure of the men to extend their period of home service; for the extensions in India had been adequate and the difficulty there was not acute. The remedy consisted in substituting for the present system one more in harmony with the conditions prevailing in the empire. He emphasized the complex nature of army reorganization, especially the Indian problem, but he believed that the task of reorganization was solveable. He was convinced that the question was one of paramount importance and must be dealt with drastically and soon and he asked members not to press him unduly.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, Leader of the House, said that he thought the difficulties were only difficulties of detail, and he hoped Mr. Foster would be able to make a statement to the House at an early date.

THE "MANSHU MARU."

(From our own Correspondent.)

Chemulpho, June 26.

The party on board the *Manshu Maru* tiffined on Friday with the Ministers of State in the Eastern Palace at Seoul. They were also received in audience by the Emperor yesterday.

(Received at the Foreign Office)

KING EDWARD'S VISIT AT KIEL.

The King of England arrived at Kiel on the 25th instant for the yacht races and was present that evening at a state banquet when the Kaiser, in proposing His Majesty's health, said:—"The unprecedented fact of your Majesty's visit to one of my warships gives me lively satisfaction. Your Majesty, the ruler of one of the greatest maritime empires in the world, has crossed the sea to be present at our yacht races. Our navy, which has the honour to count your Majesty amongst its admirals, is one of the most newly created of maritime forces. Like our army its object is to protect our commerce and our dominions and at the same time to assist in maintaining the peace which we have happily been able to enjoy for the past thirty years. Everybody recognises that your Majesty devotes great energy to the cause of peace and I am proud to think that the same purpose is equally paramount with myself. It is my earnest prayer that our united efforts will be crowned with success."

The King of England, after duly returning thanks for the toast in his honour, made use of the following expressions. "The present season generally finds me very much occupied at home yet my great love of maritime competition made it impossible for me to miss the unique opportunity which your Majesty has afforded by assembling all the most prominent lovers of the sport. Further it is my desire in visiting your Majesty to strengthen the bonds of friendship which unite our families, already connected by ties of consanguinity. It has given me the most profound satisfaction to hear your Majesty's words that your Majesty attaches paramount importance to the preservation of peace and to learn that your Majesty entirely shares my own aspirations in this respect. I sincerely trust that the flags of both our countries may long float side by side for the peace and welfare not only of the realms over which we rule but also of all the countries of the world."

THE BATTLE OF TEHLISZ.

[Received from General Oku, June 30th].

The number of bodies buried by the troops after the battle of Tehlisz was 1,854, to which have to be added a number, not yet known, buried by the interment detachment.

With regard to the articles taken from the enemy, in addition to quantities of grain already reported, there were 16 quick-firers; 46 ammunition waggons; 958 rifles; 37,233 rounds of small arm ammunition; 1,121 rounds of gun ammunition; 282 pioneer's tools; 1,410 barrels of cement, and a quantity of side arms and camp furniture.

RUSSIAN ATTACK ON GENSAN.

[Received at the War Department on the forenoon of the 30th June.]

At 6 a.m. four Russian torpedo boats entered the harbour at Gensan (Wonsan) and bombarded the Settlement. Later the torpedo boats increased to six and three men-of-war were seen in the offing.

At 9.30 a.m. the line of telegraphs between Gensan and Seoul ceased to work. [This is supposed to have been due to the storm then raging.]

(Received in the afternoon of 30th June.)

The telegraph line resumed work at 1.50 p.m. The enemy fired at, burned, and sank a small steamer and a small sailing boat, then lying at anchor in the harbour. The six torpedo-boats went out of the harbour after this and collected in the offing near Kalnapo. The Russian warships were the *Gromoboi*, *Rossia* and *Rurik*; there was also a vessel like a torpedo-destroyer and 9 torpedo-boats. The ships went north; and then turned south-east at half-past ten, when, owing to the heavy rain, they became invisible. They fired 180 shells. Some slight damage was done in the Settlement.

[Received at the Foreign Office on June 30th].

At 5.30 a.m., 5 Russian torpedo-boats appeared in the harbour of Gensan and at 6.30 a.m. they began bombarding the Settlement. They ceased firing at 6.45 a.m., after having sunk a small steamer and a sailing boat. At 7.20 a.m. they went out. At 9.20 a.m. the Russian ships were steering S.E. from the direction of Anbiong. Very little damage was done to the Settlement. The steamer *Koun Maru* sunk by them belonged to Mr. Hori. The sailing boat was the *Seicha Maru*, of 150 tons, which had just come in from the Hokkaido. The Russians fired 200 shells into the Settlement. The crew of the *Seicha Maru* report that on the 26th June they were inspected by searchlight in the vicinity of Songchin. The people in the settlement of Gensan all left the place and none were injured.

(From the "Asahi Shimbun.")

THE VLADIVOSTOCK SQUADRON.

Takeshiki, June 30.

The Russian squadron has again emerged from Vladivostock and is proceeding to the south.

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MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.	
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Roon 1	Sa.	July 2
Europe	M. M. Co.	Tonkin 2	Th	July 7
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	China	Th	July 7
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic 3	Su	July 10
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Tremont 4	Su.	July 10
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Th	July 14
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	M.	July 18
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	M.	July 18
America	P. M. Co.	Korea	W.	July 20
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	Th	July 21
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Shawmut	Tu.	July 26
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	F	July 29

1 Left Nagasaki on the 25th ult.
2 Left Hongkong on the 25th ult.
3 Left San Francisco on the 22nd ult.
4 Left Hongkong on the 25th ult.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line.	Steamer.	Date.	
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	Sa.	July 2
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Hongkong	W.	July 6
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Rodn	Sa	July 9
America	P. M. Co.	China	Sa	July 9
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Tremont	M.	July 11
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	M.	July 11
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Th.	July 14
Europe	M. M. Co.	Tonkin	F.	July 15
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	M.	July 18
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Th	July 21
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Korea	Th	July 21
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	F.	July 22
Portland	P. & A. Co.	Nicomedia	Tu.	July 26
Hongkong	P. & A. Co.	Arabia	Tu.	July 26
Hongkong	N. P. Co	Shawmut	W	July 27
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Sa	July 30

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Leather Castle, British steamer, 2,961, Wm. Lightoller, 24th June,—New York via ports, and Manila, 16th June, Mails & General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Khalif, British steamer, 2,219, J. H. Middleton, 24th June,—Kobe, 22nd June, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Flintshire, British steamer, 2,476, J. M. P. Haffner, 24th June,—London via ports, and Kobe, 22nd June, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Rajah, British steamer, 3,634, J. Clingen, 24th June,—Rangoon, 8th June, Rice.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd

Benarty, British steamer, 2,510, J. D. Sarchet, 24th June,—London via ports, and Kobe, 23rd June, General.—Cornes & Co.

Kawachi Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,782, H. Fraser 24th June,—Kobe.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yarra, French steamer, 2,115, Sellier, 24th June,—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 23rd June, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Sheikh, British steamer, 2,828, C. Jones, 25th June,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sardinia, British steamer, 4,126, C. C. Talbot, 25th June,—London via ports, and Kobe, 24th June, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Stentor, British steamer, 4,308, Chas. Jackson, 25th June,—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 24th June, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Nestor, British steamer, 2,386, A. B. Pigtilling, 25th June,—Liverpool via ports and Taku, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Yawata Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,364, A. E. Moses, 25th June.

Aragonia, German steamer, 3,324, Schuldt, 26th June.—Hongkong via ports, General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Haldis, Norwegian steamer, 1,055, J. C. Jensen, 26th June,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Obi, British steamer, 1,951, J. Davidson, 26th June,—Otaru, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

Saint Cuthbert, British steamer, 3,220, Lewis, 26th June,—Norfolk, Va., via Cape Good Hope, Coal, Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Bernicia, British steamer, 2,179, E. Faulkner, 26th June,—Christmas Island via Kobe, Phosphate Rock.—Cornes & Co.

Dean, British steamer, 958, Sinclair, 26th June,—Nemuro, Fish.—Japanese.

Acme, American Bark, 2,987, R. S. Lawrence, 27th June,—New York, 24th Jan., Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Ras-Bera, British steamer, 2,500, A. G. Morris, 27th June,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wingsang, British steamer, 1,644, W. Lambie, 27th June,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha

Mongolia, American steamer, 8,750, J. H. Rinder, 27th June,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 25th June Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 27th June,—Vancouver, B.C., 13th June, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Tjipanas, Dutch steamer, 2,475, P. Zwart, 27th June,—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Nor, Norwegian steamer, 930, A. Theisen, 27th June,—Kuchinotsu, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Hokuyu Maru, Japanese steamer, 570, T. Nagao, 27th June,—Nemuro, General.—Yamagata-ya.

Siberia, American steamer, 5,655, J. T. Smith, 28th June,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 11th June, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Braemar, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 28th June,—Kobe, 28th June, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nicomedia, German steamer, 2,808, Wagner, 28th June,—Portland, Or., 29th May, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Kintuck, British steamer, 2,881, D. Robinson, 28th June,—Liverpool via ports, General—Butterfield & Swire.

Kaiserin Elizabeth, (19), Austrian Cruiser, 4,064, 28th June,—Chefoo, 24th June.

Germania, German steamer, 1,714, J. Bruhn, 29th June,—Moji, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Empress of India, British steamer 3,003, O. P. Marshall 30th June,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,460, W. W. Greene, 30th July,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Teucer, British steamer, 1,803, Silverlocke, 30th June,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Persia, Austrian steamer, 3,842, Craglietto, 30th June,—Trieste via ports, Mails and General.—Pollak Bros.

DEPARTURES.

Boveric, British steamer, 2,578, A. E. Downie, 24th June,—Australian ports via Kobe, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Coningsby, British steamer, 2,158, Topp, 24th June,—Moji, Ballast.—W. M. Strachan & Co.

Athenian, British steamer, 2,428, S. Robinson, 24th June,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Hochheimer, German steamer, 1,810, A. Fischbeck, 24th June,—Uraga, Ballast.—T. M. Laffin.

Seydlitz, German steamer, 4,971, D. Dewers, 25th June,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Ocid, British steamer, 2,686, Cubitt, 25th June,—Kobe, Phosphate.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Ariel Norwegian steamer, 994, Rafen, 25th June,—Karatsu, Ballast.—M. Asada.

Tungus, Norwegian steamer, 1,039, Alvesen, 25th June,—Moji, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Cyrus, British steamer, 2,174, F. T. W. Simmons, 25th June,—Moji, Ballast.—C. Illies & Co.

Flintshire, British steamer, 2,476, J. M. P. Haffner, 25th June,—Christmas Island via Moji, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Border Knight, British steamer, 2,393, Dalton, 26th June, Rangoon, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Heathdene, British steamer, 2,277, W. J. Milburn, 26th June,—Muroran, Ballast.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

Aragonia, German steamer, 3,324, Schuldt, 27th June,—Portland, Ore., Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Khalif, British steamer, 2,219, J. H. Middleton, 27th June,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Leather Castle, British steamer, 2,961, Wm. Lightoller, 27th June,—Kobe, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Dean, British steamer, 958, Sinclair, 27th June,—Yokkaichi, Dry Fish.—Japanese.

Haldis, Norwegian steamer, 1,065, J. C. Jensen, 27th June,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 27th June,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Sheikh, British steamer, 2,828, C. Jones, 27th June,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Benarty, British steamer, 2,510, J. D. Sarchet, 27th June,—London via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Alesia, German steamer, 3,312, Sachs, 27th June,—Kobe, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Diomed, British steamer, 3,005, Hazeland, 28th June,—Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Rajah, British steamer, 3,634, J. Clingen, 28th June,—Kobe, Rice.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Nicomedia, German steamer, 2,808, Wagner, 29th June,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Stentor, British steamer, 4,308, Chas. Jackson, 29th June,—Puget Sound ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Mongolia, American steamer, 8,750, J. H. Rinder, 29th June,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Tjipanas, Dutch steamer, 2,475, P. Zwart, 29th June,—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Wingsang, British steamer, 1,644, Wm. Lambie, 29th June,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nor, Norwegian steamer, 930, A. Theisen, 29th June,—Otaru, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Siberia, American steamer, 5,655, J. T. Smith, 30th June,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Braemar, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 30th June,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ras-bera, British steamer, 2,500, A. G. Morrison, 30th June,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Athenian*, from Vancouver :—Mrs. M. Stanford, and Miss C. Goodman, in cabin; Mr. Ernest Hohl, and Mr. Wallace Clark, in second class; 2 Chinese, and 23 Japanese, in steerage.

Per French steamer *Yarra*, from Marseilles via ports :—Mr. Eymard, Mrs. Takano Issa, Mr. and Mrs. Bazilio Gloria, Mr. Record Gloria and servant, Mr. Shendorakis, Mr. Goldschmidt, Mr. Okramer, Mr. K. Chat, Mr. E. Eymard, Mr. Wong Sing Ching, Mr. Wilson McKim, 2 Chinese, Mr. V. H. Cheny, Mr. Lloyd McKim, Mr. K. A. Kaberer and servant, Mr. W. White, Mr. Lai Tong and Mr. and Mrs. Larry in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Miss S. E. Alexander, Mr. E. R. Beeton, Rev. C. Bone, Mr. M. Booth, Mr. C. Campbell, Mr. E. Crevatin, Mr. R. L. Elliott, Mr. H. J. Elwes, Mr. Robert Fulton, Miss L. F. Gould, Mr. E. Griffin, Capt. H. M. Gully, Rev. Holden, Mrs. Holden, Mr. R. H. Ivy, Mr. T. Kano, Mr. L. Kerr, Mr. D. Macdonald, Mr. Louis Rosenfield, Mr. R. T. Shewan, Mr. A. H. Tomes, and Rev. M. Watson, in cabin; 11, in intermediate.

Per American steamer *Mongolia*, from Hongkong via ports :—Mrs. I. Silberman and amah, Miss L. Silberman, Miss R. Silberman, Mr. G. P. Handy, Mrs. Handy, Dr. J. T. Adams, Mrs. Adams, Miss Baker, Lieut.-Col. O. E. Wood, Mr. J. E. Yates, Mrs. J. E. Yates, Miss Yates, Mr. C. B. Olds, Mrs. C. B. Olds, Mr. C. Washburn, Mr. S. H. Dawes, Mr. G. D. Gregory, Mrs. Gregory, Mr. T. D. McKay and servant, Lieut. Purcell, Mrs. Purcell, Mr. E. A. Magie, Miss F. West, Mrs. M. Dike, Mr. J. J. Davis, Capt. Kirton and servant, Mr. R. Tsukihara, Mr. P. Messer, Rev. E. F. Bell, Mrs. Bell, Mr. G. S. Phelps, Mrs. Phelps, Miss Hall, Mr. H. W. Andrews, Mr. P. Cowles, Mrs. F. A. Mackenzie, Miss Nazer, Mr. T. U. Zeh, Mr. T. C. Zeh, Capt. H. S. Whipple, Lieut.-Col. Lancheimer, Mrs. P. M. Rixey, Mr. T. Dallas, Capt. V. Thomas and servant, Mr. T. E. Barto, Mr. T. W. Hellyer, Rev. G. A. Allchin, Mr. E. Kannhauser, Dr. H. G. Boyer, and Mr. J. Marshall, in cabin. For Honolulu :—Mr. Lee Ah Chew, Mr. A. L. Aldo, Mrs. K. Sawai, Mr. T. S. Lowell, Mr. K. Yamato, Mrs. Yamato, Miss Yamato, Miss E. Bell, Miss L. Bell, and Mr. E. J. Bell, in cabin. For San Francisco :—Mr. E. E. Sharpe, Mrs. Sharpe, Miss May Stone, Mrs. W. H. Mitchell, Mr. W. T. Ballantine, Mrs. Ballantine and infant, Rev. W. A. Stanton, Mr. H. H. Murphy, Mr. R. J. Teall, Mr. Gratwick, Dr. J. W. Noble, Mr. W. R. Reber, Mrs. Dayan, Dr. E. H. Green, Mr. T. C. Beall, Mr. T. J. Mitchell, Mrs. J. S. Van Buren, Miss McCrory, Mrs. C. W. Vance, Mrs. E. Thompson, Mr. A. Junet, Madame Junet, Miss Zwin, Lieut. Terhune, Mr. M. W. Brison, Mrs. A. T. Hellyer, infant and amah, Capt. V. Harner, Mr. Scherer, Mr. W. M. Thebaut, Mrs. Thebaut and infant, Mr. S. T. Neeley, Mrs. Neeley, Dr. R. Gibson, Mr. N. C. Abbott, Mrs. Abbott, Mr. A. F. Eastman, Mr. F. J. McGlunshey, Lieut.-Com. Harlow, Mrs. Harlow, Master Harlow, Mrs. Adamsen, Miss O. Adamsen, Miss E. Adamsen, Miss R. Adamsen, Master A. Adamsen and servant, Miss Trow, Rev. W. Bolton, Mr. Blackwelder, Rev. R. H. Sargent, Mr. V. R. Nielsen, Miss Hunt, Mr. Keegan, Mrs. Nazer, Rev. B. W. Waters, Mrs. Waters, Master W. Waters, Master H. Waters, Mr. A. A. Montague, Mr. T. E. Dominguez, Mrs. M. Seeley, Mr. E. A. Carvalho, Mrs. Carvalho, Mrs. G. Reys Lala, Mr. W. Davidson, Mr. E. Agaton, Rev. Chas. Seldon, Mrs. Seldon, Master S. Seldon, Master J. Seldon, Mr. F. W. Keith, Mrs. Keith, Miss K. Keith, Mr. Pitcher, Mrs. Pitcher, Rev. Cousins, Mrs. Cousins, Miss Stanton, Mr. S. K. Dzaw, Mr. B. Willis, Mrs. M. Lucian, Mr. Rosencranz, Miss G. Suthon, Miss S. C. Doman, Mr. E. K. Dooman, Mrs. W. O. McIntire, and Master G. Walters, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Siberia*, from San Francisco via Honolulu :—Mr. M. Asada, Mrs. P. J. Beveridge, Miss L. Becker, Mr. F. Deardorf, Mrs. Deardorf and infant, Mr. T. Fujiwara, Mr. I. Hayashi, Miss Y.

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Yoshiwara, Mr. H. Kodama, Mr. H. T. Kirsten, Mr. Y. Kimoshita, Dr. S. Hishime, Mr. H. G. Penting, Capt. A. Ross, Miss A. B. Ross, Mr. A. Takahashi, Mr. M. Uyematsu, Mrs. G. P. Bressett, Miss P. A. Parkinsen, Miss A. Stone, Mr. Trever Corry, Mr. H. W. Ellicott, Mrs. H. W. Ellicott, Mr. J. E. Whitcher, Mr. J. E. Stornfield, Mr. E. Cook and wife, Mr. H. A. Dearborn, Miss B. Dearborn, Miss J. W. Chase, Mr. Hong Quon, Mrs. Hong Quon, maid and 4 children, Mr. Wing Shew How, Mr. Hong Chock, Mr. H. Ranjes, and Mrs. H. Ranjes, in cabin. For Kobe:—Mr. Manuel Gabrai, Mr. S. L. Holbrook, Miss Florence Holbrook, Mr. Geo. E. Mallinson, and Mr. G. C. Piercey, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Mrs. E. Gowan and daughter, Mr. R. S. Green, Mr. A. B. Rosenfeld, Mrs. A. B. Rosenfeld, Master Rosenfeld, and Miss D. Spunt, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Miss Irene Martin, Mr. L. S. Parker, Rev. J. W. Robinson, Mrs. J. W. Robinson and two children, Dr. Wong, and Mrs. Wong, in cabin. For Manila:—Mr. Geo. B. Ames, Miss E. D. Collins, Mr. J. Carley, Mrs. B. Carpenter and child, Mr. B. Carpenter, Mr. M. G. Helm, Mr. R. Haynes, Mr. E. T. Hull, Rev. D. S. Hibbard, Mrs. D. S. Hibbard and infant, Mr. C. T. Hibbett, Mr. C. Y. Kitchan, Mr. C. Jensen, Mr. A. McDonald, Mr. A. B. Mulcahy, Mr. J. F. McGann, Mrs. J. F. McGann and 3 children, Mr. G. L. Myers, Rev. B. O. Peterson, Mrs. B. O. Peterson, Mr. W. A. Platts, Mr. N. B. Rosenberger, Mr. S. M. Shearer, Mr. J. S. Stewart, Mr. C. H. Stone, Mrs. C. H. Stone and 2 children, Mr. F. H. Thompson and wife, Mr. R. S. Salsbury, Mr. F. G. Waite, Mr. B. Villianueve, Mrs. B. Villianueve, Mr. R. H. Wardell, and Mrs. M. Wescott, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. K. Matsuda, Mr. H. Gaenzer, Miss M. A. Holbrook, Mr. S. Kishi, Mr. A. J. Cornes, Mr. K. Yamaguchi, Mr. T. Murai, Mr. H. Aubert, and Mr. E. Popp, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mrs. D. Blake, Mr. A. Reid, Mr. J. Thompson, Mrs. J. Thompson, Mrs. J. Shellaberger, and Mr. E. E. Abendanon, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. C. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Tate, Mr. Farquharson, Mr. Robinson, Mrs. Keswick, 2 children and maid, Mr. J. S. Stafford, Mr. G. Maitland, Miss K. Wood, Mr. Garrick, Mr. Pearson, Mr. J. B. Anderson, Eng. St. Grant, R.N., Mr. J. Baggs, Miss Vaughan, Mr. J. Jones, Mr. R. Forbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Pettnam and child, Mr. Elphiston, Mr. E. H. Tuska, Miss Tate, Mrs. Greene, Lieut.-Col. Oldershares, Mr. J. Brown, Miss Dunyer, Mr. L. Trevor, Mrs. Johnston, Mr. V. Hansen, Mrs. and Miss Carlton, Mr. A. Woolley, Miss Scidmore, Mrs. Maxwell, and Mr. and Mrs. Davis and child, in cabin. For Vancouver:—Mr. Chew Chin Tao, Deputy Inspector Gen. H. B. Drew, R.N, Mr. Lew Kwok Chan, Mrs. Wislizenus and 2 children, Mrs. Briggs and infant, Mr. T. Evans, Mr. W. W. Holder, Mr. H. A. Belden, Mrs. Ure, Mr. B. Hontanella, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Jaques, Capt. W. T. Layard, Mrs. Dunbar, Miss Moore, Miss B. Beard, Mr. M. Morosoff, Mr. Mandle, Mr. Roehrcke, Mr. Shew Ting Ching, Mr. P. Johns, Mr. J. C. Wood, R.N., Capt. de Sa, Mr. C. H. French, Miss M. Doyle, Rev. E. Dayan, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Cole, Mr. Reau, Capt. Young, Mr. Wavell, Misses Jaques (2), Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and children, Miss Hermann, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Money, Mr. and Mrs. Hunt and 2 children, Mr. A. H. Heath, Mrs. Mundle, Mr. J. Roberts, Mr. R. Pofre, R.N., Fleet Surg. E. H. Medden, R.N., Mr. O. H. Ballman, Mr. A. Sinclair, Mr. C. A. Benson, Gen. W. H. Pack, Miss Sladwin, Mr. C. Longest, Prof. and Mrs. E. H. Sharp, Mr. R. A. Ord, Lieut. Newton, R.N., Mr. and Mrs. Hayward, Mrs. Mordholists and child, Mr. Southey, Mr. T. H. Kingsley, Mr. and Mrs. Bellman and child, Mr. and Mrs. Emethlage, Mrs. C. W. Gordon, Major Gen. Sir Alex. Tulloch, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Buxbaum and child, Mr. O. Cohen, Mr. E. A. Griffiths, and Miss Peck, in cabin; 32, in intermediate; 374, in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Athenian*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. G. Wright, Mrs. G. Wright, Mr. C. H. Pearson, Mr. J. A. Rabitt, Mr. P. H. Wootton, and Mr. H. J. Carrew, in cabin; Mr. D. M. Searcy, and Mr. W. F. Wenzel, in intermediate.

Per German steamer *Seydlitz*, for Europe via ports:—Miss Clarke, Mr. O. Heesch, Miss Stone, Mr. Hugo Grun, Mr. E. H. Tuska, Mr. S. Ephinstone, Dr. and Mrs. H. Haas, Mr. Meyer, Mr. R. J. Kirtz, Mr. Blehr, Mr. Robt. H. Baker, Mr. V. N. Hansen, Mr. Y. Suzuki, Mr. S. M. Vauclain, Jr., Mr. Max Nagler, Mr. F. Reyes, Mrs. F. Reyes, 2 children and native servant, Mr. F. B. da Silva, Mr. P. Schimmelbusch, Mr. G. B. Atkins, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Terey and child, Mr. Franz Schaefer, Mr. Wong A. Sui, Mr. Y. Nakatani, Miss St. Pratt, Mr. McIlwain, Mr. Harris, Mr. Meckleham, Mr. K. Iizuka, Mr. W. W. Pelling, Mr. Ching Low Sang, Mr. Raymond Hae, Rev. J. E. Corley, Mr. A. H. Corley, Mr. F. F. Corley, Mr. H. Nishi, Mr. Ernst Kruger, Mr. Hugo Holban, Mr. Spillmann, Mr. Haazensen, Mr. Schneider, Mr. Bolte, Mr. Zabel, Mr. M. Litvinoff, Mr. Tan Shack Yan, Mr. Chan Yuen Kian, Mr. Won Jai Jow, Mr. Won Choi Hen, Mr. A. D. Rorex, Mr. James Dene, Mr. Chan, Mr. Ding, Miss Ding, Mr. Max Bonquet, Mr. James Greenwood, Mr. Einar Davidsen, Mr. August Andersen, Mr. Emil Christensen, Mr. Johannes Laurike, Mr. Gustav Torgerson, Mr. Hans. L. Hansen, Mr. A. S. Andersen, Mr. A. Arnesen, Mr. S. Nilsen, Mr. K. Jensen, Mr. O. Fried, Mr. Alf. Janson, Mr. Adolf Lindholm, Mr. Hancke, Mr. Hinck, Mr. Fennel, Mr. Schiremacher, Mr. Dittrich, Mr. Mundhenk, Mr. Drilling, Mr. Siener, Mr. Tammer, Mr. Palikowsky, Mr. Schimmecke, Mr. Redepening, Mr. Deutschmann, Mr. Wildgrube, Mr. Kraft, Mr. Sobatke, Mr. Duym, Mr. Schling, Mr. Konrad, Mr. Geiger, Mr. Procknow, and Mr. Gabriel, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Hongkong via ports:—Sir Charles Dudgeon, Mr. D. F. MacFie, Mr. A. M. Sweet, Mr. H. E. Daunt, Mr. Crombie, Mrs. Crombie and child, Capt. Fitzwilliams and wife, Mr. J. P. O. Brien, Mr. J. Marshall, Mrs. J. Marshall, Mr. B. P. Sheldon, and Mrs. B. P. Sheldon, in cabin; Dr. W. F. Dunrop, in intermediate.

Per American steamer *Mongolia*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. N. C. Abbott, Mrs. N. C. Abbott, Mrs. Adamsen and servant, Miss F. Adamsen, Miss O. Adamsen, Miss R. Adamsen, Master A. Adamsen, Mr. E. Agaton, Mr. A. L. Ahlo, Mrs. Andrews Allen, Mrs. Anderson, Rev. R. W. Andrews, Mrs. R. W. Andrews and 2 children, Miss Avery, Mr. W. J. Ballantine, Mrs. W. J. Ballantine and child, Mr. E. G. Barrett, Mr. F. W. Bayliss, Mr. P. S. Bayliss, Mr. F. C. Beall, Mr. E. J. Bell, Miss E. Bell, Miss L. Bell, Mr. E. Blackwelder, Mr. Albert Boehl, Rev. W. Bolton, Mr. Ernest E. M. Bottomley, Mr. W. M. Briyon, Mr. David Butterfield, Count de Caraman, Mr. E. A. Carvalho, Mrs. E. A. Carvalho, Mr. Lee Ah Chew, Mrs. Lee Ah Chew, Rev. Cousins, Mrs. Cousins, Mr. W. Croysdale, Mrs. W. Croysdale, Mr. Davidson, Mrs. Dayan, Mr. F. E. Dominguez, Miss Dooman, Mr. S. K. Dzaw, Mr. A. F. Easton, Mr. G. Fuji, Dr. A. G. Gibson, Mr. F. C. Gratwick, Mrs. W. H. Gratwick, Miss Gratwick, Dr. E. H. Greene, Lt. Com. Harlow, U.S.N., Mrs. Harlow, Master Harlow, Mr. T. Hashimoto, Mr. A. von Hellman, Mrs. A. von Hellmau, Mrs. A. Hellyer, child and maid, Mr. N. W. Helm, Mrs. N. W. Helm, Mr. Paul E. Huneker, Mr. O. Hirschhorn, Mrs. C. V. Hibbard and child, Capt. V. Hovner, Mrs. B. C. Howard, Miss Sibyl Howard, Mr. S. Ichii, Rev. Wm. Imbrie, Mrs. Wm. Imbrie, Mr. K. Ishii, Hon. Theo. F. Jenkins, Mrs. Theo. F. Jenkins, Mr. J. A. Jowett, Mr. A. Junet, Madame Junet, Mr. John A. Kalbach, Mrs. John A. Kalbach, Mr. J. J. Keegan, Mr. F. W. Keith, Mrs. F. W. Keith, Miss K. Keith, Miss R. Keith, Dr. Harris Kennedy, Mrs. Harris Kennedy, Mr. H. A. Lambe, Mr. F. S. Lowell, Miss Lowrey, Mrs. M. Lucian Mr. B. Murenbrecher, Mrs. C. E. Mayers Miss McCrory Mr. F. J. McClinchey Mr. W. T. McHarg, Mr. W. A. McIntyre, Mr. T. Mitani, Mr. F. J. Mitchell, Mrs. W. H. Mitchell, Mr. A. A. Montagne, Mr. Charles Morgan, Mr. Charles Morgan and maid, Miss Mosley, Miss Constance Mosley, Miss E. Murray, Mr. H. H. Murphy, Mr. S. T. Neeley, Mrs. S. T. Neeley, Mr. V. R. Neilsen, Mrs. Nezar, Dr. J. W. Noble, Mr. Onodera, Count de Pange, Hon. Herbert H. D. Peirce, Mrs. Herbert H. D. Peirce, Miss Mae R. Perkins, Mr. Pitcher, Mrs. Pitcher, Mrs. Grace Pratt, Mr. W. R. Reber, Mrs. G. Reyslala, Mrs. H. J. Rosecranz, Mr. Joseph Rymenans, Mr. R. H. Sargent, Mrs. K. Sawai, Mr. Rudolph Scherer, Mrs. M. Seeley, Dr. Chas. S. Seldon, Mrs. Chas. Seldon, Master J. K. Seldon, Master S. Seldon, Mr. S. L. Severance, Mrs. S. L. Severance, Miss Severance, Mr. E. C. Sharpe, Mrs. E. C. Sharpe, Mr. W. T. Smith, Mrs. R. W. Snitcher, Miss C. B. Spring, Rev. W. A. Suthon, Miss Stanton, Miss May Stone, Miss G. Stanton, Mr. K. Takenouchi, Mr. R. J. Teali, Mrs. R. J. Teall, Lieut. Terhune, Mr. W. M. Thebaut Mrs. W. M. Thebaut and child, Mr. E. Thompson, Miss Trow, Mrs. J. S. Van Buren, Mrs. C. W. Vance, Rev. W. B. Waters, Mrs. W. B. Waters, Master Geo. Waters, Master Harris Waters, Master Worthington Waters, Mrs. F. E Weston, Mr. Chas. H. White, Mr. Wm. A. Wightman, Mr. B. Wills, Mr. H. M. Wisler, Maj. T. N. Wood, U.S.M.C., Mr. S. Yamamoto, Mrs. K. Yamamoto and 2 children, Mr. Wm. Yule, Mrs. Wm. Yule, Miss Yule, Miss Flora Yule and Miss Zuru, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Siberia*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. Geo. B. Ames, Mr. H. Arai, Mr. F. E. Barto, Mr. Godfry Bren, Mr. Maul Cabal, Mr. Bert Carpenter, Mrs. Bert Carpenter and child, Mr. J. Carley, Miss E. D. Collins, Col. S. A. Day, Mrs. S. A. Day, Mr. W. Foster, Mr. R. E. Gill, Mrs. E. Gowan, Miss Gowan, Mr. Roger S. Greene, Mr. R. E. Haas, Mr. R. Haynes, Mrs. R. Haynes, Mr. M. C. Helm, Rev. D. S. Hibbard, Mrs. D. S. Hibbard and infant, Mr. Chas. T. Hibbett, Mr. Wm. C. Hill, Mr. S. L. Holbrook, Mrs. S. L. Holbrook, Miss Florence Holbrook, Mr. E. T. Hull, Mr. C. Jensen, Mr. C. Y. Kitchen, Mr. K. Kiyooka, Mr. W. A. Lamont, Mr. S. Lie, Mr. Geo. H. Mollison, Miss Irene Martin, Mr. R. Masujima, Mr. Geo. K. Mallison, Mr. D. F. Maloney, Mrs. J. F. McCann and 3 children, Mr. S. M. McCrea, Mr. A. M. McDonald, Mr. A. B. Mulcahy, Mr. G. L. Myers, Mr. Victor Oltman, Mrs. L. S. Parker, Rev. B. O. Peterson, Mrs. B. O. Peterson, Mr. W. A. Platts, Mrs. R. A. Riggs, Mr. D. F. Robertson, Rev. J. W. Robinson, Mrs. J. W. Robinson and 2 children, Mr. N. B. Rosenberger, Mr. A. B. Rosenfeld, Mrs. A. B. Rosenfeld, Mr. L. Rosenfeld, Master J. Rosenfeld, Mr. L. M. Shearer, Col. Geo. R. Smith, Mr. R. L. Spalsbury, Miss D. Spunt, Mr. John L. Stewart, Mr. C. H. Stone, Mrs. C. H. Stone and child, Mrs. F. L. Strong, Mr. W. A. Taylor, Mrs. W. A. Taylor, Master C. Taylor, Mr. F. H. Thompson, Mrs. F. H. Thompson, Mr. S. M. Van Clain, Mr. B. Villianeuva, Mrs. B. Villianeuva, Mr. F. C. Waite, Mr. S. H. Wardell, Mrs. Mary Wescott, Dr. Wong, Mrs. Wong, Mrs. L. N. Wood, and Miss Katherine Wood, in cabin.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw and Waste Silk shipped per steamer *Seydlitz*:—

	Raw.				Waste.			
Sieber & Co.....	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siber Wolff & Co....	10	—	—	—	43	—	—	—
Jewett and Bent ...	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otto Streuli	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dell'Oro & Co.....	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Ulysse Pila & Co....	—	—	—	—	65	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.....	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—
	115	—	—	—	151	—	—	—

CARGO.

Per German steamer *Aragonia*, for Portland:—

TEA.

From	Canada.	Chicago & West.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total
Hongkong ...	—	—	—	2	—	2
Foochow	—	225	10	100	—	335
Kobe	—	3,718	3,756	—	—	7,474
Yokohama ...	—	4,108	2,249	264	—	6,621
Keelung	—	200	3,702	125	—	4,027
Total ...	—	8,251	9,717	491	—	18,459

SILK.

	New York.	Easton.	Total Bales.
Hongkong	.....	—	.....
Yokohama	13	—	13
Total.....	13	—	13

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

There is no special movement to record.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.}	PER YARD	0.10 to 0.18
Grey Shirting—8½lb, 38½ yds. 39 inches	PER PIECE.	3.90 to 4.50
Grey Shirting—9lb, 38½ yds, 45 inches		3.90 to 4.50
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches...		2.80 to 4.00
Cotton Italians and Satteens...	PER YARD.	0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

Flannels	PER YARD.	0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in....		0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches...		0.16 to 0.22
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches		0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches ...		0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches		0.50 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5lb per lb		0.60 to 0.66
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	PER PIECE.	9.80 to 10.80
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches...		0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches...		1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 nches...		2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALE.
Nos. 16/24, Singles	Nominal
Nos. 28/32, Singles	—
Nos. 38/42, Singles	—
Nos. 32, Doubles...	Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	260.00 to 280.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	310.00 to 330.00
Nos. 2/100 Gassed	460.00 to 480.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling...	40.00 to 40.50
Indian Broach...	31.00 to 32.00
Chinese	27.50 to 29.50

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METALS.

Some business has been put through but there is nothing especial to report.

	PER PICUL.	
Round and square ⅜ inch and upward...	¥4.05 to	4.35
Iron Plates, assorted	4.30 to	4.60
Sheet Iron...	4.65 to	6.90
Galvanised Iron sheets	10.00 to	11.00
Wire Nails, assorted	14.00 to	7.00
Tin Plates, per box...	6.70 to	7.60
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.00	
Hoop Iron (⅜ to 1⅜ inch)	5.00 to	5.50

KEROSENE.

The market is still weak.

American	$3.08
Russian	3.00
Langkat	2.90

SUGAR.

Business generally shows signs of increased activity, and Hongkong Refined Sugars are moving more briskly; further sales for delivery here at early dates are also reported.

	PER PICUL.	
Brown Takao	¥7.00 to	7.35
Brown Manila...	7.20 to	8.00
Brown Daitong	5.80 to	8.70
Brown Canton...	5.80 to	8.70
White Java and Penang...	8.50 to	9.50
White Refined...	11.40 to	15.25
Beets (Refined)	14.86 to	15.00

INDIGO.

Nothing doing.

	PICUL	
Java, Medium to best...	270.00 to	320.00
Calcutta, Medium to best	180.00 to	290.00
Madras (*Kurpah*), Medium to best ...	140.00 to	170.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ..	100.00 to	140.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Business continues on a fair scale in both old and new silk. A rise of about 2 per cent. has been established on opening rates but the market is not yet in full swing and no reliable list of quotations can as yet be given.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse	¥.	—
Filatures—Extra, Fine		—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse		—
Filatures—No. 1, Fine		—
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse		—
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine		—
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse		—
Filatures—No. 2, Fine...		—
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse		—
Common—Coarse		—
Re-reels—Extra		—
Re-reels—No. 1		—
Re-reels—No. 1½		—
Re-reels—No. 2		—
Re-reels—No. 3		—
Kakedas—Extra		—
Kakedas—No. 1		—
Kakedas—No. 1½...		—
Kakedas—No. 2		—

Nominal.

WASTE SILK.

Still in suspence. No forward contracts made as yet in either Noshi or Kibiso.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	—
Noshi—Filatures, Good	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	—
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	—
Noshi—Bushiu, Good...	—
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	—
Nsohi—Joshiu, Best	—
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	—
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	—
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	—

TEA.

A fair amount of business continues to be transacted, but the old stock of teas does not offer much inducement to purchase, whilst fresh parcels are slow in coming down. It is too early for the market for later leaf to be settled, but there is little doubt that prices, during the early period at any rate, will be kept down well below last year's. Settlements here are about Pic. 114,000 against Pic. 114,500 to the same date last year, whilst at Kobe they are about Pic. 8,000 less than last year.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest ... ... } Choice ... ... }	50 & upwards
Finest	48 upwards
Fine...	40 to 46
Good Medium	30 to 36
Medium	28 to 38
Good Common	22 to 26
Common...	20 to 27

ITCHING HUMOURS

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOUR.

Bathe the affected parts with hot water and CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply CUTICURA OINTMENT freely to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly take CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. This pure, sweet, and wholesome treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humours, eczemas, rashes, and irritations, from infancy to age, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, for too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, CHOCOLATE COATED,

Are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials containing 60 doses. CUTICURA PILLS are alterative, antiseptic, tonic, and digestive, and beyond question the purest, sweetest, most successful and economical blood and skin purifiers, humour cures, and tonic-digestives, yet compounded.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 27-28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, June 30.

London silver ⅛ lower and Hongkong sterling quotations ⅛ lower have caused local rates on China to rule easier, but no change in other rates, which close for the mail per steamer *Empress of India* as under.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0⅜
— — Bills on demand	2/0⅛
— — 4 months' sight	2/0⅜
— Private 4 months' sight	2/0⅛
— — 6 months' sight	2/0⅛
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	254½
— Private 4 months' sight	259
— — 6 months' sight	260
Hongkong—Bank sight ...per $100.	91⅛*
— Private 10 days' sight do.	89*
Shanghai—Bank sight	78½*
— Private 10 days' sight	81*
India—Bank sight	151¾
— Private 30 days' sight	153½
America—Bank sight	49¾
— Private 30 days' sight	50
— Private 4 months' sight	50¾
Germany—Bank sight	206½
— Private 4 months' sight	210⅝
Bar Silver (London)	26

* Nominal.

JAPANESE SHARE.

Yokohama, July 1, a.m.

	Paid up.	Div'dl 1 year.	Q'ation.
	Yen.	per cent.	Yen.
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri) ...	100	5	*89.00
War Bonds (Gunji) ...	100	5	*89.00
5 % Imperial Bonds (Goburi).	100	5	85.50
Navy Bonds (Kaigun) ...	100	5	87.50
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	*96.80
Y'hama Water-works Bonds .	100	6	*89.50
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	88.50
Osaka Harbour Bonds ...	100	6	*87.80
Sanyo Railway Debentures ...	100	6	91.80
Kawasaki Shipyard Deb'tures.	100	9	*100.80
Osaka S.S. Co. (Shosen) 3rd Issue of Debentures ...	100	7	*94.80
Sanyo Railway ...	50	8	59.50
Kyushu Railway ...	50	8	54.70
Hokkaido Colliery Railway ...	50	12	74.40
Sobu Railway...	50	8½	54.40
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha).	50	9	*85.30
Tokyo Street Railway (Shigai)	50	5⅛	*81.20
Tokyo Street Railway new ...	1	—	18.50
Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki)	50	—	54.00
Tokyo Electric Railway, new.	20.00	—	28.30
Yokohama Electric Railway..	25	—	*29.40
Odawara Electric Car ...	50	5½	24.50
Keihin Electric Railway ...	50	5	54.90
Yokohama Fire Insurance ...	12.50	10	*14.90
Tokyo Fire Insurance ...	12.50	12	20.50
Kanegafuchi Spinning ...	50	7	38.80
Fuji Cotton Spinning...	50	8	33.20
Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning.	50	8	43.80
Yokohama Dock ...	33	12	*40.80
Tokyo Electric Light ...	50	12	*70.70
Osaka Electric Light...	50	20	92.50
Tokyo Gas...	50	14	83.00
Tokyo Gas, new...	1.00	—	16.10
Osaka Gas new ...	12.50	15	15.60

* Ex dividend.

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OR

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AND

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OF THE

NOMENCLATURE OF YEZO,

BY THE

Rev. J. BATCHELOR, F.R.G.S.

On sale at the *Japan Mail* Office, price *Yen* One per Copy.

Yokohama, June 21st, 1904.

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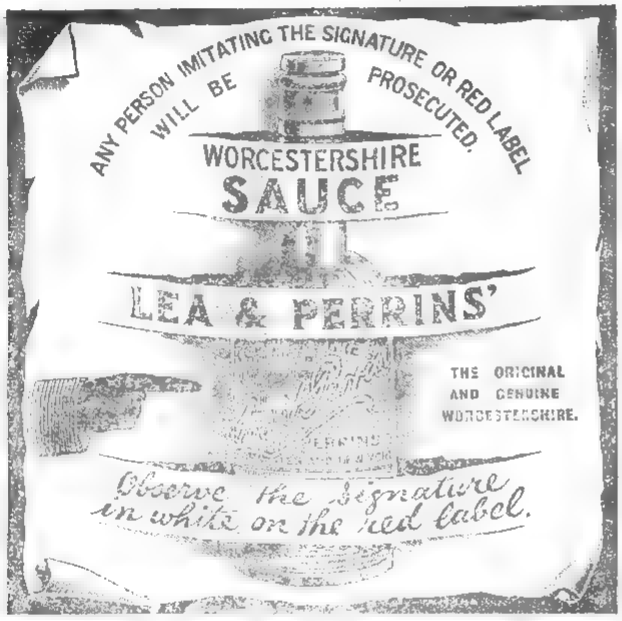
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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JULY 9TH, 1904.

BIRTHS.

On the 27th of June, at the Eiseien, Tsunohazu, Tokyo, the wife of PAUL LAMBERT GERHARD, of Sendai, of a Son.

At No. 249, Bluff, Yokohama, on the 6th inst., the wife of A. W. READ, of a Daughter.

On the 5th instant, at 28, Tsukiji, the wife of GEO. KROTO, of a Son.

At No. 68-c Bluff, on the morning of the 7th inst., the wife of H. VINCENT SUMMERS, of a Son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 6th July, before J. C. Hall, Esq., I.S.O., &c., &c., H.B.M.'s Consul-General, and afterwards at the Union Church, by the Rev. E. S. Booth, ERNEST JAMES, third son of the late M. A. LIDDLE, of Snaresbrook, Essex, to VIOLET ALICE, eldest daughter of H. J NEVILLE, of Yokohama.

DEATH.

At the General Hospital, Yokohama, on Sunday, July 3rd, WILLIAM JAMES EDWARDS, aged 29 years, son of Charles Edwards, Esq., of Calcutta.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

TWO hundred emigrants from Loochoo will leave Kobe on July 7th for Mexico.

THE number of Russians in Matsuyama on June 30th amounted to 990, including 35 officers.

A TELEGRAM from Sano, Shimotsuke province, says that a thunderstorm was experienced in that district on the night of July 2nd. Eleven houses collapsed and five of the occupants were injured. A similar accident is reported from Utsunomiya.

SOME ten cases containing convertible notes were sent on July 2nd by the Bank of Japan to Hiroshima.

IT is reported by the *Asahi* that Mr. M. Noda, Tokyo, has purchased the *Foosai*, of the Chinese Nanyang squadron.

MESSRS. H. W. KILBY AND E. W. MAITLAND have been elected Vice-Captains of Cricket in the Y. A. and A. C.

A CASE of suspected cholera is reported in Tokyo. The patient is a nurse employed by the Tokyo Lunatic Asylum.

A GAS explosion took place on July 4th at the Yubari coal mine, Sapporo, the result being that eighteen coolies were killed.

OWING to heavy rains, traffic on the Asahigawa and Muroran branches of the Hokkaido railway was suspended on July 1st.

THE Emperor and Empress were pleased on June 30th to donate two thousand *yen* to the Okayama Orphan Asylum.

A CASE of cholera has been reported in Kyoto, the patient being a woman, 51 years old, who died while being removed to hospital.

THE estimated revenue of Siam for 1904 is $29,687,500 and the expenditure $29,431,250. Extraordinaary expenditure is estimated at $6,200,000.

MR. R. DE B. LAYARD, British Consul at Nagasaki, who has been promoted to be Consul-General in Honolulu, left on July 5th by the *China* for his new position.

AN employee of the Sakai branch, (Hoki province) of the Third Bank, has been arrested on suspicion of having embezzled over forty thousand *yen* belonging to the office.

PRINCES MICHI AND ATSU (sons of the Crown Prince) left Tokyo on July 8th by the 8.40 a.m. train for Hakone. They will put up at the Fujiya Hotel, where they will stay during the summer.

MAJOR OBA, who was killed on June 27th at the skirmish at Fengshuiling, was decorated on the 30th ult. with the Gold Kite of Fourth Class, and his family was granted an annual pension of *yen* 500.

AN Otaru telegram reports that a storm was experienced there on the night of June 29th, with the result that many houses collapsed or were swept away by the floods. Postal communications were suspended in several districts.

THE Osaka Shosen Kaisha has purchased a German steamer of 2,856 tons, now in Uraga, for *yen* 130,000, and re-named it the *Buyo Maru*. The former *Buyo Maru* was sunk at Port Arthur in the blocking operations.

DURING June, the foreign trade of Moji amounted to:—Exports, *yen* 783,928; and imports, *yen* 602,786. Shimonoseki exports, *yen* 151,015; and imports, *yen* 39,480. The export of coal from Moji reached 198,755 tons.

A TELEGRAM from Seoul reports that the Korean Government has asked the Japanese Government through the Japanese Minister at Seoul to recommend a foreigner or a Japanese in Hawaii for the post of Korean honorary Consul there.

A TELEGRAM from Tsuruga reports that two foreigners, suspected to be Russians, but who call themselves Americans, arrived there on July 1st from Maidzuru, accompanied by a Japanese interpreter, who is suspected to be a Korean. The police are watching them.

WE are informed that Messrs. Helm Bros. Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of 7½ per cent (free of income tax) for the half year ending 30th June. The rate of dividend is 2½ per cent. higher than last year.

ENSIGN S. SERISAWA, of the 34th regiment, Shidzuoka, who had been posted to start shortly for the front, committed suicide on the night of July 3rd by shooting himself with a revolver. The cause is not ascertained, but is believed to be temporary insanity.

WE notice in the *North China Daily News* that among the recipients of Birthday Honours is Mr. Ralph Paget, once a well-known figure at the British Legation in Tokyo, and now *Chargé d'Affaires* of the British Legation, Bangkok. He has received the C.M.G.

THE nominal editor and publisher of the *Asahi* were sentenced on July 2nd in the Tokyo District Court to a fine of *yen* 50 each on a charge of having published a report with regard to a rear attack upon Port Arthur without the permission of the military authorities.

Y. HARIYAMA, living at Ishikawa, Nakamura, Yokohama, attempted to murder his wife on the night of July 6th, inflicting severe injuries on her head and chest with a sword. He then committed suicide by cutting his throat. The cause is believed to be temporary insanity.

MARQUIS ITO will leave Yokohama on July 9th by steamer to pay a visit to the Kure Naval Arsenal and the Wakamatsu Iron Foundry. He will be accompanied by Mr. S. Kurino, ex-Japanese Minister to St. Petersburg, and Mr. K. Tsutsuki. They are expected to return to Tokyo on July 20th.

A PLOT to damage a train conveying soldiers to the front was discovered at 4.10 a.m. on July 5th at Himeji station just as a down train was about to arrive there. It appears that a stone was placed between the main rail and the point so that the train could not be switched on to another line.

THE net profits of the Tokyo Stock Exchange for last half year are believed to be *yen* 144,453.18 and an interim dividend will be declared of 8½ per cent., or at the rate of *yen* 4.25 per share. The general meeting of shareholders will be held on July 20th, when the details of the accounts will be published.

THE Commissioners of the Central Tea Guild met on July 4th at their office in Tokyo. They decided to spend *yen* 9,500 in New York *yen* 6,800 in Chicago, and *yen* 6,400 in Montreal; and to expend *yen* 500 in advertisements in American periodicals; *yen* 1,300 for sundry expenses of the commissioners in Tokyo was also voted.

THE *Asahi* reports that Sir Claude MacDonald, British Minister, was to leave Tokyo on July 6th for Karuizawa, where he will stay for four or five days and thence remove to his villa at Chuzenji. It is said that he will stay at the latter place till September. Mr. Gubbins will also leave for Karuizawa on July 7th.

THE *Asahi* reports that Mr. Asano, President of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, and Mr. Norman of the Nevada Bank, San Francisco, intend to establish a bank in America with a capital of ten million dollars, U.S. gold. The promoters aim to utilize the institution for the benefit of trade between the two countries.

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PORT ARTHUR.

Saturday, July 2.

A telegram from Chefoo on the 30th ultimo says that, according to junkmen who arrived on the 29th, the Japanese captured the forts on the Pigeon-Bay heights on the 27th of June. Experts have always believed that these eminences constituted one of the few vulnerable points of Port Arthur's defences. Once in the possession of an investing force, they offer a magnificent position for a siege battery whence the town could be subjected to an unendurable plunging fire. It may be supposed, however, that these considerations would have induced the Russians to defend the position with all their resources, and probably they did so. But Pigeon Bay labours under a great disadvantage from the point of view of the defence: it is altogether isolated from the general scheme of fortification. The artillery which renders an approach from the harbour side impossible can not be trained upon Pigeon Bay, and one may reasonably doubt whether the garrison has been able, since the war broke out, to construct and arm forts capable of offering an effective independent resistance at this place. Forts were actually built in March, when the town and shipping found themselves harrassed repeatedly by Japanese high-angle fire from Pigeon Bay. But no great difficulty was subsequently experienced in silencing these forts with the big guns of the *Nisshin* and the *Kasuga*. If their site be now in Japanese possession, and if the work of mounting 50 or 60 rifled howitzers be proceeding, Port Arthur's doom grows daily closer.

The usual crop of stories comes from Chinese sources. We hear of immense covered dykes and of extensive pitfalls that have been dug, and we hear also that the stock of ammunition in the forts does not exceed three days' bombardment, but as to this last point something different from the testimony of junkmen is needed.

Sounds of violent cannonading were heard in the Port Arthur direction from 10 a.m. on the 27th ultimo by a vessel which left Dalny that morning. The firing continued until 4 p.m., by which time the vessel passed beyond the range of hearing.

All kinds of rumours are circulated about Port Arthur, its condition and the incidents in its vicinity. It is to be observed that none of these rumours emanates from Japanese sources. All came from the Chinese *via* either Shanghai or Chefoo. But there is no possibility of placing any further reliance in Chinese stories. They have been thoroughly discredited by the sudden appearance of the Russian Squadron in the fighting field, whereas the squadron was supposed to have landed its secondary armament and to be quite unfit to put to sea. It looks very much as though the Chinese were spreading falsehoods not merely from the love of the thing but also for the sake of the Russians.

It is alleged that a Russian destroyer has made its way from Port Arthur to Newchwang, carrying intelligence. Rumour also states that secret correspondence is still held between Port Arthur and Chefoo by means of junks. There is certainly some avenue of intelligence.

The Russian Authorities in Port Arthur are described as saying that the object of the Squadron in emerging from the harbour on the 23rd ult. was to effect a junction with the Vladivostock ships. Supposing the intention to have existed, the latest movements of the Vladivostock ships would receive new illumination. Their visit to Wonsan would have been intended mainly to draw the Kamimura Squadron in that direction, and in the meanwhile they would themselves have steered down the Sea of Japan, reaching the West Channel of the Tsushima Strait just as Kamimura was searching for them in the neighbourhood of Wonsan. If it turned out that the Port Arthur Squadron made another emergence on the 1st instant, then the whole programme would be clear.

Sunday, July 3.

Among the stories reaching Japan from Chefoo there is one of some interest. It says that the Russians had prepared a powerfully defended position at Langshan, which lies southward of Yinchingtsz. The place offers unique opportunities for opposing the southward advance of a hostile force, and the Russians calculated that without siege-guns the Japanese would not reduce it. After the fall of Nanshan, however, it was found that no supply of ammunition existed at Langshan, and neither could Port Arthur supply this deficiency, nor yet could it be obtained from the north, the railway being in Japanese occupation. Hence there was nothing for it but to abandon Yinchingtsz. This does not affect Tuchingtsz, however, which is much further south. If, as Reuter this morning reports from St. Petersburg, the Japanese are advancing along the central road from Dalny, the next engagement is likely to be at Tuchingtsz. Meanwhile the Japanese have managed to approach the fortress from the east via Pingtu promontory.

Other accounts, however, go to contradict the above and to suggest that the life-and-death struggle will be at Langshan.

A Greek who reached Chefoo on the 1st from Port Arthur says that the *Amur*, which the Russians had been using as a mine-laying vessel after the loss of the *Yenisei*, was vitally injured on the 23rd ultimo. Did this happen in the night attack by Japanese torpedo-craft? The same Greek alleges that great things had been expected from the rehabilitated fleet, and that when it re-entered the port defeated, there was a corresponding revulsion of feeling.

It is said that two Russian destroyers are carrying on communications between Port Arthur and Newchwang. This story is very confused.

Sounds of violent cannonading are said to have been heard in the direction of Port Arthur on the 30th ultimo. That is to be expected now.

There is a rumour coming from various sources that on the 29th ultimo five Russian destroyers emerged from Port Arthur and were attacked by Japanese cruisers, with the result that two of the destroyers were sunk, two badly injured and one escaped to Newchwang.

Chefoo says that, according to junkmen who arrived there on the 1st, four junks were involved among the Russian ships during the night attack on the 23rd ultimo. They were all sunk and of 250 or 260 on board, only 3 were saved.

Several stories indicate that the remnant of Chinese residing in Port Arthur have suffered terribly at Russian hands, more than 200 of them having been executed from time to time on suspicion of being spies.

A telegram from the *Asahi's* Chefoo correspondent quotes a statement made by junkmen and foreigners who arrived there on the 2nd instant, to the effect that the number of Russians wounded in recent fights near Port Arthur exceeds the available hospital accommodation, and it has been found necessary to requisition many private houses for their treatment. Further news given by these people is that on the shore 10 miles south-west of Port Arthur a ship is aground, her two funnels showing over the water. On the 30th ultimo only 4 war-ships and 10 torpedo-craft were in the port, the rest having apparently put to sea.

A German vessel which reached Chefoo from Newchwang on the 1st instant, is reported to have said that at 1 p.m. on that day she saw 2 Japanese battle-ships and 5 cruisers steering north and fighting at a place mid-way between Chefoo and Port Arthur. But she failed to discern the enemy. She passed within 15 miles of the Japanese, and her people were persuaded that the action was a naval fight.

As to this fight the conjecture is that it had something to do with the coming of Admiral Skrydloff to Port Arthur. A German resident of Chefoo received, on the morning of the 1st, a telegram from Newchwang saying that a Russian torpedo-destroyer had left that port carrying Skrydloff, and the idea is that a portion of the Port Arthur Squadron having put out to meet him, fell in with Admiral Togo.

Between the evening of the 1st and the morning of the 2nd, 13 junks entered Chefoo on the north wind. They said that on the 1st from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. cannonading went on incessantly in the Laohu Sea. On the afternoon of the same day (1st) men-of-war and torpedo-craft were seen operating near Shaupintao.

Chinese from Dalny say in the night fight on the 23rd ultimo a large Russian man-of-war and two destroyers were sunk.

Tuesday, July 5.

Viceroy Alexieff has sent to St. Petersburg under date of June 30th a detailed statement of the incidents of the night-attack by Japanese torpedo-craft seven days previously. The statement emanates from the officer in naval command at Port Arthur. It says that all the Japanese onslaughts were successfully repulsed; that at least two Japanese torpedo-boats must have been sunk; and that the Russian ships having waited for the flow of the tide, returned into harbour.

It appears from this and other accounts that no Russian war-ship was sunk, though there can be little doubt that some kind of vessel was sent to the bottom. But whether the Russian ships escaped uninjured is another question. During the darkness of night and amid the confusion caused by the method that the Russians have apparently adopted for repelling torpedoers—namely, the perpetual discharge of quick-firers into a circle of half-a-mile with the ship for centre—, it must be almost impossible to obtain a precise idea of passing events. But the facts that a battle-ship and two cruisers seemed to have lost their power of independent motion and were towed into the harbour—these facts rest on the strength of observations made by daylight. On the other hand, it is just possible that having regard to the state of the entrance, towing would have been necessary in any case. The matter must remain obscure.

As to the ship sunk on the 27th by No. 12 Torpedo Squadron, Shanghai says that it was the *Diana* (6,630 tons) but others speak of the *Pobieda*. The *Diana* identification seems to have most credence.

It is evident from Viceroy Alexieff's report that Port Arthur has communication with the outer world. On the 30th of June the Viceroy was able to send to St. Petersburg

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a detailed statement of events that happened on the 23rd; a statement forwarded from the officer commanding the naval forces at Port Arthur. Possibly this news was carried by the torpedo-destroyer which arrived at Newchwang on June 29th—a mysterious destroyer, which, according to some, was the only surviving remnant of a squadron of four which had set out from Port Arthur; according to others was a solitary despatch boat. We incline to the latter view. With a little luck, a destroyer should be able to run the blockade easily.

In connection with this we note a Shanghai-kwan rumour that the gunboat *Sivoutch*, which had been lying disarmed at Newchwang, has shipped her armament again since the arrival of the destroyer. The conjecture is that the destroyer and the gunboat are awaiting an opportunity to escape to Port Arthur.

A good many interesting items of news with reference to Port Arthur are coming from Chefoo, whither the non-combatant elements of the population of the fortress are now rapidly finding their way, and whither they carry the latest intelligence as to the events happening at this highly critical time. Some of the news is altogether novel; some is confirmatory of reports already received. But we are precluded from laying any of it before our readers, inasmuch as the censorate is of opinion that absolute secrecy is most conducive to Japan's interests, and of course we have nothing to do but to obey.

It would appear that the Russian hospital accommodation at Port Arthur is quite insufficient for present requirements, and that wounded men are being housed here there and everywhere, under the shelter of the Red-Cross Flag. The public will not be surprised to learn, by and bye, that this abuse of a sacred privilege has been utilized by the Russians as a means of slandering the Japanese. It is plainly extravagant to imagine that the Red-Cross Flag can be respected wherever it is flown. A belligerent's duty is to collect all his wounded at a place where their presence will not interfere with the conduct of military operations. At such a place they may justly claim the shelter of the Red-Cross Flag, and none will be readier to accord it than the Japanese. It was indeed stated some time ago that the Russians had selected such a place about 4 miles from Port Arthur, but now the news is that their provisions have proved quite inadequate and that they are utilizing every available building, thus protecting their fighting men as well as their wounded. Probably more will be heard of this.

Wednesday, July 6.

There is, as might be expected in view of the censor's injunctions, an almost complete lull of Port Arthur news. Chefoo sends word that, according to a junk which reached that place on the 2nd, there had been no fighting for two or three days. If that be true, it would seem that the last five days of June were a hot time and that a lull then came. From Chefoo we hear also that the remnant of the Chinese population is escaping from the fortress and that many Russian officers and soldiers take advantage of departing junks to abscond in disguise. It need scarcely be said that various versions are given of the sentiment prevailing among the garrison. Some hold that the Japanese have deferred their attack because they wish to let the Russians feel the pinch of want. Others think that the Japanese themselves are in commissariat difficulties and are suffering from sickness in consequence. The majority are said to be relying fully on succour from without. Meanwhile General Stoessel does everything in his power to animate his men. He appears to be a competent and stout-hearted commander.

Thursday, July 7.

Shanghai telegraphs that the blue-blooded section of the Port Arthur garrison made their escape to Newchwang in the destroyer which recently entered that place. The story seems scarcely credible. Such a risk is not likely to have been taken by such fugitives.

We may probably now dismiss as a myth the statement emanating from Chinese sources that four destroyers left Port Arthur, and that three of them were captured or sunk by the Japanese *en route*, only one reaching her destination, Newchwang. Had such an incident occurred Admiral Togo would scarcely have failed to report it. It is true that the censorate is extraordinarily strict just at present with respect to incidents at Port Arthur, but we understand that the veto applies to land operations only, and that there is no such restriction in the case of naval matters.

OPERATIONS IN MANCHURIA.

Saturday, July 2.

Reports arrive from Newchwang *via* two or three channels that the Japanese, on the 26th ultimo, took possession of the district some 6 miles south-east of that place. If so, the operation must have been effected by landing a body of troops from the Gulf of Liaotung, and there are reasons to doubt whether anything of the kind has taken place. A point 6 miles south-east of Newchwang would be several miles north of Kaiping, and Oku's forces have not yet occupied Kaiping. Shanghai sends word that they are within 7 kilometres of that place, and Kinchow gives information that the Japanese are attacking Kaiping simultaneously from sea and shore and that its position is parlous. Of course it is within the range of possibilities that a feature of these operations may have been the carrying of a force to some place northward of Kaiping. On the other hand, there are doubts whether the Russians intend to make any strong stand at Kaiping. Their strategy is overcast with a sickly shade of hesitancy. A short time ago they were credited with a resolve to try definite conclusions at Kaiping. Now Tashikiao is said to be the field of their choice, and rumour represents Kuropatkin as massing there all the forces he can command. At the same time there is a whisper from Peking that even this last plan has been disturbed by Kuroki's sudden advance. Kuroki was evidently holding his Divisions in the leash until the crucial moment came to slip them against the enemy. That moment was Kuropatkin's concentration at the north of the Liaotung Peninsula. The Russian General must have foreseen this obvious danger. We have always supposed that he would meet it by detaching a strong army to contain Kuroki's corps, supposing that the Russians were not competent to essay the sounder, more brilliant and incomparably more effective plan of crushing Kuroki before he could unite with either the Takushan or the Liaotung Army. But Kuropatkin does not appear to have adopted either the "containing" or the "crushing" policy, for, if St. Petersbug be credible, Kuroki, on the 26th ult., was able to force the two cardinal positions at Taling and Motienling, thus placing himself within striking distance of Kuropatkin's rear. The only interpretation we can now put upon the Russian General's strategy is that with his six Divisions he hopes to win a great victory at Tashikiao, a victory which will shatter and temporarily paralyse the Takushan and the Liaotung armies together. Then he looks to turn and rend Kuroki. He is playing a terribly hazardous game but it is for a very big stake. At all events, the present indications are that one of the great battles of the world's history is just about to be fought at Takishiao and Haicheng.

A telegram from Shanhaikwan says that on the 28th ult. the Russians finally evacuated Newchwang, the garrison moving off in the direction of Mukden. Tashikiao would have been a more natural route for the troops to take, for it is there that Kuropatkin is supposed to be about to make his great stand, and Tashikiao is the Newchwang junction of the Manchurian Railway. In fact, the choice of Tashikiao for battle-field must have been influenced by the consideration that it covered Newchwang, and therefore the retreat of the latter's garrison prior to the Tashikiao engagement is ominous.

Tuesday, July 5.

According to a London telegram, Kuropatkin has reported that Kuroki's van has reached "Liaoholing," 35 miles east of Liaoyang. We can not identify this place "Liaoholing" and as it is necessarily wired phonetically the guide usually afforded by the ideographs is wanting. Motienling is 40 miles from Liaoyang by road, and it will be remembered that the Japanese, according to Russian reports, were said to have forced both Motienling and Taling on the 26th of July. But the strange fact confronts us that no official report of these important events has been published from Japanese sources. We have been told all about the forcing of Fenshuiling but complete silence is observed with regard to Motienling and Taling. The natural inclination is to query the accuracy of the Russian story, but, on the other hand, why should Kuropatkin assign imaginary successes to the Japanese? Moreover, he maintains the deception, if deception it be, for he now puts the van of Kuroki's army at a point 35 miles from Liaoyang, which would be 5 miles westward of Motienling. At all events if Kuroki be anywhere near the position thus assigned to him, the line of retreat of the Russians south of Liaoyang is very seriously threatened.

Paris also telegraphs. It says that Kuropatkin has arrested the retreat of the Russians at Tashikiao. That is consistent with all recent indications, which suggest that a big stand is to be made at the railway junction. The situation must soon become intelligible but just now it is decidedly obscure.

Later.

An official report from General Kuroki says that the Russians sent 3 battalions to recover the Motienling defile on the 4th instant. They attacked three times and were finally driven back, leaving 30 dead and 50 wounded on the field. The Japanese casualties were 15 killed and 30 wounded.

On Friday forenoon news reached Tokyo, not officially but from a source equally trustworthy, that in the closing days of June the centre of Kuroki's army forced the Motienling Pass on the main road from Fenghwang to Liaoyang, and his right—simultaneously or immediately afterwards — forced the Northern Fenshuiling pass on the upper

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road between the same places. The term "Fenshuiling" signifies "defile of the dividing of the waters," and is consequently applied to many places. Thus Fenshuiling is the name of the chief defile on the road from Suiyen to Haiching—the defile forced by the Takushan army on the 26th and 27th of June—and it is also the name of the principal defile on the northern, or smaller, road from Fenhwang to Liaoyang. It appears from the telegram that the forcing of the northern Fenshuiling did not involve any struggle. The Russians retreated from Panhsihu in the direction of Sankiatsz (which places our reader will find on our Map of the First Army's Field). In the case of Motienling no details of the fight (if there was one) are yet to hand, but the defile is said to have been held by 2,000 Russians, who retreated towards Tienshuitien. Thus, in a word, the Russians on both routes fell back by the main road, and may possibly make a stand at Anping. But one thing is certain, namely, that Kuropatkin has either failed to take, or been unsuccessful in taking, the only precaution justifying his southward advance to Tashikiao. He has not organized an army to "contain" Kuroki. The Japanese General is now virtually in rear of the Russian main force, and Kuropatkin's position is strategically one of the highest peril.

Later.

The *Fiji Shimpo* has received a telegram which says that Lienshan and the Northern Fenshuiling were taken on the 29th June; and the Motienling on the 1st of July.

The Chinese say that the Russians wounded in the fight at Fenshiuling—to the number of several hundreds—were carried in the first place to Tomuching and thence sent to Haiching, where they entrained for some point farther north. According to the same authorities there are about thirty thousand Russian troops at Tomuching.

Reports from Tashikiao confirm the previously received intelligence that the Russians contemplate a great stand there. They are said to be entrenching themselves, for which purpose the Chinese inhabitants are compelled to render reluctant assistance. Their force at Tashikiao is estimated by the Chinese at 2½ Divisions and if they have 30,000 at Tomuching, their plan would seem to be based on the lines of forcing the Japanese to fight independent actions, Oku's army at Tashikiao and the Takushan army at Tomuching. But it must be confessed that intelligence from Chinese peasants commands little confidence in military matters.

According to telegrams which have been received in Tokyo, one of the factors which contributed materially to the success of the fight at Tehlisz (Wafangtien) on the 15th June, was the superiority of the Japanese artillery. Moreover the Russian cavalry horses are suffering from an epidemic of glanders which is said to be carrying off 200 horses per day.

Wednesday, July 6.

An officer who has just returned from General Oki's army gives a very favourable account of the state of affairs. He says that the advance of the Japanese troops northward through the peninsula has proceeded and is proceeding apace, the enemy falling back and showing little disposition to resist. All the railway bridges between Pulantien and Wanfantien have been repaired, and trains are now running regularly. The Chinese everywhere welcome the Japanese; supply carts for transport purposes, and readily accept Japanese notes in payment for goods or labour. There is no inconvenient heat, and the further north the troops go the better does the water become. The health of the men is excellent and many of the officers have derived much benefit from using a hot spring which has been found on the line of march.

The *Asahi's* Shanhaikwan correspondent wires that, on the morning of the 2nd, a body of Japanese troops, taking advantage of the fog, attacked the Russians on the south of the Tashikiao position, killed or wounded some 300 and took 12 guns. There certainly was a fog on the 2nd, because we know that the Russians attempted to utilize it for the recapture of the Motienling defile, but Shanhaikwan news has not hitherto proved very trustworthy, and it will be well to suspend credence in this last story.

From the same source comes another story which speak of an almost identical occurrence at a point a little southward of Haiching. The Russians left several hundred killed and wounded as well as a number of guns upon the field, and it was observed that, on the following day, some hundreds of bodies, wrapped in straw, were sent to Anshantien. The two events seem to have been really one, though Tashikiao and Haiching are sufficiently far apart to render confusion improbable.

Identical reports published by all the Tokyo journals show that Kuroki's centre and right began to advance towards Liaoyang on the 27th of June, moving by the main road and the northern route. Between that date and the 1st of July all the cardinal positions on the two roads were captured—Lienshankwan, northern Fenshuiling and Motienling. The Russians do not seem to have offered any resolute resistance, for in all these operations the Japanese casualties numbered only 50, the enemy's being of course unknown, but mention is made of 70 killed and wounded and 19 taken prisoners at one place, and of 10 killed and 8 captured at another. The strategy of the Russians is very bewildering. To ordinary minds it seems that they should have guarded the defiles on the Mukden and Liaoyang roads with the utmost tenacity. But they allow themselves to be driven from them with scarcely more than a show of resistance, and then, stranger still, they make a desperate effort to recover the main position, Motien. Unless the summer rains interfere to check operations, the probability is that we shall soon hear of a great battle along a very extended front, a front reaching from Liaoyang to Tashikiao. The Russians will be in an exceedingly unfavourable strategical position: they will be fighting with their front parallel to their line of communications. That is one of the disadvantages of a railway which constitutes the chief avenue for the advent of supplies and the transport of troops.

Thursday, July 7.

Japanese newspapers are naturally much perplexed about the significance of Kuropatkin's strategy in surrendering Motienling and Taling with scarcely any struggle. Does this mean, they ask, that the Russian General intends to abandon Liaoyang, or does it mean that he intends to hurl his whole force against the Liaotung and Takushan armies, and having crushed them, then to turn upon Kuroki and catch him between the victorious army and the armies at Liaoyang and Mukden. One of our Tokyo contemporaries accepts the latter as the more reasonable view, and virtually all are indisposed to conclude that the loss of these cardinal points can have been involuntary on Russia's part. But if it were in any sense a deliberate act, what explanation is to be found for the attempt to recover Motienling on the 4th instant during a heavy fog? Is it for a moment conceivable that that essay was a pure farce and that the Russians threw three battalions into such a fight merely for the fun of the thing and without any idea of a serious contest? That, of course, is out of the question. General Kuroki has not vouchsafed any detailed explanation of the manner in which he captured Motienling and northern Fenshuiling. He mentions that the enemy had a force of some 5,000 men in the neighbourhood of Samaji, but they made no resistance worthy of the name, and although there was some fighting on the northern road Motienling itself fell into Kuroki's hands without any fighting. The perplexity into which our contemporaries are thrown is due, of course, to the fact that by these captures Kuroki's army has been allowed to approach within 35 miles of Liaoyang, from which place it is now separated only by a series of descending slopes. The enormous disadvantage under which he is thus placed must have been evident to Kuropatkin from the outset, as it is evident to the veriest tyro, and the question is had he some valid reason for abandoning the passes. But there is also another question, did he abandon them or was he forced to abandon them? What happened, in fact? Our Tokyo contemporaries appear to have overlooked the peculiar expression used by the reporters of the affair. They do not say *senryo*, which is the almost invariable method of describing a capture in the sequel of an engagement. They say *riyakushu*, which suggests that the positions were captured by a stratagem of some kind. At all events, that the Russians ever entertained the smallest intention of surrendering them can not be believed. Whatever strategy Kuropatkin contemplated, it would have been essential to retain these keys in his own hands. He is now in a grievous position. If he persists in his purpose of making a big stand at Tashikiao and Haiching, he can be quite sure that Kuroki will fall upon Liaoyang during the battle. If he commences a retreat to carry his army past the point of danger, he will have to abandon all the works of defence whose preparation exposed his original intention to his troops and whose abandonment would equally proclaim his change of purpose. Moreover, he would have to withdraw his Divisions in the face of a powerful and hitherto victorious enemy and with a second strong army menacing his rear. It would be difficult to exaggerate his dangers, and we interpret his last declaration of security as a despairing appeal to that familiar Russian resource, bluff.

Again an impression of vacillation on the part of the Russian Commanders is produced by news from Shanhaikwan to the effect that the forces congregated at Tashikiao and Haiching have begun a retrograde movement towards Anshantien, a place nearly midway between Liaoyang and Haiching. Until now the idea had been that Tashikiao would be the field of a great fight, and that even though defeated there the army of Kuropatkin would make a second stand at Haiching. But that programme is to be changed if the Shanhaikwan news be correct. The telegram speaks of the transport of provisions, fodder, tents and camp utensils on an immense scale to Anshantien, as though retirement

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upon that point had been definitely decided. At Anshantien Kuropatkin would be only 20 miles from Liaoyang. In other words, he would be 17 miles nearer to his principal base than at Haiching and 36 miles nearer than at Tashikiao. In short, his position would be much more favourable strategically. It is not improbable, therefore, that he has adopted this retrogressive strategy, especially since he took the trouble to tell the world, two days ago, that he has to-day an ample supply of troops and is quite secure at both Liaoyang and Haicling. That announcement was not made for nothing, and that it possesses any truth is the last thing conceivable. Kuropatkin is evidently in perplexities. Had he a well compacted, mobile force, it is incredible that he would not have long ago assumed the offensive and sought to crush in detail the armies concentrating against him from three points. But it can scarcely be said that he has ever moved away from the railway. Liaoyang appears likely to be his Port Arthur.

EXPLAINING REVERSES.

Kuropatkin's explanations of his reverses have the charm of naiveté. He loses a position of cardinal importance and then he informs the public that he was outnumbered. There were 27 Japanese battalions engaged at Fenshuiling, he says. But why then were there not 27 or more Russian battalions? It is the first business of a competent general to provide that he shall have a greater force than that of the enemy at any part of the field where a serious engagement has to be fought. If Kuropatkin could not make such provision at Fenshuiling, he ought to have abandoned the place and fallen back until his concentration at least equalled that of the forces advancing to attack him. That is how the matter presents itself to ordinary minds. We do not know, however, what importance Kuropatkin has really given to this plea of superior strength in the case of Fenshuiling. He may have alluded to it merely as a feature of the incident. At all events his reference recalls the fact that the Japanese do manage to outnumber the Russians in every engagement. They outnumbered them at the Yalu, they outnumbered them at Tehlisz, they outnumbered them at Nanshan, and they outnumbered them at Fenshuiling. Accounts of the forcing of the passes at Motienling and Taling are not yet to hand, but they will probably be found to show the same feature. All this strongly tends to confirm the estimates that the military expert of *The Times* has made from time to time about the Russian forces in the field. He has never departed from his conviction that Kuropatkin does not command much more than a hundred thousand men available for the line of battle southward of Mukden, and since with that force he has to provide for the safety of Liaoyang against Kuroki's army, and to concentrate at Tashikiao such a number of Divisions as shall be able to beat back Oku, it is easy to understand that he could not spare more than 14 or 15 battalions for the defence of the Fenshuiling defile. Confronted by an enemy nearly twice as strong, outflanking was a foregone conclusion.

Not yet suppressed is that remarkable person, General Floug. It might have been supposed that he had already brought sufficient ridicule on his country. But no, he goes on for ever like the babbling brook. His latest is a solemn declaration from Mukden that not a Russian battle-ship, nor yet a Russian cruiser, nor yet a Russian sailor received the smallest injury in the night attack by the Japanese torpedo-squadrons on the 23rd. He denies utterly that a line-of-battle ship was sunk; he affirms that two Russian destroyers received scratches, and he ends by saying that two Japanese destroyers were sunk.

Major-General Dessino has left Shanghai for Chefoo on some secret mission. The gallant officer has been remarkably silent of late. We looked with interest for his versions of the battle of Tehlisz, the battle of Fenshuiling and the forcing of the Motienling and Taling defiles. But his inspirer General Floug is silent—or comparatively silent—and the loss to the public is serious. The mental tension is now so severe that General Floug's despatches would afford welcome relief.

THE GRAIN OF TRUTH.

By the usual process of growth from mouth to mouth, the Tokyo public were recently led to believe that after the sinking of the *Hitachi Maru*, the residence of Admiral Kamimura in Tokyo became an object of stone-throwing and Mrs. Kamimura and children were variously insulted. This legend met us constantly in society, and we observed wise people shake solemn heads over it, predicting that if such an ill balanced morale were exhibited on an occasion so little justifying it, sad things might be anticipated in graver crises. Inquiries have laid bare a curious fact. Even the proverbial grain of truth can scarcely be said to exist in this case. There has not been any stone throwing; there have not been any insults: demonstrations of every kind have been wanting; Mrs. Kamimura has lived her wonted placid undisturbed life; her children have attended school as usual without hearing so much as an allusion to the ill-fated transports; the even tenour of the Kamimura household's existence has been wholly unaltered. What then is the grain of truth? It is that one of Mrs. Kamimura's maids, when making purchases of domestic necessaries, was reminded that her master had been unfortunate in bringing the enemy to conclusions. Whether even in saying this the tradesman intended to make any injurious reflection, appears very doubtful. At all events that is the whole sum and substance of the matter. It would be difficult to calculate how small a fraction it represents of the full-grown story.

CHINA.

The Chinese Government is said to be much concerned about the excesses committed by Russian troops after defeats. During retirement the men are alleged to get entirely out of hand, and the sufferings they inflict on the people of the districts through which they pass are very great. A neutral Power does not see why its subjects should be exposed to such misfortunes. M. Lessar is reported to have been addressed on the topic but, in the farce of incapacity to effect anything, he preserves a discreet silence. Therefore instructions have been sent to the Chinese Representative in St. Petersburg that he should approach the Russian Government, and ask to have the Generals at the front warned that it will be impossible for China to observe neutrality should such abuses continue unchecked.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* has a telegram from Peking saying that Sir Robert Hart is about to resign, and that he will be succeeded either by Sir R. Bredon, Mr. Hippisley or Mr. F. E. Taylor.

A Ningpo junk is said to have run on a mine near the Chinghan Islands between Chefoo and Tuhchow (in the Liaotung Peninsula) on the 29th of June. Nine men were killed and 2 wounded. The survivors, 15 in all, including the wounded, were landed at Newchwang. This is apparently the first victim of the indiscriminate strewing of mines by the Russians in the fairways of trade. The Japanese never placed any mines in the vicinity of the Chinghan Islands.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has intelligence from Shanghai that 14 Chinese soldiers have been killed by Russians at a point westward of the Liao, and that Viceroy Yuan has instructed the headman of the place to conduct a strict investigation into the affair.

The Emperor of China, according to the *Nichi Nichi's* Peking correspondent, believes that the war is on the eve of reaching a crisis, and that the supreme moment has come for China to enforce neutrality in the West Liao regions. His Majesty is said to have issued instructions to Viceroy Yuan in that sense, directing him further to seek fuller orders in the event of any serious complication.

Eighty-five Chinese students from Szchuan reached Nagasaki on the 6th instant. We commend this incident to the notice of the yellow perilists.

THE FUSILLADING OF OKI AND YOKOKAWA.

Somewhere in Japan flowers are set and incense burned before an empty tomb, and somewhere the parents, or brothers or sisters of these two strong-hearted and most unfortunate men cherish their memory with tears. A French journalist saw them tried for their lives and saw them die. The trial took place in a rude chamber; a place with only four walls and a roof, and the three judges sat at desks scarcely worthy of the name. Oki and Yokokawa walked in with absolute composure. They showed no bravado but no one from their demeanour could have inferred that death stared them in the face. It was well understood that the trial could be only a mere formality:—the sentence was pre-written. The accused men made no concealment. They frankly described themselves as two of four comrades who had set out from Peking for the purpose of wrecking the Manchurian Railway with dynamite. After a long journey on foot they had reached their destination, only to be seized by Cossacks. They asked for no mercy nor offered any excuse. One called himself a Colonel; the other took the title of Captain. Of course they were merely poor students, but who will say that they sinned in contriving that a career given to the service of their country should not have a felon's end? The court, after five minutes' deliberation, sentenced them to death, and in an hour's time Kuropatkin confirmed the judgment, ordering that it be carried out in military fashion. That was what the two men had desired. They marched with steady, unfaltering steps to the place of execution, a verst distant, and advancing to the spot indicated, drew themselves up to the full limit of their comparatively small stature, and with quiet eyes and smiling lips, faced the firing platoon. When the Russians would have blindfolded them, they put aside the bandages gently but firmly, and fell looking death squarely in the face.

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THE VLADIVOSTOCK SQUADRON.

Saturday, July 2.

Telegrams—non-official—received at a late hour in Tokyo on Friday night, announced that the Vladivostock Squadron, consisting of three cruisers and 5 torpedo-boats, had been sighted off Okinoshima at 8.20 p.m. (some accounts say 7.30 p.m.), and that its presence having been detected by Admiral Kamimura's Squadron, a fierce battle was in progress at the time of the despatch of the message. As to this time, there is uncertainty. The fact that the Vladivostock ships had made their appearance was telegraphed to the *Jiji Shimpo* at 11.55 p.m. from Shimonoseki, and the statement that a battle was in progress came to the *Nichi Nichi* at an hour which is not indicated.

Had the Russian vessels steered south after their performance at Wonsan on Thursday morning they would just have reached the position indicated by Friday evening. Assuming that they left Wonsan at 10 a.m. and steamed at a rate of 15 knots, they would have covered 495 knots by 7 p.m. on Friday, and the distance from Okinoshima to Wonsan is 430 miles. It is useless to speculate as we shall have full news before going to press.

The Russian ships are suspected of having laid mechanical mines off Wonsan during their stay there on the 30th ultimo while the torpedoers were at work in the harbour. That would be another interesting operation from an international point of view.

Some accounts from Wonsan represented the eight Russian torpedoers as having bombarded the settlement for 4 or 5 minutes only, but a later statement puts the time at 40 minutes, and says that one shell was fired every 5 seconds. That would give a total of 480 shells. The settlement undoubtedly suffered considerably, though injuries to life and limb were nil. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's agency received three shells and the Company's warehouses were struck several times, but no one was injured. The *Koun Maru* appears to have been only 100 tons. She and the *Seisha* (115 tons) were the property of Mr. Hori, who had previously lost the *Goyo Maru* and the *Haginoura Maru* in the same way. The *Bocho Maru* and the *Wakanoura Maru*, which are the property of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, were in the zone of danger but have arrived safely at Fusan.

Sunday, July 3.

Various and most confusing rumours come from different quarters. It is impossible to piece them all together into an intelligible whole, but the indications they furnish seem to be that the Russian vessels seriously contemplated passing the Tsushima Straits either for the purpose of effecting a junction with the Port Arthur Squadron, or with the object of striking strongly at the Japanese line of communications. The ships appear to have taken the same course as that followed by them on their recent raid; that is to say, they steered past Oki-no-shima, keeping it on the port bow, and then headed for the channel between Iki and the mainland. Sighting a Japanese man-of-war in these waters, they altered their route to the east so as to traverse the Eastern channel, namely, the channel between Tsushima and Iki. But here again they were headed back by a torpedo squadron which darted out from the east of Tsushima, and presently by Kamimura's Squadron. The Russians then seem to have abandoned their design, temporarily at all events, and to have steered north, pursued by the Japanese. On the afternoon of the 2nd sounds of cannonading were heard in the neighbourhood of Oki, which is 270 miles from Tsushima. Supposing that the Squadron left the Tsushima straits at 8 p.m. and travelled at the rate of 15 knots, it would have been in the neighbourhood of Iki at noon on the 2nd, and possibly its Japanese pursuers may have come within range at that point. One account speaks of the Russians as running at a speed of 19 knots, but that is highly improbable. The speed of a retreating squadron is the speed of its slowest unit. In this case the *Gromovoi* holds that place among the Russian ships. Nominally she is a twenty knotter, but Naval experts assign to her 15 or 16 knots at best. On the other hand, the speed of a pursuing squadron is that of the quickest ships, and we may confidently assume that in Kamimura's command there are one or two vessels actually capable of doing 18 knots. Supposing, now, that the Russians had a start of 30 miles and that they were over-hauled at the rate of 1½ miles an hour, just 20 hours would be needed to get within range, and 20 hours would bring the two squadrons into the neighbourhood of Oki. We are inclined to conclude, therefore, that the master of the *Yoritomo Maru*, who reports that; on the afternoon of the 2nd, he heard the sound of violent cannonading in the vicinity of Gono-ura (Oki), and that he escaped from the ominous noises as quickly as possible, is substantially correct. It looks as though a naval fight had taken place—a running fight, which would carry the Japanese ships constantly farthur from their base, and would prevent them from sending any definite news probably before the evening of the 2nd.

THE DEPARTURE OF MARQUIS OYAMA.

All the leading Japanese newspapers write in grave terms about the departure of Field-Marshal Marquis Oyama and the distinguished staff that accompanies him. They speak with pride and confidence of the four Generals to whom the direct leadership of the Japanese forces in the field has been entrusted, General Kuroki, General Oku, General Nogi and General Nozu. All these are tried men. They have been before the country in the capacity of able leaders for the past 30 years, and the Japanese nation trusts them absolutely at this crisis of its destiny. Everything seems to show that great events are impending at the theatre of war. General Kuropatkin has taken the field in person and is organizing at Tashikiao and Haiching the strongest resistance of which he is capable. Thus the events of the next few days will decide the immediate fate of Manchuria, and it is most necessary that thoroughly competent and universally trusted men should be on the spot to deal with the many important questions that will arise. Marquis Oyama has experience and popularity. General Kodama has strategical genius and the faculty of rapid decision. The staff further includes several officers of the highest qualifications On the other hand, there is no disposition to make light of the Russian commanders. Russia has had many a soldier of exceptional gifts. Kuropatkin, it is true, has been unfortunate hitherto, but he has had serious difficulties to contend with, finding himself in the face of an enemy with superior numbers, and finding himself also hampered by dissensions with those whose hearty cooperation he ought to be able to command. He has not been able to carry out his programme of dictating terms of peace from Tokyo in July, and there can be no doubt that he set out with the mistake of despising his enemy. But by this time he has been disabused of such misconceptions and will show the stuff of which he is made. Meanwhile all the Tokyo journals unite in good wishes to Marquis Oyama and his staff.

It needs scarcely be said that the Marquis and his staff had a splendid send-off. The whole town was beflagged; enthusiastic crowds lined the streets and filled the station, and an unending volume of *banzai* shouts rolled after the train. The Field Marshal and his distingulshed staff were all dressed in *khaki* uniforms and looked thoroughly business like. It is impossible to make any statement as to those who collected to say farewell, the denseness of the croud defied all analysis. But we may say that many British subjects, headed by Sir Claude and Lady Macdonald, were there and that American citizens were equally conspicuous.

Field-Marshal Oyama and his staff, passed through Hiranuma station on July 6th by a train leaving Shimbashi at 11 a.m. The train stopped for a minute at Hiranuma, arriving there at 11.57 a.m., when Governor Sufu, accompanied by a secretary and the councillors of Kanagawa-ken, presented a letter to the Field-Marshal congratulating him on his departure. This address was to have been read before him if there had been more time to spare. The other officials of the Kencho and the City Office, the representatives of the Ladies' Patriotic Society, the Prefectural Assembly, the City Assembly and many other public bodies were present on the platform to wish the Commander-in-Chief *bon voyage*. Cries of *banzai* resounded from the crowd of people, which included some foreign gentlemen, as the train drew in. Marshal Oyama and his staff officers, who were attired in plain campaigning uniform, warmly returned thanks as the train moved away. The station was adorned with the flags of Japan, Great Britain and the United States, and several bands played in honour of the Field-Marshal and his party.

THE HORNS OF THE ALTAR.

In the *Jiji Shimpo* we find a very significant article. It relates to the anticipated flight of the Russian Squadron from Port Arthur. Whither would the ships fly? Saigon would be their choice were Saigon possible. But the French colony is too far. In the course of a running fight through all the hundreds of miles separating Liaotung and Cochin China, the Russians would surely fare ill. They must find an altar with more accessible horns. Weihaiwei would be ideal were it not in British hands. Kiaochow stands next in respect of eligibility. The *Jiji* is very careful to profess entire belief in German neutrality, but somehow its belief does not apparently exclude the possibility of Germany rendering to Russia this great service in the latter's hour of supreme need. There is the *Manjur* precedent. All the Port Arthur vessels might be "Manjured." But if Germany commit that flagrant breach of neutrality, Japan will necessarily appeal to England, since then the provisions of the Anglo-Japanese alliance would become plainly operative: two Powers would have entered the lists against Japan. In such an event, the pacific hopes and aspirations recently expressed at Kiel would becomes as bubbles in water.

It is curious to observe how little genuine faith Japan has in Germany. Frankly speaking, we can not conceive Germany taking the line suggested by our contemporary. Some German statesmen might harbour the idea, but the German nation would not endure it.

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AN ACCUSATION REBUTTED.

A strange accusation has been preferred against the Japanese troops in connexion with their conduct at the battle of Tehlisz, or Wafantien as the Russians call it. This accusation found a place in a French newspaper which referred the events to the 12th of June, and was repeated with reference to the Tehlisz fight by Austrian evening journals on the 27th of the same month. It comes, so far as the Austrian journals are concerned, from a Russian newspaper correspondent at Liaoyang, and he bases his statement on the alleged testimony of Prince Bourbon. The Prince, so the allegation runs, was shocked by the treatment accorded by the Japanese towards Russian wounded. But he gives no explanation of what feature of this treatment shocked him. Passing over that part of the matter with the briefest allusion, he then proceeds to state that he saw Japanese soldiers stab the bodies of the dead as they lay on the field. This charge he chalked up in large letters on the wall of the station at Wafantien at the moment of retreat, his purpose being to bring it to the attention of Japanese officers. Such is the tale, not without its sensational element, as might have been expected having regard to its *provenance*. The following reply is made by General Oku:—"The statements made by a French newspaper and those subsequently published by Austrian journals are pure inventions, the very opposite of the truth and obviously intended to stain the reputation of our well-conducted troops, a mean device on the part of the Russians to conceal their own barbarities. As to the French newspaper's story, our troops did not fight at all on the 12th June. Not so much as a skirmish of outposts took place. As to the Austrian newspapers, it is true that the Russians in the battle of the 15th of June treated our dead and wounded shockingly, but there was no retaliation whatever on our side. We took every care of the wounded and showed so much attention to them that some thanked us with tears. We collected the bodies of the dead, and after due examination buried them respectfully, not subjecting them to the smallest ill-treatment. If there be question of the barbarous conduct of the Russians, a few instances may be cited. On the 15th of June, four out of six of our soldiers on outpost duty at Chingtszshan were surrounded by 15 Russians and a hand-to-hand fight ensued, with the result that the four were killed. The Russians then stabbed the bodies through the eyes and mouths; cut open their chests; stole everything on their persons and even carried away their distinguishing badges, which, however, were subsequently found in the possession of prisoners taken at a later time. Such behaviour is the common habit of Russian soldiers. No special report has hitherto been made on the subject, because the futility of reporting has been recognised. On the 27th of June first-class private Kobayashi was observing an eminence 4 kilometres to the north-east of Heunyochin when, being fired on by the enemy, he retired towards Chingpehchi. Struck by a bullet in the bosom he fell dead from his horse, whereupon 20 Russian troopers rode up and subjected his body to shocking indignities (the details can not be printed). They were attacked by a company of our cavalry and put to flight, when the unfortunate man's body was recovered in a terribly mutilated condition. Again on the 15th of May when trooper Goto was riding towards Yangkiayuen, he was struck by a bullet in the right shoulder and fell from his horse. He then drew his sword and pierced his own throat. At this the Russians approached, and seizing the Japanese sword of the dying man, cleft his skull from back to nose. Numerous such instances might be adduced, and hereafter they shall be accurately reported. To a different category of disgraceful acts belongs the conduct of a body of Russian cavalry at Tafanshin on the 15th of June, when, being hard pressed by our troops, they raised the Japanese flag and retreated under its shelter. As also the procedure of a Russian detachment at Hwafungkan, when, having shown the white flag and thus secured immunity, they retreated to a valley and thence opened fire on our men. It would seem to be natural that Russian soldiers who so far forget the dictates of honour as to perpetrate such deeds in the field, should also not shrink from fabricating gross libels to injure the reputation of their adversaries."

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* is as yet the only Tokyo newspaper that comments on the above, and it comments in very strong terms. Russia is perpetually appealing to the world; perpetually posing as the representative of a high civilization; perpetually complaining of pretended or anticipated breaches of neutrality, perpetually citing the Yellow Peril as a means of enlisting the nations' sympathy in her behalf. Yet all the while her soldiers are behaving like savages in the field, all the while she employs for cavalry a semi-brutalized race of men called Cossacks; all the while she drafts condemned felons into her ranks; all the while she sinks little merchantmen and bombards defenceless villages; all the while she shrinks from any Naval combat and devotes her strength to deeds of wanton destruction.

The Imperial Naval Department publishes a telegram from the front showing that there is no truth in the charge preferred by certain Chinese that the Russians had poisoned the water at Odin Cove just prior to the Japanese occupation of the place. Careful analysis shows that the water has not been deleteriously treated, and the Naval authorities hasten to correct a rumour highly injurious to the reputation of the enemy.

GERMANY'S WESTMINSTER.

Above the bones and ashes of no less than eighty-seven of Kaiser Wilhelm's Hohenzollern ancestors, Germany's "Westminster Abbey"—the new Berlin cathedral, or "Dom," as it is called in Berlinese—will be dedicated with brilliant ceremonies in January, 1905. January 27, the Kaiser's birthday, will probably be chosen as the exact date, as the cathedral is the Kaiser's personal project, initiated by him shortly after he came to the throne. The magnificent edifice, which stands in the Lustgarten directly opposite the north entrance of the royal castle, has been building for eleven years, the cornerstone having been laid in June, 1894, and it represents a cost of nearly $3,000,000. The Kaiser planned originally to spend $5,000,000, but the Prussian legislature decided to vote only half that amount of state funds for the purpose. Of German white sandstone and heroic Roman architecture, the new cathedal will be a fitting addition to Berlin's many fine public structures. The dome of the building rises to the commanding height of 305 feet, and it will be surmounted by a gigantic golden crucifix, 30 feet high. Four handsome bell towers rise at each corner of the almost square building to a height of 197 feet. The magnificent exterior effect is still further heightened by a series of marble statues, set in niches or adorning the coping at various points. Above the main entrance to the cathedral is a statue in copper of the Saviour, 20 feet in height, executed by the well known Berlin sculptor, Professor Schaper. The architects of the cathedral, which is certain to rank as one of the great fanes of continental Europe, are Professor Julius Raschdorff and his son, of Berlin. The new cathedral is the successor of the old Berlin "Dom" and stands on the selfsame spot. The ancient structure, which was razed to make room for the new, was 200 years old. It had been the traditional resting place of all the Hohenzollern Kings, with few exceptions, together with their consorts and offspring. The new cathedral has risen over their sepulchres, which were restored and covered before the foundations of the present structure were finally laid. Frederick the Great and the Kaiser's grandfather, Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, are not buried in the "Dom," but commemorative sepulchres in their honour as wellas in honour of Bismarck, Moltke, Goethe and many other great Germans, will probably be erected in the new cathedral. Emperor William intends that it shall be the same sacred shrine for Germans that Westminster Abbey is for Englishmen. The interior of the cathedral is in keeping, of course, with its palatial exterior. Magnificent mural paintings by Professor Anton von Werner, Germany's first living artist, will be the chief decorative feature. Biblical scenes representing the life of Christ will appear in the interior of the dome. Marble statuary by the first German sculptors will also be found in profusion; representations of Luther and Melancthon, Zwingli and Calvin, together with Frederick the Wise of Saxony, Luther's great royal protector, Joachim II, Elector of Brandenburg, Philip the Courageous of Saxony, Albrecht of Prussia, and other monarchs of strong religious fervour, will be given places of special prominence and honour. The extreme length of the cathedral is 320 feet and its width 220 feet.

KOREA.

Tokyo journals state that although the timber-felling and land-reclaiming privileges applied for by a Japanese syndicate have been refused by the Korean Government, it is believed that they will be granted ultimately. The Japanese Representative in Seoul is said to have made a strong statement of the mutual advantages likely to accrue from granting these concessions.

The Korean Government has decided to send fifty students to Japan. The youths are to be chosen from the best families.

It has been decided that the road from Seoul to Anju shall be repaired at Korean expense.

The Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs has resigned in connexion with the affair of the Nagamori concessions.

The Korean Government has refused the application of the Nagamori Syndicate for timber-felling and land-reclaiming concessions. It is stated that the application has been renewed, and re-submitted by the Japanese Representative.

A special reporter of the *Asahi Shimbun*, who has just returned from north-east Korea, reports that until recently the Russians had 600 men at Kyongsong, but the num-

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ber is now only 350 with 383 horses. They have 12 3-inch guns in position, each with a detachment of 18 men. Every one passing into the town has to submit to examination and all administrative affairs are carried on by the Russians, who are further said to be perpetrating all kinds of excesses outside the town. Their interpreters allege that between Vladivostock and Kyongsong there are very few troops, but that an auxiliary force of 30,000 or 40,000 may be expected.

News from Wonsan shows that the Russians bombarded the settlement for a few minutes only. One shell fell into the Japanese consulate, and one into a Korean house. Both places took fire but the flames were at once extinguished. Four Japanese subjects and two Koreans received trifling hurts.

It would seem that on this occasion also the Russians took advantage of a fog. Every three or four days out of six afford an opportunity of that kind during the present season. At any rate when we observe that the Tsushima Straits are some 700 miles from Wonsan, whereas that place is only 330 miles from Vladivostock, it is easy to see that ships having Vladivostock for base are practically free to bombard Wonsan.

Of course the Russians do not engage in such operations for the sake of anything immediately accomplished or accomplishable. Russian naval officers themselves must be disgusted with the work of sinking defenceless little steamers, sailing ships and manure-carriers. Their real object is plain enough. They want to throw the Japanese nation into such a state of perturbation that the Government will be assailed with an irresistible outcry to detach from Togo's fleet a force sufficient to seal both entrances to Vladivostock. Then the situation would be immensely lightened for the Port Arthur garrison by sea at all events. But we gather from the *Jiji* and the *Nippon* that the Japanese fully appreciate this design and will not allow themselves to fall into the Russian trap. Perhaps the folks who have showed some intemperance about the transports affair will begin now to recognise their unpatriotic error.

A telegram from Wonsan says that the Japanese in the settlement there have chosen a place sheltered from gun-fire and have moved thither the aged, the female and the youthful members of the community. The residents are evidently in no fear of a land attack. They rely fully on the ability of the garrison to guard them against such a calamity, and it must be confessed that they have reason to be confident in view of the very easily defeated attempt of the Cossacks to get within striking distance of the place. Since that disastrous essay the Russian troopers have remained idle, except that they have not desisted—unless they be greatly belied—from their wonted outrages against life, property and female chastity. What would happen if they managed to get in among the Japanese population of Wonsan one does not care to speculate.

The first six miles of the Seoul-Wiju railway have been opened, namely, the section leading towards Kaisong.

It was been decided to build a line from Pyongyang to Chinnampo; in other words, from Pyongyang to the estuary of the Tadong. The town will thus be brought into railway connexion with its port.

It is now confidently affirmed that a shipmaster actually saw the Russian cruisers lay mines at the entrance to Wonsan on the occasion of their recent visit to that port. There is great difficulty in believing this story. Wonsan is open to the trade of the world. It is not a naval station and for one man-of-war that chances to visit it, a score of peacefully trading merchant vessels enter and clear there. To lay mines off such a place would be a kind of warfare worthy only of the epithet savage. The public will reserve credence pending some official statement.

It was recently announced that the Korean Government had decided to send 50 students to Japan. The *Asahi's* Seoul correspondent wires that this enterprise has been carried a step further, the authorities having indicated the method of choosing the youths—who are to be not younger than 16 and not older than 25. We can not, however, clearly distinguish between the accounts of the *Jiji* and the *Asahi*; for one journal says that the young men are to be chosen from the families of nobles, ministers of state and other high dignitaries, while the other says that they are to be chosen by these personages. Korea has made various spasmodic essays in the direction of securing Japanese education for her youths, but the end has generally been the recall of the students owing to some political complication, or their involuntary departure in consequence of impecuniosity. Several of them were supported for a long time by the private charity of prominent men in Japan, but of course that could not continue permanently. Perhaps now that the Japanese have taken stronger hold in Korea, the circumstances of Korean youths coming to Japan for education will be less precarious than they have hitherto been, but we confess that everything savouring of Korea seems to us quite hopeless until the country's affairs are administered according to a wholly new pattern.

PRESENTATION TO REV. E. S. AND MRS. BOOTH.

A valued correspondent informs us that on July 4th, in the course of a special gathering of friends, pupils, and former pupils of the Ferris Seminary, a presentation was made to the Rev. E. S. and Mrs. Booth. It took the form of a beautifully engraved solid silver coffee urn, tea pot, sugar bowl and milk pitcher, on a plated salver, together with numerous other silver presents, all coming from pupils, teachers, and friends, the occasion being a surprise to the Principal and Mrs. Booth on the near approach of their silver wedding, the 24th inst. Two bouquets, an oil painting, the work of a pupil, and a charmingly bound album containing over 100 photographs of graduates and friends of the school were also presented. A Japanese official who heard Mr. Booth speak in America on behalf of women's education in Japan, sent a medal received at T.I.M.'s silver-wedding, to Mr. and Mrs. Booth to commemorate theirs. Letters and telegrams from all parts of Japan also showed how highly the work of the beloved head teacher and his wife, and the work of the school, was appreciated. Mr. Booth in reply said he felt his heart to be too full for utterance. In the name of his bride of 25 years ago, whose auburn locks had whitened in loving service to the Japanese, he expressed their thanks and good wishes for all the many kindnesses shown and tributes of affection bestowed that day.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

General Kuropatkin's army order, said to have been just issued, enjoining the necessity of extending good treatment to Japanese prisoners and wounded, would have been a more graceful act had it come earlier in the bay. It is a strange confession for St. Petersburg to make that this ordinary measure of civilized warfare should have been suggested to the Russian commander-in-chief by the kindness his own wounded and prisoners have received at Japanese hands. Nevertheless, though late, Kuropatkin's act is laudable. Perhaps out of such things a peaceful spirit may ultimately grow.

The storm which recently did so much damage in the regions adjacent to Shimonoseki strait appears to have visited the south of Formosa where it overthrew 404 houses, partially overthrew 279, and drove several boats to sea or on shore, causing the loss of 19. Some twenty people were killed or are missing.

Captain Mahan's second "Appreciation of Conditions in the Russo-Japanese Conflict," which appears in *The Times* of May 19th, has all the interest with which this remarkable critic invariably invests his literary work. But it shows two marked misconceptions. The writer imagines that Kamimura's squadron has been watching Vladivostock all the while, and he farther imagines that "whereas the main Japanese advance is by the west coast of Korea and the mouth of the Yalu, there is a subsidiary movement by Gensan on the east coast." There is no such movement, neither has Kamimura been watching Vladivostock. About the former point Captain Mahan might have been deceived, but the map should have saved him from errors about the latter, for the map shows that Vladivostock has two exits so far apart as to defy cooperation between two squadrons guarding them. If the Japanese undertook to guard the two exits simultaneously, it would be necessary to detach two squadrons each unquestionably stronger than the Russians, and that would have involved serious weakening of Togo's command. The Russians would of course be vastly pleased could they induce the Japanese to adopt such a plan. Their raids are devoted to that end. But the Japanese chose from the outset and have steadily adhered to the wiser programme of watching the Tsushima Straits, though by doing so they left the Russians a free field in the Sea of Japan. Under the circumstances they could not and did not attempt the subsidiary movement of troops along the east coast of Korea, as assumed by Captain Mahan.

The Tehlisz prisoners, 339 in number, have arrived at Matsuyama, where there are now about 900 in all. Among the last batch there are 94 wounded. Every precaution is being adopted by the authorities to secure good hygienic conditions.

The *Asahi Shimbun* has an article about the British expedition to Tibet. It considers that there is something very remarkable in the fact that when Japan is fighting for the open door and freedom of trade in Manchuria, her ally, England, should be fighting to overcome the conservative isolation of Tibet. Apart from the economical side of the question there is the strategical. England can not allow a strong foreign Power to establish itself in Tibet on the borders of India. Russia is that power. Were not Russia's attention engrossed elsewhere, she would not sit idle now, and if her hands are fixed in Man-

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churia, it is tolerably certain that she will seek to recover some part of her lost prestige by interfering in Tibet. But by that time England, it may be hoped, will have regulated Tibetan affairs so as to defy Russian interference. Under England's rule are light, liberty and progress; under Russia's, darkness, oppression and stagnation. With which country the supremacy should rest in the interests of the world, there can be no doubt.

In official circles it is emphatically denied that Russia has asked France to open French ports to the Baltic Fleet for coaling purposes. The denial is much easier to credit than the original statement, *pace* Reuter.

The first impression one gets of Muskogee, the largest and most important town in Indian territory, is, says the *Kansas City Journal*, that of a Southern city with a large negro population. The negro predominates, the whites come in next, and the red men are often pointed out as exceptions, one might almost say rarities. And yet legally and technically in Muskogee a large proportion of these negroes and white men are Indians and are called such; and this is true throughout the Creek and Muskogee nation. The title Indian includes Indians by blood, Indians by intermarriage and freedmen. The freedmen are the slaves who were liberated during the Civil War, or their descendants. They were admitted to full citizenship in the Creek nation, and are entitled to share in the distribution of the lands and moneys of the tribe. They can vote for the tribal officers, and are eligible to the tribal offices. The Creek council, consisting of the house of kings and the house of warriors, is in part made up of negroes. Freedmen, however, have not been admitted to citizenship in the two Southern tribes, the Choctaws and the Chickasaws, but the United States Government proposes to give them forty acres of land apiece, but it must reimburse these two nations for the lands thus presented by a generous government to those who were formerly in bondage to the Government's wards—the Indians. Intermarriage between the full-blood Indians and the freedmen has been frequent and extended among the Creeks; somewhat less so among the Seminoles, and practically unknown among the Choctaws and Chickasaws. The existence of these negroes in such numbers as in the Creek nation and under the circumstances creates a negro problem of great importance and greater difficulty.

A telegram from Shanghai says that two Norwegian steamers laden with coal for Port Arthur have been seized in the former port, presumably by the Chinese authorities. That is a remarkable display of energy on the part of the Chinese and a remarkable display of ineptitude on the part of the persons responsible for the doings of the steamers.

A British steamer—the *Cheltenham*—which left Otaru on the 29th ultimo carrying 20,000 baulks for sleepers to be used on the Seoul-Fusan Railway, has not since been heard of, it is said. She was *en route* for Fusan. It was on the 30th ult. that the Vladivostock cruisers made their appearance at Wonsan and added another chapter to the splendid record of belligerent operations achieved by them. Possibly they fell in with this British steamer, and possibly their commander decided that being chartered by a Japanese company to carry materials for a Japanese railway now under construction in Korea, she was a lawful prize of war. The British Government, however, may entertain a different opinion.

The *Shogyo Shimpo* says that the Russian prize court at Vladivostock has declared the confiscation of the British steamer *Arratoon* which was captured at sea on the 15th of June when *en route* for Singapore with a load of coal from Muroran. The thing seems incredible and until clearer evidence is produced we decline to believe it.

According to intelligence received in Osaka, the report of the U.S. Agricultural Department shows that the crop of cotton is expected to reach .88 which rate is an increase of .53 over the first estimate issued by the same bureau.

AGE OF JAPANESE MARSHALS AND GENERALS.

Marquis Yamagata (Field Marshal), 66 years and 2 months.
Marquis Oyama (Field Marshal), 61 years and 8 months.
Count Nodzu, 62 years and 7 months.
Count Katsura (Premier), 56 years and 7 months.
Viscount Sakuma, 58 years and 7 months.
Baron Kuroki (First Army), 60 years and 3 months.
Baron Oku (Second Army), 57 years and 7 month.
Baron Yamaguchi (Fifth Division), 58 years and 1 month. Baron Okazawa (Emperor's Aide de Camp), 59 years and 11 months.
Baron Nogi (at the front), 54 years and 7 months.
Baron Hasegawa (Imperial Body Guard), 53 years and 10 months.
Baron Nishi (Second Division), 58 years and 3 months.
Baron Kodama (Chief of Staff), 52 years and 4 months.
Prince Fushimi (First Division), 46 years and 2 months.
The dates are calculated to the end of June.

WEDDING OF MISS NEVILLE.

An exceptionally pretty wedding was celebrated on Wednesday afternoon at the Union Church, Yokohama, the contracting parties being Mr. Ernest James Liddle and Miss Violet Alice Neville. The sacred edifice had been nicely decorated under the supervision of Mrs. Manley, an archway of bamboo sprays being arranged up the main aisle, and the general effect of greenery and violet asters presented a decidedly refreshing appearance. There was a large attendance of friends to witness the ceremony The Rev. E. S. Booth officiated and conducted the service most impressively. The bride entered the church upon the arm of her father, Mr. H. J. Neville, who gave her away, and proceeded to the chancel steps, where the bridegroom, attended by the "best man," Mr. F. W. Thomas, awaited her. Three pretty little bridesmaids followed, Misses Daisy, May and Iris Neville. The ushers were Messrs. W. J. White and G. Neville.

The music made the service very bright, Mr. W. Karl Vincent presiding at the organ with his accustomed grace and ability. Then Mrs. Mollison's solo, "The Garden Beautiful" (Pelitzer), the words of which are particularly appropriate, charmed everyone. The choir had also, in addition to Mrs. Mollison, been augmented by Mrs Irwine, Miss Burdett Leach, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Wilson and Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Brockhurst. The hymns were, therefore, sung with feeling; they were, "O Father, all creating" and "O, Perfect Love." As the bride entered the church Mr. Vincent played Lohengrin's "Bridal March," and as a recessional voluntary Mendelssohn's "Wedding March."

At the conclusion of the ceremony a very largely attended reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 42-A, Bluff. Here the Rev. E. S. Booth proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom in very fitting terms, the latter appropriately responding, and thanking especially those who had helped to make the musical portion of the service so harmonious. Dr. Wheeler, in a characteristic speech, gave the health of the bridesmaids, whom he classed as three more little violets.

The bride wore a beautiful dress of Duchesse silk, with Victorian sleeves and full under sleeves of rich lace, much trimmed with silver cord, and with full court train garnished with orange blossoms. She wore a plain net veil with silver braid, with a spray of orange blossoms in her pretty dark hair. The bridesmaids had dresses of soft silk, the dainty handiwork of the bride's mother, much inserted with lace, and wore hats of violets. The mother of the bride also wore a hat of violets and a dress of delaine, spangled with wreaths of violets. Mrs. Mollison, Mrs. Wheeler and several other guests also wore dresses of the bride's name flower. The going-away costume of the bride was of grey material trimmed with white silk and a handsome picture hat en suite. There was a very large number of presents.

The happy couple departed, among the sincere well wishes of their many friends, to spend the honeymoon at Kamakura.

FRAUDULENT TRANSACTION IN PUBLIC LOAN BONDS.

THE CIVIL CASE.

A highly important action has been decided by the Tokyo Courts relative to a case which is likely to attract the interest of Investors in Japanese Bonds. The following is a synopsis of the case:—

Hishitani Kyujiro, a native of Sapporo, and for some time president of a small Japanese Bank in Tokyo, having conspired with one Ikeo Tadaatsu, a clerk in the Department of Finance, succeeded in procuring a number of surrendered bonds which had been placed in the custody of Ikeo pending reduction to pulp and destruction. These bonds had been exchanged by the Treasury for bonds of different denominations, and instead of being destroyed or defaced in some way to show that they had been cancelled, they appear to have been retained in the Finance Department for several months. There was nothing upon them in any way indicating that the bonds were different from others, and Hishitani, taking advantage of this fact, induced several Japanese banks to advance money upon them. He also induced the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China to make a loan of *yen* 35,000 upon some of the bonds. None of the Banks or Companies advancing had their suspicions aroused until it was announced in the *Official Gazette* of the 18th of July 1903 that a number of cancelled bonds had been stolen from the Treasury. Hishitani and Ikeo having been duly prosecuted were committed for criminal trial in the Tokyo Court and found guilty of the offences charged against them, Hishitani begin sentenced to 10 years and Ikeo to 7 years' imprisonment.

An incidental Civil action was brought against the holders of the tainted bonds by the Minister of Finance demanding the rendition of the various securities on the ground that they had been stolen from the Department of Finance and that the several defendants, under Article 193 of the Civil Code, were bound to restore them to the rightful owner—the State.

The gist of the argument addressed to the Court on behalf of the Minister of Finance was that the instruments having been cancelled were quite valueless and could not be legally set up against the Government. It was also argued that under the circumstances of the case, Hishitani, who had come into possession of the cancelled bonds in a fraudulent manner, was unable to convey a good title to the same in favour of third parties.

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia

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& China was represented by Messrs J. E. de Becker (Solicitor) and S. Sawada (Barrister) and on behalf of this bank a very powerful appeal was made to the Court. It was pointed out that the case was one worthy of the most serious consideration owing to the important principle involved, and it was shown that the bank had come into possession of the bonds in a thoroughly legitimate manner under circumstances which removed the remotest suspicion as to the bona-fides of the transaction. It was further pointed out that the Bonds themselves were admittedly genuine, and bore no visible trace of any irregularity.

As a matter of law, it was argued that the bonds were embezzled by Ikeo and not, technically speaking, stolen, that therefore Article 193 of the Civil Code was not applicable, and that the possessors of the bonds were not bound to restore them to the owner. Reference was made to a similar case which came before the Court of Cassation in 1901, when the Court decided that while "theft" was mentioned in Article 193 it did not include embezzlement. Counsel further urged that Articles 192 to 194 of the Civil Code were evidently not intended to embrace money notes and negotiable securities of a similar nature, and said that the decisive weight of authority in all countries had established the rule that where negotiable paper had been put into circulation a purchaser of such securities in good faith is entitled to recover thereon, as against the maker, the whole amount, irrespective of what he may have actually paid therefor. To cast any doubt on the negotiability of such instruments would tend to destroy confidence in the Government and create an uneasy impression in the financial world relative to this class of security. Counsel cited several leading English cases relative to negotiable instruments in support of his contentions, and concluded with the following peroration :—

"The importance to the State of unimpaired public credit cannot be over-estimated, and for this reason it should be jealously guarded. Public credit is difficult to establish and easily shattered, and once tarnished the promises of the Government are thereafter regarded with suspicion. There is no difference whatever between public and private credit, inasmuch as the life and character of both are essentially identical. For a private individual to dishonour his undertakings is a financial sin and means the loss of future credit, and for a State to act in a manner either directly or indirectly calculated to create doubt and suspicion in the minds of its bondholders is equivalent to inviting disaster, narrowing future sources of supply, and forcing up the rate of interest when new public loans are required.

"Under these circumstances, I am confident that your Honours will weigh the evidence in this case most carefully and strive to arrive at a just and impartial decision which will uphold our public faith and security. I have ventured to point out the very serious aspects of the case, not with the object of making any appeal to mere sentiment but with the object of emphasizing the gravity of the issue in order that the best energies of the Court may be directed to rendering a judgment which will reflect credit upon, and maintain unsullied, the honour of the country and of its judiciary.

It will be seen from the following judgment, which was rendered on the 25th ult., that the Court has given judgment against the Minister of Finance; but the important question as to the validity of the bonds themselves has not been finally settled. We understand that fresh litigation is likely to arise for the purpose of determining the liability of the Government for the payment of the bonds; but meanwhile it will be seen that the Tokyo District Court has had the full courage of its convictions, and has not hesitated to give a decision averse to the Japanese Government when in the opinion of the Judges such a judgment was considered as proper and warranted by the merits of the case.

JUDGMENT.

PLAINTIFF IN CIVIL ACTION.

Sone Arasuke.—Minister of State for Finance, Representative of the Empire of Japan.

DEFENDANTS IN CIVIL ACTION.

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.—No. 58 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama City.
Goshi-kwaisha, Kawasaki Bank.—No. 14, Himonocho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo City.
Kabushiki Kwaisha Naniwa Bank.—No. 37 Nicho-me, Hwaji-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka City.
Sumimoto Kichizaemon.—No. 36, Higashi-machi, Unagidani, Minami-ku, Osaka City.

In re the matter of a civil suit between the above parties concerned, which suit has been incidentally brought before the Court in connection with the criminal case against Ikeo Tadaatsu and Hishitani Kyujiro charged with official embezzlement, the Court has examined the case in the presence of Public Procurator Anju Tokitaro and hereby gives judgment as follows :—

FORMAL ADJUDICATION.

It is hereby declared, ordered and adjudged :—

(1) That the claim of the plaintiff in the civil action is and be dismissed;
(2) That the costs of the Court be borne by the plaintiff in the civil action.

GROUNDS.

With regard to this suit, the important points in dispute are :—(1) Whether the public loan bonds in this case are or are not those which have been already exchanged for new ones of different denominations, discarded, and therefore invalidated; (2) Whether, if they are discarded and invalid public loan bonds, the plaintiff is or is not entitled to any claim because the objects in question carry with them no benefit or interest whatsoever; (3) Whether the public loan bonds are or are not those which were stolen by Ikeo Tadaatsu who was the custodian of same; (4) Whether the recovery of the stolen articles in this case can or cannot be claimed even by the injured party from the *bona-fide* holders of same, because officially embezzled goods are not stolen goods; (5) Whether the defendants are or are not bound to make a direct return of same, as they took them as security from traders who deal in public loan bonds or things similar thereto.

As to the first point disputed, in the Protocol of Preliminary Examination of the accused Ikeo Tadaatsu, charged with official embezzlement, which is inserted in the record of the criminal case, it is mentioned that the public loan bonds in this case were recovered in exchange for different denominations and held by the Factory attached to the State Loan Section for safe custody, pending reducing to pulp and destruction. In Exhibit No. 2 (A), it is stated that the public loan bonds of *yen* 5,000 denomination, and of the numbers corresponding with those in this case were returned by the Japan Bank to the Finance Department for the purpose of exchanging for those of other denominations. It is also stated in Exhibit No. 1 that such exchange dispositions were carried out. As all of these statements are trustworthy, it is found by the Court that the public loan bonds were recovered by means of proper steps taken for the purpose of exchanging them for bonds of different denomination. It should therefore be decided that the public loan bonds are invalid in point of fact, though they still apparently bear the form of public loan bonds. Secondly, even though the public loan bonds are deemed invalid, the State who has recovered same is legally entitled to the ownership thereof, because they still retain, as so many pieces of paper the capability of becoming subject of a right of property, and therefore it cannot be held that the State has absolutely no interest and consequently it has no right whatever in connection therewith. Thirdly, with regard to the fact that the discarded and invalid public loan bonds were unlawfully taken out by the custodian, Ikeo Tadaatsu, and handed over to his co-offender Hishitani Kyujiro, which acts constitute official embezzlement, this is clearly recorded in the Protocol of the Preliminary Examination of the aforesaid Ikeo Tadaatsu as his confession of the facts of the case, and upon that evidence the above fact is found to be sufficiently established. In the fourth place, as an official embezzlement is technically an act of "unlawful appropriation of things entrusted," it should not be deemed as a theft, though the offence bears the name *Kwanshu-to* (stealing things officially entrusted) and the Penal Code contains the word *Sesshu* (to steal). As a consequence, the objects misappropriated should not be said to be things "stolen." Therefore, although the injured party may, under Article 193 of the Civil Code, claim recovery from the holders of things stolen, yet things misappropriated cannot be included among things stolen and recovery thereof claimed. There being no dispute as to the fact that the defendants are in possession of the public loan bonds in this case, it should be legally presumed that they have taken possession of same *bona-fide*, peacefully, and in an open manner, and lawfully acquired all rights which may be exercised in regard thereto. If this be so, even though the plaintiff has a right of ownership in respect of the papers of the public loan bonds in this case, he cannot claim recovery thereof from the defendants on the ground that they are things stolen. Under these circumstances, the claim is adjudged and decided as groundless without entering in the fifth point in dispute; and as to the costs of the Court, Paragragh 3 of Article 201 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and Paragraph 1 of Article 71 of the Code of Civil Procedure are applied, and judgment has been given as shown in the formal adjudication.

The Tokyo District Court.
First Criminal Division.
Judge Presiding, IMAMURA KYOTARO.
Judge Associate, OTOBE MASAJIRO.
OKA KEIJI.

LETTERS FROM THE "MANSHU MARU."

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

Sir,—Our visit to Chemulpo and Seoul is drawing to a close, though the exact hour of our departure has not yet been given out. Since our arrival in harbour here we have been present at three receptions and a sing-song; we have had the honour of taking tiffin with the Ministers of the Korean Government, and His Majesty the Emperor and the Crown Prince have been graciously pleased to receive us in audience. We leave with conflicting impressions about this country and its people, but are at one in our appreciation of the kindly interest and courtesy shown towards us by the Sovereign and the officials of his Court.

We got into Chemulpo on June 22nd earlier than we expected when we set out from Saseho, for as we dropped anchor it was just 6 o'clock

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ship's time, which, being Japan time, is half an hour ahead of local time. I do not know whether it is the intention to carry Japan time all round this cruise whate'er betides, and to take it back at the close if possible unimpaired, but without being exactly inconvenient the arrangement calls for mental effort sometimes when the most far-seeing could hardly have anticipated the task. For example, launches leave the ship half a dozen times during each day—ship's time. There is no difficulty here because there is no other time to worry or distract one. But if you land at Chemulpo you must bear in mind that you cannot repose the slightest confidence in any one of the clocks or watches that you may see, and if any body asks you when your launch goes and, being told, remarks genially: "Oh, there's plenty of time; you have half an hour yet," then you know that you have lost your boat and must either wait two to four hours for another or go out to the ship two weary miles in a sampan, which leaves you pretty much in the condition that Mr. Landor declares himself to have been in after the Tibetans had finished with him.

As we approached Chemulpo we had pointed out to us the islands in the vicinity of which the *Kowshing* was sunk and the naval engagement of Asan opened the China-Japan war. As may be imagined their proximity to this historical locality aroused the deepest interest in the minds of our Japanese fellow-passengers. We anchored among a number of other vessels and now lie about two hundred yards inside the *Varyag*. There are three men-of-war here—the British gunboat *Fearless*, Commander Vaughan Lewis; the American cruiser *Cincinnati*, Capt. Osterhaus, and the Italian cruiser *Puiglia*, Commander Pescetto. It is a little startling, though we are such a distance from land and there are never many fishing boats in that part of the bay where the targets are moored, to find some of these vessels engaging in rifle and machine gun practice.

Perhaps some of your readers would like to have recalled the salient facts of the naval action that took place off this port at the commencement of the war. They may with propriety be recommended to consult the newspapers for that information as I have acquired no additional knowledge. But in the course of a visit to Mr. A. H. Lay, the British Consul at Chemulpo, that gentleman was kind enough to point out from a corner of his garden the scene of the fight, and very interesting it was to look out over the harbour (the Consulate is situated well up on the high ground that dominates most of the town) and try to limn a mental picture of the short but tragic affair. One may surely call it tragic for it involved the doing to death of many human beings and it consisted, as readers will doubtless remember, of more than one act sensational enough to rivet the attention to the world. We are told that the hills behind the harbour were crowded with spectators, but without telescopes they could have seen very little, for even with glasses the ships, especially the Japanese, were well off towards the horizon, when viewed from such places of vantage as the Consulate or the Club, the latter of which stands on much higher ground than the former. After being hammered by the Japanese squadron at a range which is declared on very good authority to have been about 7,000 yards, the *Varyag* turned and ran back, sinking at length where she now lies, little more than a stone's throw from this ship. She lies on her port side heading approximately south-west, that is to say, a line drawn vertically from her deck would touch the coast some miles south of Chemulpo; at low water her forward and after starboard gun sponsons are both well up out of the water, her whole side, indeed, being high and dry except near the bow and stern. At high water nothing can be seen but part of the after sponson. A salving steamer is moored close to her and operations are carried on with the greatest energy during the few hours of low tide (the scene has been ablaze with lights in the evenings since we came in), but all work is suspended for some time before and after high water. There is every likelihood that she will be raised, and an examination of her in dry dock ought to prove highly interesting and instructive. The gunboat *Koreetz* and the transport *Sungari*, both of which went down with the *Varyag*, lie some three hundred yards inside us, the first named heading in the same direction as the *Varyag* while the transport's bow points well out to sea. Both sit on even keel and at no time except dead low water is any part visible beyond their funnels, and bridges, and the masts of the *Sungari* (the foremast leaning heavily to port). A salvage steamer, the *Oura Maru*, is moored close to the transport, on which operations are carried on, but the *Koreetz* is being left alone.

We have had our first view of the Koreans in Chemulpo, where we landed just before noon on the 23rd. We were met—that is the correspondents were—the attachés were frying other fish by attendance at some official luncheon or other—by the leading Japanese residents of Chemulpo and conducted to the Yasaka-ro, a building which is situated on moderately high ground and commands a capital view of the harbour and its surroundings. The inner harbour, which from this point lies to the right, is usually crowded with junks of various sizes and sampans, with many vessels of the foreign schooner type, and all bear strong resemblance to Japanese craft, which is of course accounted for by the fact that practically every one is the product of a shipyard in Japan; there is this difference that the Korean sampan has a small house forward sloping down to the stemhead with a booby hatch and a matted floor.

Tiffin at the Yasaka-ro was served in Japanese fashion, about 90 persons being present in a room consisting of several smaller apartments, the whole giving an area of 120 mats across which a refreshingly cool breeze drifted during the repast. Marquis Kuroda occupied the place of honour at the *Tokonoma* (the flower decorations of which were *keishi* and *kiku*), and on his left were in this order, Count Hirosawa, Viscount Inouye, Viscount Soga, Baron Funakoshi, Baron Sanada, Messrs N. Nabeshima, Kanayama, K. Nabeshima and others. As is usual with such entertainments the proceedings lasted well on into the afternoon and some thirty *geisha* attended to the party and sang and played and danced. In the course of the proceedings Mr. R. Kato, Japanese Consul, delivered a short speech, welcoming the visitors from the *Manshu Maru* and expressing the interest with which the Japanese residents of Chemulpo are watching the movements of that vessel and the party that she carries. Marquis Kuroda briefly replied acknowledging the hospitality that he and his fellow-passengers were experiencing. On the call of Mr. Kato the health of the Emperor of Japan was then drunk with three "banzais." This reception by the Japanese residents was exceedingly well arranged and proved highly enjoyable to the party of visitors.

It had been arranged that the *Manshu Maru's* party should visit the Eastern Palace at Seoul on the 24th and be there entertained at tiffin by the Minister of the Imperial Household, representing the Emperor of Korea. So we left the ship early in the morning and proceeded to the capital where most of us met at the Keijo Club (the resort of Japanese residents) and went to the Palace. It was a weary journey. When, after bumping over very bad roads in clouds of dust for miles as it seemed, we reached the vicinity of the Palace the going became incredibly worse. At one point wherein high walls built at right angles huge gates offered a squalidly magnificent front to a waste of miserable houses and a rugged street, our jinrikishas turned sharply to the left and after plunging for some minutes over billows of stone and sand brought us to an open gateway where Korean soldiers on guard presented arms and officers took our cards. Thence a wide road from which a goodly expanse of well wooded park stretched away on each side, took us up under most welcome shelter from the sun's burning heat to a gate, whence we walked by winding paths to the place where we were to be entertained. At intervals we had enjoyed glimpses through the trees of small buildings, the predominating colour of which seemed to be red, and we were now received in one of such places by the Minister of the Imperial Household, who was dressed in military uniform and was surrounded by officers most of whom wore white serge tunics and the ordinary black with red facings of the army. Thence along the side of a small lake thick with lotus leaves the guests passed through a richly painted gateway up a number of steps to the two-storied buildings, two in number, in which tiffin was laid. Both were decorated in all the colours of the rainbow. That in the upper hall in which the principal Japanese guests, the naval attachés and the war correspondents assembled was decoratively treated in a manner which, to speak frankly, quite defies description by my pen. Like the lower room this was open on all sides and was quite surrounded by a verandah, which though outside the red pillars, was still far overhung by a roof that receded in successive steps of frame ends to the outer cornice. All timbers bridging open spaces and those projecting horizontally from the main structure had undergone almost exactly the same process of ornamentation. In the one case black borders formed an oblong open panel on each exposed side in the middle of the beam; thence inward to the points of juncture perpendicular wavy lines of varying widths and hues succeeded each other till the end design was reached, a figure which might represent the profile of an open flower with its stalk pointing towards the centre panel, or a champagne glass or the cross section of a ship with stem or keel turned the sameway. Here are some of the colours and readers must draw strenuously upon their imaginations for details of the arrangement: proceeding outward to the panel, yellow, black, red, white; then two successive series of slate green and black lines, then red, white, two shades of yellow, then black, slate, sea green, black, yellow and black. In dealing with timber ends forming the eaves the design was elaborated outside and subsided into wavy lines towards the body of the structure. The ceiling was decorated in squares and the prevalent colours were green and gold. It was impossible to repress admiration of the dogged persistence with which the artist had adhered all through to the most trivial features of his plan, his accuracy in reproduction and his fidelity to the original scheme of colour. Some of the visitors said the whole picture was beautiful. Personally I nearly had a nightmare on the spot.

The tiffin, which was of the stand-up variety, was excellently served, and the toasts of the Emperor of Korea and the Emperor of Japan were enthusiastically honoured. Afterwards a number of the guests paid a visit to the Palace formerly occupied by the Empress (the Shotoku Kiu, where we were received, is a sort of detached palace) where they found many large richly decorated residences.

H.

Manshu Maru, Chemulpo, June 26th, 1904.

YOKOHAMA YACHT CLUB.

There was a nice southerly breeze on Saturday afternoon, blowing fairly fresh most of the time, and some excellent racing resulted, especially in the Cruising Class, where three of the yachts finished within 8 seconds of one another.

The 39 Raters started first, the course being a new variation on the No. 4 Club Course; the yachts going round the Honmoku Lightship and Widow Buoy first, and after rounding the Lightship on the return journey, sailing an extra leg round the Tsurumi mark, back to the Lightship and then home. At the start *Kingfisher* was first over the line, with *Mary* two seconds behind her, and *Maid Marion* last. *Mary* was first out of the Harbour Entrance, and led throughout, closely followed by *Kingfisher*. The latter yacht made a much better showing than she has done in previous races this season, and at the end of the course of 13 miles was less than 4 minutes behind *Mary*. *Maid Marion* made a poor showing, the times at the finish being as follows:—

	Finish.	Corrected Club time.	Corrected handicap.
Mary	3.55.50	3.55.10	3.55.50
Kingfisher	3.59.42	3.59.42	3.29.42
Maid Marion	4.12.05	4.08.06	3.52.05

Kingfisher wins the "Mary Cup" and 1 record point. *Mary* takes 2 points.

All the six yachts in the Cruising Class started in their race, over the Tsurumi-Widow Buoy

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course. *Nina* led over the line on gun fire, with *Asagao*, *Spray*, *Kathleen*, *Wanderer* and *Daimyo* in the order named. *Nina* was still ahead rounding the Tsurumi mark, but *Spray* and *Daimyo* having indulged in a luffing match, *Wanderer* took second place. The order at the Lightship on the outward journey was *Nina*, *Asagao*, *Spray*, *Wanderer*, *Daimyo* and *Kathleen*. Taking advantage of her light draft *Asagao* worked close in shore off Honmoku, and got round the Widow Buoy just ahead of *Nina*, with *Spray* close up, and a considerable interval between these three and *Daimyo*, *Wanderer* and *Kathleen*. *Nina* was in front again at the Lightship, with *Spray* second, *Asagao* a close third, followed at long intervals by *Daimyo*, *Wanderer* and *Kathleen*. *Spray* overhauled *Nina* somewhat on the reach in to the Harbour Entrance, but could not pass her. Just inside the breakwater *Nina's* gafftopsail halliard carried away and the crew had some trouble in getting the sail clear. Beating up the harbour *Asagao* held the race safe on her time from the other boats, and in an exciting finish crossed the line 5 seconds ahead of *Spray*, with *Nina* third by 3 seconds.

The official times were as follows:—

	Finish	Corrected Club time.	Corrected Handicap.
Asagao	4.49.40	4.28.50	4.34.40*
Spray	4.49.45	4.49.45	4.41.45†
Nina	4.42.48	4.45.23	4.44.48‡
Daimyo	5.12.50	5.06.25	5.12 50
Wanderer	5.22.55	5.22.04	5.10.50
Kathleen	5.38.30	5.09.35	5.08.20

* Wanderer Cup and 2 record points.

† Second Prize. ‡ Takes 1 record point.

This race is noticeable for the very good performance of *Asagao*, and the poor form shown by *Daimyo*. When the leading yachts were close by the Widow Buoy, the wind died away to the light airs in which *Daimyo* excels, and she should certainly have done better at that point. The seas were too short and steep on some parts of the course to let *Kathleen* have a chance, and besides she was lugging a gafftopsail which did not help her any.

Nine boats started in the Lark Class, and a good race resulted in a win for No 5, times at the finish being :—

No. 5,	3.57.05*
15,	3.59.35†
2,	3.59.40
14,	4.01.40
11,	4.01.55
8,	4.02.00
4,	4.04.40
12,	4.06.20
6,	4.16.05

* 1st prize and 2 points. † 2nd prize and 1 point.

BASEBALL.

Saturday's baseball game on the Y. C. and A. C. grounds between Waseda University and the Club team resulted in a snow under for the home Club by a score of 28 to 3. Large as the score was nevertheless several good innings of baseball were witnessed. The defeat was due to the lack of a good pitcher and the numerous and costly errors at short stop and second base. By good sharp fielding and accurate throwing to bases at these two positions the scores could have been reduced within reach. The features of the game were the steady in-playing of the visitors, Mollison's catch of a fly back of third, and Stornebrink's work in left field. Correa, although new to the game, is improving rapidly and can be counted on for good work. In batting Garton led, his bunts to third being well placed and impossible to field. He reached first base four times out of five at bat. Thompson followed, being closed pressed by Correa.

It was an off-day for catchers, Thompson being knocked out temporarily but gamely resumed his place; Yamawaki of Waseda was not so lucky having received a bad scalp wound from the mask on a fly tip which retired him. The game will establish the leaders for the Tegner prize, but the season is early and as the points are well arranged there is always a good show for it to all players.

The following is the positions and batting order :—

Y. C. & A. C.		University.
Stornebrink	L. F.	Suzuki.
Garton (Capt.)	1 B.	Morimoto.
Mollison	3 B.	Idzumi.
McChesney	C. F.	Yamawaki.
Thom	2 B.	Oshikawa.
Thompson	C.	Ohara.
Jenks	S. T.	Hashido.
Parker	R. F.	Suyama.
Correa / Waddilove	P.	Kono.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
University ...	3	3	3	4	0	2	0	3	10	—28
Y. C. & A. C.	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	— 3

W. S. Stone Umpire. E. Mendelson Scorer.

GYMKHANA MEETING.

A Gymkhana meeting was held on Saturday afternoon at the Negishi Race Course, the following gentlemen being responsible for its arrangement :—COMMITTEE :—Messrs. V. A. C. Hawkins (Chairman), V. Blad, F. H. Bugbird, P. A. Cox, E. C. Davis, A. J. Easton, B. C. Howard, A. J. McClure, M. Pors, B. Runge, F. M. Tegner, and P. Dietrich (Hon. Secretary).

JUDGES.—Messrs. V. A. C. Hawkins, F. H. Bugbird, and B. Runge.

The weather conditions were excellent, and a natural consequence was a very large attendance, the large number of ladies who appeared in light summer garb, adding greatly to the brightness of the scene. A band was in attendance and tea provided in the pavilion. The various events were watched with keen interest, being of a novel nature and creating considerable amusement.

The first item was a competition for hacks (horses and ponies) for two prizes, presented by Mr. B. Runge and Mr. J. T. Hamilton. The competitors had to parade in single file before the judges, first at a walk, then at a trot and finally at a canter. The judges inspected the animals and gave points for quietness, good appearance, and easiness to mount and handle. The competitors were Messrs. Howard, Tegner, McClure, Blad, Eymard, Easton, Pors, Count Wolffskeel, Hughes, White, Nimmerfall and G. Werckmeister. Mr. Easton secured the prize for horses, and Mr. Blad for ponies.

Next came a potatoe and bucket race, which was taken part in by nine ladies and an equal number of mounted gentlemen. The gentlemen had to gallop at full speed past their fair nominators who, standing within an allotted space, each threw a potatoe to her respective nominee when riding past. The rider had to catch the potatoe and deposit it in a bucket further on without slackening speed. At the second attempt Mr. McClure was the first to catch the potatoe, being followed by Mr. Cox and Mr. Easton. None of them succeeded, however, in dropping the potatoe into the pail and all three had a fourth try, when Mr. Cox accomplished the needful task. He was nominated by Mrs. Hawkins, and this lady therefore secured the trophy presented by Mr. B. C. Howard. The Serpentine Race was competed for by Messrs. Easton, Pors, Hughes, Febling, Cox, Count Metternich, and Count Wolffskeel. They had to ride over a course and back, marked by six flags, eight yards a part, placed in a row, zigzagging with the first flag on the left hand, the next on the right. The competitors at the first essay knocked one or more of the bamboos down. Count Wolfskeel, nominated by Mrs. Erckart, was eventually declared the winner of Mr. Tegner's prize.

The Jumping Competition was contested by Messrs. Elked, Pors, McClure, Count Metternich, Cox, Count Wolffskeel, G. Von Hessenthal, G. Werckmeister, and P. Dietrich. The mounts had first to take a wall, and ditch, then a water jump and finally a hurdle and, all this having to be accomplished within the limited area of the paddock, those familiar with the course will understand that the event caused considerable excitement. Mr. Dietrich won easily for horses and Mr. Cox secured the prize for ponies, the prizes being presented by Messrs. E. C. Davis and M. Pors.

The Screen Race was just a spurt from the quarter-mile post and through a paper screen at the finish. There were eight competitors, and they all came dashing together down the course; but not a single mount would tackle the screen. Some time was taken in whipping, coaxing and spurring, and finally Mr. Nimmerfall succeeded in getting his mount through stern first, thus getting Mr. V. A C. Hawkins' prize.

The Hurdle Race for a prize presented by Mr. V. Blad was won by Mr. Dietrich.

The Side Saddle Race in ladies' costume was contested by Messrs. McClure, Cox, Hughes, Count Metternich and Count Wolffskeel. The winners were Count Wolffskeel and Mr. Hughes.

"THE TIMES."

The following extract from an English journal possesses some interest :—

The Times will soon be purchaseable for twopence. It is nearly forty-three years since the great newspaper was brought down from fourpence to threepence. Indeed, it is no exaggeration to say that, if necessary, the public would pay more for it. *The Times* admittedly stands in a class by itself; it is a sort of national institution, the like of which the rest of the civilised world cannot show.

The suggestions sometimes heard of its being made a penny paper is, of course, out of the question. An experiment is now to be tried, however, by which the cost to regular subscribers will be brought down. To people who casually buy the paper the price will remain threepence, but a reduction of 23 per cent. will be made to those who take *The Times* regularly for the year. This scheme involves the making of all payments direct to *The Times*, but the paper will be supplied nevertheless through the newsvendors as usual, or by post, as the subscriber chooses, at the same price, namely, £3 a year.

It is estimated that, by means of the new system of organisation, an army corps of 30,000 people will be ready to deliver *The Times* in all parts of the United Kingdom, so that the difficulty of obtaining the paper —which has often been seriously felt outside of London—will now be removed. Special provision is being made for subscribers who leave home or wish to stop delivery during a holiday. In consideration of the direct relations which the new scheme aims at establishing between purchasers of *The Times* and *The Times* itself as an organisation, it is proposed to give regular subscribers certain facilities for utilising the unique opportunities enjoyed by *The Times* in obtaining information at home or abroad.

The concession will be accompanied by a guarantee that, in spite of the reduction in price, the quality and character of the newspaper will, in no way, be lowered. On the contrary, it may be expected that certain features will, before long, be added to *The Times* which will make it even more valuable in certain departments than it is already.

The following table showing the price of *The Times* at successive stages of its career will prove of interest :—

July	1st, 1796...4½d.	Sept.	15th, 1836...5d.
Jan.	1st, 1799...6d.	July	1st, 1855...4d.
May	22nd, 1809...6½d.	Oct.	1st, 1861...3d.
Sept.	1st, 1815...7d.		

Commenting on the matter the *Spectator* says :—

The *Times* has bowed its head to the storm which now rages in favour of cheaper daily newspers. Its conductors announce that in future they will send the paper, by an improved system of delivery, to all who order it direct from the office, for £3 a year, a reduction of 23 per cent. upon the present price. We sincerely hope the new system will succeed, for the *Times*, though it has unfortunately become of late very much of a partisan organ, has dropped its better tradition of impartiality, and can no longer be said accurately to reflect the saner side of public opinion in its editorial articles, is still the mostinstructive newspaper in existence. No one feels quite well informed till he has seen the issue for the day, with its marvellous wealth of telegrams from every quarter of the world. We fancy, however, that the experiment will be short-lived, and that the proprietors will, after no long delay, adopt the simpler system of a reduction to twopence, which will enable them to tap social strata of whose thickness even they have no idea. The number of householders who will pay a shilling a week for a paper, but will not pay eighteenpence, must be very large.

S. Kitasato, a native of Fukuoka prefecture, who was arrested at Idzugahara on suspicion of having been employed by the Russian Government as a spy, was punished on July 6th in the District Court with a fine of *yen* 30.

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AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The climatic conditions prevailing in Yokohama on Monday made the celebration of the Fourth of July memorable in the annals of the American community. The morning opened cool and slightly overcast, but by noon the sun was blazing down from a bright blue sky, and a continuous breeze throughout the afternoon tempered his too ardent rays, thus making the sports on land and sea most enjoyable to watch. At a very early hour Young America began to celebrate, letting off their first crackers about 3 a.m., but officially the day did not begin till 10 o'clock, when Mr. Consul-General Bellows received his nationals at the Consulate-General. He had a continuous stream of callers till long past noon. About half past ten o'clock the first baseball match began, and this concluding about half past eleven enabled most folks to reach the Bund in time to see a really fine display of day-fireworks. The sailing races in the afternoon made some exceedingly pretty pictures at times, as all the yachts were sent over near-shore courses, and when the different classes got mixed up between the harbour entrance and the lightship the effect was very pleasing indeed. The baseball match in the afternoon attracted a large attendance. At the close Mrs. Garton, wife of the Captain of the Y. C. & A. C. team, dispensed tea in the Pavilion, which had been suitably decked out for the occasion. The firework display in the evening (which had been arranged by Mr. B. C. Howard) was very effective, the night being dark and windless, while the whole surface of the harbour was covered with sampans, boats, launches and junks each gaily lit up with coloured lanterns. The spectacle was very charming and attracted dense crowds to the water-front. The Grand Hotel, as usual, was profusely decorated and had two bands playing the whole evening through, adding greatly to the delights of the celebration.

BASEBALL.

The first baseball match should have started at 10 o'clock but the teams were a little late in getting on to the ground, so that the clock marked the half-hour when the first ball was pitched by McChesney. The first two innings gave promise of a good game, each side securing one run, but after that the Hospital went to pieces, muffing balls, missing flies, and fielding anywhere but in the right place. As a result the Y.C. & A.C. rolled up ten runs in one inning; such a bunch of errors we have seldom seen, and at the fifth inning the game was called, the Hospital being then 14 runs behind. Messrs. B. C. Howard, L. H. Abel, D. H. Blake and Chandler Gibbens had the task of awarding a pretty little collection of prizes. None could be bestowed on the Naval team, the Judges finding as follows: Best Outfielder, Parker; Best Batter, Thompson; Best Infielder, Thorn: Best Baserunner, McChesney. The prize for the Best-all Round Play was withheld until the close of the afternoon's match, being then awarded to Jenks. Teams, position, and runs by innings:—

U. S. N. Hospital.		Y.C. & A. C.
Ney	S. S.	Jenks.
Mitchell	3 B.	Mollison.
Ewing	R. F.	Tobin.
Montgomery	C.	Thompson.
Camp	1 B.	Garton.
Webster.	P.	McChesney.
Bertin	L. F.	Stornebrink.
Bridenstine	C. F.	Parker.
Dietrich	2 B.	Thorn.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	
Y. C. & A. C.	0	1	10	5	0	—16
Hospital	1	0	1	0	0	— 2

A great deal of interest was taken in the baseball match played in the afternoon between the Y. C. and A. C. and the Keio University. A large contingent of Japanese came down from Tokyo to witness the game, and there was also a large attendance of foreigners, the fair sex, arrayed in bright costumes, turning up in large numbers.

The teams were as follow:—

Y. C. & A. C.		Keio University.
McChesney	P.	Wakikawa.
Garton	1 B.	Kanazawa.
Blake	R. F.	Miyamoto.
Thompson	C.	Hayashida.
Parker	C. F.	Aoki.
Stornebrink	L. F.	Takahama.
Thorn	2 B.	Miyahara.
Jenks	S. T.	Yoshikawa.
Mollison	3 B.	Sakurai.

The Japanese went to the bat, and the first man was out on first base, the second going out on strikes. The next man got to second base, but the following being put out at first, the inning closed without any score. McChesney opened the batting for the home side, but was out at first, Mollison followed, but went out on strikes, and then Garton secured first base. Blake being out on strikes the inning was unproductive.

In the second inning, with one man out, the Japanese had all bases occupied, and a good hit brought in the first run; some quick play followed, and in a few minutes the score was increased to seven. The inning produced eight runs. For Yokohama Thompson was out at first, and Parker on strikes. Stornebrink got first and stole second, but Thorn being out on strikes there was no score. Keio, 8; Yokohama, 0.

McChesney dismissed the first batsman in the third inning on strikes, and also the second. The next man, however, made a magnificent hit, getting a home run; next was well held by Thorn —1 run. Jenks took first on balls, and McChesney was caught, Garton was out at first, and Mollison skying one was held. Keio, 9; Yokohama, 0.

Starting the fourth inning, the first man was held by Mollison, but the second got first on an error by Garton, and stealing second finally got home on an error by Mollison—1 run. Blake made a good hit, which was well held, however; then Thompson got first and second on a hit by Parker, the latter getting first. A hit by Stornebrink brought home Thompson, but Parker was put out on the home plate. The next man was out at first. Keio, 10; Yokohama 1.

Opening the fifth inning, the first man was splendidly caught by Stornebrink. Some fast play followed, four runs coming in quick succession—4 runs. Jenks was out on strikes and McChesney was caught. Garton got first, but Mollison being well held, the inning was unproductive. Keio, 14; Yokohama, 1.

Stornebrink missed a difficult catch in the opening of the sixth inning, but the side was dismissed without scoring. Blake was out on strikes, and Thompson on first, and Parker being well held, the inning closed. Keio, 14; Yokohama, 1.

Parker pitched in the seventh inning and the first man was out on first base. The next got his base and stole second, a good hit following bringing him home. Some good batting and base stealing brought home another, quickly followed by a third—3 runs. Stornebrink got first and stole second, Correa (who replaced Thorn, the latter having split his nail) was caught. Jenks hit a two-bagger bringing home Stornebrink. A hit by McChesney brought Jenks to third. Garton with a bunt got to the second bag, but sacrificed Jenks. A hit by Mollison brought in both McChesney and Garton, and a hit by Blake got Mollison home. Keio 17; Yokohama, 5.

The first man in the eighth inning was well put out at first; the next player got first and stole second. The third man was out on strikes. A bunt by the next brought in the first man, and the next player hit a home run. Last player out at first—3 runs. Parker was out at first and Stornebrink was out on strikes. Mollison out at first closed the inning. Keio, 20; Yokohama, 5.

In the ninth inning the first and second batsmen were quickly dismissed, both at first. The next got to second, but Mollison held a fly from the following, the side being thus dismissed without scoring. Jenks took first on balls, stealing second, and Mr. Chesney was out on strikes. Garton was out at first, and Mollison following the game ended: Keio, 20; Yokohama, 5.

Runs per Inning.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Keio University..	0	8	1	1	4	0	3	3	0	—20
Yokohama	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	— 5

THE YACHT RACES.

The wind on Monday afternoon, when the 39 Raters started, was so very light that it did not look as if the yachts could complete the appointed course, but it improved later, and although light and variable, there was sufficient to make the races interesting and enjoyable.

The courses for the different classes were arranged specially that the racing could easily be followed from the shore, the boats being in full view all the time. The meeting of the various classes added plenty of incident to the races; but one collision occurred, which of course should not have happened if the rules of the road at sea had been observed. Although involving perhaps a little more care, the arrangement whereby the different classes met going in opposite directions, was better than if they had been all rounding the marks the same way, which would have entailed continual blanketing of the small craft by the big ones proceeding in the same direction. As seen from the shore the scene was very pretty, especially as the yachts gathered together in the neighbourhood of the Lightship.

Starting from the usual line, the 39 Raters had to sail twice round a triangular course formed by the Tsurumi markboat, the Honmoku Lightship, and a markboat off the Southern breakwater. When the signal was given, *Maid Marion* and *Mary* came down to the line side by side, but *Mary* being in the windward position drew ahead, and quickly established a lead. On nearing the usual position for the Tsurumi mark-boat, no markboat was to be seen, but fortunately the skipper of the *Mary* is a man of resources and prompt action, and getting out a red flag he engaged a sampan to act in place of the missing markboat. This, of course, delayed the *Mary* considerably, and in all probability is responsible for her eventually losing the prize. On rounding the Lightship for the second time it looked like *Maid Marion's* race, although she had previously lost some time by fouling *Spray*; but she seemed to be pinched unduly in the reach from the Harbour Entrance to the finish, and *Kingfisher* coming up in good style saved her time by one minute. Official times:—

Mary, finished at 3. 38. 20. Scratch. 3. 38. 20.
Maid Marion, „ 3. 47. 30. receives 10m., 3. 37. 30.
Kingfisher, „ 3. 56. 30. „ 20m., 3. 36. 30.

Kingfisher therefore won the Fourth of July Cup presented by H. E. Lloyd C. Griscom, U. S. Minister.

The six yachts of the Cruising Class made a very close start on gun-fire at 1.45. *Nina* was first to cross the line, with hardly a foot to spare, *Spray* close alongside to leeward, *Daimyo*, *Kathleen* and *Asagao* almost touching one another to windward. *Wanderer*, having come down to the line too soon, had to bear up, and was last to cross. *Nina* began to draw away at once, and had established a good lead from *Daimyo* at the Harbour Entrance, and on rounding the mark at Tsurumi was nearly two minutes ahead. On the reach to the markboat off the Southern breakwater *Daimyo* tried to carry her spinnaker, with the boom right forward, and lost another minute before her crew realised that they would be better without it. Rounding the markboat, it was a beat to the Lightship, and *Nina* kept her distance from *Daimyo*, and although the latter gained a trifle on the spinnaker run back to the Harbour Entrance, she could not get on terms, and *Nina* finished over two minutes ahead. Rounding the South mark, *Spray*, whilst close hauled, was run into by *Maid Marion* coming down before the wind. Fortunately there was no serious damage done. In spite of the lightness of the wind, *Asagao* beat the *Wanderer*, boat for boat, by half a minute, although the latter should have been well suited by the smooth sea. Both these weather conditions were very favourable to *Kathleen*, and she came along very nicely at the finish, and with her handicap won by 35 seconds from *Nina*, the official times being as follows:—

	Time at finish.	Corrected handicap.
Nina	3.31.20	3.25.20
Daimyo	3.33.40	3.33.40
Asagao	3.39.50	3.27.50
Wanderer	3.40.20	3.32.30
Spray	3.44.35	3.30.35
Kathleen	3.44.45	3.24.45

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The prize won by *Kathleen* is a very pretty silver bitters bottle, presented by the American Residents.

Ten boats started in the race for 21 Raters, *Edna* being first over the line, and *Patsy* last. *Edna* has just changed ownership, and it was her first appearance in any race this season. With so many boats starting together, all trying for the windward end of the line, there was naturally a lot of jostling at the start, and in clearing the Harbour entrance. Early in the race, *Witch*, the new scow built on the lines of the *Swallow*, a "Rudder" design, showed that the weather conditions were in her favour, and although headed by *Winsome*, she was always well within her Club time allowance, and indeed at the finish was only 15 seconds behind, the official times being :—

	Time at finish.	Club time corrected.
Winsome	3.33.50	3.33.50
Witch	3.34.05	3.30.51
Edna	3.35.30	3.35.30
Pele	3.38.22	3.38.22
Vixen	3.38.50	3.37.48
Chocho	3.39.20	3.38.18
Valkyrien	3.40.25	3.40.25
Sunbeam	3.41.10	3.41.10
Pina	3.56.20	3.50.42
Patsy	3.56.40	3.48.26

Witch takes the Cup presented by the American Residents, a handsome trophy.

Twelve Larks started to race over Lark Course, No. 8, a course selected by themselves for the occasion. Out of this number no fewer than seven had to retire; several having fouled the mark boats through making too little allowance for the tide. At the finish No. 11 crossed the line first from No. 15, but the latter has entered a protest for a foul which occurred at the breakwater markboat. The American Residents' prize for the Lark Class is a silver cigarette box, of a very pretty chrysanthemum design.

The match between the two schooners, *Yamato Damashi* and *Tommy Atkins* was a very poor affair, the latter proving hopelessly outclassed in a light breeze, as she was on the previous occasion in a fresh wind. Indeed she gave up without reaching the Kawasaki buoy at all, and came back under steam, leaving the *Yamato Damashi* to complete the course alone.

ST. JOSEPH'S INSTITUTE.

The distribution of diplomas to the successful scholars of this school took place on Thursday afternoon at No. 85, Bluff. The ceremony was very largely attended, among those present being Mgr. Osouf, Archbishop of Tokyo, and several of the foreign consuls. A lengthy programme, which we reproduce below, was gone through most creditably by the pupils, showing that they had received very good training. In another room there was exhibited the work of the pupils in the different classes—English, French, drawing, geometry, &c.—and it is not too much to say that the work shown reflected the very highest credit upon the teachers. It is interesting to note that the pupils this year voluntarily renounced their prizes—taking diplomas only—and turned over the amount thus saved to the Red Cross Society.

The prize winners in the various classes were as follow :—

1st Preparatory.—W. Kildoyle, Rud. Vaughan, M. Feicke, P. Trockey, K. Carl, W. Rhine, Lan Keh Lam, Raymond Vaughan, Norman Vaughan, Anton Ada, Lai Kam Woon, Lai Kin Woon.

2nd Preparatory.—E. Carroll, R. Burnside, G. Watt, G. Moss, H. Bamberger, W. Fachtmann, O. Fachtmann, T. Bordunal, M. Guazon, L. Gouilloud, L. da Costa, P. Dentici, Noel Kingdon, A. Jose, M. Uchiki.

3rd Preparatory.—L. Botelho, W. Duer, D. Lozada, A, Scheer, A. da Silva, L. Comeye, O. Binder, J. da Costa, O. Fachtmann, P. Hornstein, D. Kildoyle, E. Kildoyle, Low Ming, J. Wood, Chu Ching Lo.

4th Preparatory.—M. Apcar, L. Andreis, W. da Costa, R. Carroll, H. Jubin, C. Holm, G. Sindey, G. Binder, F. Gordo, J. Mitchell, G. Pohl, W. Watt.

5th Preparatory.—A. Lobaton, S. Bazaygay, N. Donker-Curtius, M. Thomas, C. Hornstein, J. Kenderdine, T. Thompsen.

Commercial.—R. Brinckmeier, M. Luther, C. Oberlein, O. Pohl, G. Walker, H. Wood, P. Yukkan.

2nd and 3rd Commercial.—G. Richomme, G. Gregory.

The musical programme was as follows :—

PROGRAMME.

"Séjour Enchanteur." Chœur d'ouverture par *Abt.*

1ere CLASSE PREPARATOIRE :

"Lost Three Little Birdies" ..... Ray. Vaughan.
"Les Pommes Volées" ..... G. Dubois.
"A Rhyme for Little Folks" ..... W. Kildoyle.
"Le Chat, la Vieille Souris et la Jeune" ... W. Rhine. J. Rhine. H. Klingen.
"Teasing Tom" ..... L. Binder.
"Come with thy Lute." (Duett).

2me CLASSE PREPARATOIRE :

"Les Cheveux de ma Mère" ..... G. Moss. J. Feicke.
"The Pleasure of Travelling" (*at the Station*). Traveller ..... R. Burnside. Porter ..... N. Kingdon. Watchman ..... E. Carroll.
"Le beau Régiment" ... Capitaine, ... P. Dentici. Un Groupe de Soldats.
"The Robin Redbreasts" ..... A. Fachtmann. W. Fachtmann. L. da Costa.
"Un Premier Essai :"
"Ah! Vous dirai-je Maman ..... "A mon beau château."
Violons : M. Apcar—J. Biagioni—L. Botelho—G. Dutronquoy—E. Kildoyle—L. Klingen.

3ME CLASSE PREPARATOIRE.

"La Distribution des Prix" ..... D. Kildoyle.
"The Gentlemen Workers" ..... Pupils of the Class.

4ME ET 5ME CLASSE PREPARATOIRE.

"Unjust Censure." Three Boys : Charles ..... C. Hahn. William ..... R. Carroll. Frank ..... J. Kenderdine.
"L' Ecole Buissonnière" ..... G. Binder.
"Souverain Arbitre du Sort." Chœur par *Sacchini.*
"Hier geht er hin," Knusemeier, Gastwirth ..... C. Hahn. Lehmann, Dessen Freund .. A. Argosino.
"Da geht er hin." 1. Gast ..... J. Feicke. 2. Gast ..... A. da Silva. Ein Artz ..... A. Scheerer.
"Marche Religieuse d' Alceste." (*Gluck*).
1er Violon : L Botelho—J. Mitchell—C. Oberlein.
2me Violon : H. Donker Curtius—E. Kildoyle—O. Pohl.
3me Violon : M. Guazon—H. Jubin—G. Walker.
Flûte : L. Andreis—D. Kildoyle.

CLASSES DE COMMERCE :

"Le Nom Volé" (Fragment d' Amphitryon) *Moliere.*
Mercure ..... A. Argosino.
Sosie ..... G. Gregory.
"Martha" ..... Two Flutes ..... L. Andreis. D. Kildoyle.
"Correct Habits :
Salem Town, a Distinguished Teacher G. Gregory
G. W. Newman, Henry D. Wise, Wm Brewer — Salem Town's Pupils. — Ch. Hornstein. A. Argosino. M. Luther.
Servant ..... O. Pohl.
"Come where the Lilies bloom" Chorus, (*Thompson.*)

LITERARY GOSSIP.

The death of his wife will be a serious blow to Mark Twain, who has been in poor health for many months. Just after he first gained fame as a humourist by his "Innocents Abroad," Mark Twain fell in love with the beautiful Miss Langdon of Elmira, N.Y. Mark was pretty careless of his dress in those days and he was not looked upon with much favour in Elmira, but he proved a persistent suitor and finally made Miss Langdon his wife. She stimulated his ambition, and those who know say that it was largely due to her influence that the humourist wrote books like "The Prince and the Pauper" and "Joan of Arc."

In his biography of "Whistler as I Knew Him," just published by the Macmillans, Mortimer Menpes tells a curious story of the famous artist. At the little breakfasts which he used to give in Paris and in London he was sometimes forced to be very economical. "He often said to me: 'Look here, Menpes, I wish you would go and buy a bottle of 18-penny white wine from the Victorian Wine Company. We will decant it carefully, and, what with my brilliant conversation and the refined atmosphere of the studio, these men will never know whether it is good or bad. Somehow men understand red wine. If you give them a cheap vintage they recognize vinegar, but with the qualities of white wine they are not so familiar.' So it always proved to be. This 18-penny white wine was produced at the famous Whistler breakfasts, where it was pronounced to be perfect. 'A very sound wine, very sound indeed,' I have heard men say as they held it up to the light, handling it carefully as though it were priceless—in exactly the same way I have seen them caress a blue and white plate. I have heard intelligent men dilate for hours upon the beauty and rarity of certain porcelain which I myself have seen Whistler buy at a cheap shop round the corner, or which has been presented at our doors in company with a pound of Oriental tea."

Mr. Henry Smith Williams, LL.D., writing in the May *Harper's Magazine* on the subject of the primitive types of books, states : "Making a very bold and general classification, there may be said to five of these, namely : first, the papyrus roll, as used by the early Egyptians; second, the tablet of baked clay; third, the prism or cylinder of the same material, used by the Babylonians and Assyrians; fourth, the palm-leaf type, as employed by the Hindus and their followers of the Far East; fifth folded books."

Mr. Rudyard Kipling once referred to Charles Reade as "a shamefully neglected author"; and the literary press generally has found difficulty in explaining the fact that a novelist who during his life enjoyed such immense vogue, and whose rating by the critics has always been high, should be comparatively unread twenty years after his death. A writer in *Scribner's Magazine* suggests that his decline in popular favour is traceable to the fact that he was a man with "grievances," and that his work too often reflected personal bitterness. The New York *Times* finds in many of his books a quality of "staginess" which weakens them. However, the recent announcement from London of a "standard edition" of Reade's novels would suggest that his neglect by the public is not complete.

A curious dislike of Americans has often been commented on as one of Ruskin's lesser traits. This feeling is probably illustrated by the following extract from of the "Letters of John Ruskin" which Professor Norton is publishing in *The Atlantic Monthly* :—"You may wonder at my impertinence in calling America an ugly country. But I have just been seeing a number of landscapes by an American painter of some repute; and the ugliness of them is wonderful. I see that they are true studies, and that the ugliness of the country must be unfathomable. And a young American lady has been drawing under my directions in Wales this summer, and when she came back I was entirely silenced and paralyzed by the sense of a sort of helplessness in her that I couldn't get at; an entire want of perception of what an English painter would mean by beauty or interest in a subject; her eyes had been so accustomed to ugliness that she caught at it wherever she could find it."

Jules Verne and H. G. Wells will have to look to their laurels if Jean Delaire can keep on evolving plots so uncommon so that of his new novel, "Around a Distant Star." M. Delaire, who is of French extraction, has published, if one remembers rightly, three other stories, but this is his first attempt at fantastic fiction. Its hero has been profoundly impressed by discovering that the expanse which separates the earth from the nearest of the fixed stars is so great that light from them traveling at the rate of 180,000 miles a second takes over three years to reach us; that, in fact we do not see a star as it is now, but as it was three years ago. Hence, if we happened to be on the planet in question and looking at the world with a strong enough glass we should see three-year-old events

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in the act of happening. Going on, he decides that if we were transported to one of the more distant of the heavenly bodies with a speed greatly exceeding the light we should be able to see carried on before our eyes scenes that occurred on the earth hundreds of years ago. Now it happens that Mr. Delaire's ingenious hero doubts gravely the truth of the Gospel. He figures, however, that, could he get on a sufficiently distant star with a speed exceeding that of light he could, given a telescope some million times more powerful than existing instruments, see what went on in Palestine 1900 years ago. These are pretty big "ifs," but the hero of "Around a Distant Star" eventually surmounts them, and, in company with a valiant friend, he encases himself in a projectile, which also carries his wonderful telescope, and so effectually bears light to the planet that he arrives just in time to watch on earth the events of Passion Week and thus convince himself, and, later on, Christendom of the truth of the Gospel stories.

Messrs. Sotheby sold on 13th May, a letter written by Lord Nelson from the *Victory*, off Lisbon, on Sept. 25, 1805, and believed to be the last complete letter he wrote to Lady Hamilton. It covers four pages, and it bears evidence throughout of the hero's deep affection for the fascinating widow of the English Ambassador at Naples, and whose beauty has come down to us in the marvellous canvases of George Romney. The letter concludes:—"May God bless you, my best, my only beloved, and with my warmest affections to Horatio, be assured I am for ever your most faithful and affectionate," &c. The document realised the enormous sum of £1,030, probably the highest price ever paid in England for an autograph letter. Two other letters from Lord Nelson to Lady Hamilton were also sold, but neither of these was of more than ordinary interest, and sold for £16 and £13.5s. respectively.

Visitors to Stratford-on-Avon during the last two years seldom have failed to take a look at the house in High-street where dwells Miss Marie Corelli. Hereafter they will have all the more reason to do so, for the authoress has just spent a good round sum in having her residence restored to its original condition. In 1459 the house was inhabited by one John Hannys, who held the proud position of Master of the Guild of the Holy Cross, and other illustrious Stratford folk lived in it afterward. For a good many years, however, the most striking part of the ancient architecture of the house has been hidden behind a modern front. It is this which Miss Corelli has had removed and now the original black and white timbers can be seen. They form designs of the bell, diamond and star, while the so-called story posts are carved with grotesques and with the York and Lancaster roses.

Apropos of the recent congratulations to Herr Joachim it is interesting to recall the fact that Lord Tennyson used to listen to the great violinist with delight. In his son's memoir of him we read:—

My father was fond of asking Joachim to play to him in his own house. One particular evening I remember, at 86, Eaton-square. My father had been expressing his wonder at Joachim's mastery of the violin—for Joachim had been playing to us and our friends numberless Hungarian dances—and by way of thanks for the splendid music, I asked him to read one of his poems to Joachim. Accordingly, after the guests had gone, he took the great musician to smoke with him in his "den" at the top of the house. There they talked of Goethe, especially praising a poem of Goethe's old age, "Der West-östliche Divan," and then my father read "The Revenge." On reaching the line,

"And the sun went down, and the stars came out far over the summer sea."

he asked Joachim, "Could you do that on your violin"?—the peace of nature after the thunder of the battle. There was no more reading, however, that night, for he suddenly turned round to me, saying, "I must not read any more, else I shall wake up the cook, who is sleeping next door."

INTERESTING NEWS FROM PORT ARTHUR.

The following intelligence, which we clip from the Chefoo *Daily News*, will be read with interest, and we are pleased to know that Mr. Fuller was not shot by the Russians, as was recently reported.

Hector Fuller, the *Indianapolis News* correspondent, who left Chefoo in a junk 6th June, with the intention of making an effort to get into Port Arthur, returned here Sunday night.

Mr. Fuller states that his mission, in so far as getting into Port Arthur was concerned, was accomplished. The junkman conveying him thither, it will be remembered, got back to Chefoo on 13th June, having safely deposited his passenger on the shores of the peninsula, as evidenced by the card he carried from Mr. Fuller, authorising the payment to him of a portion of the passage money, as had been previously agreed.

Mr. Fuller states that he landed in Louise Bay (called Louisa Bay on the charts) at about dawn on 11th June. Getting into the bay there could be observed from the junk, on the north shore of the little inlet, two cruisers, four torpedo boats and two torpedo destroyers. At the moment they were sighted, and believing them to be Japanese vessels, the junk was hove to, in the hope of escaping their notice. Fortunately, a heavy fog of the early morning enveloped the waters of the bay and enabled the junkman to proceed, without discovery, to a point close enough to shore that the passenger might be carried through the shallow water and placed safely on land.

Mr. Fuller proceeded inland a short distance, and taking position on a little eminence, awaited the rising of the sun to disperse the fog on the bay, so that he might do some reconnoitring and get a good view of the little squadron.

The clearing of the fog revealed the fact that the boats were all flying the Russian flag and had steam up, and were apparently fully equipped and ready for service. The correspondent spent some time in the vicinity of the bay, and saw the four vessels move about in the basin.

He tramped about the entire day, having in the meantime communicated with his junk and dispatched it to Chefoo, and took observations of the surrounding country. The shore about Louise Bay is flat, surrounded at a short distance inland with hills upon which are mounted rapid fire batteries, so masked that they cannot be discovered until within a hundred yards of them. The location of these batteries was indicated to the traveller by the presence of some of the soldiers manning them; the latter failed, however, to discover the newspaper man, even when he approached close enough to make sure of the guns which equip the forts.

The face of the hills forming these fortifications, and this is also true of the other batteries which were observed on the tramp into Port Arthur from the northwest side, has been rendered inaccessible by being cut away in places where there has been a natural terrace, many points where the hills might be climbed having been ripprapped with stone, so that they will be impassable unless pounded to pieces by a fierce artillery assault. Carefully constructed rifle pits line the footpaths and roads leading in toward Port Arthur, details to insure effective fire being looked after well, the pits being provided with kneeling banks for the men.

On the night of 12th June Mr. Fuller was apprehended by Russian soldiers in the immediate vicinity of these fortifications, and conducted to a Chinese hut behind the hills where were quartered several officers. Here he was interrogated as to his business in the place, but the inability of his questioners to speak good English baffled their efforts to get a knowledge of the designs of their prisoner.

He was taken on some distance to the quarters of another batch of officers, and the same performance was repeated, after which a decision was evidently arrived at to conduct him into Port Arthur.

He was marched under guard along what he describes as a splendidly constructed military road, into the city, and lodged in a prison building just off the naval basin, arriving at his assigned quarters about 1 o'clock in the morning. He was given something to eat and placed in a roomy "cell" which continued to be his residence for a period of five days.

Several officers accompanied by interpreters, visited him during the next day, to all of whom, in response to questions, he stated the reasons why he had come to Port Arthur, viz. that he was there in the interests of the newspaper represented by him, in an endeavour to get news which apparently could not be obtained in any other way. The knowledge of English possessed by the interpreters, however, was so limited that the prisoner feared that the various little courts sitting on his case might get things tangled up in a bad mess, so he addressed a lengthy letter to the Commanding General, asking that he be permitted to explain his presence to the General in person, his papers and money in the meantime having been handed over to the officers.

His request was granted and he was summoned before General Stoessel at the latter's headquarters in the vicinity of the prison. In a very few words he again stated his case, and received the reply that he would have to get out of the city immediately. The interview was very short, after which the prisoner was escorted to the jail.

Mr. Fuller states that he was not furnished with very good food, but through the intervention of an officer who could speak very good English and who became quite friendly, he was enabled to obtain two meals per day from the outside at five dollars per meal.

He was able to see from the windows of his room various of the Russian men-of-war in the inner harbour. He states that during this time the *Retvizan* and the *Czarevitch* moved into the outer harbour amid the cheers of many hundreds of voices. He was told at the time that the repairs to these vessels had just been completed, and that the cheers came from the workmen employed in the docks. The workmen employed at this portion of the dockyards were observed by the prisoner passing to and from their employment, and he says that they are all Europeans, apparently, no Chinese having been seen by him. These men all passed in and out, morning and night, through a single gate in the large wall enclosing the works, and there are myriads of them.

From information derived while in confinement, Mr. Fuller learned that the following battleships and cruisers are in fighting trim and ready for service:

BATTLESHIPS.

Retvizan.	*Poltava.*
Pobieda.	*Peresviet.*
Sevastopol.	

CRUISERS.

Bayan.	*Pallada.*
Askold.	*Novik.*
Diana.	

There are twenty-three torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers in the port, all in fighting condition.

Splendid discipline prevails among the soldiers, who are well fed, well dressed, and whose demeanour would tend to contradict the general opinion of prevailing conditions in Port Arthur and the probable effect such conditions would have on the troops quartered there.

An admirable system of telephones has been established between general and staff headquarters and the forts surrounding the town, bringing into immediate communication vital points in the line of defences and the town itself. In addition to this, numbers of neatly uniformed messengers on bicycles continually dart in and about the various headquarters and outlying points.

The daily ration of the soldiers during June has been 1¼lb. of bread, 1¼lb. of meat, in addition to an allowance of vegetables. The men are given in addition, soup at the midday meal, and gruel in the morning.

On the evening of 12th June two Japanese torpedo boats disguised as Chinese junks came close to Port Arthur. Two Russian torpedo boats went out to meet them, and were fired on by the "junks." The Russians gave chase, but as the Japanese fleet appeared in the distance, coming up rapidly, the Russians retired, with a loss of two men killed and one wounded.

On 11th June the Russians had reason to suspect that Japanese spies were concealed in a village about sixteen miles northwest of Port Arthur. The Chinese assured the searching party that no Japanese were in the place, the officers, not satisfied, continued to investigate. Shots were fired from Chinese houses, killing one officer and wounding one. Two Japanese were found in the building from whence the shots came and were taken prisoners and deported in the same junk which carried Mr. Fuller to Chefoo.

Plenty of opportunity was had to observe the large amount of merchadise being brought into Port Arthur viâ Louise Bay, junks coming in there by the dozen. Flour constitutes a considerable portion of the cargo.

Mr. Fuller came away from Port Arthur with a very roseate view of Russian prospects at Port Arthur, and is inclined to believe, from what he gathered as to the character and strength of the fortifications, the discipline of the troops, and the general favourable conditions which he asserts prevail there that the fiercest assault may not prove successful. He came away with an opinion entirely changed from that with which he went in and when asked if he didn't think something would happen soon which would result in the fall of the northern stronghold, replied with an emphatic "no." Whether he is correct remains to be seen.

The steamer *Emma*, which had been taking refuge at Nanao, near Toyama, since the appearance of the Vladivostock squadron, left there on the morning of July 6th.

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SOME AMERICAN TOPICS.

Statistics compiled by an insurance journal in New York show that the American people are taking out life policies at the rate of $8,000,000 a day.

The surgeon of the White Star liner *Cymric* has crossed the Atlantic 820 times. He has thus travelled over 2,500,000 miles, or the equivalent of one hundred trips around the globe.

Complaints by persons residing near the elevated railroads in New York have caused the management to issue an order which in effect forbids the motormen, guards and other employes from attempting to flirt while on duty.

The Royal Yacht Squadron has declined the challenge of Commodore Morton F. Plant, of the Larchmont Yacht Club, for the Cape May cup with his schooner-yacht *Ingomar*. The squadron officials say that when the *Britannia* won the Cape May cup it was won outright and was not subject to challenge.

Arthur MacDonald, the American criminologist, connected for a number of years with the Federal Bureau of Education, has been the object of long-continued editorial attacks made by one of the New York daily papers. His suit against the paper for libel resulted recently in a verdict in his favor, the jury awarding him $20,000 damages.

The World says the Czar of Russia has sent to the New York stock exchange a magnificent solid silver gift as a token of his Imperial appreciation of the courtesy of the exchange in listing the recent loan. The gift has already reached the city. It came in and was quickly passed by the customs officials, and was sent to the vault of one of the large trust companies.

Builders of locomotive engines are steadily exceeding past achievements and constructing titans of the rails that excite the amazement of every beholder. At Schenectady a colossus has been turned out for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad which surpasses anything and everything seen before. This giant weights 320,000 pounds, has six pairs of driving wheels and a boiler thirty-eight feet in length and seven feet in diameter. It is estimated that this locomotive will be 50 per cent. more powerful than any other ever put together.

According to an Eastern authority, there are 39,000 women receiving collegiate instruction at the present time in the United States. Most of these are located in what is known as the Middle West. In Illinois alone there are 4,500 women pursuing the higher branches of university education. The effects of the increase of intellectual power which the higher education is giving the sex is being closely watched in every department of life, particularly on the family relationship.

Minister John Barrett writes from Buenos Ayres that there is in Argentina and Paraguay a section as large as the combined area of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina, equally well suited in climate and soil for raising the best qualities of cotton, and that steps are being taken to produce that staple on a large scale. He warns the American cotton growers that Argentina will likely become a serious competitor of the United States in the cotton markets of the world.

A medical authority has recently uttered a warning against the habit of sitting with one knee crossed over the other—a pose which is nowadays almost as common among women as among men. This apparently harmless habit, it seems, is likely to cause sciatica, lameness, chronic numbness, ascending paralysis, cramps, varicose veins, and other evils. The reason is simple: The back of the knee, it is explained, as well as the front of the elbow and wrist, the groin and the armpit, contains nerves and blood-vessels which are less adequately protected than in other parts of the body. The space behind the knee contains two large nerves, a large artery, and numerous veins and lymphatic glands. It is the pressure on these nerves and vessels which is apt to give rise to the various troubles against which we are warned.—*Harper's Weekly.*

The death of the Worcester, Mass., *Spy*, one of the oldest newspapers in America is something which will be genuinely regretted. It was established in 1770 by a patriotic colonist who was driven out of Boston by the English because of his fearless advocacy of the cause and interests of the American colonies; and during the 134 years of its existence it never missed an issue until the foreclosure of a comparatively small mortgage caused its suspension. Popular sentiment ought to have done something to save a journal with such a record as the *Spy*.

"It is not an exaggeration to say that possibly 15,000 or 18,000 men have been laid off by the twenty odd railroads centering in Chicago," says a high official of the Illinois Central Railway; "but this extends over a period of four or five months, or dating practically from January 1. The total represents an average of not more than 700 men to a company, and is by no means large under the circumstances, as it covers the entire systems of nearly all the big companies." This officer believes that autumn will find traffic again at high tide.

Exports of American locomotives are steadily increasing both in number and value. In the nine months ending March of the current year the total number of locomotives sent to foreign countries was 313, valued at $3,463,016. This compares with 230 locomotives exported during the nine months ending March, 1903, the total value of which was $2,654,158, and with 286 exported for the nine months ending Match, 1902, valued at $2,810,596. The official figures show an increase of eighty-three in the number exported in nine months ending March of this year as compared with the previous nine months, and with an increase in value of $808,860.

It is estimated that Senator Quay left an estate worth $800,000. The Union Trust Co. of Pittsburg is made the executor, with Richard Quay. Many years ago the Senator began accumulating a trust fund, which is in the charge of the Union Trust Co. It amounts to about $400,000. He drew the interest on it and it will be divided among his heirs. In all his political struggles he never drew on this fund, and he had it so arranged that he could not do so. He owned some land in Florida, two farms in Lancaster County, Pa., which are very valuable; his home and other property in Beaver, valued at $30,000; a house in Washington, and he left some cash and minor securities. This he has divided among his wife and children. Insurance policies matured several years ago and he collected the cash; hence he carried no insurance.

Ornithologists of the U.S. Department of Agriculture have been making an investigation of the economic value of the bob white, or common quail, as a result of which it is now announced that that bird is "probably the most useful abundant species on the farms." It consumes large quantities of weed seeds and destroys many of the worst insect pests, yet it does not injure grain, fruit or any other crop. It is figured that from September 1 to April 30, annually, in Virginia alone, the total consumption of weed seed by bob whites amounts to 573 tons. Some of the pests which it habitually destroys are the Mexican cotton boll weevil, which damages the cotton crop upward of $15,00,000 a year; the potato beetle, which cuts $10,000,000 from the value of the potato crop; the cotton worms, which have been known to cause $30,000,000 loss in a year; the chinch bugs and the Rocky mountain locust, sourges which leave desolation in their path and have caused losses to the extent of $100,000,000 in some years. The report urges measures to secure the preservation of the bob whites in North America.

They have found an ant in Guatemala, the newspapers say, that is the mortal enemy of the boll weevil. Just when the cotton growers have despaired of discovering any means of checking the ravages of the bug that has wrought such immense injury to the crops in Texas and elsewhere, Mr. O. F. Cook of the Department of Agriculture discovers the possibilities of the Guatemalan ant, which may, if he does the same work in Texas that he does in Central America, entirely wipe out the cotton pest and save the growers millions upon millions of dollars. Who upon reading this piece of news could fail to recall the lines:—

They've struck the bug that slays the bug
That flays the bug that sticks us;
They've jailed the germ that guides the germ
That taught the germ to fix us.

The conversion of the motive power on the elevated railroads of New York from steam to electricity, which was completed last year, has resulted in a remarkable gain in the passenger-carrying capacity through the use of longer trains and a faster time schedule. Recent reports show that the number of passengers carried during the year ending February, 1904, was 273,133,242, being an increase of 37,318,852 over the preceding year. The total car mileage for the same period was 60,730,337, an increase of 12,870,859. These results do not, however, show the true gain either in mileage or carrying capacity, for the reason that the conversion began two years ago, the formal opening of electric traction on the Second avenue elevated line occurring January 9, 1902. The results of the change have, consequently, been far greater than the foregoing figures represent.

That fuel oil—crude petroleum—is more of a steam producer than coal, and that with light distillation its combustion is less wearing on boilers, are two of the conclusions reached by the U.S. naval board which for two years has experimented with liquid fuel. The report of this board is considered the most effective aid to the development of the use of oil as fuel in regions where it is plentiful. Commercial interests all over the United States are anxiously seeking information which will enable them to economically change from coal to oil for fuel. In some regions where oil is plentiful, as in California and Texas, the change has been made to advantage, but as yet the position of coal as the generally used steam producer is not threatened. The question of fuel supply has risen to one of great military importance, since the modern battleship requires a minimum of from 20 to 30 tons of coal a day when on blockade and the engines are kept in readiness for moving on short notice. As the Texas and Louisiana oil fields are contiguous to the strategic waters of the Gulf of Mexico, the Pennsylvania wells connected by a pipe line with terminal facilities at New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and the California production is in pipe connection with San Francisco, the oil production of the United States gives promise of being utilized to greater military advantage than can be the product of any other nation in time of war. The report strongly advises against the use of oil as an auxiliary to coal.

The population of the Philippine Islands, according to the census just completed under the direction of Brigadier-General Sanger, is 7,635,426. The census just completed is the first accurate and complete enumeration of the islands ever made, those undertaken by the Spanish authorities being largely estimates. The report gives the population of the archipelago by islands, provinces, municipalities and barrios, and the civilized and wild tribes are enumerated separately. Of the 7,635,426 inhabitants, 6,987,686 are civilized, and 647,740 are wild and uncivilized, although not without some knowledge of the democratic arts. The tables give separate enumerations for 343 islands, which bear names, and many others, unnamed, are grouped. The most populous island is Luzon, which contains a total of 3,798,507, of which 223,506 are classified as wild. Panay is next in population with 743,646, all civilized; Pana third with 592,247, of which 14,933 are wild, while Mindano is fourth with 499,634, of which 252,940 are wild. Jolo with 44,718 inhabitants, contains but 1,270 who are civilized, and the Province of Cottabato, with 125,875, has but 2,213 civilized. Manila

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contains 219,928 inhabitants, which includes 15,901 who reside on vessels in the harbour, while 11,460 people live in the limits of the city walls. General Sanger says the aborigines of the Philippines are believed to be the Negritos, of which 23,000 remain. They are distributed over many of the different provinces and live in a primitive state.

The fire loss of the United States and Canada for the month of April shows a total of $23,623,000. The following table gives a comparison of the losses for the first four months of the year and the same period in 1902 and 1903:

	1902.	1903.	1904.
	$	$	$
January	15,032,800	13,166,350	21,790,200
February	21,010,500	16,090,800	90,051,000
March	12,056,600	9,907,650	11,202,150
April.....	13,894,600	13,549,000	23,623,000
Total.....	61,994,500	52,703,800	146,666,350

Since the first of the year there have been three fires, at Baltimore, Rochester and Toronto, from which the aggregate loss is estimated at about $100,000,000, and the loss to insurance companies at from $60,000,000 to $75,000,000. A great deal of this has fallen on the English companies.

Mrs. Fiske, who appeared at Ann Arbor, Mich., on June 1st in Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler," was greeted by a small house. When her manager saw the advance sale, and reported it to her, she became very angry. She turned herself loose prior to the ringing up of the curtain on a reporter for the *University Inlander*, and roasted the university faculty for being unresponsive to "high class" drama. "If it were 'A Girl From Maxim's,'" she said, "it would be different here. It is Ibsen I would defend, and not myself. They do not appreciate him here. I am disgusted with the university influences, and will never come here again. To-night I expect one of the most intense humiliations of my whole career." At the performance Mrs. Fiske was so exasperated that she ordered the curtain rung down in the last act until the "gallery gods" would cease eating peanuts, and the curtain came down. It was some time before she could be prevailed upon to continue.

MISSIONS TO SEAMEN.

The Bishop of St. Albans presided over the annual meeting of the Missions to Seamen held in the Church House, Westminster. The mission makes spiritual provision for sailors and fishermen, lightshipmen and bargemen of many nationalities and creeds, in fifty-six harbours at home and twenty abroad. It employs a staff of 55 chaplains and 71 readers, &c., all the year round, in all practicable weathers, boarding ships, fishing vessels and barges. It provides 79 steam or sailing mission vessels and boats for ministrations afloat, and 113 special Seamen's Churches and Institutes for the use of sailors when on shore. Three steam mission vessels were presented to the Society last year for the Thames, the Tees, and the Tyne; and a fine row-boat for the Tyne, whilst a splendid block of buildings at the Victoria Docks, London, was given by desire of the late Lady Ashburton as a Seamen's Institute, to which a little Church is now being added; and at several ports the Seamen's Institutes have had to be considerably enlarged and embellished.

The total income for the year 1903 amounted to £49,701, or more than six times what it was thirty years ago. Still in many ports abroad the shipping are destitute of religious ministrations. The additional contributions given for that purpose have not yet sufficed to make up the £200 a year required for each chaplaincy, and so to enable the Society to respond to the invitations of the Bishops of Melbourne, Rangoon, and Falkland Islands to send out chaplains to serve the British shipping in their harbours. The most interesting ministrations given for the last ten years to the sailors of Japan by The Missions to Seamen Chaplains in the Port of London, the Tees, Antwerp, Southampton and Plymouth, have been abruptly stopped by the war in the Far East, which has withdrawn Japanese sailors from the European trade; but the religious interest taken by this Mission in Japanese sailors in their own port of Yokohama continues its christianizing operations. The spread of sobriety amongst seamen is evidenced not merely by the 3919 total abstinence pledges taken by them; but by changed lives. In 140 ships officers or others, promising to conduct Divine worship for the crews, had 140 "service boxes" containing Bible, Prayer and Hymn Books supplied to them for that purpose. Nearly 4,300 seafaring men *bought* copies of the Holy Scriptures; and 460 of them *bought* Prayer Books; whilst 432 officers and seamen formally engaged to do their utmost on board their ships to promote godly living amongst their shipmates when at sea. Last month the Thames Church Mission was incorporated with The Missions to Seamen, thus saving double office expenses, contributing to the unification of the work amongst the shipping, fishing vessels, and barges in the Port of London, and linking on all this work afloat with that carried on by The Missions to Seamen in seventy-five other ports, so that the crews will find in these other ports the same mission flag, and the same system of caring for them, "as well for the body as the soul," in the various Missions to Seamen Institutes throughout the world. Appeals are made for increased funds to employ additional chaplains and readers to serve shipping when in ports abroad, and to strengthen the work in harbours at home.

SHIPPING CASUALTIES.

The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha's chartered steamer *Nor* (Norwegian steamer) of 1,417 tons, loaded with manure, went ashore on the night of July 1st off Saruga-mori, Shimo-kita-gori, Aomori prefecture, on her way from Yokohama to Otaru and was entirely lost. The captain and crew, consisting of eight Norwegians, nineteen Chinese firemen and five Japanese, were rescued. The cause of the accident is reported to be dense fog.

Thirteen men of the junk *Seiyei Maru*, of 1,500 *koku*, which had been destroyed by the Vladivostock squadron, arrived on July 5th at Iwase, Toyama prefecture. According to the crew, at 3 p.m., on June 17th, the *Seiyei Maru* met with the Russians off Okujiri, on her way from Masuke, Hokkaido, which she left June 11th. One of the destroyers of the enemy torpedoed the junk, the result being that the Japanese vessel instantly sunk. The crew were drifting about for a day and a night on planks or other debris when they were rescued by another junk which was fortunately passing.

Owing to a gale, the sailing ship *Aiyo Maru*, 69 tons, was wrecked on the evening of July 2nd off Hachisaki point, Sado island, and sunk. One of the crew is missing. The vessel was owned by the Tohoku Fishing Company, Miyagi prefecture.

The steamer *Ohio* sustained an injury to her shaft on the way from Chemulpo. She will be taken into Nagasaki dock for repairs.

FIRES.

According to a report given by the Superintendent of Osaka Arsenal, fire broke out at 11.30 a.m. on June 30th at Uji Ammunition Factory, causing slight damage to the ceiling. Nitric acid caused the outbreak.

An outbreak of fire occurred on the night of June 30th in the godown of the Kyoto Electric Railway Company, destroying the building and eighteen cars.

About 4 a.m. on July 5th, fire broke out at Motomachi, 5-chome, Yokohama, destroying three houses. The cause was a charcoal fire left the previous night in the bath-room of the dwelling of a merchant, Hattori, by name.

The *Jiji* says that the Governor of Nanking has organized a torpedo-boats squadron. He intends to employ a Japanese officer to train the crews, for which purpose he has applied to his government for permission.

THE LAW COURTS.

KOBE INTERNATIONAL HOSPITAL CASE.

The Court of Cassation, Tokyo, has accepted the appeal lodged by the Trustees of the Kobe International Hospital against a judgment given in the Osaka Appeal Court. The arguments of appellants and respondents—B. Hiramori and S. Takamatsu—will be heard on October 12th.

It may be rememberd that on June 27th, Mr. Oshima, a lawyer of Kobe, representative of the Hospital trustees, appeared in Court and petitioned for acceptance of his appeal against the decision delivered in the lower Court, and that after his address the Court declared that it would give a decision within a week.

THE CHEQUE FRAUD CASE.

Henri Fouque and Anzai, who were charged with having attempted to obtain money by means of fraud at the Yokohama branch of the Russo-Chinese Bank, were sentenced on July 5th in the Yokohama District Court to seven years' minor confinement.

ACTION AGAINST THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

This action, instituted by Abbot S. Hara, the Chief of the well-known Buddhist temple Kongoji, on Koya mountain, against Baron Sone, Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce, petitioning for the restitution of the forest, 643 *cho*, (each *cho* being about two and a half acres), outside the compound of the temple, which had been in the possession of the temple but had been transferred to the government after the Restoration, was dismissed on July 6th in the Court of Administrative Litigation.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A suspected case of cholera was reported on June 30th in Takeshiki.

A suspected case of cholera is reported at Hiroshima, the patient being a coolie.

A case of small pox was found among the passengers of board the *Annei Maru* which arrived at Tadotsu on June 29th from Osaka.

Princesses Fumi and Yasu (daughters of the Emperor) will leave on July 20th for the Imperial villa at Hakone, where they will stay during the hot season.

The Nishinari Railway Co., Osaka, has decided to issue debentures amounting to *yen* 350,000, bearing interest of 8 per cent. per annum. Subscriptions will be accepted in September.

The Japanese consul at Lyons telegraphed on July 2nd that transactions in cocoons have been completed, the minimum price being franc 1 or 1.21 lower than that of the last year. Japanese filature No. 1½ 9-11 deniers fetch francs 41 or 42.

J. Horiuchi and C. Takano, employees of the Yasuda Bank, Tokyo, who were charged with fraud, were sentenced on June 30th in the Tokyo District Court to 8 years' minor confinement, and 1 month's imprisonment with hard labour respectively.

An incident, most gruesome and regrettable, occurred lately when H.M.S. *Rinaldo* was six hours' steam out from Sandakan. It appears a bluejacket unfortunately fell overboard, and in the act of swimming towards a lifebuoy, which was immediately thrown to him, he was seized suddenly by a shark, and disappeared from view.

According to a telegram dated July 1st, from the Japanese consul at New York, a more or less speculative demand for raw silk has appeared in the market, but the general conditions are very quiet as all the weaving factories are curtailing work. Owing to favourable weather, the crop of cotton is expected to the fair, and the price is going down.

The average prices of commodites during June

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were as follows, showing a reduction on the previous month and for the current month of last year :—

	June.	May.	June. 1903.
Domestic Commodities.....	105.71	108.19	106.03
Do. for Export	94.33	95.67	96.44
Imported goods.....	109.13	109.00	99.88

The transport of freight by down-trains on the Tokaido will be suspended for several days from July 6th.

During June, the Osaka branch of the First Bank received from Korea gold bullion valued at *yen* 188,949.41.

The interim dividend of the Osaka Electric Light Company for the first half year is expected to be a little over 20 per cent. The general meeting of the shareholders will be held on July 18th.

On July 4th, Japanese gold coin amounting to a hundred thousand *yen* were exported by French mail steamer to Hongkong. The same day Japanese silver coin amounting to *yen* 12,200 were imported from Shanghai by a German steamer.

Mr. William Tattersall, of Manchester, gives, in his private cotton trade circular, a list of 20 new Lancashire cotton spinning mills in course of erection or projected, spindles numbering nearly one million and three-quarters. All these concerns are to consume Egyptian cotton. This, Mr. Tattersall remarks, does not look like bad trade.

A series of billiard games between teams representing the Tanjong Pagar and Warder's Recreation Clubs concluded at Singapore on June 18. There were fourteen men in each team and each man played two games of 250 up. The games were spread over two months and when concluded it was found that both sides had won fourteen games and had scored 6,444 points each.

Writing to the *Navy and Army Journal* on the Prize Firing in the Navy during 1903, Mr. Arnold White says :—"Tax-payers will rejoice to see that the China squadron is at the top of the list. This is as it should be, but surely the menace of actual hostilities should not be required to spur the other squadrons to the attainment of a more meritorious standard. The Home squadron is in need of the besom of reform."

The Canton correspondent of the *China Mail* writes :—In the Swatow district several stubborn clan fights have been fought of late, and they are now practically of daily occurrence. At the end of these fights, disgusting orgies take place. The victors cut out and eat the vital organs of the slain, and no mercy is shown to prisoners. This practice is common about the district, and is not only resorted to after a battle, but if an enemy be waylaid he is killed and eaten.

The news that the old racing cutter *Niobe* is to be broken up reminds one (remarks the *Yachtsman*) that she was the first craft to set a spinnaker in a race. The yacht, which was built by Hatcher in 1863, introduced the sail in a match sailed under the auspices of the Royal London Y.C. on the 5th June, 1865, and for some years after that it was known as a "niobe." The late Mr. R. T. M'Mullen, of *Down Channel* fame, however, used a similar sail for cruising purposes as far back as 1852.

During July the amount of money required to meet various calls is said to be as follows :—

TO BE PAID-UP.

	Yen.
Taxes.....	18,293,948
War loans.....	25,000,000
Shares in various companies	1,234,580

TO BE PAID-OUT.

Dividends of various companies	16,291,773

Owing to *yen* 28,236,755 being required over and above the incomings a state of depression is expected by Tokyo papers to be about to set in on the money market.

It is nearly two years since the Palestine Exploration Fund began excavations on the site of the ancient Levitical city of Gezer. Discovery has already been made of the great stones of its High Place and of evidences of human sacrifice, and now the hon. secretary to the fund announces that a written document has been found. This, it appears, is the portion of an inscribed tablet, written in cuneiform character on both faces—thirteen lines on one face and five lines on the other, separated by impressions of seals. A cast of the tablet is on its way to London with a view to the decipherment of the inscription.

French medical opinion has been strongly moved by a theory openly advocated by a certain section of medical men in the United States that in certain stages of hopeless suffering it is permissible to hasten the patient's death. The New York State Medical Association is stated to have given its sanction to this theory. By the immense majority of French medical men the theory is denounced as bad both ethically and scientifically, since many instances could be quoted of recovery after the case had been pronounced hopeless. In a medical journal edited by Dr. Guermonfrez, French doctors record their protest against what they describe as "dicalis murder." A doctor's function, they cometend, always to preserve life, never to shortennit.

What is going to become of things in general, asks the Manila *Sunday Sun*, if population among the Americans in the islands goes on decreasing? Manila is rapidly being depleted of good and bad. Concerning the latter, so much the better, but when each steamer carries away good men with slight hope of their return, the question becomes serious. The number of departures is not balanced by the arrivals, and the increase of deaths over births among the Anglo-Saxon race is out of all proportion; consequently Manila will have to face a vexed problem very shortly if things continue as they are. After all it might very logically be asked, "What benefit does man or woman derive by migrating to these shores?" For three months of the year the climate is a perpetual vapour bath, though not unhealthy generally speaking, and might be endured with fortitude were salaries large enough to enable people to save and return to the States at the end of three years. But this is not the case. House-rent, living, horse-feed, and everything else is ridiculously high, and those earning what are termed fat salaries find themselves at the end of the month with outstanding accounts that they are not in a position to meet. No doubt most ventured to these islands for the "lark of the thing," but now that the lark is over, the fun has to be purchased by an empty exchequer and very possibly a bad attack of Philippinitis.

THE LATE MRS. J. W. LAMBUTH.

The *North-China Daily News* prints the following "In Memoriam" from the pen of Mr. H. C. DuBose, which many in Japan will care to read :—

On the seventeenth day of September, 1854, the sailing vessel *Ariel*, after a voyage of four and one-half months around the Cape, dropped anchor in Shanghai harbour, and a young minister and his bride, the latter not quite twenty years of age, landed on the "muddy flat." So youthful was their appearance that Bishop Boone always saluted them affectionately as "My children." The one after thirty-three years residence in Shanghai and six in Japan, to which place he was transferred by the Home authorities to found a new mission, entered into rest on the 28th April 1892, while to the other was given the rare privilege of completing an unbroken half-century on the shores of the Pacific. Just as the Jubilee chimes were sounded on earth the sweet notes of the harps in Paradise were heard.

In the early days in China few were the helps in studying the language, but the great volume of the "People's Vocabulary" was open and soon the young resident became a fluent speaker. By the special gift of telling explicitly first what was not to be done, no Chinese ever failed to understand perfectly the directions given. Several small books were by Mrs. Lambuth prepared in the Shanghai language. For ten years, in company with the excellent Mrs. Yates and the gifted Miss Safford, she was one of the first editresses of "Woman's Work in China." She wielded a graceful pen and she had promised, if her life was spared and strength was given, to prepare this summer for our Literary Association a paper on "Shanghai fifty years ago" but "the shock of corn fully ripe" was cut down before the plan was carried into effect.

She possessed fine administrative ability, as was seen during and after the civil war in the States, when the Home Board crippled by debt, swollen immensely by accumulated interest, felt itself unable to send funds to China. Mrs. Lambuth would not suffer her husband, whose fortune in the Mississippi valley had been swept away by the clash of arms, to accept a lucrative position as interpreter, but by teaching school and taking boarders she supported the family, kept a son at college and left her husband free to engage fully in preaching and the itinerancy. The Mission was not only kept alive but made steady progress, so when happier days arrived it was prepared for extending its work in the interior. For ten years for this noble lady to stand in the breach was heroism of the highest order.

She was specially gifted in imparting knowledge and as a teacher both in English and Chinese was greatly beloved. Her large girls' boarding school in the French Concession was one of the best in China, and the permanent results in supplying the native preachers with educated wives and the Mission with Bible women are felt at this time. During the sixties and seventies when her husband was preaching in the towns of Kiangnan, sitting on the head of the boat, she told for the first time to hundreds and thousands of women gathered on the shore something of the Christian religion.

Perhaps no Westerner has so fully exemplified in Cathay the Confucian principle of "benevolence" in its wide extending ramifications. To the poor, the sick, the needy, the sorrowing, the seamen, but especially to the multitudes who needed a knowledge of a "more excellent way" a helping hand was extended. Year by year, and month by month, she was daily, hourly, faithfully engaged in her "labours of love" till the time of her last sickness.

Hospitality abounding was extended to missionary travellers of every name and nation. In the early days there was no "Home and Agency," and for a score of years those who were arriving in or leaving by the steamers found a home under the Lambuth roof, and no amount of trouble was spared in providing for their wants, so her name is held in loving memory all through China. She was specially attentive to the wants of those living in the interior. Prior to the general establishment of hospitals the sick coming to Shanghai for medical attention received a welcome. If any one could pass the "judgment test"—"For I was an hungered, and ye game me meat: I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink: I was a stranger, and ye took me in: naked and ye clothed me: I was sick, and ye visited me: I was in prison, and ye came unto me"—it is the subject of this brief sketch. As four of the writer's children were born under her roof and from her home the eldest was borne to the cemetery, he can use the words of one of old, "She hath been a succourer of many and of myself also."

She has not been left with no one "to declare her generation." Her eldest son, the Rev. Walter R. Lambuth, M.D., D.D., who made such a splendid record in Soochow, Peking, and Kobe, though not quite fifty years of age, is now Senior Missionary Secretary of his Church, ranks high among the leaders of foreign missions, and next to the College of Bishops, is the most prominent man among the Southern Methodists. Her son-in-law, Dr. W. H. Park, from his exceptional relations to the high mandarins and the wealthy silkmen, is the most influential doctor in China. Another son and six grand-children mourn her loss.

After her husband's death she continued her work in Japan in connection with the "Lambuth Memorial School." The denomination has one of the most active Missions in the Sunrise Kingdom, composed of men who speak Japanese fluently.

It was a happy line of circumstances that led her to spend her last months in Soochow. The winter was passed in great comfort and with comparatively good health. The first Western lady that entered the gates of the provincial capital, and whose husband took such an active part in opening the city, it was fitting for her here to close her labours. It was as the Master on Olivet's brow lifting up his hands and blessing his disciples. Many of the older native Christians wept at the funeral services, as were read the words of Moses, "The days of our years are three-score years and ten."

THE REINFORCEMENT OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

(BY OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT)

His Imperial Majesty the Tsar of All the Russias having left his capital in order to inspect the reinforcements ordered to the Far East, a convenient opportunity is offered for investigating the conditions under which these troops can reach the theatre of hostilities and be supplied when they arrive there.

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The numbers already on the spot have been estimated in these columns by two different methods, first by a caluculation of railway transport, and next by a computation of the strength of units. Whether we adopt one method or the other, the figures work out approximately to the same result—namely, in round figures, 250,000 men east of Baikal by the middle of May, and a field army not exceeding 150,000 all told, giving a combatant strength south of Mukden at this moment of not over 100,000 men but probably less. Should events prove that the numbers have not been underestimated, the inference will be that the calculation of the through traffic of the Trans-Siberian and East China railways, made before the war began, has proved to be correct. It was assumed at the outset that the daily average of military trains running eastward from Baikal would probably not much exceed four a day under the conditions then prevailing, and that, given the necessity for the despatch of stores, supplies, transport, and construction material, the daily arrivals at Kharbin would not be more than 800 aday—a somewhat different figure from the 6,000 a day of the St. Petersburg estimate. Given 150,000 men on the ground on February 8, and a daily reinforcement of 800 men, it was clear that by the middle of May the numbers in the Far East would reach the total of abut 230,000, and if to these we add some 14,000 reserves, locally incorporated, we are sufficiently close to the figures given on Monday last, arrived at by a study of the war strengths of units known to be on the spot.

Now, if we glance back at the fictions which have been disseminated in the Press of all countries by St. Petersburg, we are bound to conclude that the authorities who gave out the information were either very ignorant or else rated the intelligence of the world low. For instance, it was reported by a telegram from St. Petersburg on February 3 that the Russian army which would operate in the Far East, including those on the spot and *en route*, aggregated 390,000 men, and that an addition would be made to these figures at the rate of 110,000 men a month, which should at this moment give Russia 720,000 men in East Asia, or about two-thirds more than she is believed to possess.

If we take it another way and accept with becoming humility a daily arrival of 6,000 men, the present number, all included, should be 750,000. Thus this fresh flight of the Icarus of the Russian Press Burreau has quite as lamentable an end as the other, and both calculations fall to the ground by reason of the dead weight of their own inherent imbecility.

Let us be charitable before everything else, and allow that the preponderating note in these assertions is stupidity rather than conscious fraud; and let us express a pious hope that the Russian military authorities are not such bungling amateurs as thier professed expectations require us to believe.

There are some signs that Russia is beginning to recognize that she has a public opinion both at home and abroad to reckon with, and the official reports from the seat of war disclose a very welcome spirit of refreshing frankness. In estimating the power Russia possesses to reinforce her troops in East Asia we should certainly be inclined to accept in the main the assurances conveyed by Prince Khilkoff to the Tsar concerning the future possibilities of railway traffic. Even if the forecast made by the Minister of Ways and Communications is somewhat optimistic, it is certainly best for Japan to assume the *maximum* efficiency of the railway; anything short of this will be so much the more to her advantage and so much surplus in hand.

According to Prince Khilkoff the average number of trains now running on the section west of Baikal, from Cheliabinsk to Irkutsk, is ten each way. These trains have not only to carry troops, stores, mails, supplies, and munitions of war, but also the material for the construction of the circum-Baikal railway, for fresh sidings to be made east of the lake, as well as provisions for the inhabitants along the line who "have been deprived of the first necessities of life owing to the cessation of ordinary traffic." It is hoped that by the present date 11 trains will run each way every 24 hours, and we will take the Minister's word for it that this anticipation has been realized.

Prince Khilkoff, however, confesses that up to the time of the recent thaw on Lake Baikal the Manchurian railway has not been able to exceed the number of six trains a day; but during his stay in the East he was able to make such arrangements as might be expected to ensure the raising of this number to nine each way every 24 hours. This result he expected to secure by the construction of 11 fresh sidings, by the provision of a better supply of fuel, and by the transfer across the lake, effected during his visit, of 65 locomotives, 25 passenger coaches, and 2,013 goods vans and trucks. Now every traffic manager is aware that on a single railway, a fairly well-laid line, properly equipped, and sufficient rolling stock, the question of movement of trains depends upon the distance of the stations apart, or, failing stations, of the sidings. From Baikal to Kharbin alone it is, roughly, 1,200 miles, and with stations 25 miles apart, as they are, the addition of 11 supplementary sidings is quite inadequate to make a radical change in the conditions of through traffic.

Considering the striking analogy between the conditions of the Trans-Siberian and those of the Canadian-Pacific Railway, it is very desirable that the managers of the latter undertaking should give us the conclusions they must have long since formed on the question of *maximum* through traffic, since these would be a most useful check upon Russian calculations.

Of the nine trains Prince Khilkoff hopes to see proceeding eastward when all his improvements are effected he proposes to allot six to military traffic, one to mails and passengers, and two to the transport of building materials, fuel, and articles of primary necessity for the inhabitants of the Trans-Baikal region. Thus the *maximum* number of six military trains, which we anticipated before the war, will not even now be exceeded. As the Great Russian General Staff hoped for 12 trains a day, and as the *Viedomosti*, as late as April 13, talked of 24, we begin to observe that military science in Russia is not exalted above its modest deserts, and we may perhaps ask ourselves whether Russia, as a neighbour to India, is not everything that we can desire and very much more than we deserve.

As to the circum-Baikal railway, destined to complete the fatal gap in the Russian line of communications, the summary of Prince Khilkoff's report sent by our Russian Correspondents is less explicit; but in an interview with the correspondent of the *Matin* the Minister has expressed an opinion that this section "will not be open before the month of August." Important as this section will be, we can temporarily afford to neglect it, since it is evident that it will not be available for the purposes of the campaign during the present summer.

Until this line is open all military and other traffic has to pass across the lake by boat. On the lake there two steamers available, the *Baikal* and the *Angara*. The *Baikal* carries, on three pairs of rails laid along her axis on the main deck, 25 to 28 railway carriages with their loads at each trip, and at the speed of 7·5 knots makes the double journey five times in two days when the ice is completely dispersed. So long as the ice is even 3ft. thick the time occupied by a single journey may be three days. Closely packed, the 25 carriages take 1,000 men, or 200 horses, while, on the upper decks and below, 2,000 more men can be penned in. The *Angara* can also carry 1,500 men, sardine fashion, on each journey, and is not adapted for carrying railway plant. Therefore, if it were merely a question of transferring a mob from one side of the lake to the other, the *maximum* carrying capacity would be 11,250 men a day.

According to our advices from Moscow, the re-opening of the steamer traffic was anticipated on May 3. Many people, basing their calculations upon the *maximum* capacity of steamers and trains, overstate the power of Russia to reinforce her army in the East. If we admit Prince Khilkoff's estimate of six military trains a day and allow these trains each 25 carriages holding 40 men apiece—although actually they are only taking 25 to 30—it is certain that 6,000 men can be passed along the line in a single day but not every day or every day of the week. What may be possible, the utmost possible, for one day does not represent the average, and it is from their failure to take the whole situation into account that so many calculators have come to grief, including, apparently, those at the Russian War Office.

The Trans-Siberian and its continuation in Manchuria is practically the sole line of communications, not only for the army, but also for the navy and the civil population throughout Russian East Asia, since the assistance which will be afforded by the waterway of the Volga, Amur, Sungari, and other rivers hardly promises much relief and will come to an end in the early autumn with the return of the frost.

It has been frequently shown in these columns that the transport of army stores and supplies, together with that of construction material and supplies for local population, must necessarily absorb much of the eastward traffic. Prince Khilkoff shows that between January 25 and March 12, a period of 47 days, the eastward traffic amounted to 425 tons of stores a day, or, at the rate of nine tons per wagon, about 47 wagons or nearly two trains a day, but in practice probably rather more. This too, at a moment when everything except the essential was put on one side for the sake of the rapid despatch of urgently needed reinforcements.

According to the calculations of that excellent periodical the *France Militaire*, confirmed by those of an Austrian technical journal, the daily wants of an army of 300,000 men and 100,000 horses represent a daily weight of 1,600 tons a day in food alone. Therefore, if the country could not supply, not only now, but continuously, a large proportion of this amount, it seems clear that the *maximum* carrying power of the railway could not suffice to feed the army, since 1,600 tons a day represent 177 wagons or seven trains of 25 wagons, one in excess of the number of military trains which Prince Khilkoff expects to obtain daily. It was, therefore, not at random that the Japanese staff reckoned that 250,000 men was the largest army Russia could maintain in the Far East by means of the railway, and the only remaining question, as regards supply, is how much the country can produce and for how long, and also how much the army stores in the East contain and when they will be emptied. As to the latter point, there are reports, which seem worthy of credence, that the Russian commissariat was not permitted to take the necessary steps to complete a large reserve before the war; in any case, this is the reason now adduced for a tardily admitted shortage of this reserve, and although some organs of the Russian Press declare that supplies exist for 300,000 men for another six weeks, it is doubtful whether the facts are as they represent.

Again, the proceedings of the Russians in Manchuria with regard to the local supplies are very suggestive. If numerous reports from independent sources are to be believed, the Russians are practically sweeping all southern Manchuria of its supplies, cattle, food, and horses, without payment. When the Chinese object, the Viceroy sends a note to the Tartar general, saying that the Russians, "who are marching onwards conquering," must be supplied with provisions, and he asks pertinently, "whether the Russians are likely to remain contented to be starved to death!" Certainly, they will not be contented, but the question is whether they will be starved discontentedly or otherwise.

An army may clear a whole district of supplies and live upon that and little else for a certain length of time, the period varying with the density of the population, the numbers of the army, and the nature and quantity of the crops and stock. But that harvest is only reaped once in a district during a campaign, and famine then reigns in the land. The system of rapine initiated by the Russian army is generally fatal to discipline, and it will not be at all surprising if the Russian forces eventually show the ill effects of the measures to which they seem to have been compelled to resort.

In view of all these considerations, which are very serious, and become increasingly so as fresh troops are placed in the field, it would be a sanguine estimate that would henceforward greatly advance the numbers which Russia can despatch per month to the Far East. It is not easy to give a definite figure, but, in the writer's belief, Russia cannot send more than 20,000 men a month to the East in a condition to take the field, and how these numbers, joined with those already on the spot, are to be fed, passes the wit of man to imagine. Moreover, all these calculations presume the absolute security of the railway. Now that the Japanese are penetrating into Manchuria there is a visible unrest spreading among the native population, and attacks by brigands are recorded on a *crescendo* scale even within a few miles of Liau-yang, hitherto the centre of the Russian position. The military danger may not be great, but, so long as these attacks continue, the immense length of railway must be closely guarded and the field army proportionately reduced. The taking of supplies without payment and the burning of native towns and homesteads are also of a nature to injure seriously the Russian cause.

Let us now turn to the troops about to depart with the Imperial benediction, and observe how true it is that not All the Russias, nor even Greater Russia, but only a very little bit of little Russia can find its way to the Far East in military guise under existing circumstances. A Russian army corps of Western pattern numbers, all old, 41,000 men with 124 guns, inclusive of its cavalry division, and has with it 3,717 carriages and 17,000 horses.

The above number of men, horses, carriages, and guns require for their transport to the East 216 trains, and would occupy the entire military traffic leaving the east bank of Lake Baikal for 37 days. If the first train left Moscow on June 1, it would reach Mukden about July 6, and the corps would be completely concentrated on August 13, thus monopolizing the entire traffic for two months and a half.

Even if the corps were made less mobile, and the cavalry division excluded, the concentration would not be effected before the end of July. It is further evident that no such monopoly of traffic is possible, the circumstances of the army being what they are, and thus the intervention of even a single complete and fully-mobilized army corps from the West presents difficulties next to insurmountable. What will probably happen will be that a certain number of battalions and batteries will be despatched with a great flourish of trumpets, together with drafts to make good losses, and that these will be magnified into complete army corps and will figure as such on the Russian lists. It may be recalled that the despatch of the residue of the 10th and 17th Army Corps, each of which has an infantry brigade already at the front, was promised for April 15 and is already a month overdue. The arrival at Kharbin of the residue of these two army corps, including a

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reserve division at Kazan also under orders, could not be secured before the end of September. Let us therefore hope, for their sakes, that they will carry with them winter clothing, despite the dogdays of their setting out. Meanwhile the 4th Siberian Army Corps is straggling all over the line of communications, and no one can say when the railway will be clear. The block caused by all these heavy liabilities has certainly been very great, and a vivid light is thrown upon the situation west of Baikal in mid-April by a correspondent of the *Viedomosti* proceeding eastward, who declares that "all the stations are crowded with goods vans and piled up with goods; it is said that 1,000 goods vans have been blocked." This is confirmed by a correspondent of the *Novoe Vremya*, who declares that the railway stations are not suitable for movements on a large scale. He says that the condition of the station of Manchuria, the chief centre of the Eastern Chinese railway is simply indescribable, and he adds that the officials are run off their feet and have become almost hysterical; collisions with the public, he adds, occur daily.

Thus while all our attention is naturally riveted upon the feats of arms at the front, the pulse of the campaign is best left far in rear of the contending armies, and it is certainly a moderate statement to affirm that the situation on the Russian side is one to cause the gravest anxiety.

Meanwhile Japan, so long as she retains the command at sea, is practically at home at the seat of war. From the rich stores of her abundant population she retains the power of continuously placing two or more men in the field for every one that Russia brings up. She can regulate her action by that of her enemy, and always anticipate it, since she can throw troops into Manchuria with greater facility, greater speed, and in more efficient condition.

The final success of Russia in this campaign is not, therefore, as yet within sight.—*The Times.*

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

KUROPATKÍN AND THE JAPANESE WOUNDED.

London, June 30.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that a semi-official telegram from Liaoyang states that General Kuropatkin has issued an Army order directing his troops to treat the fallen or captured Japanese troops with the respect due to brave foes, and to care for their wounded in the same way as the Russians. The telegram adds that this order is doubtless in response to the excellent treatment the wounded Russians are receiving in the Japanese hospitals.

ACCIDENT TO RUSSIAN SUBMARINE.

At St. Petersburg yesterday, 32 men entered the submarine boat *Delfin*, her normal complement being 10, causing the vessel to sink prematurely, with the result that a lieutenant and 20 men were drowned. The *Delfin* has been recovered.

THE BRITISH AND TIBET.

London, July 1.

General Macdonald on the 28th June began operations for the capture of the Tibetan fort. The enemy's losses were heavy. Captain Craster was killed and two British officers and five Sepoys were wounded.

RUSSIA'S BALTIC FLEET AND FRENCH COALING FACILITIES.

The Paris correspondent of *The Times* says that it is reported that Russia has applied for permission for her Baltic fleet to coal at French ports *en route* to the Far East.

It is declared that this is possible without any breach of neutrality.

HONGKONG'S NEW GOVERNOR.

Sir Matthew Nathan has started from London for Hongkong to take up the post of Governor there.

KUROPATKIN'S ADMISSIONS.

General Kuropatkin wires that the Japanese who captured Fenshwiling consisted of 27 battalions. He admits that the Russian losses were heavy.

FALLING-OFF IN BRITISH REVENUE.

London, July 1.

The British revenue returns for the quarter just ended totalled £31,722,869, showing a decrease of £2,688,044 compared with the previous quarter.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

The protocol to the Franco-Siamese treaty, which has been signed in Paris, provides that Port Kroat be ceded to France immediately.

PROMOTION FOR SIG. MELEGARI.

It is announced at Rome that Signor Melegari, Italian Minister to Japan, has been appointed Ambassador to St. Petersburg. Count Vinci, *Chargé d'Affaires* to Mexico, succeeds Signor Melegari.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

London July 2.

France is arranging with Morocco to introduce a force of Algerian Zouaves to act as police at Tangier. This force is to have French officers.

JAPANESE MILITARY OPERATIONS NEAR PORT ARTHUR.

A Russian official despatch shows that on June 26th the Japanese captured the heights behind Liaopingtao, 14 miles to the east of Port Arthur. They followed this up by capturing the Langwangtang mountain, eight miles to the east of Port Arthur. They are now engaged in erecting a heavy battery at Langwangtang. Russian gun-boats and torpedoers issued from Port Arthur and supported the Russian land forces. Strong Japanese columns are advancing along the central Dalny-Port Arthur road.

RUSSIAN DENIALS.

London, July 3.

An official telegram from the Russian Consul at Yingkow, reporting the arrival of Admiral Burukoff, adds that Admiral Togo's statements regarding the affair on the 23rd of June are inventions. "All our vessels are safe and sound." General Floug telegraphs similarly from Mukden.

BRITISH MISSION TO TIBET.

London, July 4.

The Tibetans are opening negotiations with the British Mission.

RUSSIANS TAKING THE OFFENSIVE.

General Kuropatkin reports that the Japanese have ceased their advance everywhere, except from Fengshuiling, and are retiring eastward from the direction of Tashikiao and from the region north of Fenghwangcheng.

A St. Petersburg newspaper publishes telegrams from Liaoyang, which state that the Russians are taking the offensive and have reoccupied Taling pass.

TERRIBLE SHIPPING DISASTER.

London, July 5.

The Danish steamer *Norge*, with 700 Scandinavian emigrants and a crew of 80, bound from Copenhagen to New York, struck the Rockall reef, 200 miles west of the Hebrides, on the 19th of June. Only 28 persons were saved. The *Norge* filled rapidly. Eight boats were launched, but three were smashed in during the launching. The remainder were filled with passengers. Only two got away, owing to the heavy sea running. The survivors were picked up and brought to Grimsby by a steam-trawler.

One hundred and two additional survivors of the steamship *Norge* have been landed.

THE BRITISH IN TIBET.

Colonel Younghusband has received the Tibetan peace delegates at Gyangtze, and has insisted that the Tibetans must evacuate the fort by Tuesday. The delegates replied that they would take the matter into consideration.

NEWCHWANG.

Earl Percy, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that H.M.S. *Espiegle* has been ordered to proceed to Newchwang.

KUROPATKIN'S FORCE.

London, July 6.

General Kuropatkin on the 17th June had fewer than 120,000 of all arms, but a steady increase has made his situation at Liaoyang and Haiching quite secure.

[Note.—General Kuropatkin rates the intelligence of the world very low. If his position was secure on account of numerical strength he would be the last person to take the public into his confidence.—Ed. *J.M.*].

HOSTILE TIBET.

London, July 7.

Hostilities were resumed on the 5th July by the Tibetans at Gyangtze.

BEHRING SEA FISHERIES.

Japan fully approves of the Lassalle agreement with Great Britain regarding the protection of the Behring Sea seal fisheries.

MORE RUSSIAN RESERVES CALLED OUT.

A Russian *Ukase* calls out further large bodies of reservists belonging to the military districts of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kazan and Kieff.

NEUTRALITY OF KIAOCHOU.

The *Kolnissche Zeitung* says that with regard to the suggestion that the Russian war-ships can seek a refuge at Kiaochou, Germany will strictly observe the obligations of neutrality.

RUSSIAN REPORT ON MOTIENLING.

St. Petersburg yesterday received official reports concerning the fight at Motienling. The despatches say that the Russians routed the Japanese advance guard in a bayonet fight, and afterwards retired, the Japanese being reinforced. The Russians lost over 9 officers and 200 men.

Later.

General Sakaloff watched the fight at Motienling from a tower. He praises the valour of the troops and reports that on the 3rd July the Russians drove the Japanese to within Taling-pass.

FRENCH MILITARY SERVICE.

The French Chamber has adopted the 2 years' military service bill by a vote of 577 to 43.

FRANCE AND CLERICAL TEACHING.

The French Senate has passed the Religious Teaching Bill, totalling suppressing clerical teaching.

TWO RUSSIAN SHIPS SUNK OFF PORT ARTHUR.

(Received at the Naval Department)

[From Admiral Togo—received at 7 p.m. on the 2nd instant.]

The Twelfth Torpedo Squadron, under Commander Yamada, attacked the enemy's guard-ship outside Port Arthur during the night of the 27th ultimo. The Squadron reports that on approaching the harbour our vessels were observed by the enemy, and had to advance in the face of search-lights and heavy cannonading. They attacked a Russian vessel with two masts and three funnels under the Golden Hill Fort. She

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seemed to be a battleship or a large cruiser. A column of water was seen to rise beside her and she sank. The enemy's destroyers now came to attack us. One of them turned over so as to show her bottom and sank amid a cloud of smoke. This was clearly observed from all our boats by the aid of the search-lights. We had 14 killed, including Lieut Gondo, and 3 wounded, including Lieut. Yano.

RUSSIAN SQUADRON OFF TSUSHIMA.

[Received on the forenoon of the 5th July at the Naval Headquarters, from Admiral Kamimura].

At 6.40 p.m. on the 1st of July, three Russian cruisers, the *Rossia*, the *Gromovoi* and the *Rurik* were seen off Tsushima, endeavouring to make an entrance by the eastern channel. The channel was blocked by the Japanese squadron and upon the Russians discovering this they steered to the north. The distance between the Russian and the Japanese ships was 12 nautical leagues. The Japanese pursued at full speed. Darkness was just falling. Some of the Japanese torpedo craft joined in the pursuit and got within two or three leagues of the enemy when the Russians turned on their searchlights and opened a heavy fire. The Japanese Main Squadron did not succeed in getting within range before the Russians disappeared in the darkness. Every attempt was made to do so, but without success.

THE BATTLE OF MOTIENLING.

(Received at Army Head Quarters on the forenoon of the 5th.)

The following are the important features of the van-guard action which took place at Motienling at dawn on the 4th instant:—At 4 a.m. two or three Russian soldiers made their appearance in front of our outpost some 2 kilometres west of Motienling. Presently a company of the enemy suddenly attacked the outpost. Second Lieutenant Yoshida, who was in command, immediately conveyed intelligence to the rear and fell back with the intention of joining the main body. Just then another company of the enemy appeared on the north and advanced to surround the detachment. Lieutenant Yoshida thereupon hurried the greater part of his command to the rear but remained himself with 5 or 6 others, and fought at close quarters. This little band cut down 15 or 16 of the enemy with their swords and finally opened an avenue of escape. Meanwhile a part of the main body of the van-guard hearing the firing, advanced at once to our camp, but the enemy had already entered the position. Thereupon a fierce hand-to-hand fight ensued. Another detachment of the van-guard now attacked the enemy's flank from the south and he showed signs of breaking. Fortunately this detachment was strengthened in the nick of time and it succeeded in driving back the Russians. Colonel Baba pursued the enemy towards Kinkiapautsz (a place about 4 miles from Motien on the west) until he came in contact with the Russians at Tawan. Another body of the enemy confronted the portion of our van on the west of Shaukauling. This was at a time a little later than the attack on Motien. The Russians were driven back immediately at this point. The enemy had about 2 battalions in action. The fighting was hand to hand, and most of our casualties were from the bayonet. We had 19 killed, including a sergeant major, and 5 wounded, including 2 officers. The enemy's men that attacked Motien were of the 24th and 10th regiments; and those that attacked Shinkailin belonged to the 22nd Regiment. They retreated towards Yangtszling, but a small portion remained on the heights of Tawan and neighbourhood. We buried 53 of their dead and found about 40 wounded. Their losses in the retreat are not known but were probably numerous.

(Received at the Foreign Office.)

THE ATTACK ON WONSAN.

Japanese Consulate: Wonsan, 30th June. This morning in heavy rain and thick fog, war-ships like the Russians seemed to be again about to approach the place, but they ultimately steered northward and disappeared. Presuming then that immediate danger was past, I consulted with the officer commanding the garrison, and we decided to advise the return of the fugitives. The Russian fire inflicted trivial hurts on two of our soldiers and two Koreans. One shell struck the consulate and some buildings in the settlement also were struck. Two conflagrations occurred but they were quickly extinguished. The damages were very small.

LOSS OF THE GUNBOAT "KAIMON."

[Received at the Naval Headquarters on the afternoon of the 7th July, from Admiral Togo.]

On the 5th inst. the gunboat *Kaimon* was carrying out special operations during a heavy fog when she struck one of the enemy's mines in Talien Bay, and sank. Most of the crew were saved. Commander Takahashi, Paymaster Tsukahara, Gunnery Instructor Matsushita and 19 men are missing. The Commander having ordered all the men into the boats would not listen to any suggestion that he himself should leave the ship. He refused to leave the bridge and went down with his ship.

(Note—The *Kaimon* was a gunboat of 1,360 tons, built in 1882.)

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE "MANSHU MARU."

Chinnanpo, July 4.

We have arrived here safely, having been delayed four days by fog. All well.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic 1	Su. July 10
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Tremont 2	Su. July 10
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Th. July 14
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	P. R. Luitpold	Sa. July 16
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	M. July 18
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	M. July 18
America	P. M. Co.	Korea	W. July 20
Europe	M. M. Co.	Oceanien	W. July 20
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Km. of Japan	Th. July 21
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Shawmut	Tu. July 26
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	F. July 29

1 Left San Francisco on the 22nd ult.
2 Left Hongkong on the 29th ult.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Roon	Sa. July 9
America	P. M. Co.	China	Sa. July 9
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Tremont	M. July 11
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	M. July 11
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Taisang	W. July 13
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Th. July 14
Europe	M. M. Co.	Tonkin	F. July 15
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	M. July 18
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Th. July 21
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Korea	Th. July 21
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	F. July 22
Portland	P. & A. Co.	Nicomedia	Tu. July 26
Hongkong	P. & A. Co.	Arabia	Tu. July 26
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Shawmut	W. July 27
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Sa. July 30

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Hyson, British steamer, 4,232, J. A. Davies, 1st July,—Puget Sound ports, Victoria, 14th June, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Lennox, British steamer, 2,361, McNair, 1st July,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ascot, British steamer, 2,786, C. L. Cox, 1st July,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 8,82, N. Nielsen, 1st July,—Moji, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Haldis, Norwegian steamer, 1,055, J. C. Jensen, 1st July,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Roon, German steamer, 5,013, G. Meiners, 2nd July,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Comeric, British steamer, 2,594. McGill, 2nd July,—New York via ports, and Kobe, 30th June, General.—American Trading Co.

Cloverhill, British steamer, 1,827, W. H. Seldon, 3rd July,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Indrani, British steamer, 3,226, Williams, 3rd July,—New York via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Bintang, British steamer, 873, Ingerman, 4th July,—Karatsu, Coal.—Hirama.

Bengloe, British steamer, 1,933, H. W. Bee, 4th July,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Undaunted, British steamer, 2,026, Elcoate, 4th July.—Barry via Cafe Good Hope and Hongkong, 27th June, Coal.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Kensington, British steamer, 2,247, Gower 4th July,—Panama, General.—Cheong Wo Tai.

Heathdene, British steamer, 2,277, W. J. Milburn 4th July,—Muroran, Coal.—H. T. K.

Sheikh, British steamer, 2,828, C. Jones, 5th July,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ella, Norwegian steamer, 912, Wenbust, 5th July,—Shanghai, Bean Cake.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Strombus, British steamer, 3,928, Stock, 5th July,—Novolossisk via ports, Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Craigearn, British steamer, 1,948, Pugh, 5th July,—Rangoon, Rice.—W. M. Strachan & Co.

Tonkin, French steamer, 2,327, Schmitz, 6th July,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M.M. S.S. Co.

C. Fred. Laeisz, German steamer, 3,799, V. Holf, 6th July,—Hamburg via ports, and Shanghai, 2nd July, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Haldis, Norwegian steamer, 1,065, J. C. Jensen, 6th July,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tungus, Norwegian steamer 1,039, Alvesen, 6th July,—Moji, Coal.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Exetria, British steamer, 2,255, Mulcahy, 6th July,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Handandine, French ship, 1,734, Francois Sevin, 6th July,—New York, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

China, American steamer, 2,422, D. E. Friele, 7th July,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Bucentaur, British steamer, 2,308, R. C. Ritson, 7th July,—London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Maharaja, British steamer, 1,046, D. C. Clark, 7th July,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Obi, British steamer, 1,951, J. Davidson, 1st July,—Saigon via Kobe, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Yarra, French steamer, 2,115, Sellier, 1st July,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Yawata Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,364, A. E. Moses, 1st July,—Moji, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, 1st July,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,460, P. H. Going, 2nd July,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Haldis, Norwegian steamer, 1,055, J. C. Jensen, 2nd July Yokkaichi, and Handa, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Germania, German steamer, 1,714, J. Bruhn, 2nd July,—Moji, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Teucer, British steamer, 1,803, Silverlocke, 2nd July,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Persia, Austrian steamer, 3,842, Craglietto, 4th July,—Trieste via ports, General.—Pollak Bros.

Ascot, British steamer, 2,786, C. L. Cox, 4th July,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Lennox, British steamer, 2,361, McNair, 4th July,—Otaru via port, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Indramayo, British steamer, 3,370, W. H. Price, 4th July,—New York via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

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Undaunted, British steamer, 2,026, Elcoate, 4th July, —Yokosuka, Coal.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Kintuck, British steamer, 2,881, D. Robinson, 5th July,—London, Amsterdam and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Sardinia, British steamer, 4,126, C. C. Talbot, 5th July,—London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 5th July,—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hyson, British steamer, 4,232, J. A. Davies, 6th July, —Hongkong via Kobe, and Moji, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Bengloe, British steamer, 1,933, Herbert W. Bee, 6th July,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bintung, Danish steamer, 873, Ingerman, 6th July, —Otaru, Ballast.—Hirama.

Nestor, British steamer, 2,386, A. B. Pightling, 6th July,—Singapore via Moji, Ballast, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Kensington, British steamer, 2,247, Gower, 7th July, —Hongkong, General.—Cheong Wo Tai.

Comeric, British steamer, 2,594, McGill, 7th July,—Batavia via Moji, Ballast.—American Trading Co.

Eretria, British steamer, 2,255, Mulcahy, 7th July,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Haldis, Norwegian steamer, 1,055, J. C. Jensen, 7th July,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Indrani, British steamer, 3,226, Williams, 7th July, —Moji, Ballast.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Saint Cuthbert, British steamer, 3,220, Lewis, 7th July,—Moji, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Claverhill, British steamer, 1,829, W. H. Seldon, 7th July,—Ujina and Moji, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Heathdene, British steamer, 2,277, W. J. Milburn, 7th July,—Muroran, Ballast.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per German steamer *Roon*, from Hamburg and Bremen via ports:—Mr. S. Witkowski, Mr. R. Hendry, Mr. F. W. Pfaff, Mr. F. Komor, Mr. Kowarski, Mr. Beach, Dr. H. Hass, Mr. Meyer, Mr. H. E. Daunt, Mr. J. A. Rabbitt, Mr. C. B. Moseley, Mr. H. B. Gulley, Mr. Sielmann, Mr. H. S. Leonard, Mr. Baumann, Mr. Roof, Miss St. Wlasiniska, Mr. Miss Wells, Mrs. Linams, Rev. H. V. Meyers, Mrs. Mrs. J. Robins, Mrs. J. Weinberg, Mr. Trepionek, Mr. Meyers, Miss Goddard, Mr. An Siang and F. Batsch in cabin.

Per French steamer *Tonkin*, from Marseilles via ports:—Mr. Watanabe, Mr. and Mrs. O. Marcairs, 2 children, servant and amah, Mrs. C. Chuideau and amah, Mr. Barthet, Mrs. Sabas, Mr. Chaffanjon, Mrs. Ney, Mr. Ling Hong Song, Mr. On Hen Lang, Mr. Boyer, Mr. Bensetrite, Mrs. Bickersteth, Mr. Max Bartsiz, Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson and amah, and Mr. Balamal, in cabin.

Per American steamer *China*, from Hongkong via ports:—Dr. R. H. Campbell, Mrs. R. H. Campbell and servant, Surgeon Greiger, Miss Berndt, Miss J. Liddell and native servant, Miss M. Liddell, Master G. Liddell, Master J. Liddell, Miss Angling, Mr. H. M. Collins, Mr. R. Masujima, Mr. M. McDonald, Mr. Widett Foster, Miss O. Hoyt, Rev. W. B. Langsford, Mrs. W. B. Langsford and native servant, Mrs. Macaulay, Miss Cooper, Mrs. W. Langsford and native servant, Miss W. Langsford, Mr. Fuller, Mrs. G. A. Glover and native servant, Lieut. H. J. Cane, Mr. T. M. H. Lang and servant, Mr. Lemke, Miss M. Lemke, Mr. E. H. Clough, Mr. W. H. Hamard, Mr. F. Ringer and native servant, Mr. F. Ringer, Jr., and native servant, Mr. R. F. Trevithick, Mr. C. S. Weaver, Mrs. C. S. Weaver, Mr. E. Martin, Mr. Geo. Gleason and native servant, Mrs. Geo. Gleason, infant and native servant, Miss A. B. Jones and native servant, Mr. W. E. Tomson, Mr. Hamel, Captain C. Collins, Mrs. Barnes Moss, Master S. Moss, Mrs. R. Lemke, Miss Parker, Mrs. J. H. Macray, Miss Macray, Mrs. E. H. Clough, Miss Davidson, Mr. Y. A. Glover, Lieut. J. E. Abbott, U.S.N., Mr. R. Werderman, Mr. W. M. L. Hill, Mr. W. B. Burke, Master Wm. Burke, Master G. Burke, Master E. Burke, Master J. Burke, and Mr. J. H. Famkner in cabin. For Honolulu:—Mr. R. de B. Layard, Mrs. R. de B. Layard, Miss Layard, Mr. Chong Yock Wing, Mr. M. Morimoto, and Miss Mess in cabin. For San Francisco:—Miss Low Ah Man, Mr. Fong Wah and child, Mrs. C. S. Coy, Dr. Sanders, Mrs. Hudson, Admiral P. H. Cooper, Ensign Wyman, Mr. E. Carlson, Mr. Lin Chan Yan, Mr. J. C. Epperly, Rev. H. Brokaw, Mrs. H. Brokaw, Miss E. Brokaw, Mr. B. F. Balsara, Mrs. A. M. Vaughn and servant, Miss C. C. Vaughn, Mr. H. L. Hemson, Mr. H. Arnold, Mr. J. E. Mallory, Mr. A. D. Conde, Mrs. Austin, Mr. A. H. Goodwin, Lieut. Victor Blue, Mrs. Victor Blue and infant, Mr. J. N. Chine, Mrs. J. N. Chine and infant, Mr. Lin Yuk Wing, Miss K. Brokaw, Miss F. Brokaw, Rev. T. C. Winn, Mr. J. Sells, Mr. C. A. Clark, Dr. Hara, Mr. Ching Chi, Mr. C. H. Lamson, Mr. B. G. Bleasdale, Mr. Ponciano Reyes, Mr. Sin Chin Fong and servant, Mr. Chai Men, Mr. Chim Han, Dr. F. McCuttough, Mr. W. J. Hisnan, Miss. C. B. Vanghan and servant, Mr. T. C. Winn, Miss M. C. Winn, Master M. C. Winn, Mrs W. D. Stubbs, Miss L. Stubbs and Miss Deyewgumel in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Yarra*, for Marseilles via ports:—Mr. T. W. Hellyer, Mrs. A. E. Moses, Mr. A. J. Cornes, Mr. C. F. Gibbs, Capt. A. Ross, U.S.N., Mr. Ch. E. Maitre and boy, Mr. J. Hazatton, Mr. W. B. Beard, Mr. W. O. Pouitt, Mr. J. H. Christie, Mr. J. E. Helander, Mr. H. Alanko, Mr. Yue Chen, Mr. Herman Neely, Mr. Ch. Victor Thomas, Capt. A. Firchbeck, Mr. A. Franz, Professor Cesare Norsa and infant, and 3 Chinese, in cabin; 2, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—Mrs. Adams, Miss Adams, Mr. S. Akizuki, Mr. J. T. Ball, Mr. Beaman, Mrs. Beaman and child, Miss B. Beard, Mr. H. A. Bell, Mr. H. A. Belden, Mr. C. A. Benson, Mr. H. Betchell, Mrs. G. M. Briggs and child, Mr. G. Brusse, Mrs. Buxbaum and children, Mr. H. N. Call, Mrs. H. N. Call, Mr. Chin Too Chen, Mr. O. Cohen, Rev. S. Dayon, Miss W. Doyle, Capt. F. de Sa, Dept. Insp. Gen. W. B. Drew, R.N., Lady Dudgeon, Miss Dudgeon, Mrs. Dunbar, Mr. Jno. M. Ferguson and valet, Mr. B. Fontanella, Mr. C. H. French, Mr. A. Gale, Miss S. F. Gladwin, Mrs. C. W. Gordon, Mr. E. A. Griffiths, Mr. G. Handy, Mrs. G. Handy, Mr. Hayward, Mr. A. H. Heath, Miss Hermann, Mr. W. H. Holder, Mr. W. H. Hunt, Mrs. W. H. Hunt and child, Mr. A. Ireland, Mr. F. F. Jaques, Mrs. F. F. Jaques, Miss M. Jaques, Miss A. Jaques, Mr. P. Johns, Mr. T. H. Kingsley, Mr. W. Kirson, Mr. Kufahl, Mrs. Kufahl, Mr. Mun Hing Laieng, Capt. W. T. Layard, R.N., Mr. Lew Hood Chow, Mr. M. Lockwood, Mr. C. Longest, Miss L. C. Lowry, Miss E. S. Lowry, Dr. H. R. Macaulay, Mr. Mandle, Mrs. Mandle, Mr. M. Marosdoff, Mr. E. H. Meadon, R.N., Mr. T. Momonoi, Mr. Money, Mrs. Money, Miss A. G. Money, Miss E. Moore, Mrs. Mordhorst, Mr. V. Muller, Mrs. Myers, Lieut. W. R.N., Newton, Col. T. Noyes R.N., Mr. R. A. Ord, Mr. M. Ota, Gov. W. T. Pack, Mr. H. G. Parlett, Miss Peck, Mr. R. Poole, R.N., Mr. C. C. Putnam, Mr. Reau, Mr. J. Roberts, Mr. R. D. Robison & Valet, Mr. Rochreke, Prof. E. H. Sharp, Mrs. E. H. Sharp, Mr. Shen Ting Chen, Mr. A. Sinclair, Mr. W. S. Smith, Miss A. Southard, Mr. Southgate, Mrs. Southgate, Mr. Southey, Mr. Y. Suyekawa, Mr. S. Tano, Mr. G. Taylor, Mrs. G. Taylor, Mrs. F. M. Tegner, Mr. S. P. Trimmingham, Maj.-Genl. Sir A. B. Tulloch; Mrs. Ure, Mrs. C. W. Van Petten, Mr. J. W. Wadman, Mr. M. S. Warton, Mr. M. Wavell, Mr. J. S. Williams, Mr. H, M. Wilmot, Mr. W. H. Wilson, Mrs. J. Wislizenus and 2 children, Miss Wright, Mr. Yamamoto and Mr. W. Young, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru* for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. E. E. Abendanon, Mrs. D. Blake, Mr. H. Gaenzer, Mrs. K. Katsuda, Mrs. E. M. Lee, Mr. K. Narita, Mrs. K. Narita, Mr. I. Okamoto, Mr. A. Reid, Mr. H. Sato. Mrs. J. Schelaberger, Mr. K. Seto, Mr. D. L. Smith, Mrs. D. L. Smith, Mr. K. Takahashi, Mr. J. Thompson, Mrs. J. Thompson, Count T. Todo and Mrs. K. Tosawa, child and maid.

Per British steamer *Sardinia*, for London via ports:—Mrs. Kimmins and infant, Miss St. Aubyn, Mr. E. McCaul, Mr. Edwin Dean, Mr. F. F. Goldschmidt, Mr. Robert Chat, Mr. Oscar Kramer, Col. Ramsden, Mr. O. T. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Yates and infant, Mrs. Bathgate, Mr. F. H. Abbey, child and amah, Mr. John Griffin, Mr. A. Woolley, Mr. H. W. Lea, Mrs. W. H. Maas, Mr. H. R. Renault, and Mr. G. H. Rolland, in cabin.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Following were silk shippers per steamer *Mongolia* for San Francisco, 29th June:—

	Bales.
Sieber, Wolff & Co.	97
Bavier & Co.	95
Silber & Co.	10
Total	202

Following were silk shippers per steamer *Empress of India*, for Vancouver, July 1:—

	Bales.
Vivanti Bros.	120
Herbert Dent & Co.	57
Jewett & Bent	14
Siber, Wolf & Co.	10
Ulysse Pila & Co.	5
Kitto Gomei Kaisha	153
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	131
Doshin Kaisha	26
Total	516

Per British steamer *Sardinia*, for London via ports:—Raw Silk for Europe, 32 bales.

Silk shippers per steamer *Arugonia*, for Portland 27th June.

	Bales.
Siber, & Co.	8
Jewett & Bent	5
Total	13

Through the courtesy of Messrs. Vivanti Bros. we are able to publish the following list of silk shipments from 1st July, 1903 to 30th June 1904:—

Firms.	America. Bales.	Europe. Bales	Total
American Trading Co.	*549	—	549
Bavier & Co	4,223	143	4,366
H. Bernardin & Co.	—	1,191	1,191
Boyer, Mazet, Guilliee & Co.	1,025	920	1,945
J. Brett & Co.	‡86	—	86
China & Japan Trading Co.	*1,711	—	1,711
Cornes & Co.	—	10	10
H. Dent & Co.	2,109	370	2,479
P. Dourille & Co.	—	842	842
Cl. Eymard	—	248	248
L. Gouilloud	—	23	23
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	2,830	1,942	4,772
Jewett & Bent	2,071	1,466	3,537
Longin & Co.	—	617	917
L. Mottet	100	†216	216
Nabholz & Co.	355	2,250	2,605
Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.	—	10	10
Pollak Bros.	432	368	800
O. Reimers & Co.	1,455	387	1,842
Robison & Co.	—	186	186
Sale & Co.	40	—	40
Siber, Wolff & Co.	2,915	3,820	6,735
Sieber & Co.	418	2,880	3,298
O. Sireuli	—	1,520	1,520
Sulzer, Rudolph & Co.	415	2,906	3,331
Cia General de Tobaccos de Philipinas	—	16	16
Ulysse, Pila & Co.	846	1,174	2,020
Varenne & Co.	1,561	602	2,163
Vivanti Bros.	6,865	—	6,865
Doshin Kaisha	1,999	31	2,030
Hara Yushutsu Ten	18	365	383
Kiito Gomei Kaisha	11,448	212	11,660
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	6,453	—	6,453
	49,934	24,915	74,849

* 1 Bale of American Trading Co., and 5 Bales of China & Japan Trading Co. are Spun Silks.
‡ 4 Bales were shipped to City of Mexico.
† 30 Bales shipped to Nagasaki in the name of Messrs. M. Ginsburg & Co.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

There is no special movement to record.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.}	PER YARD ... 0.10 to 0.18
Grey Shirting—8⅛lb, 38¼ yds. 39 inches	PER PIECE. Y. 3.90 to 4.50
Grey Shirting—9lb, 38½ yds, 45 inches	3.90 to 4.50
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches...	2.80 to 4.00
Cotton Italians and Satteens...	PER YARD. 0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

Flannels	PER YARD. Y. 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in....	0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches...	0.16 to 0.22
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches ...	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	PER PIECE. 9.80 to 10.80
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches...	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches...	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 nches...	2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

Nos. 16/24, Singles ... ... Y.	PER BALE. Nominal
Nos. 28/32, Singles	—
Nos. 38/42, Singles	—
Nos. 32, Doubles...	Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	260.00 to 280.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	310.00 to 330.00
Nos. 2/100 ,Gassed	460.00 to 480.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling...	40.00 to 40.50
Indian Broach...	31.00 to 32.00
Chinese	27.50 to 29.50

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METALS.

Market quiet.

	PER PICUL.
Round and square ⅜ inch and upward	¥4.05 to 4.35
Iron Plates, assorted	4.30 to 4.60
Sheet Iron	4.65 to 6.90
Galvanised Iron sheets	10.00 to 11.00
Wire Nails, assorted	14.00 to 7.00
Tin Plates, per box	6.70 to 7.60
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.00
Hoop Iron (⅝ to 1¼ inch)	5.00 to 5.50

KEROSENE.

Market firming up.

American	$3.08
Russian	3.00
Langkat	2.90

SUGAR.

Market steady and prices slowly advancing.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	¥7.00 to 7.35
Brown Manila	7.20 to 8.00
Brown Daitong	5.80 to 8.70
Brown Canton	5.80 to 8.70
White Java and Penang	8.50 to 9.50
White Refined	11.40 to 15.25
Beets (Refined)	14.86 to 15.00

INDIGO.

Nothing doing.

	PICUL
Java, Medium to best	270.00 to 320.00
Calcutta, Medium to best	180.00 to 290.00
Madras (*Aurpah*), Medium to best	140.00 to 170.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best	100.00 to 140.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Business has been brisk at gradually advancing prices—but at the close the consuming markets show considerable reluctance to pay the higher prices now asked here.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse	¥.	—
Filatures—Extra, Fine	—	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	930	—
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	—	—
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	890	—
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	905	—
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	880	—
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	890	—
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	875	—
Common—Coarse	—	—
Re-reels—Extra	—	—
Re-reels—No. 1	—	—
Re-reels—No. 1½	885	—
Re-reels—No. 2	870	—
Re-reels—No. 3	840	—
Kakedas—Extra	—	—
Kakedas—No. 1	—	—
Kakedas—No. 1½	—	—
Kakedas—No. 2	—	—

Nominal.

WASTE SILK.

Still nothing definite to report.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	—
Noshi—Filatures, Good	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	—
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	—
Noshi—Bushiu, Good	—
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	—
Nsohi—Joshiu, Best	—
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	—
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	—
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	—

TEA.

The market has been active, prices ruling *yen* 4 to *yen* 5 cheaper than last year. Tea actually gone forward this year from Yokohama totals about 9,000,000 lbs., against 11,000,000 lbs., last year. Settlements here are about Pic. 122,364 against Pic. 127,939 to the same date last year.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest, Choice	50 ₰ upwards
Finest	48 upwards
Fine	40 to 46
Good Medium	30 to 36
Medium	28 to 38
Good Common	22 to 26
Common	20 to 27

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, July 7.

London silver ⅛ higher and China sterling quotations ⅛ @ ⅜ higher have caused local rates on China to rule firmer.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0⅝ @ 11/16
— — Bills on demand	2/0⅝ @ ¾
— — 4 months' sight	2/0⅝ @ 11/16
— Private 4 months' sight	2/0⅝ @ ¾
— — 6 months' sight	2/0⅝ @ ¾
Paris—Bank sight	254½
— Private 4 months' sight	259½
— — 6 months' sight	260½
Hongkong—Bank sight per $100	92½
— Private 10 days' sight do.	90
Shanghai—Bank sight	77
— Private 10 days' sight	79½
India—Bank sight	153¼
— Private 30 days' sight	153½
America—Bank sight	49⅜
— Private 30 days' sight	50
— Private 4 months' sight	50¾
Germany—Bank sight	206½
— Private 4 months' sight	210½
Bar Silver (London)	26⅛

WILD WITH ECZEMA

And Other Itching, Burning, Scaly Eruptions with Loss of Hair.

Speedy Cure Treatment.

Bathe the affected parts with Hot Water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly take Cuticura Resolvent Pills, to cool and cleanse the blood. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, scaly, pimply humours, eczemas, rashes, irritations, and chafings, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants and the anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter, and salt rheum,—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. Such are the CUTICURA remedies, the purest, sweetest, most speedy and economical curatives for the skin, scalp, and blood ever compounded. Mothers are their warmest friends.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations of women, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials, containing 60 doses.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney. British Depot: F. & R. Chemhouse, London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

JAPANESE SHARE.

Yokohama, July 8, a.m.

	Paid up. Yen.	Div'dl 1 year. per cent.	Q'ation. Yen.
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri)	100	5	88.45
War Bonds (Gunji)	100	5	88.45
5 % Imperial Bonds (Goburi)	100	5	86.00
Navy Bonds (Kaigun)	100	5	87.00
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	97.20
Y'hama Water-works Bonds	100	6	90.80
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	89 50
Osaka Harbour Bonds	100	6	88.00
Sanyo Railway Debentures	100	6	91.80
Kawasaki Shipyard Deb'tures.	100	9	101.00
Osaka S.S. Co. (Shosen) 3rd Issue of Debentures	100	7	94.80
Sanyo Railway	50	8	59.80
Kyushu Railway	50	8	55.00
Hokkaido Colliery Railway	50	12	*70.80
Sobu Railway	50	8½	*52.50
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha)	50	11	85.00
Tokyo Street Railway (Shigai)	50	8	83.50
Tokyo Street Railway new	1	—	19.60
Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki)	50	—	58.80
Tokyo Electric Railway, new.	20.00	—	29.20
Yokohama Electric Railway	25	—	29.50
Odawara Electric Car	50	2.7	24.50
Keihin Electric Railway	50	5	56.50
Yokohama Fire Insurance	12.50	10	14.60
Tokyo Fire Insurance	12.50	12	20.20
Kanegafuchi Spinning	50	7	*36.90
Fuji Cotton Spinning	50	8	34.00
Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning.	50	8	43.50
Yokohama Dock	33	12	40.50
Tokyo Electric Light	50	12	71.00
Osaka Electric Light	50	20	*88.50
Tokyo Gas	50	14	*80.00
Tokyo Gas, new	1.00	—	16.80
Osaka Gas new	12.50	15	15.00
Yokohama Electric Light	50	15	80.00
Nippon (Tokyo) Sugar Refined.	50	15	59.50
Nippon (Tokyo) Sugar new	44	15	53.50
Nippon Beer Brewery (Yebisu)	50	23	98.00
Nippon Beer Brewery, new	25	23	52.50
Osaka (Asahi) Beer Brewery	50	10	51.00
Marusan Beer Brewery	50	—	9.00
Y'hama Chuo Godown	50	12	51.50
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每土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回刊行

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JULY 16TH, 1904.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

OWING to the increase of traffic, Tientsin is to have a new railway station.

GENERAL STOESSEL, the commandant at Port Arthur, is a Swiss by birth.

A TELEGRAM received in Shimonoseki from Seoul states that the Korean Emperor is very ill.

MONSIGNOR GUIDI, the Papal Delegate for the Philippines, has died at Manila, aged 51.

THE number of Russians at Matsuyama is reported to have reached 1,057 on July 9th.

THE second wife of Viceroy Tsên at Canton and three maid servants have died there of plague.

REAR-ADMIRAL Shimasaki and Paymaster-General Hachisu were put upon the retired list on July 7th.

VICE-ADMIRAL Arima left Tokyo on July 7th in order to pay a visit to the fortresses throughout the Empire.

COUNT INOUYE left on July 10th for Osaka to reinstate the 113th Bank, which was recently involved in financial difficulties.

ON the night of July 9th, an old man attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself in the public garden, Yokohama. He was rescued by a policeman and removed to the Kaga-cho station. Poverty was the cause.

A TELEGRAM from Takamatsu says that a case of cholera was reported on July 8th at the village of Obe, the patient being a woman.

Y. FUJIKURA, a clerk employed at the Atsugi Post Office, near Oiso, has embezzled *yen* 380 belonging to the office and absconded.

MR. E. H. HOLMES has taken over charge of the British Consulate at Nagasaki as Acting Consul, owing to Mr. Layard's transfer to Honolulu.

HENRYCK SIENKIEWICZ, the famous Polish novelist, is taking a wedding trip to Manchuria, where he hopes to find material for a series of romances.

CAPTAIN TROUBRIDGE, R.N., recently naval attache to the British Legation at Tokyo, accompanied the King to Kiel on board the Royal yacht, as Naval A.D.C.

MR. FOLEY, Traffic Manager of the Imperial Railway of North China, has been awarded by the Emperor of Japan the decoration of the Order of the Sacred Treasure.

THE Seoul-Fusan Railway Company on July 12th issued debentures of three million *yen* with interest of 6 per cent. The Finance Department subscribed the whole amount.

EARLY on the morning of July 8th, an outbreak of fire occurred at Kaigan-dori, 5-chome, near the Yokohama District Court, damaging two dwellings.

THE Settsu-Kogyo Kaisha has purchased a British steamer for *yen* 140,000. She is 2,556 tons, 336 feet in length, 38 feet width and 27 feet depth.

MR. UCHIDA, Japanese Consul-General at New York, telegraphed on July 5th that, according to the official report, the crop of cotton this year is estimated to be 88 per cent.

DRS. MOTORA, Sato and Tamba, Professors of the Imperial University, were ordered on July 10th to pay a visit to the United States and Europe to investigate scientific matters.

DR. N. ARIGA, Professor of Literature in the Imperial University, and Mr. T. Yokoi, compiler of a history of the war, left Shimbashi on July 5th by the 8 p.m. train on their way to Manchuria.

MONEY donated to the Gunjin Kyugo-kai, the association for succouring the families of men at the front, was estimated on July 9th to be *yen* 1,126,000. Of this amount, about *yen* 100,000 was received from foreigners.

THE Uji Bank, Kyoto, was entered by several men on the night on July 9th and many of the business books were destroyed. Details are not yet known. The general meeting of the shareholders had been fixed to take place on July 20th.

THE Chambers of Commerce of Kanazawa Toyama, and Takaoka have decided to convey, through the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, a protest to the Chamber of Deputies, France, against the Bill proposing an increase in the duty on silk goods.

OVER five inches of rain, or 27 days' supply, fell at Hongkong between 10 a.m. on the 27th and 10 a.m. on the 29th ult. The rainfall between 10 a.m. on the 29th and 10 a.m. on the 30th ult. was 6.72 inches, making nearly a foot in three days.

ABOUT two hundred traders and officials of Toyama prefecture held a meeting on July 10th at the Toyama Hotel, with a view to establish an association for exploiting the fisheries in Saghalien, which the promoters believe should be restored to Japan after the war.

ACCORDING to investigations made by the Finance Department, the *Nichi Nichi* states that the foreign trade of the Empire during the six months ended June was calculated as follows: exports *yen* 134,889,767.41; and imports, *yen* 173,286,921.89.

THE directors of the First Bank, Tokyo, and other promoters intend to establish a bank with a capital of a million *yen* in Korea for the purpose of encouraging industries and agriculture in that country. As a first call on shares *yen* 250,000 is proposed to be collected.

THE Tokyo-Yokohama Electric railway has applied to the Home Office for permission to employ large cars having accommodation for eighty persons each. Permission was to be granted on July 12th. The cars will be employed at first on the line between Shinagawa and Kawasaki, commencing the 13th.

JUDGE WILLARD, late of the Supreme Court of the Philippines, resigned because, according to his own statement, he could not afford to work longer for a bare living. His salary was $7,000 per annum. Another Supreme Court Judge, Mr. Justice McDonough, is stated to have resigned for the same reason.

THE 113th Bank, Osaka, which was recently involved in difficulties, having suspended payment, reopened on July 11th. Transactions conducted up to 1 p.m., that day are reported to have been *yen* 287,000 drawn and *yen* 172,000 deposited. The bank deposited *yen* 3,000,000 of its reserve with the Bank of Japan.

MISS RUSSELL, one of the American nurses under the leadership of Dr. McGee, left Ujina on July 11th by the hospital ship *Hakuai Maru* for the front. It may be remembered that Dr. McGee and party applied to the Minister for War for permission to attend alternately in the field hospitals. They seem to have obtained the approval of the Department.

THE Chilian training ship *General Baquedano* (2,330 tons of displacement) with about thirty cadets arrived on July 9th at Nagasaki from Chemulpo. It is said that she left home in October last and paid visits to the Cape of Good Hope, the Indian coast, Hongkong, Shanghai, and North China. She is expected to return home in October.

THE export of silk handkerchiefs from Yokohama is reported by the *Boyeki* to have greatly increased from January to May this year. The principal customers are dealers in America and England. Silk handkerchiefs, however, are not now used in those countries, not being fashionable, so dealers in the United States and Great Britain are re-exporting them to Central America and South America.

THE accounts of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha for the first half year were published on July 9th and laid before the shareholders. The gross income was *yen* 4,427,550, from which *yen* 3,399,781 was paid for sundry expenses, leaving a net sum of *yen* 1,027,777. To the last figures, *yen* 282,060, balance brought from the previous account was added, making a total of *yen* 1,309,887. Of this sum, *yen* 600,000 was set apart as reserve; *yen* 21,000 was paid to employees as bonus: *yen* 275,000 was to be paid to the shareholders as an interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent.; and the remainder carried forward to the next account. The Company has decided to increase its present capital by *yen* 5,500,000.

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THE KAIPING FIGHT.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

[Received at the Imperial Head Quarters on the afternoon of the 9th.]

Monday, July 11.

The Second Army, on the 6th instant, drove back the enemy in the neighbourhood of Kaiping, and at noon took possession of the ground. The operations were as follows :—

On the 6th at 9 a.m. a portion of the army attacked some 1,600 of the enemy posted on eminences to the north-east and north of Sufangtai and having driven them back, occupied the position. The Russians withdrew to the north. Our main body, driving back the enemy's cavalry as it advanced, marched from Kinkiakau through Shaulanchi to Rhtauho. A part of our left wing captured the high-land in the neighbourhood of Tsuikiatun. Our losses were 2 killed and 11 wounded, including Major Iwasaki. The enemy left about 20 dead on the field. The Russians driven back by our night retreated towards Kaiping.

On the 7th our troops drove back the enemy at Shakongtai, and by noon reached the highlands on the east of Tatszkau and Tawanghaichai. A force of the enemy consisting of infantry, cavalry and artillery, offered a continuous resistance in the defiles as we advanced. The Chinese say that there are about 20,000 Russians in the neighbourhood of Kaiping; that there are 2,000 at Haishanchai (on the immediate west of Kaiping); and about 10,000 in the vicinity of the latter place. They have artillery posted on the heights near Kaiping and Hsitai. As for the Russians at Tashikiao, they are in their old position and are gradually being re-inforced.

Since the 5th our casualties were Major Iwasaki, severely wounded; Second Lieutenant Morita, slightly wounded; 4 rank and file killed; 11 severely wounded; and 7 slightly wounded; a total of 24.

The enemy, on the 8th instant, were found to be occupying the district between Kaiping and Haishanchai as well as the highlands to the north of Shitai. From one p.m. they were seen to be receiving re-inforcements by train. A Russian force was also at Hwahungkau, which is about 5 miles south of Tangcha.

Our troops are about to attack these forces as previously planned.

At 5.20 a.m. on the 9th we began to cannonade the enemy in the neighbourhood of Kaiping. At 9 a.m. we drove back the enemy and took possession of the highlands of Tapintun, of Tsaikiatun, and of Tungshwangtingshan. The enemy took up an extended position at Shihmun and is offering a stubborn resistance.

Later.

Since the evening of the 8th the enemy has been conspicuously withdrawing his troops from the vicinity of Kaiping. In spite of the obstinate resistance offered on the Shihmun, Haishanchai and Kaukiatung line, our troops overcame it and obtained possession of these heights. The Russian artillery was posted on the heights of Hungchichang, Yaulingtsz and Shifusz, whence the guns fired on our pursuing troops from noon to 3 p.m., by which time they were almost silenced. In this fight Major-General Koizumi was shot through the right thigh. The other casualties are being investigated.

The significance of this account, difficult to follow on account of the names, is that General Oku's army marched out of Rhtauhotsz on the 6th—the prior operations were probably mere affairs of outposts—which is 12 miles south of Kaiping. The troops moved along the west of the railway, that is to say, on the sea side, where the land is much more level than on the east. Four days' fighting ensued, much of it of an insignificant character, the Russians not offering any resistance of a very deadly character, though it is to be observed that the casualties on the last day are not yet returned. The final result was that Oku's van reached and occupied the heights in the immediate west and east of Kaiping, namely, at Haishanchai and Shwangtingshan. We do not understand how Kaukiatung enters the account, for Kaukiatung is a short distance eastward of Yingkow and quite out of the range of the Kaiping battle-field. Probably this is a case of those duplications of names so intensely perplexing to students of Chinese charts. However, that point may be left out. The gist of what has happened is that Oku's army has reached and captured the highlands of Kaiping, the fall of which place may now be regarded as accomplished, and will be followed immediately by the occupation of Yingkow.

Readers will be at once struck by the coördination of the various Japanese armies' movements. Between the 26th and the 29th of June, Kuroki's right wing forced the defiles of Motienling and Taling; the Takushan army forced the defile of Feushuiling, and the Port Arthur Army advancing from Shauping promontory, took possession of the eminences on the immediate east of the fortress. Thus simultaneously three armies placed themselves within striking distance of three important position: Kuroki's army within striking distance of Liaoyang; the Takushan Army within striking distance of Haiching; and the Port Arthur Army within striking distance of that stronghold. Then there was a brief lull, and in the early days of July we have another remarkable synchronism between the movements of Oku's Army on the south of the Russian line and Kuroki's Army on the north. On the 1st and 2nd of July Kuroki pushes forward and assumes a position when he can at any moment deliver an attack against Liaoyang. Between the 6th and the 9th of the same month, Oku moves north, driving the enemy before him, and captures the position on the immediate west of Kaiping. The two Generals are operating at points 75 miles distant, and between them lies virtually the whole of Kuropatkin's army. It is one of the most stupendous phases of warfare recorded in history and its issue must be signal.

Tuesday, July 12.

Japanese military critics appear to think that Kuropatkin has adopted the tactics of Napoleon. Finding three armies converging to assault him, be determined to essay the task of crushing them in detail. With that object he moved southward all his available forces, leaving only some ten thousand men to defend his base at Liaoyang, his idea being to take the threatening armies in order from the south. Having smashed Oku's force he thought to turn upon the Takushan army and beat it back, after which he would have found himself on Kuroki's flank. Of course this strategy is full of danger, especially when two of the Japanese armies are preparing to deliver their blows in a direction perpendicular to Kuropatkin's line of communications, but, on the other hand, were it successful, the results would be correspondingly signal. Anyone studying the map, however, will see that to carry out such a programme, Kuropatkin should have struck sooner. He should have been able to sweep down on Oku's army before he himself was closely menaced by the Takushan force, and, above all, before Kuroki got within striking distance of his rear. By taking the field too late he has been compelled to act a half-and-half role, namely, to concentrate his main body between Haiching and Kaiping, and there wait for the enemy to attack him, which naturally the enemy could not be expected to do until they were quite ready to begin the fighting; in other words, until they could coördinate their movements and then, of course, the chance of crushing them in detail was lost. In short Kuropatkin has pursued a half offensive half defensive policy, losing the impetus of the attack and forfeiting the advantages of the defense. When last we learned of the Takushan Army its van was at Shahata, which is only 23 miles from Kaiping. It might therefore be said to be in full touch with Oku's force, and had the latter been hard pressed, the former could easily have assisted it. In one respect this strategy of Kuropatkin's is probably not so defective as it seems. It is true that he left only a comparatively small force facing Kuroki, but there is reason to think that the railway is constantly carrying bodies of troops from the north to Liaoyang and that an interval of ten days may greatly strengthen the garrison of that place.

At Kaiping Kuropatkin's tactics were to dispose his main army along the River Kaiping which runs nearly due east and west and has on its northern side the eminences of Haishanchai, Tsaikiatun and Tapingtun. This was his principal position. But he threw forward strong outposts which occupied all the hills immediately south of the Kaiping river. Speaking broadly, these hills form two chains of defences. The southern chain—which is nearly parallel to the Kaiping river—consists of four eminences, namely, Sufantai, Kinkiakau, Shaolauchi and Tsuikiatun. Sufantai is on the extreme east of the chain, and from Sufantai the second chain also runs in a northwesterly direction. It consists of two groups of hills, Tatszkau on the east of the railway and Shakongtai and Tawanghaichai on the west. Oku had to capture all these positions before reaching Kuropatkin's main concentration. With that object he moved up on the 5th to Rhtaohotsz, which is about 2 miles southward of the southern chain of outlying hills, and set out thence on the 6th, his right moving on the east of the railway, his centre along the line and his left on the west of it. He commenced by attacking the apex (Sufantai) of the two chains, and then drove the enemy from the other three eminences of this chain. This was the work of the 6th instant. Then on the 7th, his left wing advanced against the Shakongtai position, and this having been occupied, the right wing and centre took Tatsukau, while the left pushed on to Tawanghaichai. It was now noon on the 7th, and General Oku received information from the natives that the enemy had twenty thousand men at Kaiping, two thousand at Haishanchai, and ten thousand in the neighbourhood of the latter, while his artillery was posted at Hsitai. This meant that Kuropatkin's main body consisted of twenty thousand, and that it was distributed near the railway; that his right, twelve thousand strong, was on the west of the railway, thus covering the road to Yingkow; and that his guns were on his left wing at a place along the north bank of the Kaiping River, as well as on eminences to the north

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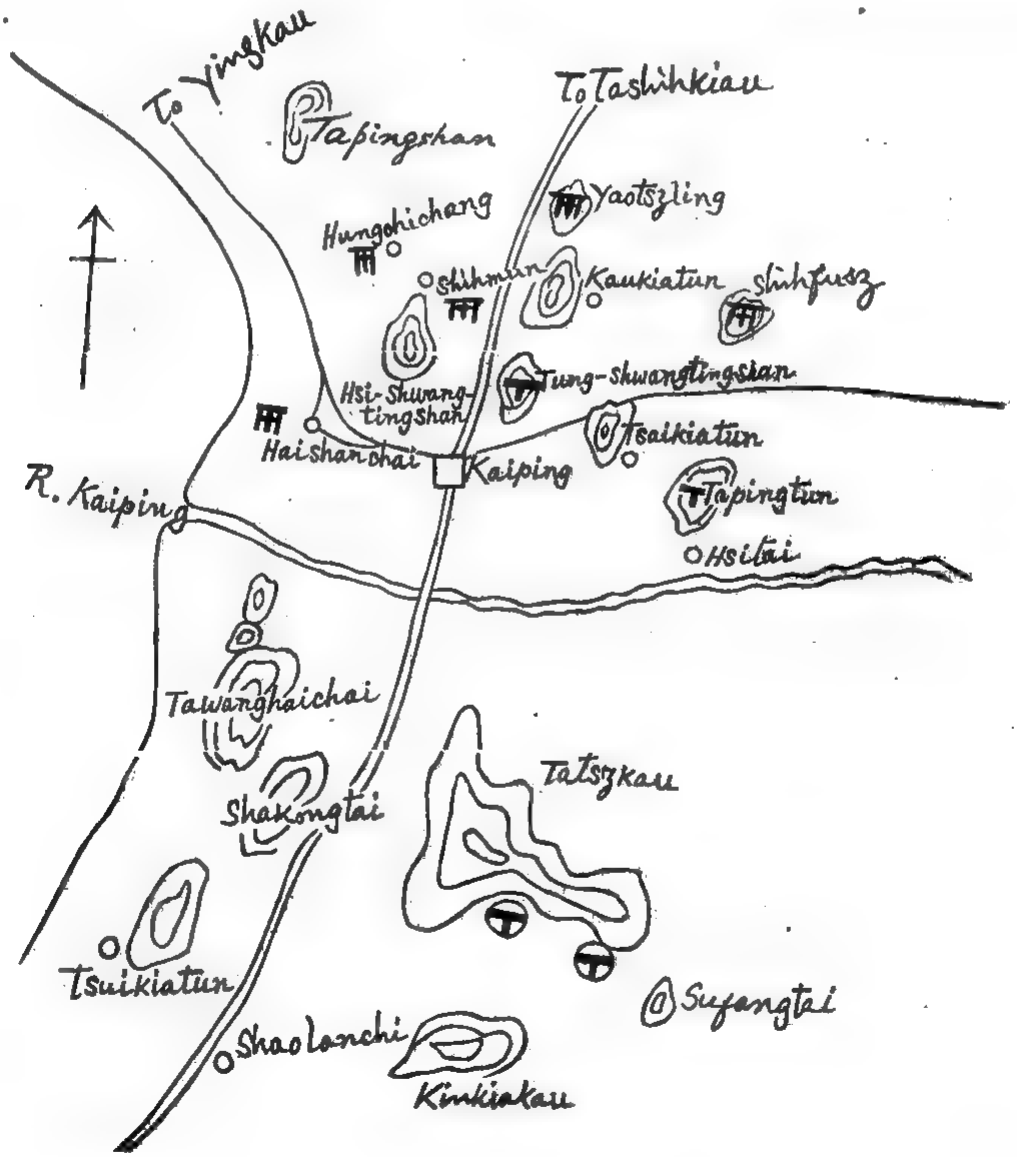
of Kaiping. The morning of the 8th confirmed this intelligence. The enemy was seen to be in force on the east and west of the railway; his line extended from Haishanchai to Hsitai; he occupied all the heights around and to the north of Kaiping, and from an early hour in the afternoon the railway was seen to be carrying fresh troops to Haishanchai. There were also appearances which indicated that his outposts extended eastward as far as Hwahungkau, a distance of 10 miles from Hsitai, this extension being obviously intended to face the Takushan army. General Oku made his dispositions immediately for attacking and commenced his advance from 5.20 a.m. on the 9th. He threw forward his right wing first, directing it against Hsitai, while the centre moved towards Kaiping. No considerable resistance was offered at the river Kaiping, and the enemy allowed himself to be dislodged without much difficulty from the heights on the east of the railway, namely, Tapingtun, Tsaikiatun and Tungchwangting. On the west of the railway, however, he organized a strong resistance. His cardinal positions on that side were Haishanchai, Haishwangtingshan and Shihmun. But it would appear that this resistance was only to cover his retreat, for from the evening of the 8th he seems to have begun to withdraw his troops. This feature of the affair is difficult to explain. It apparently indicates a sudden change of purpose, for which some good reason must have existed. Perhaps the simplest conjecture is that Kuropatkin felt the pressure of the Takushan army and appreciated the impossibility of covering the approaches to Yingkow. At all events he made two tolerably strong stands on the hills to the north of Kaiping, the second of which lasted until noon, when he finally retired towards the north, probably to concentrate at Tashikiao, 15 miles distant. It is plain that he uncovered Newchwang with much reluctance, for Newchwang is the last remaining post-office of Port Arthur. After Newchwang has fallen into Japanese hands, the fortress will have no means of communicating with the outer world. It may be mentioned in conclusion, that the Russian artillery covered the retreat until 3 p.m. on the 9th, from positions at Hungchichang, Yaotszling and Shihfusz.

Wednesday, July 13.

Everybody must have observed with regard to the operations which commenced on the 6th instant and ended in the seizure of the Kaiping district on the 9th, that the Japanese list of casualties on the 6th and 7th—there was no fighting on the 8th—was only 24. What losses were sustained on the 9th, however, we do not know. General Oku has been silent up to this moment, but it may be assumed that his casualties were not heavy or he would have made some allusion to them, On the other hand, General Sakaroff's official report says that the Russians retired after sustaining "a score of casualties." Moreover, Sakaroff represents the Japanese as having arrived within 8 miles of Yingkow, so that his report evidently includes the operations on the 9th. Now on the 9th the fight lasted from 5.20 a.m. until noon, and the retreat of the Russians was covered by their artillery from noon until 3 p.m. Is it within the range of conceivable possibilities that in such a fight, to say nothing of the outpost actions on the 6th and 7th, only a score of casualties took place? For our own part we are inclined to suspect a mistake of transmission and to think that General Sakaroff's expression was "severe," not "a score." A Chinaman who arrived in Newchwang on the 10th is alleged to have stated



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that he saw over a thousand wounded Russian carried to Yingkow whence they were despatched by train to Liaoyang. It is likely enough that if the Russians had many wounded they were taken by the route which this witness indicates, for readers of the official reports of the battle will have perceived that the brunt of the fighting occurred on the western side of Kaiping, and that the Russians there sustained an attack from the east, their apparent object having been to cover the avenues to Yingkow, where there seem to be still seven or eight thousand Russians, including those at Niukiatung, Wutaitsz and Tapingshan. If, however, we accept General Sakaroff's report as correct, then the question obviously arises, what on earth were the Russians doing in the Kaiping district. Why had Kuropatkin assembled thirty or forty thousand troops there if they were merely to retire after losing "a score" of men when the Japanese appeared? Does this strange operation cover some deep-laid design? If it does, Kuropatkin must have profound faith in the morale of his men, for it is not possible to expose soldiers to any experience more demoralizing than comparatively bloodless retreats the purpose of which they do not understand.

An important feature of the situation is that the Japanese armies have hitherto been moving through mountainous country whereas they now emerge into the flatlands of the Liao Valley. The map will show this plainly enough to those that take the trouble of consulting it carefully. The hundred miles of Kuroki's march from Kiulien on the banks of the Yalu to the crests of the eminences looking down on Liaoyang, have all been through mountainous and arduous districts, and from these he finally disentangled himself when he forced the defiles of Motienling and Taling. Oku's army, starting from Kinchow, has advanced 115 miles to Kaiping, fighting two battles *en route*, one at Tehlisz and one at Kaiping. Both combats were in hilly country, but with the capture of the eminences northward of Kaiping on the 9th Oku's soldiers found themselves looking down on the plain that stretches to Tashikiao and Yingkow. Finally, the Takushan Army, in its march of 80 miles from the landing place to Tomuching, had to traverse a series of mountains culminating in the Fenshuiling defile. We speak here of the Takushan Army reaching Tomuching, for there is some reason to think—according to the *Asahi Shimbun's* Shanhaikwan correspondent—that on the day (6th) when General Oku commenced his northward advance against Kaiping, the Takushan force moved from the Fenshulling hills westward against Tomuching, and it is not improbable that the pressure of the latter army on his left flank may have forced Kuropatkin to retire from Kaiping. The three Japanese armies—we do not include the Port Arthur force—are all in touch and all operating in absolute coordination. Nothing therefore is more likely than that a movement northward by Oku synchronized with a movement westward by Nozu (who is probably by this time in command of the Takushan force). No official news has yet been published indicating that such has been the case, but from all the features of the fighting at Kaiping on the 9th the affair lends itself to the view that Kuropatkin's object from the outset was to extricate his army from a dangerous position—a position where it was menaced by the peril of being caught between two of the enemy's forces. He appears to be now concentrating at Tangchi, which is on the road from Tashikiao to Shahata. Such strategy would obviously be directed against the Takushan force. If the latter has reached Tomuching, then the war will now enter the new phase of level country fighting and the Russians will have an opportunity of showing what they can do with their powerful cavalry.

(Received at the Army Head Quarters.)

Continuation of the Kaiping report: The enemy, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, on the 9th inst., which had occupied Hungchichang and Yaotszling, on the north of Kaiping, retired in the first place to Tatinchwai and from there, on the 10th, retired to Tashikiao: a part of them remained at Wutaishan. The enemy's troops consisted of the 1st and 9th Divisions, with whom were 20 companies of cavalry and 6 batteries of artillery. They were occupying a strong line of entrenchments from Tapingshan *via* Niushinshan and Wangmatai to Chengshihshan. Further, a large number of the enemy is seen to be at Kwokintautsz, on the east of Tashikiao. From the night of the 8th to the evening of the 9th our casualties were about 150. The enemy's losses are probably considerable but no account has been obtained.

[Received from the Takushan Army.]

One column of the enemy advanced on the 9th inst. from Sienkiaku and Chichkwantung towards Tangchi. Another column moved from Fengshuiling toward Tomuching. The enemy in front of the first column retreated by the vallies to the south, but at 5 p.m. his artillery appeared at Chinkiachwan and came into action.

No further reports have been received from this quarter.

The column that advanced toward Tomuching pushed on to Hsiyanhoku, driving the enemy back and delivering a sudden attack on his position, which threw him into disorder. But in the afternoon about 10 battalions of infantry and 2 batteries of artillery came into action. Our column, which was only performing a reconnaisance, desisted from fighting with such a strong force and withdrew to a certain position, the enemy not following. His force at Tomuching appeared to be about a division in strength. Most of his cavalry were in position at Nienshinshan.

(Received on the afternoon of the 11th inst.)

Continuation of yesterday's report: Part of our column which advanced along two roads through Sienkiaku and Chichkwantung attacked the enemy on the high lands to the south of Sienkiaku and Chinsaiku. He offered an obstinate resistance till evenings. The main body consisted of two battalions of infantry and one battalion of artillery posted on the west of Chukiaochwan, and drove them back by the evening, bivouacing on the field that they had won. From dawn on the 10th all bodies of our troops combined in attacking the enemy at Sienkiaku and drove him off, enveloping him at Shutsaiku and took that place also. Our casualties are not yet known.

It is reported in the *P. & T. Times* that Mr. Knight, the *Morning Post* correspondent, was killed at Wafangtien, and that Mr. Middleton, of the Associated Press, died at Liaoyang of dysentery on the 26th. Mr. Whigham of the *Morning Post* and Mr. Douglas Story of the *Daily Express* have both been recalled.

PORT ARTHUR.

Friday, July 8.

Apparently the censorate has been relaxed with regard to Port Arthur, for Tokyo papers now report without restraint news coming from Chefoo. It is very gloomy news from a Russian point of view. Constant fighting is said to be going on outside the fortress, and on the north east the Japanese have closed in to a distance of less than 7 miles. Great numbers of dead and wounded are carried in daily, and what is more important disaffection is said to be spreading throughout the garrison, so that about one half of the troops talk of killing General Stoessel and saving their own lives by surrender. The *Jiji Shimpo* has the latest intelligence. It says that there was a heavy land fight on the 5th; that the Japanese troops, aided by the ships, have captured the outworks on the north-east; that in some places the besieging army is within 5 miles of the fortress; and that the Russian resources are becoming quite inadequate to deal with their wounded. How much of all this is credible we have no means of ascertaining, but it may be taken for granted that the Japanese are steadily closing in round the place and that its difficulties increase daily. Our readers will observe that nothing is now heard of either Yingchintsz or Tuchingtsz where the Russians were expected to make a strong resistance. Have these important outworks fallen or have they been turned? A few days ago rumour spoke of a fight at Yingchintsz when 3,000 Russians were killed or wounded, the Japanese suffering at least as severely. But victory was said to have rested with the Japanese who crowned all the heights immediately southward of the position. Since then nothing has been said of this big battle, and from Japanese sources not a word has reached us. There is nothing therefore to be observed except that extraordinary secrecy is maintained. If there be, and we may assume that there is, a very urgent desire on the part of Stoessel, Kuropatkin and Skrydloff to concert their actions, they certainly do not obtain any assistance from Japanese loquacity. If Kuropatkin believed Port Arthur's case to be hopeless, he would strain every nerve to rescue his troops from the perilous position into which they have been drawn by the magnetism of the southern fortress. If Skrydloff supposed Port Arthur to be *in extremis*, he would strike some blow, desperate perhaps but still more or less effective, to afford relief. There never was a time that called more imperatively for absolute secrecy.

A Russian who left Port Arthur last Sunday denies that any Russian ship was sunk on the 27th of June. He says that the *Bobre* and the *Giljak*, which were on duty outside the harbour that day, returned safe and sound. But the Japanese official report of the occurrences is too explicit and too circumstantial to be disposed of by an irresponsible statement of an anonymous civilian. Japanese naval officers are not likely to mistake either the *Bobre* or the *Gilak* for a first-class cruiser or a line-of-battle ship. This Russian further says that the Cossack General Lelengcamp has successfully prevented the union of two Japanese armies north of Port Arthur, and that the Japanese are withdrawing their troops from Kinchow with the object of succouring a force which is environed at "Samuson" (Tomuching). The author of this intelligence should place himself in relations with General Floug. However, as he alleges

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that constant communication exists between Port Arthur and the Russian forces in the north, it may be assumed that he has already access to the great romancer of this war.

A German engineer of the Port Arthur Dock is represented as saying that the *Peresviet* was not injured in the torpedo attack on the 23rd of June. She made her way into the harbour during the darkness. But the *Sevastopol* was struck twice in the bows, and though not sunk received serious damage. The *Diana* and the *Pallada* also were hurt but not heavily. With regard to the *Tsarevitch* and the *Pallada*, they are able to go to sea but they dare not fire their guns, as their repairs could not bear any such strain.

There is a report that the Russian Squadron has again put out of Port Arthur, and news is expected with anxiety. Admiral Togo will doubtless do everything in his power to bring the enemy to action, but it takes two to make a fight, and we strongly suspect that the Russian Admiral has little intention of trying conclusions. On the other hand, it is hard to imagine what he hopes to achieve by these excursions and alarms. Could he break the blockade a certain measure of relief would be afforded to the distressed fortress, but he has to remember that every ship injured now may be regarded as lost, since the time to repair her is a matter of days. No one has yet succeeded in giving an intelligible analysis of the purpose that animates Russian naval men in Port Arthur at the present juncture, and assuredly their own acts have not helped to expound matters.

Saturday, July 9.

We are still without official news from Port Arthur, but Chefoo intelligence goes to show that the Japanese are closing in on the fortress from two directions; namely, along the main central road from Kinchow, and along the coast-road from Dalny. The force moving by the former route is said to have reached Tongchanglintsz, which is close to Tuchingtsz on the north-east, and the Dalny force is reported to have actually captured two of the forts on the east of Port Arthur. These accounts from Chefoo vary considerably as to the distance separating Port Arthur from the Japanese van, but all are unanimous in representing the situation as highly precarious for the garrison, and in alleging that surrender may be expected at any moment, a forecast which we do not at all endorse. The rumours are renewed that General Stoessel lost his leg in the battle of Nanshan, and it is affirmed that his absence from active duty has greatly affected the spirits of the garrison.

A party of 50 Russian refugees from Port Arthur, who reached Chefoo on the 7th, are said to have reported that there are nine war-ships in the harbour comparatively fit for action and that to these must be added 12 destroyers and torpedoers. This fleet of 21 vessels could certainly accomplish something if its commander took his courage in his hands. One thing we may be sure of, namely, that it was not with the view of blowing up his vessels at the supreme moment that he exerted so much energy to have them repaired and to remove the blocking steamers. Should the land attack against Port Arthur prove successful, we shall see the Santiago drama re-acted on a large scale.

Two of the Japanese naval officers held prisoners by the Russians in Port Arthur are said to have committed suicide a few days ago. There are now 23 prisoners, including the crew of the *Hanyei Maru*. The latter numbered originally 8, so that the naval prisoners are only 15. The blocking operation was in truth a bloody business.

Sunday, July 10.

Chefoo telegraphs to the *Kokumin Shimbun* that on the 2nd instant the Dalny column—which, as our readers know, recently pushed westward from Shaupingtau and gained a position among the eminences on the east of Port Arthur—captured the Miaochi fort. We do not know of any fort by that name, but we do know of a fort called Laoluichui, which is one of the principal forts among the south-east defences. Whatever be the exact name, however, the fort is said to have mounted 8 guns, which the Russians destroyed before retiring, and the navy is reported to have silenced them preparatory to the military attack. It is added that the place provides an excellent emplacement for a battery to attack Port Arthur. The Russians are not supposed to have lost heavily, but the Japanese casualties are believed to have been numerous.

A Russian who reached Chefoo on the 8th having left Port Arthur on the 7th, alleges that Admiral Skrydroff has arrived in Port Arthur *viâ* Newchwang, being conveyed by the destroyer which recently visited the latter place.

Vague rumours come from Shanghai and Chefoo. Their gist is that the Japanese are closing in steadily and that the Russians are preparing to make a desperate stand at their principal outwork Shwishiying. They have 20,000 men there and the central Japanese column is rapidly concentrating for the attack. Another account puts the number of Russians at 6,000, and relates that the most strenuous efforts have been made to construct obstacles of a formidable description. In fact the position would seem to be walled round with palisades of such scantling that they might form the timbers of a castle and to be bristling with mines and wire entanglements. The Russians, judging from the experiences of the China-Japan war, know that the loss of this Shwishiying outpost would greatly imperil the tenure of Port Arthur. They are therefore resolved to hold it at all costs. Frequent skirmishes are said to be taking place.

Shanghai sends word that on the 6th the Russians made a successful sortie on the east and captured 80 Japanese with 3 guns. This savours of Floug.

With reference to the suicide of two Japanese officers related above, Chefoo says that these men were led round the town and subjected to indignities which enraged them so that they took their own lives. We do not believe it.

(Received at the Naval Department.)

[On the forenoon of the 10th from Admiral Togo.]

The Sixth Torpedo Squadron, under Commander Uchiyama, approached Port Arthur during the night of the 8th through rain and fog, with the intention of attacking the enemy's guardship. Nothing was seen until dawn, when, at 5.20 a.m. on the 9th, No. 58 torpedoer, commanded by Lieutenant Nakamuda, observed the *Askold* anchored at the foot of the Hwankinshan fort in the fog. The torpedoer approached and discharged a torpedo, but the result was not clear. The squadron was heavily fired on from the forts, and No. 58 and No. 59 boats had one man each severely wounded.

Monday, July 11.

A telegram received from Admiral Togo on the forenoon of the 11th instant says:—

"At about 7 a.m. on the 9th the enemy's ships *Bayen*, *Diana*, *Pallada*, *Poltava* and *Novik*, with two gunboats and 7 destroyers, gradually emerged from the harbour, and with a clearing flotilla in front, advanced from Hsienshwan promontary towards Lungwantang. A part of our destroyer squadron repeatedly attacked the clearing flotilla, and a part of our Third Division approached Shanpintau and engaged the enemy, exchanging a few shots with the *Bayan* at 2 p.m. But from 4 p.m. the enemy vessels gradually withdrew into the harbour. A waiter on board our destroyed *Asahio* was slightly hurt, but we had no other casualties."

It will be observed that on this occasion the Russian ships took an unwonted direction. Hitherto on emerging from the port they have always steered south-west. towards Liautishan, but on the 9th they went east as though they had some intention of shaping a course for Dalny. Perhaps their idea was to bombard the position won by the Japanese troops from the 26th June to the 3rd of July; a position on the east frout of the fortifications.

Tuesday, July 12.

In spite of official prohibitions, our Tokyo contemporaries publish numerous references to the operations on the land side of Port Arthur. Thus we read that Japanese scouts have reached the immediate neighbourhood of Shwishiying, which, as our readers know, is only some 3 miles north of the fortress. Junkmen report that a fight has taken place at Likiatung, which is only 1,200 yards from Shwishiying, and that the Russians had 700 casualties.

The reason that no serious naval engagement took place off Shaupingtau on the 9th instant was evidently that the Japanese squadrons could not concentrate in time. The Russians sent out a battle-ship, 4 cruisers, 2 gun-boats and 7 destroyers, evidently with the object of bombarding the Japanese positions on shore. At first some Japanese destroyers alone attempted to prevent this design, but presently a part of the Third Fighting Squadron appeared upon the scene and shots were exchanged. The Third Squadron is not formidable under any circumstances, and a part of it could not venture, of course, to face such an array as the Russians had. The Russians, on their side, seem to have been unwilling to take any risks. They probably regarded this fragment of the Third Squadron as a decoy, and so they turned and re-entered the harbour.

[Received at the Naval Head Quarters.]

From Admiral Togo:—"The Sixth Torpedo Squadron, under Commander Uchida, on the night of the 11th instant, after 12 p.m., approached the boom outside Port Arthur and attacked the *Diana*, which was on guard duty. No. 57 torpedoer and No. 59 torpedoer, under the command of Lieutenant Otera and Commander Uchida respectively, discharged torpedoes, but the result is not yet known. The enemy protected himself with a heavy fire but we had no casualties or injury."

It will be remembered that on the night of the 8th-9th instant a similar attack was made upon the *Askold*, and as she did not appear in the squadron which emerged on the 9th to bombard the Shaupintau position, it is possible that the Japanese torpedoes took effect. On the other hand, the *Diana* was supposed to have been severely injured in the torpedo attack on the 23rd of June yet she appeared upon the scene as a guard ship on the 11th. Her sister ship the *Pallada*

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also appeared. It is hard to know what the actual facts are. Torpedoed war-ships can not be repaired in a week or two.

Thursday, July 14.

News from Chefoo represents the Japanese as closing in steadily on Port Arthur from the east; that is to say from the direction of Shauping promontory. They are said to be quite indifferent to fougasses and such obstacles, and rumour alleges that they have captured a place called Liushi (?) from which the fortress is overlooked.

Shanghai wires that the general attack commenced on the 10th and that the Japanese are landing heavy guns taken from the Russians. The latter item of news is not very credible, for the guns in question would be those captured at Nanshan, than which the Japanese themselves are believed to have much more powerful weapons. Shanghai also alleges that the Russians and the Japanese are within 50 yards of each other, which figure some critics, desirous of investing it with some semblance of possibility, lengthen to 500 yards, and others to 5,000, all, however, retaining the "5." To dismiss it as a Shanghai bunder seems simpler.

A Russian who arrived at Chefoo from Port Arthur on the 11th, is reported as saying that the fresh meat in Port Arthur is sufficient only to supply the officers and the sick for a week. There are 15,000 men in garrison, and they have salt meat enough for about 20 days. The flour question is a difficulty. There is plenty of grain for making flour, but the grinding machinery barely suffices to produce a day's supply, and to do that it has to be kept working day and night.

There appears to be a general consensus of opinion among fugitives from Port Arthur that unless the place is succoured it can not possibly hold out beyond October. The garrison is said to be anxiously looking for the arrival of the Baltic Squadron. Ammunition is believed to be getting scarce, and the war-ships that have been repaired are not fit for the fighting line. It is doubtful whether all the Japanese preparations for attack will be completed before the end of July. They are now landing heavy guns for the bombardment. There are still 40 or 50 foreign females in the fortress: they dread the perils of the voyage to Chefoo, though the Chinese women are departing daily. The volunteers number some 2000. All sale of spirituous liquors to the troops is forbidden. The above are statements of refugees.

Chefoo also says that in a sea fight on the 10th and 11th three Russian ships were sunk. Up to the present moment Tokyo is without news of any such fight, the last naval episode having been the torpedo attack on the *Diana* during the night of the 11th. There was also a torpedo attack on the *Askold* during the night of the 9th, and it is possible that these events may represent what Chefoo calls a naval battle.

It is stated that the Russians are spending large sums upon having mines laid by junks outside Port Arthur. The seas in that district must be in a strange state.

Rumours from Shanghai are to the effect that several letters received there from officers in garrison at Port Arthur, assume the tone of final farewells, and indicate a resolve to fight to the death which the writers fully anticipate.

It is stated that the Russian destroyer which recently made her way to Newchwang, has been unable to get back to Port Arthur.

KUROKI'S ARMY.

Sunday, July 10.

News has been allowed to pass the censor at Fenghwang. It is very significant, for it shows that Kuroki's van, or at any rate his scouts, are drawing very near to Liaoyang. On the 1st instant the troops of his right wing were within rifle shot of Tatungkau, which will be found on the main road eastward of Motienling; and on the 2nd the enemy's outposts retired from Saukiaku and Kauchingtsz. This would indicate that the Russians are leaving the main road to Liaoyang almost completely undefended, and that Kuroki is availing himself of the minor road which joins the highway at Huping as well as of the high-road and the northern road. He has not, so far as this intelligence indicates, actually occupied Kauchingtsz, but he menaces it so strongly that the Russians are said to have evacuated it. Now Kauchingtsz is the last village on the high-road east of Liaoyang, from which it is only 6 miles distant. Kuroki may therefore be said to be actually at Liaoyang: he can attack the place at any moment. After the forcing of the Motienling pass and the Taling pass the ground ahead of his army slopes downward to Liaoyang and offers every facility for an advancing force. It is thus in the natural order of things that he should find little difficulty in pushing on. That was foreseen, but it does not in any way explain the action of Kuropatkin in tamely suffering this tremendous menace to his rear.

It will be observed that we have here spoken of the main-road only and its branches, namely, the road over the Motienling pass leading direct towards Liaoyang. But there is news also from the northern road which crosses the Taling defile. There, too, the extreme right of Kuroki's right wing is advancing. On the 2nd it drove a Russian outpost from a place 7½ miles to the north-west of Hsiamatang. This indication will not help our readers to identify the locality, so we may add that Hsiamatang is between the defile of Taling and Lienshankwan, and that a point 7½ miles north-west of it brings us to the northern road a little west of Taling. In other words, Kuroki is pushing along the northern route as well as along the main route. Now the northern route emerges at Shwangmiaotsz, 7 miles north of Liaoyang, and there is also a branch road from it at Hwangpautu, trending in a direction nearly due north. A force following this branch road could strike the railway at Wulitaitsz, 18 miles north of Liaoyang. Kuropatkin may have something wonderful up his sleeve but what the something is ordinary intelligence fails to discern. It looks as if his position were becoming desperate. Nothing offers any salvation except such a crushing victory over the Liaotung and the Takushan armies in the Tashikiao-Haiching district as would compel Kuroki to fall back.

Meanwhile the *Kokumin Shimbun* reports, on authority which it evidently considers trustworthy, that the Liaotung army has occupied Kaiping, having driven off a force of 20,000 Russians. This is said to have occurred early on the morning of the 8th. On the other hand, a telegram from Shanhaikwan represents Yingkow as reporting that a violent cannonade took place in the neighbourhood of Kaiping on the 6th, and that the Russian destroyer then lying at Newchwang, went out and assisted the Russians. Elsewhere in our columns will be found an official report of the operations in the vicinity of Kaiping.

[Received at the Military Headquarters on the evening of the 9th inst.]

General Kuroki reports that on the 6th inst., at night, a detachment of Japanese troops drove back 300 Russian cavalry and took possession of Hanchan. (This place is north-east of Aiyangtienmon).

General Kuroki further reports that on the 6th inst. the First Regiment of Cossacks, consisting of 1,300 sabres, under Col. Chichinsky, made a frontal attack upon the Japanese detachment guarding the Fengshuiling defile, on the northern road to Liaoyang. The Cossacks were driven back and retired in a northerly direction. The Japanese losses were four killed and three wounded.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

Saturday, July 9.

A Chinaman who has just returned from Kaiping to Shanhaikwan says that the Russians have a force of some 20,000 men on the immediate north west and east of that place. No troops are stationed in the town: they are all on the outskirts, and they are busily cutting roads through the hills to facilitate transport. Between Kaiping and Tashikiao there is a further force of 30,000, and in the Shinkailing neighbourhood a corps of 20,000. This would give the Russians an army of 70,000 men between Haiching and Kaiping. Of course no implicit reliance can be placed on the estimate of a mere traveller, but collating all previous accounts, we are inclined to think that the Chinaman is not far wrong. Kuropatkin seems to have made his principal concentration with a view to crushing Oku's army, which is moving up the peninsula, and has now reached Kaiping. To meet the left wing of Kuroki's army, with which is combined the Takushan corps, he has a force at Yangkiatien, which is on the road from Tomuching to Haiching, and he seems also to have a force at Tashanpau, which is on the highroad—eastward of the railway—between Haiching and Tashikiao. Everything thus indicates that whatever dispositions Kuropatkin has made to secure his retreat in the event of disaster, he means to make a great stand in the region between Kaiping and Haiching. The distance between these two places is 36 miles; a distance not at all too great for the manœuvering of large masses of troops. The Japanese front, however, extends considerably farther. It may be said to extend from Liaoyang to Kaiping, which is 75 miles. In other words, while Oku delivers an attack at Kaiping, Kuroki's right would be operating from Motienling and Taling at a point 75 miles distant. The strategical problems to be solved by the commanding officers in this wide district are of immense interest and intricacy, and it is natural that their procedure should be marked by much deliberation. From Kuropatkin's point of view, it seems essential that he should hold off the Yalu and Takushan armies while he deals with Oku. Can he accomplish that? Recent experience does not suggest an affirmative answer. If he could not defend any of the great defiles, Taling, Motienling and Fenshuiling, we do not see how he is to check the Japanese at points where his troops do not enjoy the aid of such tremendous topographical advantages.

Thursday, July 14.

If the just-reported operations of the Takushan army be carefully examined with the aid of a good map, it will be found that they represent a movement to the south of the Army's direct line of advance. That

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line has Tomuching for objective, and Tomuching, as our readers know, lies to the immediate east of Haiching. What the Takushan army did was to send one column for the purpose of threatening Tomuching, and thus "containing" the Russians posted there, while it despatched another column towards Tangchi, a place on the east of Tashikiao. The former column's duty was to act the part of a reconnaissance in force, but the latter was ordered to push on resolutely and seize the positions on the way to Tashikiao, thus threatening the rear of Kuropatkin's forces at Kaiping. For it will be seen that had the Takushan army succeeded in emerging at Tashikiao while the issue of the Kaiping battle was still in abeyance, it would have been too late for Kuropatkin to withdraw his forces from Kaiping, and a great disaster must have befallen the Russian Army. It is impossible to say whether the operations of the two forces, that of Oku and that of Takushan, synchronised exactly as was intended, but so far as we can see at present the pressure of the Takushan army, instead of involving Kuropatkin in a catastrophe, did not develop sufficient weight to prevent him from making a timely retreat on the forenoon of the 9th. In fact he seems to have anticipated the Takushan movement, for from the evening of the 8th he began to retire his men from Kaiping. But his judgment of the situation was greatly belated, inasmuch on he kept at Kaiping some 30,000 troops merely, so far as can be seen, for the purpose of withdrawing them in the face of the enemy, a hazardous and most demoralizing process. The question arises, too, how far has he withdrawn, or how far does he intend to withdraw now that he has commenced his retrograde movement. In order to relieve himself of the pressure of the Takushan army he must retire northward beyond Haiching, for that army is on the road to Tomuching, whither a vigorous effort would probably carry it at any moment, and Tomuching is only 18 miles from Haiching. A great deal depends upon the vigour with which General Oku is capable of pursuing the retreating Russians northward of Kaiping. If he can compel them to make a resolute stand at a point southward of Haiching, he will be able to utilize to the full the flanking menace of the Takushan Army, but if the Russians pass Haiching without a general engagement, then the armies of Oku and Takushan will combine to form a pursuing force, and the next menace for Kuropatkin will be a battle with these two armies on his front and Kuroki's army in his rear. Meanwhile Kuroki is pushing on towards Liaoyang, according to Shanghai advices, and the Russians there are showing signs of an eastward movement which is interpreted as an invitation to the Japanese General. Not much reliance can be placed on Shanghai's statements in such matters, but it is inherently probable enough that General Kuroki is getting daily nearer to Liaoyang.

With regard to the westward extension of General Oku's Army, that is to say, its extension towards Yingkow, Tokyo journals state, on the authority of Chefoo, that the Japanese column which occupied Haishanchai on the 9th instant, has pushed on towards Yingkow and is now within 4 miles of that place. There appear to be only 3,000 Russian troops at Yingkow, and they are said to be actively fortifying the position, which is somewhat surprising, for they would have no line of retreat open if they attempted to make a stand at Newchwang. Probably, however, Kuropatkin expected to be able to cover Yingkow effectively by driving Oku's Army back down the Liaotung Peninsula, and it may be that a consequence of his miscalculation is the isolation of a small force at the former place. At all events that is not a very important feature of the situation, though so far as Newchwang is concerned, its loss would be heavily felt by the Russians, who have derived immense advantage from it as a base of over-sea supplies.

It may be mentioned here that the activity of the Hunghutze seems to increase daily. News is said to be reaching the First Army from the north to the effect that constant attempts are made by these people against the Russian railway and telegraphs and that the difficulty of warding them off grows greater and greater. Mukden is said to be posted with placards calling upon all patriotic Manchus to guard the cradle of the dynasty and to rise in concert against the Russians. Viceroy Alexieff, himself, appears to have found it necessary to change his methods. Some time ago, as will be remembered, he issued a cruel proclamation virtually imposing upon all Chinese residing in the neighbourhood of the railway the duty of guarding the line, since they were to be held responsible with their lives for every injury done to it. The effect of this most harsh measure, which the Viceroy would probably have hesitated to carry into practice, was merely that the unhappy Chinese removed themselves to a distance from the region where residence involved such perils. Accordingly, on the 27th of June, the Viceroy issued another proclamation, very different in tone. It invited the people to give information as to the whereabouts of the Hunghutze, and promised immunity and protection to any one doing so. The document is said to have been without any reference to the former theory of responsibility for damage done by the Hunghutze, a monstrous theory since the Chinese inhabitants have no possible means of checking such outrages. The Government in Peking, when approached by M. Lessar, who affirmed that the Hunghutze are under Japanese leadership and that China's neutrality is thus violated, is said to have retorted that the mischief is largely due to the encouragement given by the Russians themselves in the past to these freebooters.

RUSSIAN GOOD FAITH.

Russia seems to have added another sin to the catalogue against her. At the outset of the war, or at any rate at an early stage, the belligerents mutually agreed to establish a prisoners intelligence bureau (*Furiyo fōhō-kyoku*). The organization of the Japanese bureau was explained in these columns at the time (February 21st), as was also the fact that each bureau was to convey to the other full information concerning the respective prisoners, once in every ten days. The Japanese bureau, which is under the direction of Major-General Ishimoto, has carefully observed the agreement, sending regularly to Russia every 10 days a detailed account of the prisoners and their condition. It has also received and distributed various articles and money sent from Russia for the prisoners. But not even once—according to the *Jiji Shimpo*—have the Russians kept their promise in this respect. To the present day the Japanese remain ignorant as to who of their countrymen are in Russian hands and how they are faring. Connected with this flagrant and inhuman breach of agreement is the name of the celebrated international jurisconsult, M. de Maartens, who distinguished himself by grossly abusing his office as president of one of the Hague courts. M. de Maartens' name stands below the covenant formed by the two Powers for the discharge of this humane duty, which Russia has neglected. The Japanese Government has more than once protested through the United States Ambassador in St. Petersburg, but the protests have proved unavailing. Meanwhile hundreds of Japanese families are left in a state of agonizing suspense as to the fate of their fathers and sons. Nothing more callous could easily be imagined.

An incident has just occurred which forcibly illustrates the profoundly pathetic side of war. The wife, or—as is almost certain—the widow of the officer who commanded the destroyer *Stereguschtchi*, recently addressed a letter to the Japanese Minister of State for the Navy. It appears that this Madame Nathalie Sergeff is still uncertain about her husband's fate. She conjures the Japanese Minister to give her some information. According to the story that reached her after the sinking of the destroyer on the 10th of March, the Japanese had saved several of the ill-fated vessel's crew and she still entertains some hope that her husband is among the number. She says that she has been sick for two months—sick probably with grief and anxiety—and she earnestly prays the Minister to have pity on her desolate condition and her lonely heart. She hesitated for a time to address him because a French Representative told her that her letter would certainly elicit no answer, but considering the kind treatment accorded by the Japanese to the Russian wounded she is unable to believe that a deaf ear will be turned to her beseeching. Possibly, she says, it may be against rules that the prisoners should hold any communication with the outside world. If that be so, she solemnly swears that can she only obtain some assurance of her husband's safety she will not attempt to address one word to him until he is released, however long the period of his detention. It is an unutterably sad appeal. One feels the sorrow of the unhappy lady in every word she writes. In reply, the Minister, Admiral Yamamoto, through his Private Secretary Commander Ide, has sent her a long letter in the Russian language. He recounts in detail the incidents connected with the sinking of the destroyer—how when the Japanese destroyer approached, most of the Russians leaped overboard; how the *Shiratake* tried to take the *Stereguschtchi* in tow but had to cast her off; how the Japanese then endeavoured to save her people; how the arrival of a Russian cruiser compelled them to sheer off when they had rescued only four, and how, if any others escaped it must have been by the aid of their own vessels. As for the four saved, they are now in hospital at Matsuyama and Admiral Yamamoto gives their names. Further he has had them examined as to the fate of their captain and he sends to Madame Sergeff the sense of their depositions. Three of them agree in saying that the captain was one of the first struck down. A bullet hit him below the knee and he fell, receiving, shortly afterwards, a bullet in the head which killed him. The fourth man avers that he saw the captain dying on the deck. There were others lying wounded beside him, but as they had no life-buoys and as neither the Japanese nor

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the Russian ships approached close, it was impossible that any of them could have been saved. Under these circumstances, the Minister says, that if anything is to be heard of Captain Sergeff, it must be from his own countrymen. Admiral Yamamoto concludes by expressing his high admiration for the splendid courage and devotion to duty shown by the officers and crew of the *Stereguschtchi* in their fight against superior force, and he assures his unhappy correspondent that he sympathises with her in the fullest degree.

Who, we wonder, was the French Minister that endeavoured to persuade Madame Sergeff of the hopelessness of addressing herself to the Japanese. It is wonderful that such ignorance should have been displayed by a responsible official. Indeed the whole incident shows how little many French and many Russians know of the Japanese, than whom no kinder-hearted people exist. Is it not strange, too, that this story should be published just when Russia is disgracing herself by neglecting to do the very thing which Madame Sergeff entreats the Japanese Admiral to do; the very thing which the Japanese are doing uniformly and carefully? The Japanese have established a prisoners information bureau by which, every ten days, accurate information as to the names and condition of all the Russian prisoners are conveyed to their families, and letters or presents are transmitted to them. The Russians are said to have established such a bureau—as they were bound by international agreement to do—but not one word of intelligence has it ever conveyed to Japan about the names or condition of Japanese prisoners in Russian hands. Madame Sergeff's letter is a striking commentary on it all.

THE HUNGHUTZE.

Before the war broke out, there were many predictions about the trouble that the Hunghatze would be sure to give the Russians if the latter took the field. On the whole these forecasts have been fulfilled though not, perhaps, as signally as was anticipated. It is likely, indeed, that the Hunghutze have made themselves more obnoxious than the Russians openly admit. This is just the kind of thing the latter would naturally desire to conceal from the enemy, since the knowledge would embolden him, and from the world, since it would prove how ineffectual Russian administration has been. To-day the news is that the freebooters are becoming more active than ever. Bodies of them are cutting telegraph wires and smashing the railway in the districts north of Liaoyang and at Supingchieh, and their presence in the neighbourhood of Tashikiao is said to be causing much annoyance. It is well understood that in many cases these bands are led by Japanese adventurers, who seek thus to serve their country. M. Lessar is reported to have addressed a very bitter complaint in Peking on the subject. His Excellency claims that there is an army of ten thousand Hunghutze in the West-Liao region; that they are commanded by Japanese and that the Chinese local authorities secretly favour and assist them. But the Chinese Government has replied with unusual vigour. It declares that no partiality has been shown to the Japanese and it invites the Russian Minister to furnish proof of these accusations against local officials. It will probably be difficult to do that. The freebooters have always defied Chinese civil authority, and the fact that they continue to do so can scarcely be regarded as evidence that the Chinese assist them.

A Chinese journal says that 500 Hunghutze, who had been trained by the Russians in Mukden at much expense and trouble, all absconded the day after receiving arms and ammunition. Their two leaders have been seized and sent under escort to Harbin.

From the same source we learn that the Hunghutze are cutting the railway between Mukden and Liaoyang, and that they even attack Russian scouts in the neighbourhood of Tomuching.

RUSSIAN ACCOUNTS.

The telegram sent by Reuter on Thursday was somewhat mutilated in transit. It read:—"the Russians drove the Japanese to within Taling Pass," whereas it should have read:—"The Russians drove the Japanese to within 4 miles of Senguching. The enemy is fortifying Taling Pass." This place "Senguching" is evidently "Tomuching," which appears upon some maps as "Shimuching" or "Simuching." The engagement referred to must have been independent of the fight at Motienling, for Tomuching and Motienling could not come into the same field of fighting unless the battle were on a very large scale. That it was an independent fight is further proved by the dates, for the Russian attempt to re-capture Motien defile took place on the 4th, and the combat which ended in the alleged retirement of the Japanese to within 4 miles of Tomuching is said to have occurred on the 3rd. We had not previously heard anything of the latter fight, and the strong probability is that it was a mere skirmish; that is to say, supposing it took place at all, which is questionable. For if the Russians drove the Japanese to within 4 miles of Tomuching, it would follow that the Japanese are in possession of Tomuching, and their capture of that important place has not yet been announced. They may have taken it, for the forcing of the Fenshuiling defile on the 27th of June placed them within striking distance of Tomuching, but if they have taken it we find it inexplicable that no news of the fact should have reached Japan. At any rate there has been no advance westward of Tomuching on a large scale, and it may therefore be assumed that if any such engagement took place, it was a mere affair of outposts. As to the Motienling fight, the Japanese account had already made it clear that their outpost was driven in, having been surprised in the fog by a greatly superior force. But the final result of the effort was disastrous to the Russians as their own story shows. A successful skirmish at the outset of an unsuccessful battle is not usually dwelt upon so emphatically by a statesman and general, and when we observe that what Sakharoff found to praise was only the bravery of the Russian troops who, after all, were defeated, it becomes evident that a change has come over the spirit of his dream since the day, not so very long ago, when in St. Petersburg he talked with supreme contempt of the princes, and marquises and the marshals in the Japanese army, and asked whether it was all serious. "We shall see" was his portentous peroration, and he has seen. "The Russians routed the Japanese advance guard in a bayonet fight at Motienling yesterday and then retired, the Japanese being re-inforced." That story of a battle deserves to be framed and glazed. "We routed them but we retired."

KOREA.

Monday, July 11.

The Korean Government, at the instance at Japan, has agreed that foreign steamers plying on the Tadong between Pyongyang and Chinnampo, shall be at liberty to fly the flags of their own nationalities. Hitherto it has been necessary for them to show Korean colours.

The application of the Nagamori Syndicate is still creating much discussion in Korea. Ignorant folks seem to think that if the application be granted all Korean lands will be gradually alienated, and they are consequently offering strenuous resistance. It is believed that the application will ultimately be successful but some time must still elapse.

Henceforth foreign ships will be allowed to ply to Yong Ampho provided that the permission of the Japanese military authorities in Korea be obtained.

Tuesday, July 12.

The raising of the *Varyag* is said to be proceeding apace. Her coal has been taken out, but the foul water in her hold has caused some embarrassment to the divers. It is, however, expected that she and the *Sungari* will be floated very soon.

It is stated that many Koreans are going to Hawaii and that the question of establishing a Korean consulate there has been raised. The probability is, however, that the Chinese Consul will be asked to undertake the duty.

Wednesday, July 13.

It would seem that Messrs. Min and Heong in Shanghai and Mr. Li, the Korean Representative in Russia, are holding frequent intercourse with the Russo-phil party in Seoul through the agency of Mr. Song Tak. The intrigues of these gentlemen are becoming so acute that another political ferment is anticipated and another batch of incarcerations.

The Japanese inhabitants of Wonsan are living under a veritable sword of Damocles. They know not at what minute another fleet of Vladivostock torpedoers may appear and open fire upon the settlement. They have therefore held counsel, and have chosen a place whither to fly for security in case of peril.

Meanwhile the Russians northward of Hyongsong are equipping themselves with field telegraphs and hospitals, and those along the Tumen are said to have dug trenches and prepared other means of defence. The plain fact is that the north-eastern section of the Korean coast is in Russian occupation for all practical purposes.

THE VLADIVOSTOCK SQUADRON.

Saturday, July 9th.

Navigation has again been forbidden in the Sea of Japan. From various quarters come rumours that Russian war-ships and torpedoers have again been seen at sea. This is certainly the moment for Skrydloff to undertake every possible enterprise. The time during which his squadron will have liberty to roam the seas is growing appreciably shorter.

Admiral Skrydloff, according to Reuter, has reported the incidents of the Vladivostock Squadron's last raid. The Admiral attempts to justify the cannonading of the Japanese settlement by saying that the Japanese troops assembled there fired on the Russian torpedoers. He also states indirectly that the Squadron, under Bezobrazoff's command, had actually passed the Korean strait

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when it encountered a greatly superior Japanese squadron. Bezobrazoff therefore put about and a stern chase ensued. He says that the Japanese opened fire at 80 cables—10,000 metres—but ineffectually, and he claims to have sunk two Japanese torpedo-boats. He also mentions the capture of the British steamer *Cheltenham*.

HOW NAVAL ENGINEERS ARE TRAINED.

Mr. C. Alfred Smith, B.Sc., A.M.I.E.E. (late R.N.), contributes to the current number of *Page's Magazine* an illustrated article on the Royal Naval Engineering College, Keyham, which makes interesting reading in view of Mr. Robert Hay's letters to the *Japan Mail* concerning the education of Naval units at Kure, Edajima and Saseho. The writer describes the course of training which has been in vogue for the last fifteen years in England, and which he has personally experienced. Under the new regulations, Keyham College will be used as a training institution for engineer officers during the last three years of their training. Describing the cadet's last year at college, Mr. Smith writes:—In the first month of the fifth year's training there is field gunnery training for the cadets, and it is safe to say that, with the majority of them, this is the most popular item of the whole of their training. There are no lectures, no workshops, but the whole of the month of July is spent out in the open air at the Naval Gunnery Grounds overlooking Mount Edgcumbe Park and the Hamoaze. They row across this tidal estuary every morning in the great cutters, or are towed by a Dockyard pinnace, and remain there till 4 p.m., doing squad drill, rifle, Morris tube, or pistol practice, cutlass exercise, or engaging in a single-stick *mêlée*. As a proof of the Spartan-like traditions which they still retain in the senior service, it may be mentioned that in connection with the single-stick practice, each cadet stands alone in an open space armed only with his stick and helmet, while the remaining half squad —*i.e.*, twenty-four cadets—engage in turn in single combat with him! After this month's gunnery training is over, the ordinary routine of the engineering training is resumed, two months being spent in the chief constructor's drawing office to learn something of the construction and underwater fittings of warships; one month in the dynamo repair shop; three months on daily trials of main engines afloat, or taking cruises in the *Sharpshooter* along the Devon and Cornish coasts. These cruises are especially instructive, for, in turn, the cadet does stoking, indicating, log-keeping, works the starting and reversing gear for the whole cruise, bringing the vessel to her moorings at night by keeping one eye on his levers, the other on the engine-room telegraph. On certain days he must turn out very early and go aboard to lay and light fires, getting up steam, and opening and regulating various valves, so that the vessel may be ready for sea at 8 a.m., on the arrival of the other cadets. In order that there shall be no confusion, the steaming classes are small in number, there being usually about ten to a dozen cadets for each party. For the remaining five months the cadet is in the drawing office doing engine design. He must make a complete working drawing of some auxiliary machinery; some will select a dynamo engine, others a fan or circulating pump and engine. Then follows the final examination, lasting more than a fortnight, upon which his commission and subsequent promotion depends. An oral examination by the Chief Inspector of Machinery (now Engineer Rear-Admiral) and two Engineer-Captains is not the least trying of the ordeals of his last year. It is on record, however, that even this awe-some tribunal did not prevent one cadet from making an amusing reply: He was asked, "What steps would you take if the main stop-valve of your boiler became disconnected?" His reply was, "The stokehold steps, sir!"

ELECTRICITY FROM THE SEA.

A writer in the Paris *Revue des Deux Mondes*, M. Gaston Cadoux, has drawn a fancy picture of that happy time when London, Paris and Berlin will be lighted and warmed by electric energy derived from the sea. In those economic days sea-mills will skirt the shore; they will convert the rise and fall of the tides into electricity, which wires will conduct to the capital cities to do work, to illuminate and to warm. No more miners, we may suppose, pursuing their dangerous vocations under ground, no more gas lights polluting the air we breathe, and smoke-laden London fogs will have ceased for ever. As the moon does in a single tide on but a short stretch of coast line more work than all our steam engines, here is a limitless supply of energy. The idea is charming, says the *New York Times*, not the least delightful part of it being the satisfaction of yoking the old satellite to our machinery and making her run our trains and drive our factories! Hitherto the least available natural source of electricity has been the sea. Engineers find more difficulties in the way than occur to dreamers. Lord Kelvin showed, three and twenty years ago, how hard it would be to get any power economically out of the rise and fall of the tides on the seashore. Ten, or in some cases a hundred, times as much might be done with a tidal river. The rise and fall of the tides between Gravesend and London would represent an enormous amount of power; but it so happens that the Thames is required for other purposes. Mr. Sutherland, in that ingenious work "Twentieth Century Inventions," calculates that the waves of the sea would yield in a few seconds as much power as a tidal force elevating and depressing the water level, say eight feet, would do in as many hours. The infant born yesterday will be a very old man before he sees London lighted and warmed, to say nothing of other little requirements, fulfilled by the power of marine tides, or currents, or waves. Electric storage must be perfected first; until that is done sea and storm must go on wasting their incalculable force.

CHINA.

General Tseng again addresses bitter complaints to Peking. He declares that he can no longer suffer the insolent demands addressed to him by the Russians and that some means of dealing with the situation must be speedily found. The Chinese Government has asked Na Tung to find an exit from the dilemma.

China appears to be paying much attention just now to the duty of guarding her frontiers. We read of orders issued to her military commanders in that sense. Apparently the idea is that fugitive Russian soldiers may find their way across the border.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

The total naval casualties up to the 7th instant were 1,355, among which are included 922 deaths on the spot, and 23 deaths from wounds. Eighty-six are returned as missing, and the wounded are put at 324. Among the wounded about 200 have recovered; 40 are in hospital and the rest are receiving treatment on board. The main losses were caused by the *Hatsuse* and the *Yoshino*. The former ship took down with her or injured 597, and the latter 323. The 3rd blocking operation cost 117. A hundred have been killed or wounded during the blockading since May 30th. The first fight on the 9th February gave 72 casualties.

"BANZAI."

Under this heading Mr. Chas E. Lepaige, of 19 and 21 West 125th Street, New York, has written a Two Step which he describes as a "Japanese March characteristic, catchy, full of vim and charming peculiar effects." Mr. Lepaige has composed, we observe, "A toe dance" for "La Belle Premiere," and the "Parade of the Peacock," as well as "A Dance of the Spiders," and the New York *Classic* in reviewing them affirms that they are "a few excellent pieces to precede the Chopin works." Expectation therefore ran high when we opened the "Banzai" Two-step; rising like the proverbial rocket—only to come down like the stick. "Banzai," sooth to say, is disappointing. Beginning with a reminiscence of a well-known air in "San Toy," the score meanders along without any definite rhyme or reason till the trombones are introduced. Then for a while it interests, but after that it is a weak struggle to the finish. The composer, who has dedicated his work to the Hon. S. Uchida, Consul-General for Japan on New York, has scored the piece for a full orchestra, and we presume that it is with the intention of infusing some "local colour" that he has written one sheet for "Tam Tams," Gongs, etc.; the same inducement we presume led to the bizarre design upon the cover. By-the-way, Mr. Lepaige prints on the inner cover of his work the Japanese National Anthem, which he appears to think he has harmonized for the first time. He may be disappointed to hear that his harmonization of the "Kimiga-yo" does not for a moment compare with Herr Heckert's or Prof. Dietrich's treatment of the same theme. He has missed the spirit of the composition and its haunting tonality.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The *Daily Chronicle* of May 16th printed a telegram from Dalziel's Berlin correspondent which sets forth the terrible sentence alleged to have been passed upon an unfortunate private soldier for a pointless remark about the Kaiser. The soldier, according to the telegram, was one of a squad drilling near the railway line along which the Kaiser's train passed on his return from Venice. The officer in command ordered the men to salute as the train passed. When it had gone by the soldier remarked to a comrade: "The Kaiser might have let the train slow down, so that we could catch a glimpse of him, even if he did not take our salute." The sergeant, hearing the words, at once ordered the man to be arrested, and he has now been tried by court-martial. The Court held he had been guilty of lèse-majesté, and sentenced him to seven years' penal servitude, after being

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drummed out of the Army. *The Spectator* hesitated to comment on this statement when first received, holding it incredible on the face of it, and believing that some authoritative contradiction would appear. Our contemporary, however, saw none, either in the *Daily Chronicle* or elsewhere, and proceeded to say that if the facts are as stated, and there was in reality no greater breach of discipline than that conveyed in the words quoted, the case is one of the most atrocious yet recorded. Remember, the wretched man will not be let out in six months or a year, like the officers who kill in unauthorised duels, or cut down a civilian in cold blood on account of some imaginary insult to their cloth. He will serve his full term. Can we wonder that the internal condition of the German Army is what it is, though externally it still looks so strong, efficient, and well organised? Armies, as history shows, remarks *The Spectator* in conclusion, will bear discipline of the most savage kind without any great injury as long as such discipline is not essentially unjust, but when once the sense of injustice gets hold of the rank-and-file the danger is very great. But is the story true? We (*Japan Mail*) cannot believe it.

It is journalistically stated, we observe, that Dr. Morrison, *The Times'* correspondent in Peking, who recently visited Japan, has wired to the journal he represents in the sense that "the retention of General Nicholson in Tokyo is an insult to the English people." We undertake to affirm, on behalf of Dr. Morrison, that he did not telegraph anything of the kind. Such extravagance is not his custom. As for the whole question of the correspondents and the military attachés, there can be no doubt that Japan has an indisputable right to decide in her own interests when and under what circumstances they may be allowed to go to the front. It is easy to see now what would have been her safest and most judicious course. She should have said frankly there was no possibility of foreseeing when the correspondents would be sent forward, and that if they chose to wait for the time, they must do so on their own responsibility. But while nothing could have been easier than to make such an answer, assuming that Japan herself anticipated a long delay, that, we are fully persuaded, is precisely what she did not anticipate. She frankly believed that it would very soon be feasible to grant the necessary permits, and she has been herself the victim of circumstances just as much as the correspondents have been. It was her reluctance to be harsh or impolite that led her to hold out hopes which have proved deceptive, but to claim that she knew them to be deceptive and intended them to deceive, is petulant and unreasonable. We need scarcely say that our sympathies are with the correspondents though our judgment refuses to acknowledge that the liberty granted to their class during recent years has not proved injurious.

There is no longer any doubt that the British steamer *Cheltenham* has been captured by the Russians and that she was taken by them to Vladivostock on the 6th instant. The *Cheltenham* is a steamer of 3,741 tons (burthen) and a speed of 8½ knots. She had been chartered by Messrs Umeura and Makino to carry lumber from Hokkaido for the Seoul-Fusan Railway, and she had made several trips. When captured she had in her hold 53,000 *yen* worth of timber, which was insured, but whether against war risks the accounts do not say. As for the ship herself, it is stated that she was chartered under condition that her owners should take all risks during the continuance of the war.

It appears to be true that Viceroy Alexieff has invited the convicts in Saghalien to volunteer for military service. He promises that for every two months with the colours one year of a man's sentence will be remitted and that in the case of persons in the penitentiary four months' service will be equivalent to one year in the penitentiary. Finally, persons under police surveillance can exchange four months of that condition for one month of military duty. The only privileges not recoverable immediately by these soldier convicts will be the right of living in towns and owning real estate. Men that distinguish themselves in battle are to be reported to the Viceroy, who will reward them by further remittance of sentence, and in special cases will present their names to the Tsar for a full pardon. It need scarcely be said that this measure evokes the severest criticism in Japan, where men naturally ask what right a country has to put arms into the hands of such miscreants. Russia must be in sore straits when she resorts to these disgraceful expedients.

Mr. Justice Walton, who was among the speakers at the annual dinner of the United Law Clerks' Society, in London, the other day, in the course of a speech quoted from a little book of legal interest which has become very rare. His subject was Mr. Serjeant Arabin, who was a Commissioner of the Central Criminal Court some seventy years ago. This gentleman was one of the most eccentric men that ever presided in a court of justice, and a collection of his quaint sayings, bearing the title of "Arabiniana," was published by a member of the Bar. "We sit here year after year, day after day, hour after hour, and can see through a case in a moment," is the pearl of judicial wisdom that Mr. Justice Walton took from the collection. Serjeant Arabin's best sayings were addressed to prisoners. "Prisoner at the Bar," he said, in sentencing a young man convicted of stealing the property of his employer, "if ever there was a clearer case than this of a man robbing his master this case is that case." To a middle-aged man who, having been convicted upon two or three indictments, pleaded guilty to several others, he is recorded to have said, "Prisoner at the Bar, you have been found guilty on several indictments, and it is in my power to subject you to transportation for a period very considerably beyond the term of your natural life; but the Court, in its mercy, will not go as far as it lawfully might go, and the sentence is that you be transported for two terms of seven years each." On another occasion, in passing a comparatively light sentence, he said, "Prisoner at the Bar, there are mitigating circumstances in this case that induce me to take a lenient view of it; and I will, therefore, give you a chance of redeeming a character that you have irretrievably lost."

Dalny is said to be now in a prosperous condition. Provisions are plentiful and trade is flourishing. There is some difficulty about water, the Russians having cut the supply before they retired, but this will soon be remedied. Seven storehouses full of ice were found. The wharves are for the most part usable, but 15 small steamers are sunk between them. The fongasses in the vicinity of the wharves have all been removed, but there are still many mines in the Bay.

From a source which can not be called very trustworthy comes news that Viceroy Alexieff is dangerously ill. He is said to be in hospital at Liaoyang, and of course his malady is ascribed to mental worry. No one would be surprised. Alexieff's errors have plunged his country in a sea of disaster, and contrasting the present situation with the brilliant future that seemed quite recently to lie before him, he must indeed be sick at heart.

The Archbishop of Canterbury on 31st May received at Lambeth Palace a deputation of the clergy who are favourable to the policy of relaxing the obligatory character of the rubric which prescribes the public use of the Athanasian Creed. The views of the deputation were stated by Bishop Welldon and Canon Pennefather. The Archbishop, in reply, recognised the weight of experience and responsibility represented by the deputation, and said he was in complete sympathy with their object. After referring to the resolutions recently passed in the Upper House of both Convocations on the question, he pointed out that it had been fully discussed thirty years ago, and held that the decision then come to ought to be obeyed till it was altered. But he was far from sorry that the matter should have been reopened, and believed that this reopening was due, not to greater laxity of belief, but to greater intelligence on the part of worshippers. He was glad that the deputation did not advocate a retranslation or an explanatory rubric. What they did ask was that the rubric prescribing the use of the Athanasian Creed should be rescinded, or at least mitigated. Personally he desired to see that result effected, but there would be very grave difficulties in bringing it about.

Major-General Matsumura, of the First Division, has been appointed Lieut.-General, and the following have been raised to the rank of Major-General, namely, Colonels Yamamoto, Umezawa and Nambu.

The Graduation Ceremony of the Imperial University took place on the 11th instant in the presence of His Imperial Majesty. The Sovereign addressed a message to the Minister of Education, urging that no neglect of education should be permitted in this time of war. The graduates were: Law 148, Medicine 92, Engineering 135, Literature 60, Philosophy 18, and Agriculture 21; or 474 in all.

Mrs. R. G. Warton, at present a resident of Tokyo, is displaying extraordinarily sympathetic interest in the wounded Japanese soldiers now under treatment at the Red Cross Hospital. She recently provided a sufficiency of lemons and sugar to make lemonade for about 1,000 men, and we understand that she has sent to America for an immense quantity of oranges, as well as other comforts. It is stated that Mrs. Warton is devoting about a thousand *yen* to this work of genuine kindness. Her efforts are keenly appreciated by the Japanese.

Suspicious grow stronger that so-called Norwegian whalers are acting as scouts for the Vladivostock squadron. It has been observed several times that these whalers seem to be constantly cruising in the Sea of Japan at places where no whales are to be found, and that their movements northward and southward coincide strangely with the

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movements of the Squadron, of course in an opposite sense. Several Tokyo journals allude to the matter, and the probability is that some action will be taken.

The news that the French have accumulated a great quantity of coal at Jibouti is not to be taken too seriously. In the first place it is probably an exaggeration, and in the second the French Government may be relied on to observe strictly its obligations of neutrality. We have had this kind of story previously, and it has always turned out to be a canard.

From a further comparison of the officially published reports, it seems that the Russians saved 56 men from the *Izumi Maru*, and this, together with 22 from the *Sado*, makes 78 Japanese from the two ships—exclusive of the 4 British subjects. Apparently not a single man from the *Hitachi Maru* was rescued. Hers was a case of ruthless butchery.

The special correspondent of *Engineering*, writing from St. Louis, says:—"From the Manufactures Building we passed to the Palace of Varied Industries, entering first the section devoted to Japan. Here the exhibits were practically complete, as, indeed, they are in most of the installations from that country, all of which form a very attractive show. The British Section adjoins, and this was also practically complete, some of the exhibits being of an extensive nature and well displayed. There was, however, in one respect, a marked difference between the British and Japanese sections. That from our own country formed a well ordered solitude, compared to the swarming activity of the display from the Far East. With us there was not a single attendant to give information, whilst the Japanese were everywhere to be seen, anxious to explain what was being shown, and not without a keen eye to probable customers. This deserted character of our exhibits is apparent throughout; and perhaps illustrates one of our natural characteristics. What we undertook to do we have done, and have not gone a step further, as exhibitors might have done in their own interests. With very few exceptions everything is ready, arranged in an orderly and tidy way; there the objects are, left to speak for themselves. After the bustle and excitement of other departments such primness is really oppressive, and one almost longs for a few workmen with wheelbarrows or a pail or two of stucco to give animation to the scene. The Sabbath-day aspect was increased by the fact that many of the exhibits not in cases were covered with white cloths: a wise and necessary precaution in consideration of the clouds of dust that were drifting in from the building operations in the adjoinuing section."

The prisoners taken by the Takushan at Suiyen and Fenshwiling have hitherto been treated in field hospitals, but on the 11th instant they arrived at Ujina by the steamer *Ceylon*, *en route* for Matsuyama. They number 116, of whom 9 are officers. This brings the total number of Russian prisoners in Japan to over 1,100.

The local Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has received a telegram from the Head Office, Hongkong, that, subject to audit, the Bank dividend for the past half year will probably be £1.10/-. Added to Reserve Fund $5 lacs; written off property a/c $2 lacs; carried forward to next half year $15 lacs.

"THEY THAT GO DOWN TO THE SEA IN SHIPS."

(On the morning of June 15, 1904, two Japanese transports laden with men for the front, were attacked by three Russian cruisers some forty miles from Moji, the result being that one transport, the *Hitachi Maru*, sank while the other, the *Sado Maru*, drifted about aimlessly until she was eventually towed into port. About eight hundred lives were lost in all.)

Go out, great ships, across the wistful ocean,
Across the gleaming sea and rainbow foam.
Go, out, great ships, with ceaseless, swaying motion;
Go out, great ships, that bear brave souls from home.
So bright their laughter was, before they started,
That those who watched were cheated to belief—
For heartless laughter cheers the broken-hearted,
And is the strong man's outward form of grief.
Three stately ships in alien waters sailing,
With steadfast purpose, as they onward ply.
Thrice treacherous mists their stern lines dimly veiling;
Three ghostlike ships unheeded sailing by.
Eight hundred sunken bodies lying
So near that land they prayed to nobly serve,
For heedless Fates, their dearest hopes denying,
For other souls their heroic deeds reserve.
The sobbing waters sigh their dirge for ever,
Until the deep set loose her deathwrought chain.
No nation's tears can rouse them now, nor ever
The deeper tears of individual pain.

M. K.

THE PEACE OF THE MOUNTAINS.

I wish I could get the peace of the mountains into me.
The mountains of God are ever still, full of rest:
"Be quiet," they say, and lift their thoughts up to heaven;
The lark with his wings as he rises brushes their crest;
They gather the rose of dawn, the glory of even;
The night with her stars leans on them, breast to her breast.
I wish I could get the peace of the mountains into me,
And not to have all the world a trouble to me.
I am full of frets and fatigues, and fears;
I wish the mountains would tell me their secret of peace.
They have seen men born and die, all the work of their hands.
Pass like the leaves of autumn; increase and decrease
Of natural things, and the years, like a glassful of sands,
Run out and be done, and the nations wither and cease.
They have looked to God through all the days and the years:
I wish I was still like the mountains, not vexed, full of fears.
The wind roars over them, singing up from the sea;
There is nothing that lasts, they say, but God and the soul.
They have cowls of the mists and rain for their habits gray;
The world's a dream, wherever the death bells toll.
There is nothing that lives, they say, but God and the soul.
Nothing at all that matters but God and the soul:
I wish I could get the peace of the mountains into me,
And not to have all the world a trouble to me.

Pall Mall Gazette.

BROWN EGGS AND WHITE.

"It is a curious fallacy," says the *Lancet*, "that the brown-coloured egg is necessarily superior to the ordinary white egg, a belief which has led to the practice of artificially colouring the latter in imitation of the former. It is doubtful whether the colour of the shell bears any relationship to the nourishing quality of the egg. As those who rear poultry know, it is merely an indication of the strain of the laying bird. Still, a preference is very commonly shown for the brown or coffee coloured egg; the colour is attractive, and, led by the eye, the choice is very generally made in favour of what is regarded as the richer and superior article. The shell of the white egg is stained in the simplest possible way, perhaps by an immersion in a decoction of coffee berries or by means of an aniline dye. This resource may satisfy the eye, but, after all, there is probably not the slightest difference from the nutritive point of view between the naturally brown-coloured egg and the white one. There is most probably, however, an important dietetic difference between two eggs the yolk of one of which is a very pale yellow colour and that of the other a rich, almost reddish colour. It is a notorious fact that the country-produced egg may usually be placed under the latter description, while the egg produced by the hen who is under an unhealthy and limited environment shows an anæmic colour, generally a very pale yellow. The substance which contributes colour to the yolk of the egg is iron, just as it is iron which gives colour to the blood. and there seems to be little doubt that the iron compound in the yolk of the egg is of a similar nature to that of the blood. It is easily assimilated, and eggs are regarded as a suitable food for the anæmic person, as they present a concentrated and generally easily digested form of nutriment rich in iron. The iron compound of the egg has, in fact, been termed a 'hæmatogen,' because it is probable that from it the blood of the chick is derived. The amount of iron in the yolk of an egg would appear to increase with the intensity of its colour, and there can be little doubt that the maximum is reached in the richly coloured yolk of the egg produced by a fowl existing in healthy surroundings, for then its processes of nutrition would be working under very favourable conditions. As an article of diet, therefore, the egg should be judged not by the colour of its shell, but of the yolk, which should be of a rich reddish rather than of a pale yellow colour."

MANY YACHTS FOR SALE.

New York, June 12.

The prolonged dullness in Wall-street, or more particularly on the stock exchange, will be the cause of considerable curtailment in summer vacation expenditures this year, not among the salaried or employe class, but among those who are ordinarily accounted rich men, who make big profits when speculation in stocks is active and who spend their money as quickly as they make it.

An investigation shows there probably will not be half as many yachts in commission this year as usual. One result of the situation is that many more yachts than usual are being offered for rent at greatly reduced prices, and consequently the luxury of yachting will be enjoyed by some persons this year who would not otherwise be able to afford it.

Some yachts, too, have been offered for sale at half their original cost. One fine yacht just completed at a cost of $150,000, the contract price, for a man who made a fair pile last year, and then lost it in the subsequent decline, was offered for sale this week for $70,000. A notable illustration of the prevailing shortness of ready money among some of the rich men was given recently when the Whitney house was sold. The estate needed cash, and Whitney did a very wise thing when he accepted the offer he received for the house.

On the Long Island and New Jersey coasts houses that usually rent for $10,000 for the season are being rented this summer for $4,000.

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THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

THE EMPEROR of GERMANY has come out flat-footed. There can not be the least question any longer as to the direction of his sympathies. He is pro-Russian. Certain things are permitted by the conventions of politeness. If, as honorary colonel of a Russian regiment. HIS MAJESTY deemed it necessary or incumbent to telegraph a message to the corps on the eve of its departure for the seat of war, he might have done so in such a manner as not to violate his neutral obligations. Most people will be disposed to think that he would have been better advised had he refrained altogether from telegraphing, since the honorary colonelcy of a foreign regiment is a position essentially limited to a state of peace. But the EMPEROR chose to telegraph. Indeed it seems to be constitutionally impossible for him to abstain from speech wherever an audience is available. The fact, however, is insignificant compared with the fashion. Such a message as HIS MAJESTY has allowed himself to formulate is little short of a declaration of alliance with Russia He congratulates the Russian regiment on the prospect of meeting the enemy. He is proud that it should have the honour of fighting for the TSAR and for its fatherland. He tells it that his sincere wishes accompany it and he winds up by hoping that GOD will bless its standard. If words have any meaning whatever, the meaning of these words cannot be mistaken, and will not be mistaken by the German people, whose sympathies we believe to be with Japan in her gallant struggle against the aggressions of a military despotism. A great many explanations will doubtless be offered; a great many extenuations published. But plain straightforward folks will never be convinced that such language may be construed as an impartial utterance. There remains only a slender hope that Reuter grossly exaggerates. We sincerely trust that he does.

VERACITY.

ONE point which will be found to have been thoroughly disposed of by this war is the phantasy that truth is a special product of the Occident and does not flourish at all in the Orient. From first to last Japanese official reports have been found absolutely trustworthy. They have never incorrectly stated a fact, and though some of their suggestions have not been verified by later indications, it has always been found that such suggestions contained from the outset an explicitly conjectural element. But what shall be said of the Russian reports, and what of the French and even German accounts that have served as chorus? It is only necessary to allude to them generally. Readers of the public press will at once recall many instances where the "eternal verities" have been treated with scantiest respect. The latest example is the *Ostasiatiche Lloyd* of Shanghai, whose sympathies seem to have been with Russia throughout the struggle. It now publishes a list of Japan's naval casualties, showing that she has lost 49 per cent. of her battle-ships; that 63 per cent. of her armoured cruisers are in dock, heavily damaged; and that of her protected cruisers 19 per cent. have been wiped out. The first figure, which, of course, will be scanned with special curiosity, is obtained by claiming that the *Hatsuse*, the *Yoshino* and the *Shikishima* have all been sent to the bottom, and that the *Fuji* struck a mine and is in dock. In other words, four out of Japan's six battle-ships are represented by the German journal as being *hors de combat*. It may be assumed that the *Ostasiastiche Lloyd* has been brought within the sphere of the FLOUG-DESSINO factory, but such an explanation does not excuse the editor for publishing these gross falsehoods. He ought to know perfectly well, had he exercised the least discretion or had he followed the annals of the war with ordinary intelligence, that FLOUG's stories are laughable exaggerations and that such a list of casualties is wildly extravagant. What adds to the comicality of the thing is that Russians know how to be truthful when it suits their purpose, though the editor of the *Ostasiastiche Lloyd* does not seem able to distinguish between their romances and their confessions. Thus, on the 23rd of June, in an official report explaining why the Port Arthur fleet, on the occasion of its first emergence from harbour after a long period of enforced incarceration, shrank ultimately from the combat it had gone out to provoke, Admiral ALEXIEFF thought it wisest to set down the formidable array of ships confronting the fleet. Among them he put five line-of-battle ships. Now Japan never had more than 6 line-of-battle ships, and if three have been sunk and one disabled, her competence to put five into the fighting rank is a problem which the *Ostasiastiche Lloyd* may be left to solve at its leisure. But as plainly thinking folks we may ask, what is the use of these lies. Will they save the situation? They must be intended to deceive the Russian public as well as the world. The former is a fatally dangerous feat; the latter a contemptible silliness. If the Russians are meeting disasters, they will not recover by having dust thrown into their eyes about the remaining strength of their enemy.

SAILING RACES.

Saturday morning opened with heavy showers, but as the day wore on the rain died away somewhat and a fresh southerly breeze strengthened every hour, kicking up a nasty short sea, especially off Honmoku Spit. Under the circumstances the seven starters in the 21-raters race over the Lightship-widow Buoy course were all reefed down. The first through the harbour entrance was *Vixen*, with *Pelee* and *Sunbeam*, close on her heels. Once outside *Pelee* outstepped the leader, and rounding the Lightship was three minutes ahead of *Sunbeam*, who had passed *Vixen*. *Patsy* burst her sail in several places in the run to the Lightship, and on the return *Edna* had hers carried away, while *Valkyrien* gave up. Coming down to the finishing line *Pelee's* mainsail split, gradually blowing to ribbons, but she had established such a lead that the other boats were not able to profit by the misfortune. The finishing times and handicap were :—

YACHT	RATING.	FINISH	CLUB TIME ALLOWANCE.	CORRECTED.
Valkyrien	21	Gave up	Scr.	—
Winsome	21	4.24.25	,,	4.24.25
Sunbeam	21	4.19.20	,,	4.19.20
Pelee	21	4.14.35	,,	4.14.35
Edna	21	Gave up	,,	—
Maria Johanna	21	Did not start	,,	—
Beatrice	21	,,	,,	—
Vixen	20½	4.18.59	1m. 36s.	4.18.59
Chocho	20½	Did not start	1m. 36s.	—
Yugao	20	,,	3m. 12s.	—
Witch	19½	,,	4m. 58s.	—
Pima	18½	,,	8m. 40s.	—
Patsy	17½	Gave up	12m. 40s.	—

First prize; the "Valkyrien Cup," won by *Pelee* and 2 points; Second prize by the Club, won by *Vixen*, and 1 point.

The Larks wisely kept inside the harbour, racing twice round the conical buoy off Kanagawa. Eight started, but two gave up. No. 11 won somewhat easily, but Nos. 2 and 5 made a close fight for second place, the former eventually getting the position. Times :—

No. 11	3.48.21	1st Prize, 2 points.
No. 2	3.49.51	2nd Prize, 1 point.
No. 5	3.50.25	
No. 6	3.52.04	
No. 15	3.53.14	
No. 4	4.01.42	

TOKYO SCHOOL FOR FOREIGN CHILDREN.

The closing exercises of the Tokyo School for Foreign Children took place in the Parish Building, Tsukiji, on Friday and proved a great success, there being a large number of visitors present, while the programme was very brightly rendered. It is set out below :—

PART I.

1. Chorus .....
2. Prologue.....Arnold Cady.
3. French Essay, "La Suisse".....Kurt Amthor.
4. Recitation, "The Tree"..Third Grade.
5. German Song, "Die Lorelei" .....
6. German recitation, "Wie hoch mag wohl der Himmel sein" ...Fenimore Cady.
7. Dialogues .....Second Grade.
8. Recitation, "The Eve of Waterloo" .....Fifth Grade.
9. French recitation, "La singe qui montre la lanterne magique"...Roy Eastlake.
10. "The Echo," (School Paper) .....Alfred Sweet. (read by Mary Chappell).
11. German recitations { Edith Hagin. / John Ballagh.
12. Dialogue .....A School-girl Tragedy.

PART II.

1. Chorus .....
2. German recitation, "Was ist das fur ein Betelmann" ..... { Lilian Gardiner. / Harding McCaleb.
3. Recitation, "The Humble-bee" ..... { Sam Fulton. / Roy Eastlake. / Kurt Amthor. / Hatton Towson.
4. Kindergarten .....
5. Recitations..... { Tirzah Cady. / Darby Fulton.
6. Recitation, "How they brought the good news from Ghent to Aix"...Fourth Grade.
7. French song, "La mère Michel et son chat" .....Fifth Grade.
8. French recitation, "La maison que Jeannot battit" .....Third and Fourth Grades.
9. Violin duet.....Sam and Darby Fulton.
10. German dialogue.. { Ernestine Gardiner. / Mary Chappell.
11. Recitation, "The Psalm of Life".....Hatton Towson.
12. Dialogue ....."The New Girl."

We have received a copy of the "announcement" issued by the Faculty of this school and cordially recommend it to the notice of all foreign residents in Japan. The school has been established on

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firm foundations so far as the curriculum is concerned, the list of subjects in all the grades, from the first year, or primary, to the fourth year, being admirably arranged. We have space for but a short extract from the "Announcement:"—

With such an extended course of study a considerable teaching force is required.

Although many of the teachers are practically giving their services as a labour of love and although the school has the use of the present buildings rent free, the expense thus far has exceeded the income from tuitions. The first year has been expensive, naturally, because of necessary outlays for furniture and equipments. For the first four months also the school occupied rented quarters. There was also expense involved in removing to the present location.

Fortunately, however, the school has had good friends who have enabled it to meet its obligations, so that it closed its first year with a clean balance sheet. This happy outcome has been made possible by the generosity of a number of Societies and individual donors.

In order to make the school, permanently effective we need

1. The hearty support of the foreign community in Japan.

A year ago, there were parents who hesitated to send their children on the ground that the school was looked upon as an experiment. They proposed to wait and see whether it was going to succeed, forgetting, apparently, that if all parents had taken that attitude there would have been no materials with which to make the "experiment." Fortunately there were enough who believed in the enterprise to justify the attempt. The school was a success from the start. Now that the experimental stage has been passed the foreign community should rally to its support.

2. A permanent and suitable Building or Buildings, Equipments, Apparatus, Library, etc.

3. Homes for Pupils from a distance.

When we consider the degree of success which has attended the school during its first year, in spite of the great difficulties of the initial stage, we feel justified in looking forward to still greater success in the future. We hope that the good friends whose generosity has enabled the school ■ pass its first year successfully, will feel assured that their interest in the school was not misplaced, and that they will continue to sustain it by their sympathy and aid.

We hope also that the Mission Boards which have granted aid will repeat their grants and that their example will be followed by other Boards and Societies having interests in Japan.

To the general public in Japan we also extend a cordial invitation to join with us, in building up here, in this most influential capital of the Far East, an institution which shall worthily fill the sphere assigned to it.

CRICKET.

The second game this season between the Y.C. and A.C. and Tokyo was played on Saturday afternoon, the weather being "stuffy" and showery. The Tokyo team had not the services of Griscom, but Macpherson, who took his place, played an excellent innings for 21 not out. Hutchison, Piggot, Royds and Barclay also did well with the bat. Tokyo did not show up very well at the commencement of their innings, and six wickets went down for 73. After the tiffin interval, however, Royds and Barclay both hit out well and the total at the fall of the last wicket was 149. Yokohama had a strong batting eleven, but H. W. Kilby and Mollison were quickly dismissed, the former for a duck and Mollison for 5. E. W. Kilby was also caught when he had scored 13. Dr. Moon, however, was batting in good style and partnered by Maitland a stand was made which carried the score to 71, when Moon was given out l.b.w. W. D. S. Edwards joined Maitland and hit out very freely, this partnership bringing the total to 111, Maitland being caught by Royds. A lively time ensued when Cox joined Edwards, and the latter was bowled when the score totalled 123. E. B. S. Edwards was next in, and directly after he went to the wickets Cox put a ball from the Pavilion end clean out of the ground, over the baseball net at the opposite corner; shortly after following with another, and then a third. The next attempt, however, he failed to get hold of properly and was well caught by Rice on the boundary line. E. B. S. Edwards batted well for his 49, and the innings closed for a total of 219. Messrs. Stafford and F. E. White acted as umpires. Scores:—

TOKYO.

Capt. Hutchison, c. Maitland, b. Moon	35
Capt. Hart Synnot, b. Argent	0
F. Thomas, c. Maitland, b. Mollison	4
G. Piggott, b. Edwards	24
Hugh Horne, b. Edwards	0
H. T. Rice, b. H. W. Kilby	0
W. M. Royds, c. H. W. Kilby, b. Mollison	28
Major Crawford, ct. Duff, b. Moon	2
G. Barclay, c. and b. E. B. S. Edwards	22
Lt.-Col. Macpherson, not out	21
G. Morgan, c. H. W. Kilby, b. E. Edwards	4
Extras	9
	149

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	W'kts.
Argent	24	13	1	1
W. D. S. Edwards..	84	33	4	2
Mollison	48	45	1	2
H. W. Kilby	18	15	■	1
Dr. Moon	48	22	1	2
E. B. S. Edwards	15	15	0	2

YOKOHAMA.

E. W. Kilby, c. Hutchison, b. Royds	13
H. W. Kilby, c. Piggott, b. Hutchison	0
J. M. Mollison, bowled Hutchison	5
Dr. Moon, l.b.w. b. Piggott	33
E. W. Maitland, c. Royds, b. Piggott	20
W. D. S. Edwards, b. Piggott	25
P. A. Cox, c. Rice, b. Piggott	34
E. B. S. Edwards, c. Rice, b. Royds	49
C. M. Duff, c. and b. Piggott	1
A. E. Cooper, c. Horne, b. Piggott	12
L. Argent, not out	0
Extras	27
	212

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.	N.	W.
Hutchison	60	21	1	2	0	0
Piggott	102	66	2	6	7	2
Royds	70	65	1	2	0	0
Synnot	6	10	0	0	0	2
Thomas	12	30	0	0	0	0

The following were the positions of the County Cricket Clubs up to June 13:—

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
Lancashire (4)	7	6	0	1	6
Notts (5)	7	4	2	1	2
Middlesex (1)	5	2	1	2	1
Leicestershire (14)	6	2	1	3	1
Yorkshire (3)	7	2	1	4	1
Sussex (2)	7	3	2	2	1
Kent (8)	6	3	2	1	1
Derbyshire (12)	4	1	1	2	—
Surrey (11)	2	3	4	2	—1
Warwichshire (7)	4	1	2	1	—1
Worcestershire (6)	5	1	2	2	—1
Gloucestershire (13)	7	1	3	3	—2
Essex (3)	6	1	3	2	—2
Somersetshire (10)	5	1	4	0	—3
Hampshire (14)	2	0	1	1	—2

Figures in brackets show position at end of last year. It will be noticed that Leicestershire, who tied with Hampshire for the lowest position last year, is well to the fore, having only lost one match out of the six played, three of which were drawn.

THE STORM.

Monday, July 11.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's chartered steamer *Maharajah* (Captain T. Groves) is ashore near Vries Island, some 40 yards from the shore. She was on a voyage from Yokohama to Ise with fish manure, having left this port on Friday morning; and she struck at 1 a.m. on the 9th. The Captain has his wife and two children with him, and they as well as the cargo are safe. The *Maharajah* is an iron screw three-masted steamer of 1,666 tons, registered 100 A-1 at Lloyds, built at Harland and Wolff's yard at Belfast in 1879. Her length is 305.8 ft., beam 31.7 ft., and draught 22.2 ft. A breakdown of the machinery was the cause of the accident.

Owing to the storm that prevailed on Sunday and the heavy seas running in Yokohama harbour it was found impossible to land the American Mail from the O. & O. steamer *Coptic* and the English Mail from the O. S. S. *Myrmidon*. One other steamer was also prevented by the same cause from berthing.

The storm of the 9th and 10th has done a great deal of damage to the telegraph lines throughout the country.

Owing to the high waves during the storm on July 9th, some houses were swept away on the shore at Okitsu, near Shidzuoka. Three persons were injured.

Telegrams from Utsunomiya say that since the night of July 8th, heavy rains fell in that district with the result that the rivers Kinu and Watarase burst their embankments and bridges were swept away. Many sheds and dwellings collapsed. The road between Nikko and Ashio mine was damaged to a length of a hundred *ken*, the postal communication being interrupted.

Tuesday, July 12.

Four shipping casualties are thus far reported as the result of the storm. Two of them are chartered vessels of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (*Haldis* and *Eretria*); one a German (*Loyal*) and one a steamer consigned to Messrs. Dodwell & Co., (*Cranley*). All these casualties occurred in the neighbourhood of Yokkaichi.

Damage has been done to the Tokaido Railway, the Sangu Railway and the Sanyo Railway. The worst of the storm seems to have been experienced in the prefectures of Aichi, Gifu, Miye and Tochigi, but it is probable that the interruption of communications prevents us from hearing of damages elsewhere.

According to a report issued by the Central Meteorological Office, ■ depression appeared on July 7th to the South of Formosa advancing in a westerly direction to Japan. On the 10th, its effects were felt from Wakayama to the districts along the Tokaido line, Hikone being the centre.

A telegram from Shidzuoka reports that a severe storm was experienced on the 10th in that prefecture, with the result that all the rivers overflowed, destroying bridges and embankments at several places. About a hundred houses either collapsed as were swept away.

Owing to high waves, a steam-launch belonging to the Tokyo Harbour Police collided on July 10th with a bridge in the Okawa river while it was patrolling there. The boat sunk and Mr. Arima, police-inspector, was drowned. Two police and the crew, consisting of eight men, were rescued.

Floods occurred on July 10th in the district of Yamada, Ise province, the result being that the traffic of the Sangu railway was suspended.

It is reported by a telegram from Nagoya that a severe storm was experienced there. The river banks and bridges were damaged and postal communication was impeded. Landslides also occurred causing damage to the houses. The details are not yet known. Similar telegrams from Gifu and Yokkaichi were recieved on the 10th in Tokyo.

Some parts—Sekigahara-Kashiwabara; Sudzukawa-Iwafuchi; and Tarui-Gifu—on the Tokaido railway were injured on the night of July 9th and on the following day, traffic being suspended.

A severe storm also visited the district of Sapporo, Hokkaido, on the evening of July 9th. The rivers of Ishikari, Sorachi, Yubari, and others overflowed causing damage on the Hokkaido Tanko railway. The extent of the injury is not yet known, but is believed to be severe.

Wednesday, July 13.

Further reports with regard to the steamers which went ashore on July 9th at Yokkaichi, Ise province have been received in Tokyo.

The *Eretria* was re-floated on the morning of July 11th. She seems not to have sustained damage to her hull, and her cargo as well as the passengers and crew are safe. The steamers *Loyal*, *Cranley* and *Haldis* are in a serious condition.

A later telegram reports that the *Loyal* has received severe damage to her hull, and she is not expected to be rescued.

It is stated in a telegram from Kobe that the German mail steamer *Roon*, with Marquis Ito and party, arrived there at 7 a.m. on July 11th. According to the passengers, the vessel experienced a severe storm after passing Sagami. High waves swept over the deck. When passing Kishu strait, a sailing vessel, the *Seiko Maru*, was found

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in a serious condition, her rudder having been damaged. The German steamer rescued this vessel, towing her to Kobe.

The repairs to damage on the Tokaido railway—Toyohashi-Goyu, and Tarui-Ogaki, sections—caused by the recent storm were to be completed by July 12th.

Thursday, July 14.

Further details with regard to damage done by the recent storm have been received in Tokyo.

A telegram from Nagoya says that about three hundred dwellings in the main street of Itaya, Mikawa province, were flooded and about five hundred buildings in other places suffered similarly, and many were severely damaged. Seven persons were killed.

In Nagano prefecture, the damage was very great. At Tsumagome-cho, Nishi-tsukuba, about a hundred houses were swept away and two persons drowned; in the village of Hirose, many dwellings were flooded and eighteen were swept away, with the result that thirty-four of the occupants were killed; in the district of Shimo-Ina, a terrible landslide occurred, destroying some houses, the result being that seven persons were crushed to death.

Owing to the recent storm, the rivers in Fukuhara and Inada, Mito prefecture, overflowed and traffic on the Oyama branch of the Mito railway was suspended on July 12th.

THE LAW COURTS.

CLAIM ON SHARES.

The hearing of this case, lodged by Mr. R. J. Ward against B. Sho, a share broker, was resumed on July 8th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Danno.

Mr. R. Pope, and K. Shoji were examined as witnesses.

Mr. R. Pope stated that he knew Mr. Ward, and also Mr. Muramatsu of the Yokohama branch of Tokumiya. He carried on share transactions through Tokumiya during the past two or two and a half years. When he placed an order with Tokumiya for the buying or sale of shares, he gave the order either verbally or in writing. A letter having been presented by defendant's counsel, the witness stated that it was an acceptance of Tokumiya in reply to an application for certain stocks. Further two letters, having been shown by defendant's counsel, the witness replied that these were documents confirming the transaction between the witness and defendant. According to the rules of the share business, witness deposited guarantee money with defendant, and also additional guarantee if it was needed in case of fluctuation of prices. For the sum of the additional guarantee money, the broker notified witness whenever it was needed. The receipt for the deposited money was signed by Mr. Muramatsu on behalf of Tokumiya. The form of such receipt was printed. Mr. Pope, further replied to the Court that he did not know anything of the business between Mr. Ward and B. Sho, the proprietor of Tokumiya.

K. Shoji stated that he had been employed in the Yokohama branch of Tokumiya, but had left two months ago. Exhibit No. A-1, having been shown by plaintiff's counsel, the Japanese witness replied that he made it by type-writer, at the request of Mr. Ward in February. The statement with regard to the business account was made in that way by request of plaintiff.

Cross-examination followed, after which the Court rose.

CLAIM AGAINST THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Dr. Hatoyama, a Tokyo lawyer, representative of Mr. K. Ohara, Fukagawa, Tokyo, lodged an appeal on July 11th in the Court of Cassation, claiming *yen* 313,000 against the Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce. It may be remarked that the authorities of the Department issued an order involving a forest belonging to plaintiff, owing to which the owner says he has sustained damage. The claim of plaintiff was dismissed in the Tokyo District Court and in the Tokyo Appeal Court.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE CURRENT LITERATURE.

In our last Summary we briefly noticed a work recently issued by the Kinkōdō called *Gunkoku no Kyōiku*. In that book the leading educationists of Japan have written on the connection of education with the present war and on the various ways in which education is affected by the great crisis through which the nation is now passing. Mr. Tsuji Shinji says that the present occasion affords a good opportunity for the fuller development of social education. The cultivation of high-class feelings, of refinement between the various members of society is a matter of vast importance, as is seen to-day when the nation has to act in union for the attainment of a great object. Among all the brave acts that have been reported during the past few months there is nothing finer than the way in which Commander Hirose lost his own life in the hopes of rescuing his friend. Such sentiments as that so strikingly displayed by this brave man must be developed in time of peace, says Mr. Tsuji. The principle that it is only when each unit of the nation does its best to contribute its quota to the success of the great enterprise in which the country has embarked that a small and comparatively poor country like Japan can eventually win, is one on which we educationists, says Mr. Tsuji, ought to lay great stress at the present moment. The whole nation must be prepared to work harder than it has hitherto done, to forego comforts, to sacrifice itself for the sake of the great object in view. Our people need to be educated up to more co-operation than they have hitherto displayed.

Mr. Izawa Shūji dwells on the dangers attendant on the general retrenchment which has taken place throughout the country in educational outlay. In some places, he says, this reduction of expenditure has reached 60 per cent. off the amount hitherto spent. To Mr. Izawa it seems to be an undoubted fact that Japanese success in this war is the result of the general education received by her soldiers and sailors. He quotes the case of Prussia as illustrating the enormous importance of education. Hard as Prussia was pressed for funds in the fifties and the sixties, she devoted liberal allowances to education and as a consequence, says Mr. Izawa, was successful in her war against France. If one of the effects of this expensive war is going to be the utter neglect of general education, as seems at present to be threatened, the enemies of this country will at no very distant date rejoice over its downfall, says Mr. Izawa.

Mr. Tejima, the well-known head of the High Industrial School, predicts that this war will have an enormous effect on industrial development in Japan. As an example of what is likely to take place, Mr. Tejima quotes the case of Germany at the time of the Franco-Prussian war. Before that war the number of people engaged in agriculture was 65 per cent and those engaged in industry 35 per cent; but after the war the figures stood as follows. Industry, 62; Agriculture, 38. If Japan is victorious in this war there must certainly follow rapid, unprecedented industrial and commercial development, says Mr. Tejima. For this Japan must now begin to prepare by pushing on industrial education. Though industrial schools have been established here and there throughout the country, there is a great lack of other facilities for spreading knowledge on industry. Without involving much expenditure lectures on industry might be given by qualified persons throughout the provinces. After the war is over there will be a great opening for Japanese artizans in China and Korea.

Mr. Kano Jigorō, as is his wont, protests against the notion that intellectual development of itself is sufficient to prepare Japanese young men for competition with rival nations. The chief aim of educationists should be to develop character and to encourage every kind of manly sport. Physical strength is the basis of all achievements, whatever line of life a man may list to follow, so that enormous importance should be attached to the athletic sports of every school in the country.* The *Gunkoku no Kyōiku* contains a number of other papers dealing with educational questions affected by the present situation.

* * *

We find it quite impossible to keep pace in these Summaries with the growth of magazine literature on technical subjects. Our numerous visits to bookstalls in various parts of the country have led us to think that there is no subject of any importance that has not been explored by the Japanese. Specialists, by making inquiry, will almost always find magazines which for years past have been dealing with the branch of knowledge which they are studying. If, for instance a man is interested in horticulture, he will find a Japanese monthly magazine, which has already reached its 147th-number, called the *Nihon Engeikai Zasshi*. In recent numbers Mr. Ozawa Shuji has been writing on landscape gardening in Shirakawa in olden times. The April number contains an article by Mr. Suzuki Kōda on "Vegetable-growing in the vicinity of Yokohama," which furnishes a good deal of information on the extent to which various vegetables are grown; also as to the suitability of the soil for producing certain kinds of fruit and vegetables.

Chemistry is dealt with by the *Tōkyō Kagwakukai-shi* (Journal of the Tōkyō Chemical Society), which has been in existence a number of years and which is issued every month. It usually contains over 100 pages of printed matter; consisting principally of papers on special subjects read before the Society and abstracts of articles published in other journals.

Political Science, in addition to all the general magazines, has its special organ known as the *Kokka Gakkai Zasshi*, a monthly publication, which has now reached its 208th-number. This periodical publishes a number of valuable historical articles. ing instance, Mr. K. Yanagida has been furnish- For the magazine with a short history of Copper Production in Japan under the title of *Nihon Kōsan Shiryaku*, and Mr. K. Kawakami is publishing articles on the policy of the Tokugawa Government in reference to Corn Laws. Professor T. Minobe is discussing in a series of articles the merits and demerits of the Two-Chamber System of Legislature, entitled *Ni-in Seidoron*. Mr. T. Ibukiyama, Bachelor of Law, gives an excellent epitome of the fiscal controversy in England under the title, *Yeiryō Dōmei*. He first publishes under 10 headings the arguments in favour of establishing a British Zollverein and he then states in a lucid manner the chief objections to the proposed intercolonial preferential tariffs. The article is based on a recently issued Board of Trade Blue Book and on J. M. Roots' work entitled "The Trade Relations of the British Empire—1903." As English newspapers have for months past discussed the subject almost *ad nauseam* it is unnecessary to transpose Mr. Ibukiyama's *resumé* to these columns. Suffice it to say that the article furnishes a proof of the close attention which the Japanese give to British fiscal policy, thoroughly realizing as they do that any fundamental change in that policy would affect the commerce of this country in a variety of ways. The June number of the magazine discusses Mr. Chamberlain as a man and a statesman and his fiscal policy.

The *Kōdan* (工談) *Zasshi*, a monthly magazine which has been running since 1887, discusses Japanese industry. It is the organ of the Kōdan-Kai and publishes the papers read before the Society and other matter. In it will be found accounts of the various industrial undertakings in progress in this country. In the May and June numbers we find a report of the improvements in the system of drainage, which have been causing so much inconvenience to the inhabitants of Sendai for months past. The total cost of the work is put down at 376,467 *yen* 88 *sen* 3 *rin*. But this does not include the important item of supervision and other incidental expenses. It only represents the actual cost of building the waterways

* In connection with this it may be well to mention the fact that within the last few years tennis has been made quite a national game in Japan. Even Primary Schools in many cases have their own courts and there are many extremely good players in Middle Schools. Baseball also is going ahead at a great rate.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

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and restoring the roads beneath which they are carried to their original shape. Allowing for all incidental expenses, the figures will certainly run into 400,000 *yen*, say the local authorities. It is estimated that the work will extend over some six years. In a recent number of the *Kōdan Zasshi* it is maintained that sufficient honour is not paid to skilful engineers and the like in this country. The nation is dazzled by the splendour of naval and military exploits and so far has failed to appreciate the talents and the industry of many of its leading business men. The title of the article is *Waga kuni imada jitsugyōkai no ijin wo gū suru michi wo shirazaru ya?* Do we not yet know in this country how great men belonging to the business world should be treated?" As an instance of the neglect shown to talented men in business circles the case of Hirano Tomiji, the pioneer printer and the pioneer shipbuilder and mechanist, are quoted. Though some years have elapsed since this man died, no attempt was made till last year to erect a monument to his memory. With a view to making good the deficiency, subscriptions to the amount of about 1,300 *yen* are now being asked for. But the response of the general public is by no means gratifying, says the writer of the article from which we are quoting. The State should take such things in hand, argues the *Kōdan Zasshi*.

In an article entitled *Post-bellum Industry*, published in the *Kōdan Zasshi*, writer claims that much of the success of the present war is owing to the industrial progress Japan has made in the manufacture of explosives, in gunnery, in telegraphy, and in numerous appliances used for land and sea transport. Had Japan been behindhand in the matter of the general equipment of her fighting men, her success could not have been what it has been. And this she must remember in future, not resting on her laurels when the war is over, but striving to keep her industry up to the level attained by the most forward of Western nations.

A minute account of railway enterprise in Japan will be found in the reports of the Teikoku Tetsudōkyōkai. These reports have been issued for at least five years. The last number (Vol. V. No. 3.) came out on June 25th. It covers about 150 large sized pages. The Teikoku Tetsudokyōkai is undoubtedly a very well supported and representative body, having among its members a large number of prominent engineers and business men. The reports published contain records of the transaction sof the Society, discussions of current railway questions, accounts of lines in course of construction or projected, notices of new developments in car-making, locomotives, &c., in foreign countries. The June report contains an account of the huge engines recently constructed in the United States at the Baldwin Locomotive Works for use as freight engines on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Roads. A minute account of one of these engines is given, from which we learn that the tank capacity is 8,500 gals; that the weight on the driving wheels is 234,580 lbs; the weight of the total engine and tender being about 450,000 lbs. The heating surface is given thus: Fire-box 210 sq. ft. Tubes 4,586 sq. ft. Total 4,796 sq. ft. Grate area 58.5 sq. ft. Engine truck wheels (front) Diameter 29¼"; (back) 40".

The June Railway report has an excellent article on the various methods of compensating labour, which condemns the daily or hourly wage system as involving much supervision of labour and as tending to make workmen careless as to the quality of their work, and favours the adoption of the cooperative system now so extensively followed in the West. The Presidency of the Railway Association is at present vacant. Dr. S. Hirai is Vice-President and there are some 40 Councillors. The Reports of the Association are not for sale, but are supplied to members and to various Government public offices. The latest Report contains a minute account of the Sasago tunnel, which has been in course of construction since the beginning of 1896. Many diagrams are given illustrating the nature of the soil and the rate at which the work has progressed from month to month.

The subject of educational reform is ever on the tapis. A committee has been sitting for some time past with Mr. Tsuji Shinji as chairman, for the purpose of investigating the whole subject of school systems and administration, and the report of this committee has now been published in various magazines. It is a lengthy document containing no less than 40 separate recommendations. Were one at all sure that these recommendations would be adopted, it would be worth while to reproduce them here, but past experience tends to show that from one cause and another the advice of Investigating Committees is by no means usually followed by the Mombushō. So we shall content ourselves with noting a few of the reforms deemed essential by the important body of educationists whose advice has been asked. The recommendations are all given in separate articles. Art I. recommends the abolition of the terms "High Class Primary School" and "Ordinary Primary School," and the use of "Primary School" only. The course in this school should, says the Committee, extend over 6 years and attendance should be compulsory during this time. Among the reforms recommended we extract the following:—A Chinese language course in Middle schools and the study of archaic Japanese and the history of literature should be abolished and more time given to modern language and literature. In the University the present class system should be abolished, also the present examination system, examinations only being held for special reasons such as the determination of the amount of scholarship possessed by students. The University Library should be thrown open to the public. Examinations in High Schools as now held should be discontinued. There should be no term or annual examinations, but the students should receive marks during the year according to the progress they make. Business schools should be established in every part of the country. Teachers should be remunerated according to their teaching ability and education. The system of remuneration should be rendered as elastic as possible. The Normal Schools of the conntry should no longer be under Prefectural control. They should all be run by the Mombushō with State funds. Schools for the study of Russian and French should be established throughout the country, to which the Department of Education should give a certain amount of pecuniary aid. The fees in the Universities and in all the High Schools and in schools ranking above Middle Schools should be raised, but in the Middle Schools they should be kept as they are. A School Inspection Bureau should be established in the Mombushō with three classes of inspectors always at work, namely, Inspectors of Technical Schools (Semmon Gakko), Inspectors of Business Schools and Inspectors of General Schools. The head of the Bureau should be a *Chokunin* and a high Mombushō official. The name Shogakkō (Primary School) should be changed to Kokumin Gakkō (National Schools) and Middle Schools should be called High Schools. National Schools should be established in all foreign countries where there are a number of resident Japanese children and attendance at these schools should be made compulsory.* Art. 40 is worth translating literally, since it recommends a course that will certainly be condemned by Japanese public opinion generally. It runs thus: "The authority and sphere of the Mombushō should be extended so as to embrace everything connected with education, namely, religion, fine arts, industries, book-writing, the stage, journalism, and the like."

The Imperial Education Society has expressed its opinion at considerable length on the changes proposed by the Investigation Committee, evidently favouring most of them. The Society recommends the abolition of the High Schools and the renovation of the Middle Schools, so as to make them serve the purpose of the High Schools as preparatory institutions to the Universities. This change has been repeatedly advocated during the last 10 years, but it is rightly argued that no expense would be saved by this course, and, moreover, seeing that the Middle Schools are largely supported by local funds at the present time, the change would introduce much confusion and involve financial and administrative readjustment of a most radical kind. The above particulars are culled from No. 284 of the *Kyōikukōhō*.

* There would certainly be great difficulty in enforcing any such regulation in certain foreign countries, owing to existing laws bearing on the compulsory education of foreign children residing in those countries. No *imperium in imperio* in education would be allowed.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

* * *

The *Kyōikukai* (Vol. III. No. 10) expresses great dissatisfaction with the existing educational administration. It says that Mr. Kubota has proved a disappointment to many of his friends. The present crisis, says the *Kyōikukai*, seems to be treated with stolid indifference by the Department of Education. The previously poorly-supplied Primary Schools have been subjected to a great reduction of teachers and allowances. The men left are each doing the work of two men. One would suppose that at such a time the Mombushō would come to the rescue in some fashion or other. But the Department remains quite inactive. According to the *Kyōikukai* the lack of earnestness and decision displayed by the high officials of the Department is manifested among the teaching faculty thoughout the country. Education has descended ■ mere perfunctoriness. The name in too many instances is made to do service for the reality. In the educational world there is much hypocrisy and make-believe. Things are so constituted that the men who ought not to succeed apparently do so. (*Ima no kyōiku shakai wa shippai subeki hito ga shippai sezu; seikō subeki hito ga seikō sezaru nari; makoto ni fushigi no shakai narazu ya!*) The *Kyōikukai* next proceeds to compare the energy and spirit of educationists with that displayed by Japan's sailors and soldiers now engaged in war. Educationists, says this magazine, must surely see that in the matter of activity, cooperation and strength of purpose they occupy a lower level than the men now at the front. Yet there is no reason why this should be so, as those to whom the training of the young is committed have special opportunities for imparting spirit and energy to their pupils which if properly utilized should yield grand results.

The June number of the *Teikoku Bungaku*, writing on "The Short Story (*Tanwa*) of Modern Literature" says that the productions of modern Japanese fiction writers, whether they belong to the realistic or the idealistic school, compare unfavourably with the novelettes which pour out of the European and American press from month to month. But the *Teikoku Bungaku* questions whether much importance is to be attached to this class of literature. First-class critics certainly do not admit its claim to rank high as an exponent of contemporary thought. Such literature is mostly shallow and commonplace and bears marks of the haste with which it is prepared, and it is lacking in great ideas. It aims at doing no more than record passing impressions or sentiments. As regards modern Japanese novelists, the *Teikoku Bungaku* is of opinion that if they are to make their mark in literature they must keep to that class of fiction which is of a strictly impressionistic type. In writing as in painting Japan has shown great talent in recording impressions, in including in her portraits of real life and the manners of men and women suggestive touches that imply much more than at first sight appears. All her finest specimens of imaginative writing are marked by this characteristic as is seen by a close examination of her most popular *hokku*.* In the elabora-

* In his learned and exhaustive paper on "Basho and the Poetical Epigram," published in Vol. XX of the "Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan," Mr. B. H. Chamberlain dwells on this feature of Japanese literature thus: "The Japanese epigram is the tiniest of vignettes, a sketch in barest outline, the suggestion, not the description of a scene or a circumstance." Mr. Chamberlain holds that the *hokku* is the most characteristic of all Japanese forms of poetry and that it yields a picture of national character second to none, and in it, according to this authority, the Japanese mind shows itself as ingenious, witty, good-natured, much addicted to punning and tomfoolery, fanciful but not imaginative, clever

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of each force in the matter of scouting or marching or going into action."

It is in connexion with these qualities of intelligence, industry, and discipline that the supreme contempt for death which both officers and men display acquires an incomparable value. This, as General Frey remarks, is an inherited sentiment deeply rooted in the hearts of the Japanese, a national legacy of their historical past.

"An Army that goes to battle sustained by moral traditions and led by a body of officers distinguished for their professional knowledge, always in search of progress and animated by a lofty sense of patriotism, has its place marked out for it amongst the great armies of the world."

Twice this expression recurs in the course of General Frey's remarks, "amongst the great armies of the world." That is the keynote of the judgment he formed upon the Japanese army as the result of a campaign in which French and Japanese troops marched and fought and lived side by side for three months. It is the mature judgment of an unprejudiced expert, and it renders all the more inexplicable the extraordinary self-confidence of the Russias, upon whom the same opportunities of learning appear to have been so disastrously thrown away. For the very Russian generals who were in command during the march upon Peking in 1900, General Linievitch and General Stoessel, have remained ever since in the Far East and must have been in a position to make their voice heard in the counsels of Admiral Alexieff, who was himself in supreme command of the Russian forces by land and by sea throughout the operations recorded by General Frey. Yet whilst the French general saw enough of the Japanese to rank them "amongst the great armies of the world," his Russian colleagues apparently failed to see in them anything more than mere "venomous dwarfs" whom, to borrow the picturesque language of the journal edited by Prince Ukhtomsky, the travelling-companion of the Tsar in the Far East, Russia would have but "to put down her giant's foot" to crush out of existence.—*The Times*.

THE GENESIS OF THE WAR FOR USE IN RUSSIAN SCHOOLS.

The Russian Ministry of Public Instruction has issued, through the curators of the several educational districts, a circular instructing the directors of secondary schools to instil into the minds of their pupils a carefully elaborated theory of the origin and significance of the present war. The Russian Government has made several attempts since the beginning of the war to state its policy in a form which might render it acceptable in the eyes of the Western world; but the broad philosophical foundations of this policy have never been set forth with such admirable clearness as in the circular of the Ministry of Education.

The scheme upon which these lessons in patriotism are to be based is the following:—

"1. The expansion of the territory of the Russian State to its present extent is the result (*a*) of the evenness of the surface of the country from the Baltic Sea to within a short distance of the shores of the Pacific Ocean (the Ural Mountains do not separate European Russia from Siberia) and from the slopes of the Carpathians to Central Asia (the steppes in the south of Russia form a natural continuation of the steppes of Inner Asia); (*b*) of colonization, in its aspect as a fundamental fact of Russian history. The process of colonization is still going on; in the latter half of the 19th century more than 200,000 Russian colonists settled in Turkestan, and during the same period a wave of colonization moved in a broad sweep over Siberia, rolling on as far as the shores of the Pacific Ocean (since 1896 200,000 people have settled in Siberia annually). (*c*) The continual contact, in the east and north-east, with ethnographical elements of slight texture, of a low order of civilization (Finns and Mongols). These elements could not constitute a natural hindrance to the peaceful expansion of the Russian race, though they, by their murderous attacks and robberies, by the reduction to slavery of members of the Russian race, frequently rendered it necessary to secure their obedience by force of arms.

"2. The relations between the Russians and the aboriginal inhabitants of the countries that were peacefully colonized or, under the pressure of necessity, won by the sword were from time immemorial kindly and fraternal in the Christian sense, and contrast favourably with the relations maintained to their colonies by the nations of Western Europe, particularly the English, and even by the Americans (*e.g.*, the Spaniards in North America, the English in India, the extirpation of aboriginals in Australia and of the Indians in North America; the present condition of the negroes in the United States, of the native population of the Philippines, of the African tribes in the European colonies in Africa). Russian colonization is carried out in the interests of the agricultural class, the peasantry; that of Western European nations in the interests of the industrial classes, the capitalists (*e.g.*, India and the colonies in Africa, America, and Australia); the Western European States (such as England) draw from their colonies an immense income, they live on them. Russia expends on her periphery (colonies) a very considerable sum annually and receives nothing from them in return (*e.g.*, Finland, the Caucasus, the Central Asiatic possessions, and now Manchuria); the Russian periphery flourishes at the expense of the centre. All tribes, even those least advanced in civilization, receive on becoming incorporated into the Russian Empire all the will right enjoyed by Russians themselves, to their most conspicuous representatives the way is opened to the highest positions of State, and their families of high birth are received into the ranks of the Russian aristocracy. In many of the outlying dependencies of Russia (for instance the Privislinsky region, *i.e.*, Poland, the Baltic provinces, Caucasus, and Transcaucasia) the number of educational establishments to which natives of the region have free entrance is increasing more rapidly than in the territory originally Russian. In barbaric Manchuria there have been opened scientific and technical schools, secondary schools for girls, and the development of Russo-Chinese public schools has been very noticeable. The civilizing activity of Russia in Asia is immense and rouses wonder, and to a certain extent even envy, throughout the world."

3. The circular proceeds to state that the wars of Russia have been waged (*a*) with the object of recovering possession of territories of her own, (*b*) in order to protect her territory from foreign invasion, and (*c*) in order to effect her own liberation or that of the Christian world in general. "The wars of Western European nations, on the other hand, have borne pre eminently a selfish and grasping character (the wars of England and Italy in Abyssinia, England's opium war with China, and her war with the Boers for the sake of the gold and diamond mines). The eastward trend of Russia has had an elemental character with which the Government has at times found it difficult to struggle.

"5. The eternal, natural, and legitimate desire of the Russian people to have a free outlet to the sea. The shores of the Baltic have been recovered, but the outlet to the ocean may be closed at any minute. The Dardanelles are blocked, and the Suez Canal is in the hands of the English.

"6. At the end of the 19th century the scene of the world's historical operations was transferred from the shores of seas to the shores of oceans, among which the Pacific Ocean became especially prominent. Russia has conducted a railway across the whole Asiatic continent to its shores and has peacefully leased Port Arthur from China. The significance of this railway for the world in general, and, in particular, the fact of its constituting the direct route from West to East, diminishes the importance of the Suez Canal.

"7. The sudden attack of the Chinese upon Blagovestchensk, in which even women took part, and which compelled Russia to undertake military operations against China and to occupy Manchuria for the purpose of protecting the railway, on which such large sums had been expended by the Russian nation.

"8. Manchuria which was up till recently a wild and little known country, suddenly attracts to itself the industrial interests of England and America with their capitalists. They repeatedly prevent China from concluding with Russia a treaty that shall protect both parties. The plan is formed of expelling the latter from Manchuria in order that England and America may enjoy the fruits of the civilizing activity of Russia and may take her place.

"9. The United States and England thrust forward as an opponent of Russia Japan, a nation hostile and dangerous to themselves, their competitor in industry and in sea-going commerce. They calculated that the war would weaken both Russia and Japan would render it easier for themselves to further their own interests."

This point deserves special attention as being the first expression of official opinion in Russia in regard to the connexion of England and the United States with the present war. The Press has not been sparing in its efforts to fix the responsibility of the conflict upon these two nations, but the Government itself has made no direct reference to the subject until now.

The remaining paragraphs of the scheme contain the familiar Russian version of the events leading to the outbreak of hostilities and a reassertion of the view that the present war is the first stage in the European conflict with Pan-Mongolism.

The fact that the above statement of the Russian case is intended for the minds of schoolboys may excuse certain defects of presentation, though even Russian schoolboys in all the enthusiasm of their patriotism could hardly be expected not to feel the irony of the assertion that the flourishing condition of education in the newly acquired territorities was one justification of the policy that led to the war. But the document reveals much more than mere inability to state a case effectively. It reveals the fact that the Russian Government has hardly yet awakened from its dream of mean instinctive and elemental expansion and absorption, and that even the shock of war is only bringing it to realize that it is face to face not with an ethnographical element of loose texture, but with a compactly organized and highly civilized nation that is fully conscious of its rights.—*The Times*.

Commenting on the article entitled "The Genesis of the War for Use in Russian Schools," *The Times* says:—

Those who have perused with a growing feeling of astonishment the various official and semi-official utterances in which, since the beginning of the war, Russia has set forth the case for her policy will find not less of interest, though hardly more instruction, in the elaborate circular by the Russian Ministry of Public Instruction. It is the Russian case for use in schools. It is the view of their policy which the Government desire to be impressed on the Russian youth who are receiving secondary instruction all over the Empire, and a more remarkable patchwork of politics and history could scarcely be desired. The whole of the survey leads up to that orthodox official version of the *casus belli* with which Russian diplomacy has made us familiar; but the most novel and most important feature in the statement is its attempt to set this last phase in a large historical setting, and to bring out certain great principles of national development which have made the Far Eastern question what it is to-day. One sentence in the circular gives with such conciseness and such delightful *naïveté* the official theory of this evolution that we cannot forbear from quoting it at once. "The eastward trend of Russia," we are told, "has had an elemental character with which the Government has at times found it difficult to struggle." Whether the imagination of this Russian schoolboy is likely to be arrested by this pathetic picture of his rulers, bound in the coils of a relentless fate, we cannot undertake to say. We think, however, it will occur to any one who has even the slightest acquaintance with the facts that in this circular the passivity of official Russia is rather overdone. Of course, it cannot be denied that "the eastward trend of Russia"—that is, the filling up of the vast unoccupied regions which stretch away beyond the Urals—is an historical fact of great importance, which will not be augmented or minimized by any amount of special pleading about the war. Much stress is laid on it in the opening remarks of the Ministry of Public Instruction. They remind us that Russia is geographically continuous, nature interposing no barrier to the expansion of her people over all her enormous territories; and that the process of colonizing the outlying regions of the Empire has been one of the most salient features in its development during recent years. The Russian Government is not guilty of any false modesty when it owns that it has not always appreciated the elemental character of this colonization. The steady flow of Russian settlers eastwards was, on the whole, a subject of apprehension rather than rejoicing to the authorities until the Siberian Railway was built, after which no further choice was left them in the matter. There is one respect, however, in which from the first they strove to keep up the numbers, and it is a point which will appeal forcibly to pupils of the social level that is to be found in the secondary schools. These youths may think the official insistence on colonization somewhat cruel when so much of the colonizing has been involuntarily done by their own relatives. Of the young Russians educated up to a standard sufficient to make them appreciate the condition and the needs of their country, yet denied any real opportunity of co-operating to promote its welfare, how many have not fallen under the ban of the Government and been deported to the uttermost parts of Siberia?

We suppose that the Ministry of Public Instruction is serious when it contends that the relations between the Russians and the aboriginal inhabitants of newly-settled districts have always been kindly and paternal, that the colonization or incorporation which has been carried on is of a highly civilizing character, and that it compares favourably with similar proceedings by ourselves and the Americans—who are generally selected in the circular as the foil to these instances of Russian administrative perfection. Upon what source the department draws for its history we do not know; but hitherto it had always been supposed that the aboriginal natives of Siberia fared very badly indeed on the advent of the Russians, and it is certain that the backward state of education in the eastern half of the Empire is one of the darkest features in its future outlook. We are told, again, that all the civil rights and social opportunities of the Russian State are open to those incorporated into its sway. That such

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opportunities have from time to time been taken and utilized by the more distinguished among Russia's new subjects we make no attempt to deny. What is more to the purpose in this connexion, however, is the fact that in the incorporated regions themselves no such fusion or equalization of opportunity has taken place. It is only the exceptionally eminent man who has chosen to Russianize himself and find a new life in the capital of the Empire who has thus been favoured by the Government of the Tsar. The Ministry of Public Instruction points a finger of scorn at our rule in India. Yet where in Asiatic Russia are we to look for a parallel to conditions such as are happily to be seen in the India of to-day? Where in Asiatic Russia shall we find natives holding, in the region of their birth, high civil and judicial posts, such as are attained by many Indian subjects of the King-Emperor? And where shall we see any real analogy to the Indian army which forms so important a part of the fighting strength of our Empire—an army recruited from the natives, chiefly officered by natives, and yet animated by a fine temper of loyalty and *esprit de corps*? It is hardly necessary to take up the glowing paradox in which the Russian officials maintain that the Russian colonies, or "periphery," flourish "at the expense of the centre." Not a little hardihood is needed to embrace in this description Finland, which the Tsar's advisers are steadily depopulating, through their annihilation of free constitutional life; the Caucasus, where they have attacked the Armenian Church, with its immemorial traditions; and the Baltic Provinces, where the dead hand of officialdom and ecclesiastical uniformity has been laid on the inhabitants hardly less ruthlessly than elsewhere.

We remarked earlier that one of the most characteristic features in this remarkable document was the stress it laid on the consistent moderation, and even the passivity, of the Russian Government. This point of view finds its crowning illustration in the reference to the Blagovestchensk massacre. The officials responsible for the education of Russia assure us that there was a sudden attack of the Chinese upon Blagovestchensk in 1900, in which even women took part; and this is alleged as justification for all the subsequent steps which went to make up the Russification of Manchuria. Now there are differences of detail in the accounts of what took place at Blagovestchensk, as there are bound to be differences of detail in reports of an affair of this kind, where the number of impartial and educated eye-witnesses is limited in the extreme. But no account with any pretensions to historic veracity contends, so far as we know, that there was any attack on Blagovestchensk except the firing of one or two shots across the river at random by the Chinese; nor is it possible to explain away what the circular discreetly passes over in silence, that the Russians by way of vengeance drove the Chinese inhabitants of Blagovestchensk into the Amur, and there shot, bayonetted, or drowned them to the number of four or five thousand. There is one further characteristic of the official circular which is important and deserves notice. This is the way in which Russia steadily contrasts her policy and proceedings with the collective experience of "Western Europe" and America. Her detachment of attitude is all the more remarkable because she is supposed to be championing the cause of Western civilization against the East. Despite that fact, she here stands forward as something outside the West and different from it, and her statement of the case is a thoroughly Asiatic one. It is to be seen in the assertion that England and America repeatedly prevented China from concluding with Russia "a treaty that shall protect both parties." This, in the light of the fact that Russia actually did make, under pressure of necessity, the Manchurian Convention with China, and has steadily broken its provisions ever since! But the climax is reached when the statement is made—for the first time upon expressly official authority—that this country and the United States thrust forward Japan, "a nation hostile and dangerous to themselves," as a combatant with Russia. We say nothing of this gross travesty of the attitude of the two English-speaking Governments, which is chiefly of importance as having now received authoritative Russian sanction. While such views receive encouragement from the Russian Government, and hatred of England is thus inculcated in the rising generation all over Russia, what hope is there for that improvement in the relations between the two countries which Sir Charles Hardinge expressed on behalf of the King, when he had his first audience of the Tsar as British Ambassador in St. Petersburg? Still more inexplicable is the entire ignorance which this document implies of the real strength and character of the Japanese people, and of the part they have played in this great controversy. Official opinion in Russia is evidently still far from realizing that it has to deal with a nation as patriotic and independent as its own, and far more organic and intelligent.

TRADE OF JAPAN.

Summary of the foreign trade of Japan for May, 1904, and comparison with the correspondent month of the previous year:—

EXPORTS.

MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

	1904. Yen.	1903. Yen.
Silk tissues, habutae	3,229,322	2,262,480
Silk tissues, kaiki	40,105	73,083
Silk handkerchiefs	624,226	337,563
Cotton tissues	590,736	247,634
Towels	93,274	55,370
Matches	879,934	679,962
Mats and mattings, hanagoza	280,679	92,976
Porcelain and earthen ware	337,861	347,641
Lacquered ware	105,340	88,277
Umbrella, European	167,671	86,612
Cigarettes	446,015	175,509
Others	1,633,361	1,789,786
Total	8,428,824	6,251,606
MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, HALF WROUGHT.		
Silk, raw	2,419,230	1,126,149
Silk, noshi and kibiso	115,177	175,506
Cotton yarns	2,383,646	2,881,404
Straw-plaits	235,725	233,219
Tea	3,433,061	3,480,347
Camphor	226,945	397,604
Others	1,860,216	1,193,191
Total	10,671,000	9,490,420
RAW PRODUCTS.		
Coal	1,099,519	1,880,810
Rice	326,323	226,237
Cuttle-fish	86,833	64,635
Sea-weeds & cut sea-weeds	7,605	74,204
Mushroom, dried	08,949	22,803
Copper, coarse & refined	901,268	1,383,901
Fish oil	12,441	136,559
Vegetable wax	28,593	93,603
Others	1,043,536	1,278,418
Total	3,587,067	4,921,367
Grand total	22,686,891	20,663,393

Summary of total value of specie and bullion exported from and imported into Japan for the same period.

EXPORTS.

Gold	8,876,508	257,445
Silver	296,580	169,627
Total	9,173,038	427,072
IMPORTS.		
Gold	301,404	1,113,883
Silver	3,178,206	10,072
Total	3,479,610	1,123,955
Excess of exports	5,693,428	—
Excess of imports	—	696,883

Summary of the shipping (foreign trade) for the same period.

ENTERED	Ton.	Ton.
Japanese	59,683	436,875
Foreign	979,643	744,370
Total	1,039,326	1,181,245
CLEARED.		
Japanese	60,209	444,607
Foreign	987,614	712,693
Total	1,047,823	1,157,300

IMPORTS.

GROUP I.

	1904. Yen.	1903. Yen.
Cotton, raw	3,109,358	3,469,920
Cotton yarns	14,492	44,571
Wool	861,795	370,016
Flax, hemp, jute, &c.	114,731	106,364
Iron nails	212,194	84,899
Rails	226,064	486,411
Iron, bar and rod	580,380	287,201
Iron pipes and tubes	118,160	86,869
Other iron and steel	919,661	691,013
Indigo, dry	75,821	334,792
Paper	269,350	297,336
Leather, sole and other	180,493	139,698
Machinery and engines	948,226	603,948
Locomotive-engines, railway passengers and freight	285,205	303,584
Steam vessels	748,557	170,000
Others	3,738,018	2,880,273
Total	12,401,905	10,356,895

GROUP II.

Mousseline de laine	56,890	362,040
Woollen cloths	19,815	90,943
Shirtings & cotton prints	199,770	841,165
Cotton satins & velvets	43,192	116,407
Sugar, brown & white	536,098	1,158,508
Others	2,055,910	1,209,715
Total	2,911,675	3,748,778

GROUP III.

Rice	2,188,825	3,536,348
Beans, peas & pulse	317,866	659,984
Flour, wheat	292,642	953,958
Kerosene oil	1,753,720	796,338
Oil-cake	487,771	1,075,230
Others	3,551,118	1,670,558
Total	8,591,942	8,692,415
Grand total	23,905,522	22,798,088
Total of exports & imports	46,592,413	43,461,481
Excess of exports	—	—
Excess of imports	1,218,631	2,134,695

Summary of the foreign trade and shipping of Taiwan (Formosa) for the same period.

	1904. Yen.	1903. Yen.
Exports	1,430,224	1,413,194
Imports	843,928	828,018
Total	2,274,152	2,241,212
Excess of exports	586,296	585,176
Excess of imports	—	—
Exports, specie & bullion	12,125	7,202
Imports specie & bullion	87,885	470,957
Excess of exports	—	—
Excess of imports	75,761	463,755

Summary of the shipping (foreign trade) for the same period.

ENTERED.	Ton.	Ton.
Japanese	1,242	7,380
Foreign	24,581	11,508
Total	25,823	18,888
CLEARED.		
Japanese	785	7,985
Foreign	29,628	13,058
Total	30,413	21,043

THE CASTLE OF GYANTSE.

In view of the fact that the castle of Gyantse has been taken by Colonel Macdonald, after a stiff fight, the following description of the place by *The Times* correspondent with the British Mission will be interesting:—

The first view of Gyantze is imposing. One turns the second or third spur from Naini, and across the wide, level plain, cultivated in little irregular patches as closely as an English county, the high-walled peak from which the town gets its name rises 600ft. From the first the jong fills the eye, and it is not until one is close that the low, white, two-storeyed houses of the town are seen at its foot, nestling under the protection of the battlements and bastions of the great precipitous fortress.

So great is the mass of masonry and sun-dried bricks with which the steep and isolated hill is crowned that it is a matter of some surprise that it has received scanty or no attention from the few travellers who have passed beneath it. Manning, indeed, in 1811 refers to it as "a sort of castle on the top of a hill," a somewhat inadequate description of a pile of buildings hardly less in size than that of Mont St. Michel. Ruinous it now actually is, but this is hardly perceptible at a distance, and the apparent strength of the huge towers and curtains which overhang the almost precipitous rock would, one thinks, have impressed the most incurious of observers, among whom Manning, the only Englishman who has ever reached Lhassa, is unfortunately to be placed. Even in its present condition a week's siege and a couple of hundred casualties would have been the price of any attempt on our part to take the successive defences by storm in the face of the slightest real opposition.

Leaving the town at the south-eastern corner of the rock—which is 400 or 500 yards in length—one makes one's way up the zigzag approach hewn out of the side of the ochreous quartz-seamed sandstone. The roadway leads up to the first great gateway after running the gauntlet of a large detached bastion built against the flank of the almost perpendicular stone. In the deep recess of the gateway itself—which is partly supported by two stout wooden pillars and is of no great strength—there hang from the ceiling four huge stuffed carcases of dongs or wild yaks, with artificial eyes and tongues protruding in a

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fearsome way. But the beasts are falling to pieces from age, and rather resemble badly-stitched leather bags than anything else. Everything that can fall from them—hair, horns, hoofs—has already fallen, and handfuls of the straw stuffing bulge out from every seam. The road zigzags upwards again, protected by a rough breastwork in which recent repairs and new loopholes are obvious every few yards. The latter are "splayed" on the inside, contrasting strongly with the old useless little slits which only allow a defender to fire straight in front of him. Higher up, beside some houses which are falling rapidly to pieces, is a new and well-built barrack store-room, in which thousands of pounds of powder, hundreds of tons of supplies, and tens of miles of matchlock fuse were found. Another hundred paces bring us to the door of the most interesting series of rooms remaining in the jong. Darkened by the blocking up of their windows, one cellar-like low rooms leads into another—some little chapels, some living rooms, some store-rooms. Out of these one comes into a little court with a rotten wooden ladder and a loyal dirty grey watchdog who exhibits more pluck than his flying masters did. At the top of the ladder a step to the left takes one into a small yard, one of which is occupied by a little gompa or temple. Looking in from the sunlight one can just distinguish the great dull gold figure and smiling placid countenance of the Master whose presentment no superstition or latitude can either deface or materially change. Whatever stage in art his devotees may have reached, the great teacher's own image remains the same from Japan to Java, and the gaudy 'katags' or ceremonial scarves hide in Gyangtse as severely simple a design as you may find at Kamakura or Mandalay. One large turquoise supplies the ever-present bump of wisdom on Gautama's forehead, but otherwise there is no decoration. But, when one enters, the luxury that has been denied to the central figure is seen to be lavished on the ornaments that strew the kyilkor or altar shelves beneath the Buddha One great wrought steel chorten with chased courses and turquoise and gold ornamentation stands out among a crowd of lesser ones of brass or silver, antique ivories from India, vases with peacock feathers, and great brass and copper lamps. These lamps are perhaps the most striking ornament of a Buddhist shrine. Sometimes single, there may be dozens and even hundreds, each composed of a wide and deep bowl of heaped-up butter, in which, floating in a little pool which its own warmth has made, burns a single wick with a small yellow flame. These are the last things that the priests will take away. If they fear looting, they will hide every other ornament, replacing them by the strange many-coloured erections of butter (torma), which they mould with extraordinary dexterity into conventional structures, sometimes 5ft. and 6ft. high. But the lamps must and do remain, whatever the risk, and one of the pleas brought forward yesterday by the Abbot of Gyangtse was that a fine to be paid in butter might be commuted, as they needed all the butter they could get for ceremonial use on their hundred altars—and, they urged, with shrewd flattery, it was well known that the British never interfered with the religion of the countries into which they made their way.

Outside this little orange walled gompa were five pots in which bloomed courageously well-grown plants of simple English stocks. How they came there it would be useless to guess, but surely never before did stocks justify so well Maeterlinck's eulogy of those little flowers that "sing among ruined walls and cover with light the grieving stones." For up above the gompa rise the great towers and buildings which lead up to the topmost structure on the very edge of the precipice which confronts the lamassery to the north; and they are all roofless shells of stone which quiver in the light afternoon wind. It will be necessary to destroy a small part of the fortifications overlooking the new home of the Mission a thousand yards away in a plantation of trees near the river and the bridge. The explosion will probably bring down at the same time the larger part of the buildings on the very crest of the hill, and this is perhaps the last note that can ever be written of Gyangtse as it now is—a Corfe Castle of ten times the size, on a hill ten times as high.

From the castle a fine view is to be had of the great lamassery of Pal-knor Choide, which stretches on the slope of a southerly spur facing the jong a quarter of a mile away, protected by a long crimson wall from the assaults of the prevailing northwest wind. There are two curious things about this monastery. First, although it is subject to Lhassa, and therefore nominally a Gelukpa or Yellowcap foundation, it contains representatives of nearly all the recognized sects in Lamaism, which are numerous and jealous of their own distinct existence, though not vitally opposed to each other in doctrine. A curious point is that when the Red-caps in Pal-knor Choide worship with the Gelukpas they make the not inconsiderable concession of wearing the yellow cap instead of their own distinctive red one.

The other point which is of a little interest is the legend that the great chorten or vihara outside the central temple was copied from the well-known temple at Buddha-Gaya long before the restorer's hand had obscured some of the characteristic features of the latter. This legend is, as a matter of fact, wholly untrue. There is hardly any similarity between the two buildings. Chandra Das calls the architecture of the Gyangtse building unique. In a way this is true, but the lower part represents fairly well on a minute scale—the whole base is only 130ft. each way—the great vihara of Boro-Bodoer in the middle of Java. There is the same number of balustrated terraces, and the sides of each contracting stage are broken by square projections in a similar way. Perhaps a plain cross with a square imposed upon it will give a better idea of the ground plan of each storey of this very sacred chorten, Each projection or angle contains a small chapel. The upper part of the structure consists of a large white drum with four grotesquely-ornamented doorways of a Burmese type, and a 13-ringed cone surmounted by a 'htee' and finial decorated with leaf-clapper bells is also suggestive of Burma. The upper part is thickly ornamented with gold leaf, and the gilt copper plates composing the rings are each decorated with two incised figures of Buddha The lower part of this pagoda—which it generally white—is roughly decorated here and there with colour in an effective way, and the interior walls and passages are painted with microscopic finish, in some medium that produces an enamel-like surface.

As one leaves the chorten and enters the main temple, an exquisitely-painted 'Wheel of Life' (if we may accept the rough translation which Rudyard Kipling borrowed for 'Kim' from Colonel Waddell, of the Indian Medical Service) meets the eye to the left of the doorway leading from the vestibule to the central apartment. It is difficult to convey any idea of the minute finish of this piece of work. A few will realize it when I say that it is probably the only product of man's brush which rivals the 'Book of Kells' or the 'Lindisfarne' Gospels.' Up in a balcony above there is exquisite work, but upon this circle the artist has lavished an obvious affection and care which must be seen to be believed. In style it resembles 13th century illuminations, but, for example, no vision of hell was ever drawn with such amazing delicacy and strength of line as are the quaint tortures of the damned in this representation of the Buddhist Sheol. Inside the central crimson-pillared hall the only conspicuous object is the great seated figure of the next Buddha to be reincarnated. He is, as always, seated in European fashion, a tradition which is more suggestive than most modern Buddhist legends, and instinctively recalls the belief of Lamaism that the end of the present age will be in the hands of the Piling or Western foreigner.

In a recess on each of three sides of the central hall are great seated images of the Buddha. Sakyamuni himself is surrounded in the dark northern chapel by half-seen gigantic standing statues of Egyptian massiveness and simplicity, almost touching each other as they line the walls, and looming out of the obscurity with dignity and no small dramatic effect. To the left of the vestibule is a curious chamber of horrors. It is reported to be sufficient to overawe the most insubordinate of Lamas, but the decaying stuffed beasts that hang from the roof and the dingy demons painted on the walls were scarcely as horrible as the common blue and scarlet guardians of religion who protect the entrance to every gompa. A dragon's skin was pointed out to me. It was perhaps, no bad imitation. Allowing for contraction, the python which once owned this covering must have been at least 25ft. long and 15in. in diameter. Chain-armour, bows, quivers, flags, painted cloth, skins, a few old guns and spears and a few little untidy altars, from which, as from every other shrine we visited in the lamassery, every ornament except the lamps had been taken and hidden away in terror, and, of course, dirt everywhere, completed the furniture of this dismal chamber. But there remained many more temples and apartments, from the inspection of a few of which we were excused by the talkative and, apparently, perfectly friendly Lamas.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

SEVERE FIGHTING IN TIBET.

London, July 8.

Reuter's correspondent telegraphs from Gyangtze that the British stormed and captured the Tibetan fort after a fierce resistance. The casualties are not numerous. Lieut. Gurdon and 37 Sikhs were killed.

JUDGE PARKER NOMINATED.

The National Democratic Convention has met at St. Louis and nominated Judge Parker, of New York, for the Presidency of the United States. The nomination of an eminent lawyer, Mr. Turner, for the Vice-Presidency is assured.

MORE RUSSIAN RESERVISTS CALLED OUT.

An *ukase* to-day has called out 447,302 men liable for military service under the Conscription Law; also all the naval reservists of European Russia for the purpose of completing the complement of the Baltic ports; also all the reservists of the Southern provinces, for the same purpose at Sevastopol.

GREAT BRITAIN AND TIBET.

Later.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, the British Premier, says that the Government's policy regarding Tibet is unchanged. Negotiations might be opened at any moment during the advance with any properly-empowered negotiator. The British Government did not desire to ask for any terms at variance with its previous declarations.

BRITISH ARMY REFORM.

London, July 9.

The London *Standard* learns that the revised scheme of Mr. Arnold Forster, the British Secretary for War, will virtually sweep the Militia out of existence, and that 6,000, at least, efficient members of Volunteer battalions will be struck off the roll. The garrison in South Africa is to be reduced by 5,000 men, and Malta, Gibraltar, and other outposts are to be partly denuded of troops. The scheme, which has not yet been approved by the Defence Committee, is amazing the public and is considered impossible, the proposals being deemed more impracticable than the abandoned scheme recently placed before the Cabinet.

BEHRING FISHERIES.

London, July 9th.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, has made an announcement stating that Great Britain is protecting the Behring fisheries at the joint request of Russia and Japan, and that no international questions could possibly arise. Great Britain will not exercise jurisdiction over Japanese vessels. Japan had promised to deal with any raid herself.

ALIENS BILL.

The Aliens Bill has been definitely dropped.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE GOLD ISSUE.

London, July 10.

Mr. W. J. Bryan has succeeded in persuading the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis to eliminate the gold standard plank from the party's platform.

GENERAL LYTTLETON ON BRITISH ARMY REFORM.

General Lyttleton, speaking at a banquet, said that he was far from happy about the new army scheme. Money is short and men are short, both in numbers and stature, Though no Government in the near future would care to tackle the subject of compulsory service, we would be forced as a nation to consider it before long.

THE JAPANESE ADVANCE.

General Sakharoff reports that a general advance was made by the Japanese on the 6th July, from Laingwocheng northwards. The Russians are retiring, sustaining a score of casualties. The Japanese are now eight miles southeast of Yingkow.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

London, July 11.

At St. Louis, after an excited all-night

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sitting, wherein the National Democratic Convention appeared to hesitate between different candidates, the Convention finally nominated Judge Parker on the first ballot, for President. A financier, Ex-Senator Davies, was nominated for Vice-President.

Judge Parker caused a sensation by telegraphing to the St. Louis Convention to be resolute on the gold standard question. The Convention, which had eliminated all reference to currency from the Party's programme, decided, after much opposition from the Silver delegates, including Mr. W. J. Bryan, to telegraph to Judge Parker that his views on currency did not preclude his acceptance of the nomination.

RUSSIAN FINANCE AND GERMAN BANKERS.

M. de Witte has gone to Berlin ostensibly to discuss a commercial treaty between Russia and Germany, but it is believed that he is really trying to arrange a Russian loan.

RUSSIA'S COAL SUPPLIES.

The Russian Volunteer steamer *Smolensk* has passed the Suez Canal. Even her decks were crammed with bags of coal. It is stated that 50,000 tons of coal are now accumulated at Jubutil.

ANOTHER TELEGRAM FROM KAISER WILHELM.

London, July 12.

Kaiser Wilhelm has telegraphed to the Commander of the Wiborn Regiment of Infantry, whereof he is honorary Colonel, congratulating him upon the prospect of meeting the enemy. The message continues: "I am proud my regiment will have the honour of fighting for the Tzar and for the Fatherland. My sincere wishes accompany the regiment. God bless its standard."

THE KAISER'S TELEGRAM.

London, July 13.

German semi-official papers say that the Kaiser's telegram was only a personal courtesy to the regiment wherewith he is connected. It in nowise was due to ill-will towards Japan, and they refer to his telegram to the Royal Dragoons on the eve of their departure for the Transvaal.

THE NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

The *Neueste Nachrichten* (of Berlin) announces that representatives of the Berlin bankers three weeks ago signed a contract with St. Petersburg for a loan of 50,000,000 marks bearing interest at 5 per cent.

"MENELAUS" SEARCHED BY RUSSIANS.

London, July 13.

Reuter's agent at Perim states that the British steamer *Menelaus* (O.S.S. Co.,) reports that the Russian Volunteer Fleet steamer *St. Petersburg*, with eight guns on deck, stopped her and the British steamer *Crechall* on the 11th inst., south of Jeddah, and detained both vessels for four hours. After overhauling the ships for Japanese members of the crews, the *St. Petersburg* steamed north.

MUTILATING THE DEAD.

[Received at the Army Head Quarters on the afternoon of the 7th.]

The body of a soldier who had been on reconnaissance duty and had not been carried away when he fell, was found on the 3rd at Henpitz and buried. The left eye had been gouged out and the face flayed.

(Received at the Foreign Office in Tokyo.)

SAVED FROM THE "SADO" AND "IDZUMI."

The Japanese Minister in Berlin telegraphs that the Russians saved from the *Sado Maru* four British subjects and 22 Japanese; and from the *Idsumi Maru* 30 Japanese.

(From our Correspondent.)

THE ACTION AGAINST THE "KOBE CHRONICLE."

Kobe, July 9.

The action brought by Mr. H. E. Reynell against Mr. Robert Young, Editor of the *Kobe Chronicle*, claiming *yen* 50,000 damages for the publication of a notice inserted by order of Mr. Hirata *in re* an attachment of Mr. Reynell's property, was to-day dismissed with costs.

NEWSPAPERS FINED.

Mr. A. W. Curtis, Editor of the *Kobe Herald*, has been fined *yen* 25 and Mr. Robert Young, Editor of the *Kobe Chronicle* *yen* 20 for infringements of the law relating to the military censorship of newspapers. Both papers published an item of intelligence relating to the land operations at Port Arthur similar in substance to the paragraph which led to the fining of the Editor and Publisher of the *Japan Herald* and the Editor of the *Japan Gazette* in Yokohama.

SHIPPING DISASTERS ON THE COAST.

(From our Correspondent.)

Kobe, July 10.*

The *Algoma*, bound from Moji to Hongkong with a cargo of coals, was wrecked on the Tongmi Rock, near Hongkong, on the 8th July. The crew were saved.

The *Maharajah*, from Yokohama to Ise, with cargo of fish manure, went ashore near Vries Island, opposite Atami, yesterday. The crew and passengers were saved.

The *Cranley* has gone ashore at Yokkaichi, being blown right up on the land. The crew are safe but unable to land.

* Delayed by interruption of land lines.

(From the "Jiji Shimpo.")

A NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

London July 7

A number of Admiral Togo's cruisers in Pigeon Bay fired on a Russian naval force, which had issued from Port Arthur for reconnoitring purposes.

THE TIBETAN EXPEDITION.

The Tibetans have offered a determined resistance to the British expedition at Gyangtze.

ADVANCE OF THE JAPANESE ARMIES.

It is reported from Liao-yang that the Japanese army has entirely enveloped Port Arthur, and that the vanguards of another Japanese army have appeared on the road leading to Mukden from the east.

SCARCITY OF RUSSIAN OFFICERS.

London, July 8.

General Kuropatkin has demanded another two hundred officers.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER STEAMERS.

The Russian volunteer steamer *St. Petersburg* passed the Suez Canal yesterday for Vladivostock. Another is passing the Dardanelles.

FURTHER MOBILIZATION.

Russia is mobilizing another half a million soldiers to be sent to the Far East.

(From the "Asahi Shimbun.")

THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

London, July 7.

It is rumoured that Russia has determined to despatch at all risks the Baltic Fleet for the Far East in two separate divisions.

It is also reported that France has decided that it is permissible to coal the Baltic squadron at French ports on its way to the Far East without any breach of neutrality being committed.

GERMANY'S NEUTRALITY.

There is no foundation in the rumour that Germany will afford refuge to the Port Arthur fleet at Kiaochou.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer	Date
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	P. R. Luitpold 1	Sa. July 16
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China 2	M. July 18
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric 3	M. July 18
America	P. M. Co.	Korea	W. July 20
Europe	M. M. Co.	Oceanien	W. July 20
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co	Em. of Japan 4	Th. July 21
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Lyra	M. July 25
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Shawmut	Tu. July 26
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	F. July 29
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Siberia	Sa. July 30
America	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	M. Aug. 1

1 Left Shanghai on the 10th inst.
2 Left Vancouver on the 4th inst.
3 Left Hongkong on the 9th inst.
4 Left Hongkong on the 13th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line.	Steamer	Date.
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	M. July 18
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Wimsang	W. July 20
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Th. July 21
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Korea	Th. July 21
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	F. July 22
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	P. R. Luitpold	Sa. July 23
Portland	P. & A. Co.	Nicomedia	Tu. July 26
Hongkong	P. & A. Co.	Arabia	Tu. July 26
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Lyra	Tu July 26
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Shawmut	W July 27
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Sa. July 30
America	P. M. Co.	Siberia	M. Aug. 1
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	M. Aug. 1

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Wakasa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,881, J. B. McMillan, 7th July,—Ujina.

Glenartney, British steamer, 1,914, J. S. Stevenson, 8th July,—Moji, General.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Germania, German steamer, 1,714, J. Bruhn, 9th July.—Moji, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Ras-Bera, British steamer, 2,500, A. G. Morris, 9th July,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Cephe, British steamer, 2,744, F. H. Armstrong, 10th July,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Myrmidon, Dutch steamer, 1,750, (with English mail) 10th July,—Hongkong, 2nd July, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire,

Ragnar, Norwegian steamer, 1,221, Nelssen, 10th July,—Otaru, General.—Mikazaki & Co.

Tremont, American steamer, 6,195. T. W. Garlick, 12th July,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Bingo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,870, F. Davies, 12th July.

Taisang, British steamer, 1,544, G. H. Bowker, 12th, July.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Khalif, British steamer, 2,219, J. H. Middleton, 12th July,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Grosmont, British steamer, 1,821, E. Fleetham, 12th July,—Pekolaugon, Java, Sugar.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Keemun, ritish steamer, 4,897, H. L. Allen, 12th July,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Socotra, British steamer, 3,896, C. J, Benton, 13th July,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Sheikh, British steamer, 2,828, C. Jones, 8th July,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Maharaja, British steamer, 1,046, D. C. Clark, 8th July,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Strombus, British steamer, 3,928, Stock, 8th July,—Balik Papan, Borneo, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Ella, Norwegian steamer, 912, Wenbust, 8th July,—Otaru, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Ulabrand, Norwegian steamer, 1,269, Alvesen, 8th July,—Otaru, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Tungus, Norwegian steamer, 1,039, Alvesen, 9th July,—Shanghai, General.—H. Ahrens & Co. Nachf.

Roon, German steamer, 5,013, G. Meiners, 9th July,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

China, American steamer, 3,186, D. E. Friele, 9th July,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

C. Ferd. Laeiz, German steamer, 3,799, V. Hoff 11th July,—Havre Bremen and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Bernicia, British steamer, 2,179, E. Faulkner, 11th July,—Moji, Ballast.—Cornes & Co.

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Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,853, Higo Keijiro.

Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, F. H. Armstrong, 12th July,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General, —O. & O. S.S. Co.

Tremont, American steamer, 6,195, T. W. Garlick, 13th July,—Victoria B.C. and Tacoma, Wash., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Bingo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,870, R. Swain, 13th July.

Ras-Bera, British steamer, 2,500, A. G. Morris, 13th July,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tai Sang, British steamer, 1,544, R. H. Bowker, 13th July,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ragnar, Norwegian steamer, 1,221, Nelssen, 13th July,—Karatsu, Ballast.—Mikazaki & Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Coptic*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. Jules Brett, Mrs. Jules Brett, Mr. C. W. Garson, Capt. A. Dixon, Mr. H. C. Fraser, Mr. P. W. Gavin, Dr. Joseph Hammar, Mr. Leroy Leonard, Mr. N. Matsudaira, Mr. T. Sakurai, Mr. E. Holden Smith, Mr. S. Karski, Mr. J. M. Pazvanski, Mrs. E. J. Cleveland, Mr. J. J. Savage, Mr. I Aoyagi. For Kobe:—Mr. F. Gensen, Mr. Geo. B. McCoy, Mr. A. W. Taylor, Mr. John Trudell. For Hongkong:—Mr. J. W. Ailes, Mr. G. M. Beverley, Mr. B. F. Bowers, Mr. C. B. Butcher, Mr. Everett A. Colson, Mrs. John T. Collier and child, Mr. Austin Craig, Mrs. M. De Vere, Mr. J. L. Dryden, Mr. H. W. Durboraw, Mr. Alonzo G. Embrey, Mr. O. N. Fausler, Mr. C. H. Fullaway, Mr. L. R. Godward, Mr. J. Godward, Jr., Mr. Wm. M. Gokay, Mr. Paul Hagen, Mr. C. E. Harris, Mrs. C. E. Harris, Mr. H. D. Helms, Mr. Samuel Hindman, Mr. Walter J. Ise, Mr. Frank Langley, Mr. E. M. Ledyard, Miss R. E. Lilie, Mr. M. E. Lindsey, Mrs. M. E. Lindsey, Mr. Elmer Madsen, Mr. Fred Main, Mrs. Fred Main, Mr. R. M. McCrone, Mr. A. McFerrin, Mr. S. G. Moore, Mrs. S. G. Moore, Mr. W. D. O'Brien, Mrs. W. D. O'Brien, Mr. Abraham Rudy, Mr. H. C. Seal, Mr. Emery M. Scates, Mr. C. S. Shively, Mrs. C. S. Shively, Mr. R. B. Tufts, Mr. Harry B. Waterman, Mr. I. Newton Williams and Mr. Arthur E. Yoder in cabin.

Per British steamer *Titisang* from Shanghai via ports:—Mr. A. A. Bakewell, Mr. and Mrs. Mors ill, Mr. K. Kishi and Mr. S. Tomita in cabin; Mrs. T. Yonohe in second class; 104, in steerage.

Per American steamer *Tremont*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. J. W. Archer, Mr. A. Birch, Miss Cassady, Mrs. G. Del Clarke, Mr. J. Elmore, Mr. W. Gibson, Mr. A. Grisar, Mrs. Hayward, Count de Fersen, Dr. F. P. Kelly, Mr. H. W. Lea, Mr. K. Miyagawa, Mrs. A. F. Smith, Mr. J. B. Sutter, Rev. T. S. Tyng, Mrs. Wheeler and 2 children. In Transit: Mr. P. Binder, Mr. J. T. Boyd, Mr. R. Brown, Mrs. K. M. Cooney, Miss E. Ernsberger, Mr. C. J. Hickman, Mr. S. C. Hill, Miss Kimball, Mr. T. R. Lewis, Rev. W. Mathers, Mrs. A. Norton, Miss W. H. Rouse, Mr. T. K. Salter, Mr. T. J. Smith, Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. J. Tyng, Misses Kathleen and Mary Tyng, Mr. D. White, Mrs. Wilcox, Messrs. Allred, George and Charles Wilcox, Misses Lilian, Mynon and Laura Wilcox, Mrs. and Miss Wood and Mr. B. Weil in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per American steamer *China*, for San Francisco via Honalulu:—Mr. H. Arnhold, Mrs. E. D. Austen, Mr. B. F. Balsara, Dr. A. C. Bernays, Miss T. M. Bernays, Mr. B. G. Gleasdale, Lt. Victor Blue, U.S.N., Mrs. Victor Blue and child, Mr. W. D. Boone, Rev. H. Brokaw, Mrs. H. Brokaw, Miss F. Brokaw, Miss K. Brokaw, Rev. W. B. Burke, Master G. Burke, Master J. Burke, Master W. Burke, Mr. Carlson, Miss L. W. Chase, Rev. C. A. Clarke, Mr. J. W. Cline, Mrs. J. W. Cline and child, Mr. A. Conde, Rear Admiral P. H. Cooper, U.S.A., Mr. Paul Cowles, Mrs. C. S. Coy, Miss Dezewgremel, Mr. H. W. Ellicott, Mrs. H. W. Ellicott, Mr. J. C. Epperly, Mr. Willett Foster, Mr. Charles Gellion, Mr. W. H. Goodwin, Mr. G. A. Goss, Mr. G. D. Gregory, Mrs. G. D. Gregory, Mr. M. A. Hamburger, Mr. B. F. Hammersly, Dr. S. Hara, Mr. W. Hernan, Mr. H. L. Hewson, Mr. W. H. Howard, Mrs. A. Mr. Chun Hun, Mr. Y. Kimura, Mr. B. Komatsu, Mr. L. H. Lawson, Mr. R. de B. Layard, child and governess, Mr. E. A. Magie, Mr. E. Marroni, Mr. K. Matsukata, Mr. V. N. Hansen, Mr. Robert H. Baker, Mr. J. E. Mallory, Dr. F. E. McCullough, U.S.N., Mrs. V. Miller, Mr. Choi Mon, Miss Low Ah Mon, Mr. M. Morimoto, Mr. S. Naiki, Mr. S. Otsuka, Major C. M. Perkins, U.S.M.C., Mr. R. Reyes, Dr. F. C. S. Sanders, Mr. Y. Sato, Mr. J. Selles, Dr. E. A. Sturge, Mrs. Sturge, Mr. W. D. Stubbs, Miss C. Stubbs, Mr. Keiji Suzuki and servant, K. Suzuki, Dr. L. S. Thompson, Mr. Lin Chun Tong and servant, Mr. Fong Wah and child, Dr. O. E. Wall, Mr. Chong Yock Wing, Rev. T. C. Winn, Mrs. T. C. Winn, Master M. C. Winn, Miss M. C. Winn and Ensign H. L. Wyman, U.S.N. in cabin.

Per German steamer *Room*, for Hamburg and Bremen via ports:—Mrs. F. Palmer, Mrs. R. E. Gill, Mr. Runge, Dr. Matthiolius, Mr. and Mrs. Tanimichi, and amah, Miss Tanimichi, Mr. T. H. R. Shaw, Mr. Hoffmann, Mr. G. F. Hibbs, Mr. Martin, Capt. and Mrs. Liddle, Mr. J. T. Hamilton, Mrs. Adams, Dr. Adams, Miss Baker, His Excellency Marquis Ito Hirobumi, His Excellency Kurino Shinichiro, Mr. Tsuzuki Keiroku, Mr. Yokoyama Magoichiro, Miss Bothmer, Miss Nazer, Mr. F. A. Grow, Mr. A. J. H. Charignon, Mr. W. H. Conrad, Mr. David H. James, Dr. and Mrs. Girschner, 2 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Choa Leep Chee, Miss Leep Chee, 1 child and 3 servants Mrs. J. Silbermann, and family, Mr. C. H. Thompson, Mr. H. Fred Kirsten, Mr. S. Miyoshi, Mr. S. Ishiguro, Mrs. H. Renjes, Mr. Langfeldt, Consul H. Renjes, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Tuska, Mr. H. G. B. Gulley, Mr. Arnold Cady, Miss Fenimore Cady, Miss Juzale Cady, Miss Lowell Cady, Mr. A. Dentici, Master L. Botelho, Master J. Feicke, Master Max Feicke, Master Chas. Holm, Master P. Holm, Master J. Julien, Master M. Apcar, Master G. Dutronquoy, Master H. Jubin, Mr. Joseph Untschler, Mr. M. Arimura, Mr. T. Kohose, Mr. N. Hidoka, Mr. S. Tokioka, Mr. Y. Kobayashi, Mr. O. Kawakami, Mrs. E. Robins, Mrs. J. Weinberg, Mr. Hatano, Mr. R. L. Schwabacher, Mr. Radalovico Martin, Mr. MacDonald, Mr. S. Araki, Miss Stefame Wtasiuska, Mr. V. H. S. Meadows, Mr. A. Luciani, Mr. E. A. Rajski, Mr. Lan Fack Fun, Mr. Jovenca Regis, Mr. D. Udhamull, Mr. and Mrs. Kobayashi, Mr. White and children and Mr. T. Nagai in cabin.

Per British steamer *Coptic*, for Hongkong via ports;—Lt. J. E. Abbott, Mr. J. W. Ailes, Mr. H. B. Batty, Mr. G. M. Beverley, Mr. B. F. Bowere, Mr. A. R. Catto, Mr. C. B. Butcher, Mr. J. Chaffaugon, Mr. H. C. Cheek, Mrs. H. C. Cheek, Mr. Everett Colson, Mrs. John T. Collier and child, Mr. Austin Craig, Mrs. M. De Vere, Capt. Dixon, Mr. J. L. Dryden, Mr. H. W. Durboraw, Mr. Alonzo G. Embrey, Mr. W. Falk, Mr. R. C. Farbridge, Mr. O. N. Fausler, Mr. J. A. Fawkner, Mr. C. H. Fullaway, Mr. Robert Fulton, Mr. E. Gensen, Mr. L. R. Godward, Mr. J. Godward, Jr., Mr. Wm. M. Gokay, Mr. Paul Hagen, Mr. C. E Harris, Mrs. C. E. Harris, Mr. H. D. Holms, Mr. Samuel Hindman, Mr. Walter J. Ise, Mr. Frank Langley, Lt.-Col. Lauchheimer, Mr. E. M. Ledyard, Miss R. E. Lilie, Mr. M. E. Lindsey, Mrs. M. E. Lindsey, Mr. Elmer Madsen, Mr. Fred. Main, Mrs. Fred. Main, Mr. J. Masuda, Mr. E. Masujima, Mr. Geo. R. McCoy, Mr. R. M. McCrone, Mr. A. McFerrin, Miss B. McKim, Mr. B. Mendelson, Mr. K. Minami, Mr. S. Miyabe, Mr. S. G. Moore, Mrs. S. G. Moore, Mr. W. D. O'Brien, Mrs. W. D. O'Brien, Miss P. A. Pakinson, Mr. Abraham Rudy, Mr. Emery M. Scates, Mr. H. C. Seal, Mr. Wm. Schopflocher, Mr. C. S. Shively, Mrs. C. S. Shively, Mr. T. J. Smith, Mrs. L. Stanford and servant, Miss A. Stone, Mr. A. W. Taylor, Mr. R. J. Tobin, Mr. John Trudell, Mr. R. R. Tufts, Mr. Harry B. Waterman, Capt. H. S. Whipple, Mr. I. Newton Williams, Mr. Arthur E. Yoder and Mr. J. Ryan in cabin.

Per American steamer *Tremont* for Victoria B.C. and Tacoma, Wash.:—Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Beach, Mr. P. Binder, Mr. J. T. Boyd, Mr. R. Brown, Mrs. Champlin, Mr. C. C. Champlin, Mr. A. B. Clayton, Mrs. Cole, Mrs. K. M. Cooney, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Curtis, Mr. K. Curtis, Miss E. Curtis, Miss Dyer, Miss E. Ernsberger, Mrs. Featherstone, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Frazar and child, Miss Greenough, Mr. C. J. Hickman, Dr. S. C. Hill, Mr. J. Ikeda, Mr. O. Inami, Miss Kimball, Mr. J. R. Lewis, Rev. W. Mathers, Bishop and Mrs. J. McKim, Miss Nellie McKim, Mr. L. McKim, Mr. W. McKim, Mrs. A. Norton, Mr. Y. Mayumi, Mrs. and Miss Nazro, Miss W. H. Rouse, Mr. T. K. Salter, Mr. T. J. Smith, Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. Y. Totsuka, Mr. M. Trepionok, Mr. J. Tyng, Miss K. Tyng, Miss M. Tyng, Mr. B. Well, Mr. D. White, Mrs. Wilcox, Mr. A. Wilcox, Mr. G. Wilcox, Mr. C. Wilcox, Miss M. Wilcox, Miss Lilian Wilcox, Miss Laura Wilcox, and Mrs. and Miss Wood in cabin.

CARGO.

Per American steamer *Tremont*, for Tacoma:—

TEA.

From	Canada.	Chicago & West.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total
Hongkong ...	—	—	—	448	—	448
Shanghai.....	422	2,021	1,476	100	—	4,019
Kobe	202	3,629	1,598	2,195	—	7,624
Yokohama ...	1,833	11,619	2,559	1,976	—	7,987
Keelung	—	75	6,418	—	—	6,493
Total ...	2,457	17,344	12,051	4,719	—	36,571

SILK.

	New York.	Other Cities.	Total Bales.
Hongkong	25	—	25
Shanghai	—	—	—
Yokohama	203	—	203
Total	228	—	228

CARGO.

Raw and Waste Silk shipped per steamer *Room*:—

	Raw.				Waste.			
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siber Wolff & Co....	123	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sieber & Co.....	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nabholz & Co.....	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longin & Co.	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
H. Bernardin & Co.	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bavier & Co.....	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jewett and Bent ...	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	505	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

No business; quotations a shade lower in sympathy with the decline in raw cotton.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER YARD.
White Shirting—{40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.} ...	0.10 to 0.18
	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—8¼ lb, 38½ yds. 39 inches	Y. 3.90 to 4.50
Grey Shirting—9lb, 38½ yds, 45 inches	3.90 to 4.50
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches...	2.80 to 4.00
	PER YARD.
Cotton Italians and Satteens...	0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels	Y. 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in....	0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches...	0.16 to 0.22
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches ...	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66
	PER PIECE.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.80 to 10.80
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches...	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches...	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 nches...	2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALE.
Nos. 16/24, Singles ... ... Y.	Nominal
Nos. 28/32, Singles	—
Nos. 38/42, Singles	—
Nos. 32, Doubles...	Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Plain...	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	260.00 to 280.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	310.00 to 330.00
Nos. 2/100 ,Gassed	460.00 to 480.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling...	40.00 to 40.50
Indian Broach...	31.00 to 32.00
Chinese	27.50 to 29.50

METALS.

Market quiet.

	PER PICUL.
Round and square ½ inch and upward...	Y. 4.05 to 4.35
Iron Plates, assorted	4.30 to 4.60
Sheet Iron...	4.65 to 6.90
Galvanised Iron sheets	10.00 to 11.00
Wire Nails, assorted	14.00 to 7.00
Tin Plates, per box...	6.70 to 7.60
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.00
Hoop Iron (⅝ to 1⅛ inch)	5.00 to 5.50

KEROSENE.

No change.

American	$3.08
Russian	3.00
Langkat	2.90

SUGAR.

Market inactive and transactions few.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	Y. 7.20 to 7.55
Brown Manila...	7.40 to 8.20
Brown Daitong	6.00 to 6.20
Brown Canton...	8.00 to 9.00
White Java and Penang...	8.70 to 9.70
White Refined...	11.40 to 15.00
Beets (Refined)	14.80 to 15.00

INDIGO.

Nothing doing.

	PICUL.
Java, Medium to best...	270.00 to 320.00
Calcutta, Medium to best	180.00 to 290.00
Madras (*Kurpah*), Medium to best ...	140.00 to 150.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ..	100.00 to 140.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Active market with large settlements for America at advancing prices. It is said that considerable silk has been sold on the other side at low rates "to arrive" and that "shorts" are now covering at a

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loss. Meanwhile advices from consuming centres both in Europe and America are not encouraging and manufacturers limits come in by wire at about 5 per cent. lower than prices current here.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ... ...Y.	—
Filatures—Extra, Fine	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	940 to 950
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	—
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	920 to 930
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	900 to 910
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	890 to 900
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	890 to 900
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	— —
Common—Coarse	— —
Re-reels—Extra	— —
Re-reels—No. 1	920 to 930
Re-reels—No. 1½	900 to 910
Re-reels—No. 2	880 to 890
Re-reels—No. 3	— —
Kakedas—Extra	— —
Kakedas—No. 1	— —
Kakedas—No. 1½	— —
Kakedas—No. 2	— —

WASTE SILK.

Market not yet opened. Small supplies are at hand but no real business done as yet.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	—
Noshi—Filatures, Good	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	—
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	—
Noshi—Bushiu, Good	—
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	—
Nsohi—Joshiu, Best	—
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	—
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	—
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	—

TEA.

The market has been active, there being a good demand from good mediums downwards. Fine grades and upwards arrivals are few and of poor quality.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	48 & upwards
Choice	43 to 47
Finest	38 to 42
Fine	33 to 37
Good Medium	28 to 32
Medium	24 to 27
Good Common	22 to 23
Common	20 and below.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, July 15.

London silver ⅛ lower and China sterling quotations ⅛ (a ⅛ lower have caused local rates on China to week firmer.

London—Bank T.T.	2 0/8 @ 5/16
— — Bills on demand	2/0 5/16 @ 3/8
— — 4 months' sight	2/0 5/8
— Private 4 months' sight	2/0 7/16
— — 6 months' sight	2/0 1/2
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	254¼
— Private 4 months' sight	259¼
— — 6 months' sight	260¾
Hongkong—Bank sight per $100.	91⅛
— Private 10 days' sight do.	89
Shanghai—Bank sight	78
— Private 30 days' sight	80½
India—Bank sight	151¾
— Private 30 days' sight	153½
Singapore—Bank sight	49½
— Private 30 days' sight	50
— Private 4 months' sight	50⅜
New York—Bank sight	206½
— Private 4 months' sight	210½
Bar Silver (London)	26⅝

A. C. HUTTON POTTS.

LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, July 13.

Grand Hotels changed hands at *yen* 215. Helms sellers at *yen* 55. Brett & Co. sales at *yen* 7.25. Club Hotels, offers wanted for shares. Langfeldts sellers at *yen* 32. Kirin Breweries sellers at *yen* 95. Y.U.C. debentures sales at *yen* 108. Engine and Iron Works sellers at *yen* 100.

According to latest telegraphic advices—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks $660 sellers. Indo-Chinas sales at Tls. 80. China Traders buyers at $63½. Raubs Mines buyers at $7. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf sales $113. Hongkong Lands sales at $158. Humphreys sales at $12½. Green Islands buyers at $30. Farnhams buyers at Tls. 152. Shanghai Lands sellers at Tls. 116.

	Yrs.	
Brett & Co., Limited	7.25	Sales.
Club Hotel, Limited	70	Nominal.
Grand Hotel, Limited	215	Sales
Helm Bros., Limited	55	Sellers.
Langfeldt & Co., Limited	50	Sellers.
C. Nickel & Co., Limited	32	Sellers.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., Founders	450	Nominal.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., Ordinary	75	Nominal.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., Preference.	70	Nominal.
Japan Brewery Co., Limited	95	Sellers.
Yokohama E. & I. Works	100	Sellers.

Telephone No. 323

JAPANESE SHARES.

	Paid up.	Div'd 1 year.	Yokohama, July 15. a.m. Q'ation.
	Yen.	per cent.	Yen.
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri)	100	5	88.00
War Bonds (Gunji)	100	5	88.00
5 % Imperial Bonds (Goburi)	100	5	85.80
Navy Bonds (Kaigun)	100	5	86.20
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	97.20
Y'hama Water-works Bonds	100	6	91.30
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	90.00
Osaka Harbour Bonds	100	6	87.70
Sanyo Railway Debentures	100	6	92.50
Kawasaki Shipyard Deb'tures.	100	9	101.50
Osaka S.S. Co. (Shosen) 3rd Issue of Debentures	100	7	94.80
Sanyo Railway	50	8	60.00
Kyushu Railway	50	8	55.10
Hokkaido Colliery Railway	50	12	*70.60
Sobu Railway	50	8½	*52.00
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha)	50	11	85.00
Tokyo Street Railway (Shigai)	50	8	82.00
Tokyo Street Railway new	1	—	19.05
Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki)	50	—	58.30
Tokyo Electric Railway, new.	20.00	—	28.60
Yokohama Electric Railway	25	—	29.30
Odawara Electric Car	50	2.7	23.50
Keihin Electric Railway	50	5	56.00
Yokohama Fire Insurance	12.50	10	14.40
Tokyo Fire Insurance	12.50	12	20.00
Kanegafuchi Spinning	50	7	*37.70
Fuji Cotton Spinning	50	8	33.50
Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning.	50	8	44.00
Yokohama Dock	33	12	41.50
Tokyo Electric Light	50	12	70.50
Osaka Electric Light	50	20	*87.80
Tokyo Gas	50	14	*78.40
Tokyo Gas, new	1.00	—	16.50
Osaka Gas new	12.50	15	15.00
Yokohama Electric Light	50	15	79.80
Nippon (Tokyo) Sugar Refined.	50	15	59.50
Nippon (Tokyo) Sugar new	44	15	53.00
Nippon Beer Brewery (Yebisu)	50	23	98.00
Nippon Beer Brewery, new	25	23	52.50
Osaka (Asahi) Beer Brewery	50	10	50.50
Marusan Beer Brewery	50	—	9.00
Y'hama Chuo Godown	50	12	51.50
Yokohama Boeki Godown	20	14	24.70

* Ex dividend.

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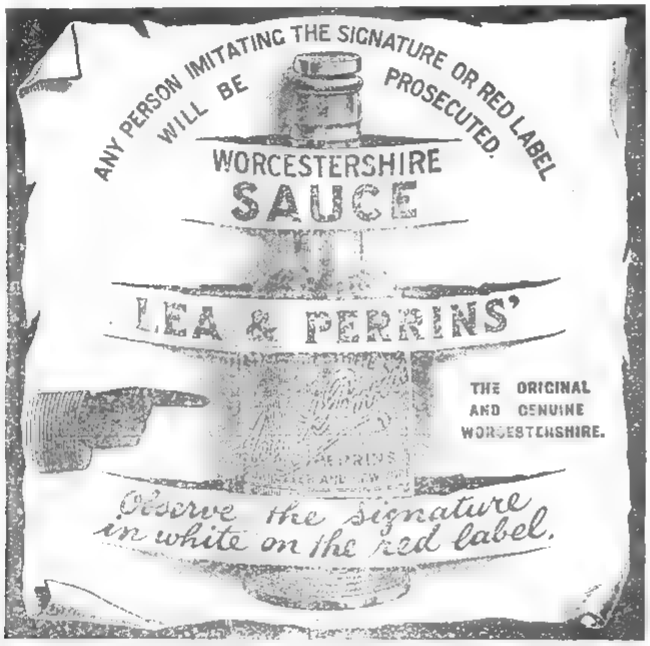
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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JULY 23RD, 1904.

BIRTH.

On July 4th, at 1-B. Nanking Road, Shanghai the wife of G. MASON BOYES, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 19th inst. at H.B.M. Consulate, Yokohama, HORACE FRANK ARTHUR, of Yokohama, to LOUISE BECKER, of San Francisco, Cal.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE *Manshu Maru* has returned from the front, and is now in Kobe.

PRINCESSES FUM AND YASU, daughters of the Emperor, left Tokyo on July 21st for Hakone.

THE doings of the Russian Volunteer ships in the Red Sea seems likely to set Europe in a blaze.

TRAFFIC on the electric tramway between Yokohama and Kanagawa opened on July 15th, the fare being *sen* 3.

THE Russian Vladivostock Squadron has passed Hakodate and its presence on the East Coast of Japan is causing some alarm.

THE Kojima bank, Okayama, with a paid-up capital of two hundred thousand *yen*, suspended payment on July 16th for twenty days.

ADVANCES made by the Bank of Japan, to the Treasury increased by *yen* 13,000,000 this week, making a total of *yen* 78,000,000.

DR. MCGEE and party have been permitted by the Minister for War to pay a visit to a few hospitals at the front. They will shortly leave Hiroshima by hospital ship.

THE iron bridge near Oiso has again been damaged and traffic on the Tokaido railway was suspended on the afternoon of July 17th.

ON July 18th, five bags of new rice were placed on the Kochi market, the nominal price being *yen* 15.

GENERAL TERAUCHI, Minister for War, on July 16th entertained Lieut.-General Nicholson and other foreign officers, who will leave on the 20th for the front.

MR. J. W. BENN, Liberal, of the London County Council, has been elected for Devonport by a majority of 1,041 votes, in the place of Mr. Lockie, Conservative.

THE net profit of the Meiji Commercial Bank, Tokyo, for the first half of this year was *yen* 70,971.99, and that of the Bansei Bank for the same period *yen* 58,873.83.

THE Dutch steamer *Myrmidon*, whose Yokohama agents are Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, has been sold to the Settsu Navigation Co., and re-named the *Tatsu Maru*.

THE wreck of the British Steamer *Maharaja* lying near Katase, Idzu, was sold by public auction on Wednesday morning by Jno. W. Hall and realised the sum of *yen* 7,500.00.

MR. GONSUKE HAYASHI, Japanese Minister at Seoul, who was recently in Tokyo, arrived on July 17th at Chemulpo by the *Dairen Maru* and immediately left for his post.

THE *Asahi* states that a Russian ensign now in Matsuyama was punished on July 14th with a week's detention on a charge of having assaulted with a stick one of the Japanese soldiers.

THE damage to the Russian transport *Sungari*, which was sunk at Chemulpo, and which the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha are now attempting to refloat, is reported to be not so severe as expected.

THE Tokyo Electric Tramway Co. held a general meeting on July 19th when the accounts for the first half year were declared, the net profit being *yen* 371,703.28, and the interim dividend 7 per cent.

THE Crown Prince paid a visit on July 16th to the Yokosuka Naval station leaving Shimbashi at 7.20 a.m. He left at 2.53 p.m. for the detached palace at Hayama where he is expected to stay a few days.

THE *N. C. Daily News* says: "We are very glad to be able to announce that the Court-martial on H.M. destroyer *Sparrowhawk* has entirely exonerated all the officers of that unfortunate vessel."

OF the crew of the steamer *Hsiping*, captured by the Japanese, one Turk, eight Chinese and four Germans, including a woman, arrived on the night of July 18th at Nagasaki from Saseho. The following morning they left for Shanghai.

MR. UMEDA, representative for Takeshiki, who had been charged with an infringement of the Election Law and with having forged official documents, was acquitted on July 17th on the ground that the evidence against him was insufficient.

ACCORDING to investigations made in the beginning of July, foreign steamers chartered by Japanese numbered seventy-six, the total tonnage being 159,200 tons, and the charterage being about *yen* 550,000. The Japanese, says the *Jiji*, intend to discontinue the contracts at the expiration of the time specified.

A WOUNDED Russian died at Matsuyama on July 18th.

A CASE of cholera was reported on July 18th at the village of Abe, Tokushima prefecture.

A SHANGHAI telegram reports that the subscription for shares in the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Company was to commence on July 14th, the total amount being £1,250,000. The construction work will be started in October this year.

AN explosion of ammunition occurred on July 15th in the dwelling of S. Tsuda, Tsukiji, Tokyo. Three of the occupants of the house were severely injured. It seems that the man was engaged in collecting materials for fire works, which he manufactures, when some exploded.

THE American steamer *Ohio*, which left Chemulpo on July 8th for Nagasaki, is reported to have sustained damage to her shaft while passing Iki island. She was fortunately seen by the *Hyades* as she was drifting about and arrived on July 13th, being towed by her rescuer. The crew and cargo were safe.

ACCORDING to investigations made by the Saseho naval authorities, remittances received from workmen employed by the squadron at the front for their families and sent through the naval station amounted to about *yen* 240,000 from the outbreak of the war to the end of June.

THE promoters of the Mankan Kigyo Doshikai, which aims to promote industries in Manchuria and Korea, held a meeting on July 20th in the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce. They intend at first to send competent experts to investigate mining, agriculture and other works. They intend to invest about ten million *yen*.

THE King has granted unto Captain Ernest Charles Thomas Troubridge, R.N., his authority to accept and wear the Insignia of the Second Class of the Imperial Japanese Order of the Rising Sun, conferred upon him by the Emperor of Japan upon the termination of his appointment as Naval Attaché to the British Legation at Tokyo.

ACCORDING to a report brought by the steamer *Kanagawa Maru*, which arrived on July 18th at Yokohama, examinition for ophthalmia is enforced by the authorities in America upon all passengers from Japan. In Victoria, the entry of Japanese workmen is restricted to some extent, and the British Authorities have decided not to admit emigrants who do not understand any foreign language.

THE Hundredth Bank held a general meeting on July 17th when the accounts for the first half year were presented. The net profit was *yen* 152,894.40, of which amount *yen* 15,000 was set aside as reserve, *yen* 90,000 was paid to shareholders as interim dividend at the rate of 15 per cent.; *yen* 11,800 given to employees as bonus, and the remainder carried forward to the next account.

BY the *Empress of China* on Monday a large contingent of War Correspondents left for Moji, *en route* to the front. They included:—Messrs. Lionel James, *The Times*; Bennet Burleigh, London *Telegraph*; Melton Prior, *Illustrated London News*; Gordon Smith, London *Morning Post*; Guy H. Scull, *New York Globe*; Franklin Clarkin, *New York Post*; Wilmott H. Lewis, *New York Herald*.

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RUSSIAN ATTACK ON MOTIENLING REPULSED.

Tuesday, July 19.

[Received at the Head Quarter Staff from General Kuroki.]

On the 17th instant at 3 a.m. General Keller(?), who commands an army corps, took advantage of a dense fog and led two Divisions to attack the Japanese positions in the Motienling Defile and its two flanks. The assault was fierce, but the enemy was driven back at every point, and pursued as far as Kinkiapautz, which is about 2½ miles to the east of Teushuitien. The casualties on each side are now under investigation. Our troops which took part in this action behaved with great bravery, and I consider that they did their duty well.

This action is of much importance. Considered from the point of view of the Russian forces engaged, it is a great battle, for two Divisions mean 24 battalions of infantry and represent at least 25,000 men of all all arms. But the main significance is that whereas the Japanese, by superior strategy, captured Motienling and all the other defiles on the two roads, with most trifling loss and insignificant effort, the Russians have failed to recapture them though they sent a powerful army to make the effort. The moral effect of the defeat can not fail to be considerable, apart from the fact that the assailants probably suffered very heavily. But there is another point to be noticed, namely, that Liaoyang is powerfully held by the Russians. If Keller could lead two Divisions on such an enterprise, we must assume that he left behind him an equal, or not greatly inferior, number, and in that case there are four Divisions at Liaoyang, or 48 battalions of infantry. Possibly, however, there is only an Army Corps, or three Divisions. Whichever estimate be correct, the force is formidable, and its presence goes far to justify Kuropatkin's southward essay. The presence of General Keller shows that the Army engaged was the Second, a part of which fought at the Yalu under Sassulitch. The latter was deprived of his command for his blunder at the Yalu, and Keller took his place Keller, in his turn, is now discredited. The Third Army Corps is mostly shut up with Stoessel in Port Arthur, and we know that the First Army Corps under Stackelberg fought at Tehlisz. Consequently it would seem to follow that Kuropatkin has now under his command in the Tashikiao-Haiching region, the First Army Corps, one half of which was put *hors de combat* at Tehlisz; the Fourth Army Corps under General Zarubaieff, which crossed Lake Baikal at the end of May, and some sections of the Third Army Corps; altogether about 7 complete Divisions, or 84 battalions of infantry—a formidable force, representing about 90,000 men of all arms.

Wednesday, July 20.

From reports sent by newspaper correspondents, it appears that the attack on the Motienling position was an extensive enterprise. The Russian plan included a wide turning movement which placed their troops at a point several miles to the north-east of Motienling, namely, Sinkailing, an eminence between the two roads from Fenghwang to Liaoyang. This point was reached by the assailants at half an hour after midnight on the 17th, and we may conjecture that previous essays to penetrate the Japanese line at places in this neighbourhood—as already described in these columns—were in the nature of reconnaissances by which the Russians profited on the 17th for the purposes of their grand attack. The course of the combat at Sinkailing is not well described by the correspondents, one incident only being specially mentioned, namely, that a Japanese reconnoitering party, operating to the east of Sinkailing, was surrounded by the Russians and would have fared badly had not rescue come quickly. Finally the enemy in this part of the field were driven back to Makumenza, the Japanese loss being 9 killed and 18 wounded. We gather that a Russian regiment was engaged in this turning movement. Meanwhile at 3 a.m. four other regiments had attacked the Motienling position and very soon a fierce exchange of rifle-fire was taking place. The Japanese gathered rapidly at the menaced points and their artillery opened on a Russian force which had crowned an eminence called Shaohwanling. The heavy fighting lasted for 4 hours, but the Russians withdrew with much reluctance and it was not until 10 a.m. that their complete defeat was assured. The Japanese pursued as far as Likiapautsz, 5 miles from Motienling, and there the Russians made a stand which lasted until 5 p.m., when they were finally driven back. These correspondents say that the Japanese casualties at the Motienling positions were 19 killed and 164 wounded, but pending the receipt of official intelligence such figures must be accepted with reserve. It seems unlikely that an affair in which so large a force was engaged on the Russian side, resulted in inflicting on the Japanese a loss of only 28 killed and 182 wounded. The fight extended also to Hsiamatang. This place will be familiar to our readers as situated on the by-road that connects the main high-way with the northern road, and as being about 4 miles north of Lienshan. After the attack made on this position by the Russians three days previously (14th instant) it seems to have been guarded by a regiment of Japanese infantry. But one battalion having been despatched to strengthen the right of the force on the main road, only one battalion remained to repel the enemy's assault. This battalion seems to have captured Shaohwanling, which is mentioned above as having been for a time in the enemy's possession. There it was presently surrounded by Russian troops, and a sanguinary fight took place. All the Japanese officers are said to have been shot down, and the battalion would have been annihilated had not succour arrived quickly, when the Russians were driven back. There was finally a fight at a place telegraphed as Sikiapeh, which we can not identify but which is said to be in the neighbourhood of Hsiamatang; that is to say, in the district between the two roads. But here, apparently, the Russians were repulsed without much difficulty. The Japanese losses at Hsiamatang and Sikiapeh were 19 killed and 73 wounded, so that the total casualties come to 47 killed and 255 wounded.

It is probable that this is not the last attempt the Russians will make to recapture Motienling and its neighbouring positions. The fact is that it was quite essential for them to hold these positions. So long as they did so, their flank was safe against the First Army's onset. How they allowed themselves to be driven from the defiles on both roads, we do not yet know. It is a singular fact that not one of the Japanese correspondents at the front has been allowed to telegraph any information about this important and interesting point. A foreign correspondent has dismissed the matter briefly by saying that the positions were capable of being easily outflanked, but if they could be easily outflanked by the Japanese, so could they be by the Russians also. Yet while Kuroki obtained possession of them without any apparent difficulty, the Russians have failed to recover them by a bloody struggle. If Kuropatkin's troops were all assembled at Liaoyang and in its vicinity, and if he was determined to fight a decisive battle there, having his line of retreat to Mukden amply guarded, the possession of the passes on the Eastern roads would not so greatly signify. But he has large bodies of troops at Tashikiao, Tomuching and Haiching; that is to say, at points from 38 to 58 miles south of Liaoyang, and these troops are confronted and flanked by Japanese armies whose close proximity renders it dangerous to attempt any sudden retreat. So far, therefore, as we can see at this moment Kuropatkin's position is highly perilous, and nothing except the recapture of Motienling and Taling can afford him effective relief. General Count Keller, to whom the task of recovering the cardinal positions was entrusted, is believed to be an officer of marked ability, and among the troops sent out on the 17th there are said to have been a portion of the Tenth Army Corps, recently arrived from Russia. Keller's men must have suffered very heavily. The question now is, when will Kuroki's preparations for advance be completed. It is plain that he is coordinating his movements with those of the Liaotung and Takushan Armies, and that a manœuvre on a very large scale will ultimately be undertaken.

(Official Report.)

[Received in Tokyo on the forenoon of the 19th from General Kuroki.]

Fight at Motienling—At 3 a.m. the enemy attacked our outposts on the west of Motienling. At once Major-General Okazaki's force (the—regiment) moved to its appointed position in the defile. Also the artillery on the Western heights of Wufengkwan came into action. At a little after 5 a.m. about two battalions of the enemy's infantry, following closely on the heels of our retiring outposts, took up a position on the hills west of Motienling and deployed. Our whole line opened fire on them. Gradually the enemy's force increased and by seven o'clock he had about 4 regiments in position. He made many attempts to outflank our left, but these essays were frustrated by our troops on the eminences. Up to 9 o'clock our force of infantry and artillery though outnumbed many times, held its ground firmly and the enemy then began to give way from his left wing. Our infantry and artillery poured their fire into his retreating ranks, and presently being re-inforced by a part of the—regiment, the whole line assumed the offensive. A regiment of cavalry also joined in the pursuit. The enemy retired towards Tienshwitien and Tawan, but about 7 of his battalions halted at Kinkiapautsz, and at 2 p.m. four of his guns opened fire on our pursuing troops from the neighbourhood of Tawan, so that our men halted on the west of Likiaopautsz facing the enemy.

Fight in the Sinkailing direction—A company of the—regiment which had been sent out to reconnoitre fell in with a battalion of the enemy on the east of Makumenza, the Russians approaching from the north. He was also joined by another battalion coming from the direction of Tawan. A fierce fight ensued, and our men being reinforced drove back the enemy at 1 p.m. and occupied the heights to the east of Makumenza, where

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they opened a hot fire on the Russians retreating from Motienling toward Tawan.

Fight in the Shaukauling direction—A part of the—regiment posted on the east of Shaukauling attacked the Russian regiment but as the latter retired simultaneously with the Motienling assailants our men pursued them for a distance of 2½ miles as far as Shaukauling.

Fight in the Hsiamatang direction—At 8 a.m. a force of the enemy, consisting of one battalion of infantry and one company of cavalry attacked a company of our infantry on outpost duty on the north-west of Hsiamatang. The company fought desperately and lost all its leaders, from the sergeant major upward. The enemy was then increased to a regiment, but two companies of infantry on outpost work and part of the—regiment came to the assistance of the hard-pressed company and by ½ past 4 p.m. drove back the enemy in the direction of Hwangkiatansz. Further, eight companies of the enemy's infantry and one or two troops of cavalry advanced from Hiautan toward Sikkiatautsz and attacked our troops there, which, being reinforced by our Engineer Corps, repulsed the Russians at 1 p.m. They retired to the north-east.

Fight in the Wangtszling direction—A detachment of our troops sent out at 5 a.m. from Lihorei to reconnoitre in the direction of Yangpuling, returned at 3 p.m. without fighting. They reported that three companies of the enemy's infantry with 8 guns had been seen on a highland west of Suiteianza.

The enemy engaged against us on this day consisted of about two divisions from the 3rd, 6th and 9th Divisions, and were under General Keller. The losses of General Nishi's force at the Motienling position were 299 killed and wounded. The enemy lost *heavily* in men and material, but no account can yet be given. The losses of our troops in the vicinity of Motienling were one captain, two lieutenants, one sub-lieutenant and 39 rank and file killed; one major, two captains, seven lieutenants, two sub-lieutenants, three sergeant majors, 241 rank and file wounded.

[NOTE.—This account of the total losses requires some explanation. It will observed that the total of the two accounts is 598, but it will be noticed that the second total is exactly the same as the first, 299, which suggests that one is the detailed explanation of the other.]

Thursday, July 21.

It appears that the total losses of the Japanese at the recent battle of Motienling was 299, not the double of that number as was suggested by the official report. The troops engaged on the Japanese side appear to have been the Second Division under General Nishi, the same men that crossed the Yalu lowest down on the occasion of the Kiulienching fight, and subsequently swang round by Antung to Hohmatang. The Russians had two Divisions in action. This disparity is not overwhelming from the point of view of defence and assault, but it is decidedly interesting inasmuch as the Russians have hitherto made a habit of attributing their defeats to Japanese superiority of numbers. If is, of course, a General's business to contrive, if possible, that at whatever point he chooses to deliver battle, his troops shall have an arithmetical preponderance. Without such preponderance attacks upon strong positions are suicidal, because the deadliness of the modern rifle dictâtes outflanking as a necessary manœuvre on the part of the assailants, and outflanking is not possible without superior numbers. The Russians were not wrong at the Yalu, at Nanshan or at Telisz because they accepted battle in the face of some numerical preponderance—very small indeed at Telisz—, but they have been wrong in taking refuge behind these discrepancies pending their own assumption of the role of assault. Their first great essay of that nature has shown that in the place of the Japanese they would nbt have won Japanese successes, and that as assailants with superior force they do not fare better than as defenders with inferior.

But does this Motienling affair mean that Russian strategy has undergone a radical change and that Kuropatkin is at length prepared to assume the long-talked of offensive? He has always indicated July as the latest time when his preparations would be complete, and we are now nearing the end of that month. Still it is not easy to think that General Keller's essay preludes a general forward movement of the Russian army. For, in the first place, there are no signs of such a movement elsewhere. On the contrary, Kuropatkin seems to be shortening his line rather than extending it at Tashikiao and Haiching. It is not, however, a radical contraction. In spite of various items of intelligence suggesting withdrawal to Liaoyang the Russian General appears determined to fight a big battle at some point as close as possible to the Liaotung Peninsula, and for the sake of choosing the point he intends to assign to the Japanese the duty of attacking. Should he win a signal victory, we may expect to see him assume the offensive, but in the mean while all his efforts are directed to making dispositions to receive the enemy under favourable conditions, one of which, an essential condition, is that his rear should not be threatened by Kuroki's army. Therefore he sent Keller on the 17th instant to make a big effort for the recovery of the defiles, which effort, had it succeeded, would have practically shut Kuroki out of the field of operations for many days. Keller failed, however, and it is now within the range of possibilities, if not probabilities, that Kuropatkin's strategy will undergo a change and that, abandoning his purpose of fighting within reach of the Peninsula, he will fall back upon Liaoyang. That will be a difficult operation, for it must be made in the very presence of three Japanese armies.

Later.

A telegram to the *Jiji Shimpo* from Sauhokan says that a Japanese force which distinguished itself greatly was that under the command of Captain Kawase, which belonged to the regiment commanded by Colonel Muramatsu. This force suffered heavily in officers. Those that fought best on the Russian side were the troops of the Ninth, Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Regiments which had lately come from Russia. The men were very fine. They lay in the grass to deliver their fire. Among the enemy's killed in this part of the field was a lieutenant. It is conjectured that the Russian losses were not less them a thousand at this point. On the Japanese right, the fiercest fighters among the Russians were the mounted infantry which had come from Anping *viâ* Wangkiapautsz to Santaukau. These were held off until 9 o'clock by one detachment under Captain Suyematsu, which was on outpost duty. The detachment had two officers killed and 2 officers and 3 non-commissioned officers wounded. Nearly every man in the detachment was more or less hurt. At this time Colonel Taniyama with a battalion came to the detachment's aid, and Major Kato arrived with two companies under Captains Saito and Kawakubo. Not until evening were the Russians driven off here. The company under Captain Suyematsu had 76 men killed and wounded, and the company under Captain Tamura, which belonged to Colonel Taniyama's command, had 42 casualties, the captain himself being killed. The enemy left 70 or 80 dead on this part of the field and lost 50 prisoners. A Russian Colonel, whose name we can not decipher, is said to have written on his card, "We trust the Japanese to treat our dead and wounded kindly," and to have thrust the card into the tunic of one of the dead.

The correspondents add that the sound of cannonading was audible on the 19th in the direction of Klautau.

The main points of General Keller's report of the battle of Motienling, as forwarded by General Kuropatkin, are that reconnaissances have shown the Japanese are massed at Lienshankwan. Kuropatkin alleges that he ordered Keller to move out on the 17th instant for the purpose of ascertaining the Japanese strength, giving Keller discretion to act according to circumstances. After exchanging shots and ascertaining that the Japanese were numerically much the stronger, Keller withdrew at 10.30 a.m. in good order. The Russian losses are not yet known, but according to Keller they will exceed a thousand.

The above report has reached the Foreign Office in Tokyo. It invites us to believe that what Keller did was merely to make a reconnaissance in force for the purpose of ascertaining the strength of the Japanese, and that he accomplished his object with a loss of over 1,000 men. Again we have to ask whether the Russians consider that the confession of such blunders excuses their defeats.

Friday, July 22.

The Emperor's message of congratulation is addressed openly to the Second Division, under the command of General Nishi, and His Majesty distinctly states that the Division had to fight with an enemy double as numerous as itself. That is accurately borne out by General Keller's report, for the General says that he had 18 battalions, independently of his reserves, which would have been at least six battalions. General Kuroki's report shows that the Japanese pursuit was arrested at Kinkiapautsz by 7 battalions of Russians, and it may be fairly assumed that these were the reserves, which would bring the total number of battalions of infantry to 25. A Russian Division is 12 battalions, and we thus arrive precisely at General Kuroki's estimate—or rather General Nishi's—that there were two Russian Divisions in action. On the other hand, there certainly was not more than one Japanese Division engaged, and consequently when General Keller affirms that he retreated before overwhelmingly superior force, it is necessary to infer either that he deliberately makes a false statement—which, of course, we can not suppose—or that the observation of his officers is remarkably defective.

THE TEA MARKET.

During the first half of July, the tea market was stationary, showing a rather dull condition. According to a tea report published by Mr. Otani, stocks continue to be abundant, and arrivals from the interior have gradually increased. The latter half month will probably see a similar inactive condition. Transactions were: arrivals, 1,725,500 *kin*; and sales, 1,639,700 *kin*.

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PORT ARTHUR.

Friday, July 15.

St. Petersburg acknowledges that the Japanese attempt against the *Askold* during the night of the 9th was successful. The cruiser is said to have suffered serious injury and the greater part of her crew were lost. It will be remembered that the Japanese naval officers did not speak with any assurance about the fate of the *Askold*: they explicitly said that the result of the attack was not clear. It now remains to learn how the *Diana* fared. She was assaulted on the night of the 11th by two Japanese torpedoers, and exactly the same language appeared in the official report—"result uncertain." St. Petersburg has not yet been informed in her case apparently.

It is plain that very close communication exists between Port Arthur and the outer world. Is it through Chefoo or through Newchwang? After all, there is evidently no difficulty in making a post office of Chefoo. Junks are constantly going and coming between that place and the fortress. Even supposing them to be stopped in every case and overhauled by the Japanese—and it is not at all likely that the blockade is so complete—their passengers could easily carry letters. Nothing could be simpler.

The correspondent of the *Chicago Daily News*, who seems to be still operating with the little steamer *Fawan*, telegraphs that on the 11th instant the Japanese batteries outside Port Arthur fired 16 shells per minute against the fortress. He therefore calculates that there are 80 guns in position, which is evidently on the assumption that each gun fires one round in five minutes. That seems to us rather quick for accurate aim, though after the ranges are definitely determined one round in 5 minutes would not be excessive, supposing the object to be a short and violent cannonade.

The Russians, through the columns of the *Shanghai Mercury*, declare that they have retaken the positions captured by the Japanese on the east of Port Arthur. This operation is said to have been accomplished by the aid of the *Novik*, *Giljak*, *Bobr*, *Gremiasti*, and *Otowazu*. They further allege that twenty-eight thousand Japanese have been annihilated by the action of a mine. What arrant folly! When, in all the history of warfare, has such destruction been wrought by a mine, and how would it be possible to compress an army of 28,000 men into a space small enough for such a holocaust? We are bound to say that the palm for lying rests on the brows of the Russians in this war. They have had almost a monopoly of it. Some foreign newspapers and their correspondents have perpetrated absurd exaggerations about the various battles or their significance, and some low-class Japanese journals have occasionally fed their readers on falsehoods. But for continuous deception and misrepresentation the Russians stand preeminent. Lying before us as we write is a leading American magazine of June 16th. In its summary of recent events it alleges that the Japanese loss at the taking of Suiyen was 100—whereas the Japanese official reports put it at 31—and it gives the Russian losses as 1 killed. Again, the casualities of the Japanese at Samagi are stated at 300, whereas they were really 27, and the causualties of the Russians are put at 100. Finally, we find a story "from Russian sources" that "two battalions of Japanese marching westward from Fenghwang towards Haiching were ambushed in a ravine and were practically annihilated by rifle and artillery fire from above at close range." Altogether it is beyond doubt that the Russian methods in the war are not over-creditable to Western civilization. If, as is generally held, cruelty and falsehood be essentially Oriental traits, then the honour of Orientalism belongs to the Russian and with him too is the germ of the Yellow Peril. It must be all intensely disgusting and unwelcome to the educated classes in Russia than whom no truer gentlemen are to be found.

A letter from Saseho says that Japanese naval officers hold the *Novik* in the highest esteem and express the greatest admiration for her commander. From the very beginning of the war this vessel has always distinguished herself. She is invariably in the front, and if she sights Japanese destroyers or torpedoers she never hesitates to give chase at the top of her 20 knots of speed. If the Tsar would listen to a recommendation from the enemy, His Majesty, should bestow some high honour on the commander of the *Novik*.

Saturday, July 16.

Two ships have been seized attempting to convey contraband of war to Port Arthur. One was a junk laden with flour and salt-meat. The other was the steamer *Hsiping*, carrying coal from Kaiping to the beleaguered fortress. There is some uncertainty whether the steamer was captured by an auxiliary cruiser or by a man-of-war, but the latter seems more probable.

There is no news about affairs at Port Arthur this morning. Even Chefoo and Shanghai are silent. They are resting on their oars after floating the great canard about the colossal mine and its unprecedented destruction. It would seem from this silence that the Japanese cordon is drawing very close to the place by sea and by land.

The *Asahi Shimbun* says that the position won by the Japanese at Lunwantan on the east of the Port Arthur forts, enables them to look down on the harbour and keep a close watch on all the doings of the Russian ships. It is thus impossible for the latter to attempt any secret movements as their proceedings are reported accurately to Admiral Togo outside. Our contemporary estimates the height of Lunwantan at some thousands of feet, but that appears to us to be an exaggeration. At all events this is the position concerning the taking of which so many stories have been circulated. It was originally reported to have been captured by the Japanese on the 24th of June with a loss of 103, including 3 officers, the Russians leaving 40 dead upon the field and abandoning 2 machine guns. Subsequently a rumour was put into circulation to the effect that with the help of the fleet the Russians had recovered the position, but there has been no confirmation of this story.

Sunday, July 17.

Floug sends word to Dessino that the Russians have driven out the Japanese from the latter's hardly won position at Lungwangtang, on the east of Port Arthur, and that they accomplished the feat with an infinitesimally small loss to themselves and a loss of 2,000 to the Japanese. General Floug is surely rising to the occasion. Lungwangtang is a splendid position, scarcely capable of being captured from vigilant defenders. To ask us to believe that the Japanese, having won it at some cost by an attack evidently unexpected, have been driven out with immense loss to themselves and without any mentionable loss to their assailants is very foolish, exceedingly foolish. Floug adds that the Japanese have not set so much as a foot within the line of Port Arthur's cardinal defences, and that the spirit of the garrison is excellent. Has not the Russian General yet recognised that the public now reads his despatches in an inverse sense?

There is another Floug in the field—the *China Gazette*—, a journal which never attracted any attention until quite recently when it is said to have suddenly come out in the guise of a Russian organ. It is to the *China Gazette* that we owe the story of the destruction of 30,000 Japanese by mines, and it now appears that the "Japanese source" to which the tale was attributed was the Japanese consul at Chefoo, who never heard a word about the affair until it appeared in the columns of the Shanghai journal. Only a tyro, and a grossly ignorant tyro at that, would venture to circulate such a wholly incredible falshood. Mines are not superhuman agencies. Their capacity for mischief is strictly limited.

The Japanese authorities affirm that there was not so much as an affair of outposts at Port Arthur or in its vicinity during the 10th and the 11th instant. St. Petersburg's information is evidently made out of whole cloth.

It is stated from Chefoo that a Russian—his transliterated name reads like Kaiche—who is a naturalized citizen of the United States, has been engaged for some time forwarding provisions by junk to Port Arthur, in consideration of high pay for the goods and a sum of 5000 *yen* for each safe arrival of a junk. One of his junks has just been captured by the Chinese war ship *Chinghai*. There was talk a few days ago of the Japanese having captured a junk similarly engaged. Perhaps the two events are identical.

The cargo of the *Hsiping* steamship, which was captured *en route* for Port Arthur, turns out not to have been coal but rice, flour and building materials. The last were put on board at Kiachiao Bay.

Chefoo, wiring on the 15th, alleges that there was a big naval engagement off Port Arthur that morning; that the result is uncertain; and that the Russians have captured and carried to the fortress the *Chicago Daily News'* despatch-boat *Fuwan* and all his crew. If the Russians are going out to make prisoners of correspondents, they have struck a new vien.

Monday, July 18.

It appears to be true that a sortie was made by the Russians at Port Arthur on the 3rd and 4th instant. So at least says a Japanese who has just returned from Chefoo, though how he obtained the news we can not tell. His story is that on the 3rd two battalions of Russians made an attack but did not press it home. On the 4th, however, fourteen battalions with 24 guns and a band playing moved out in ordered ranks, and delivered an assault which was beaten back without difficulty. Thereafter there has been no renewal of the essay. Is this, we wonder, the operation which has been interpreted as the recapture of the Japanese positions on the east of the fortress with a petty loss on the Russian side and the shooting down of 2,000 Japanese?

Wei-hai-wei says that the garrison of Port Arthur is suffering severely from dysentery and beriberi, which are killing great numbers of the men.

Thursday, July 21.

Admiral Witgeft's detailed report of his sortie from Port Arthur on the 23rd of June, does not give the slightest inkling of the

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purpose that informed his movements. He describes how he went out, how he collected his ships at the anchorage outside, how he observed and destroyed certain floating mines, and how he ultimately took his vessels to a point some 20 miles from the harbour. Arrived there he sighted a Japanese squadron too strong to be encountered, and he therefore put about, returned to his anchorage under the shadow of the forts, and ultimately re-entered the port, after having sustained a torpedo attack which he claims to have repulsed without loss to himself and with a loss of at least two torpedoers on the Japanese side. But what would Admiral Witgeft have done had he not sighted a strong Japanese squadron? Would he have pushed on for Vladivostock, or would he have shaped a course for Europe? That is what he is careful not to tell, and since neither hypothesis is tenable, we remain completely in the dark. If he intended to fight, there was nothing to baulk his purpose. If he intended to fly, then whither?

Friday, July 22.

There is a rumour from Shanghai that a Russian destroyer, 5 or 6 days ago, sunk by mistake a steamer *en route* from Yingkow, imagining her to be a Japanese vessel, and carried her crew to Port Arthur. But the Russians deny this.

It is denied that Admiral Skrydloff made his way from Yingkow to Port Arthur in a Russian destroyer, as was recently reported.

THE KAISER AND HIS DEFENDERS.

Monday, July 18.

We observe that the *Japan Herald* has something to say about the Kaiser's telegram. The interest of our contemporary's comments on such subjects would be enhanced if it took the trouble to adhere to facts. At the outset of its article it declares its inability to conceive "what mortal harm there can be in being pro-Russian," and then it goes on to allege that though it does not happen to share the opinion of the many estimable people who are pro-Russian, it "would be sorry to speak of them in the terms which the *Mail* thinks fit to use of the Kaiser for courteously replying to a message received from a regiment of which he is nominally the head." That is where the *Japan Herald* displays its curious inability to adhere to facts. The "terms" it condemns with such fine unction exist in its own imagination only. They are not to be found in the columns of the *Japan Mail*. It also yields to another unhappily besetting propensity; the propensity of reading an anti-this or pro-that tendency into every comment on passing events. One need not be afflicted with either a pro-German tendency or an anti-German tendency because one takes an interest in the utterances of the Emperor of Germany. His Majesty is a sufficiently important figure to attract the attention of even unbiassed observers. For the rest, we truly think that the *Japan Herald* would have done better to leave this matter untouched, unless its intention was to provoke ridicule. And indeed the line of argument employed is too inconsequential to have any serious intent. There is not the slightest harm, our contemporary says, in being pro-Russian, and therewith it takes much pains to prove that the Kaiser is not pro-Russian. When His Majesty said that "his sincere wishes accompanied the Russian regiment," the sincere wishes "might have been merely for its safety," and when he said "God bless its standard," he may have merely taken "a precaution against its suffering any severe loss." A little loss would not matter much; a few killed or wounded would not convict the Deity of unkindness or belie "the sincere wishes" of the Kaiser. Is it not a pity that a special gradus should be needed to explain away the public utterances of a great Sovereign? Can any reasonable man be supposed to suspect that when the Kaiser invokes the blessing of God on the standard of a regiment which is about to engage in warfare, His Majesty does not express a hope for the regiment's victory but is merely praying that it may not get decimated, and when he declares that his own sincere wishes accompany it, he has nothing at heart beyond a desire that it may not fare too badly. How exquisitely ridiculous such apologies are and what tortuous prevarication they display!

As to the letters which we publish elsewhere from German correspondents, apart from their sweetly courteous tone, which is striking, the most remarkable feature about them is their writers apparent inability to understand the uses of fair criticism. The Emperor of Germany has telegraphed a certain message to a Russian regiment of which His Majesty is honorary colonel. It is a most unequivocal message. There can not be the slightest doubt about its meaning. When one man tells another that his sincere wishes accompany him in a warlike enterprise and that he hopes God will bless the flag under which he serves, not all the explanations in the world can convince plainly thinking people that anything but a distinct declaration of sympathy has been made. It is futile to dispute or discuss such a matter. There are the incontrovertible facts before our eyes; the indelible words. It is true that the German press, according to Reuter, describes the Emperor's telegram as only a personal courtesy to the regiment with which he is connected. Here there are two comments to be made. One is that the greatness of the German Sovereign forbids the world to treat any of his public utterances as insignificant. Within the circle of his own family His Majesty is entitled to all the privileges of privacy, but outside that circle he is an emperor, and a very puissant emperor too. The second comment is that His Majesty's honorary colonelcy of the Russian regiment is not simply a personal matter: it is a consequence of the illustrious position he occupies, and the language he addresses to the regiment can not be dissociated from that position. To imply, therefore, as our German correspondents imply, that an English newspaper is guilty of unfriendliness to Germany or in some occult way insults the German nation, because it comments on the remarkable significance of the Kaiser's language, is, in our opinion, to betray quite curious ignorance of the rights of criticism. We are not in the smallest degree disturbed by such condemnation; we shall not, for its sake, modify our comments by one scintilla, and if any German is so shortsighted as to read unfriendliness or ill-will into our moderate and warranted remarks, we must leave him in undisturbed possession of his fancy. In this particular matter we definitely excepted the German nation from the partiality evinced by the German Emperor's message. We explicitly stated that we "believed the sympathies of the German people to be with Japan in her gallant struggle against the aggressions of a military despotism?" As to the German Emperor, however, without some definite utterance of his own it was impossible to associate his Majesty with the German people in this matter seeing that to his initiative had been due the Yellow-Peril phantom. A conclusive utterance has now been made, and all doubt is dispelled. Assuredly His Majesty's action is in no wise censurable by outsiders. Why should he not sympathise with Russia? His sympathies are his own property and he is free to give them where he pleases. But assuredly we also, as journalists, are equally free to note and comment on His Majesty's expressions of sympathy, and we intend to do so whatever strange constructions be put on our actions or whatever morbid inferences be drawn from our words.

Wednesday, July 20.

With reference to this subject we have translated and now publish an article from our German local contemporary. Whether it will satisfy impartial readers that the terms of the Emperor's telegram are reasonably construable as an insignificant and merely conventional expression of farewell to a regiment about to take the field we greatly doubt. At any rate it does not satisfy us. Neither can we attach great importance to the precedent which our contemporary adduces in the case of the British Royal Dragoons, for His Majesty's message to the Royal Dragoons was not—we speak from memory—comparable with this new telegram in warmth of phraseology. However, further discussion on such a subject would be useless. It is a question of opinion, and we may be allowed at all events to note with satisfaction the very emphatic and unequivocal refusal of the Germans themselves to ascribe any partiality to their Sovereign as between Russia and Japan. One word we desire to add. The *Deutsche Japan-Post* speaks of "the continual causing of suspicion and attacks of the *Japan Mail* on the German Emperer." The only explanation of such a statement is that our contemporary has been carried away by momentary resentment and is speaking without due reflection. The German Emperor has no warmer admirer than the *Japan Mail*, nor have His Majesty's wonderful abilities received more unequivocal recognition anywhere—outside Germany at all events—than in our columns. But among those abilities discretion of speech can scarcely be reckoned, and the defect is the more regrettable in view of the commanding position His Majesty holds in Europe. On the whole, perhaps, this incident will have a useful result, since it can not fail to convince the Japanese that whether the Kaiser exceeded, or did not exceed, the ordinary limits of conventional politeness towards the Russian regiment, his subjects are determined not to be ranged as partizans.

The following is a translation of an article which appeared in the Yokohama *Deutsche Japan-Post* on July 16th:—

We received last Wednesday, apparently somewhere delayed *en route*, the following telegram, viz:

Berlin, July 12.

"Kaiser Wilhelm telegraphed to his (Russian) Wyborg Regiment the best wishes on the eve of their departure for Eastern Asia."

As we knew long ago that the Kaiser is the honorary colonel of the Wyborg Regiment and as it is in Europe the polite custom of Monarchs to present each other with a regiment of soldiers, in the above telegram we did not find anything unusual. Should we Germans be at war with any country and the "Alexander" regiment should leave Berlin for the scene of war, the Czar, as honorary Colonel would also telegraph to this regiment, giving them his best wishes.

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To our surprise we found the above telegram mentioned in other papers also. Reuter, this time having done very quick work. Now why did he show such ardour in this case?

Reuter's telegram read as follows; viz:—

London, July 11.

Kaiser Wilhelm has sent to the Colonel of the Wiborg Infantry Regiment, of whom he is the Honorary Colonel, a telegram, congratulating them that they are now going to meet the enemy. "I am proud" the Kaiser said "that my regiment will have the honour to fight for its emperor and country and my best wishes accompany the regiment. God bless their colours."

So the English telegram even contains a part of the text of the Kaiser's telegram. This is all right to us, because as what we Germans know about military ways, the telegram is exactly as it ought to be on this occasion. Soldiers are only there to fight for their Sovereign and country and fighting for Emperor and Fatherland we have always considered an honour. And that the chief of a regiment going to war takes such as a honour is a matter of course—should he not be of that opinion?

But in Tokyo somebody resides, who is viewing through a telescope from a high tower, to see whether Germany is not again going to break the devilish neutrality. And now this man also has again found out that the Kaiser's telegram says a lot.

The Kaiser has disclosed himself, he is pro-Russian; the question is, whether it would not have been better not to have telegraphed at all, or otherwise he would not have telegraphed those words if he were not pro-Russian. Now we have got him!

We can pass over such remarks simply shrugging our shoulders, because it is out of the question that the German Kaiser would ever apply to the *Japan Mail* for any advice in regard to what he should do or not do, and how he should do it or not do it.

Also the more friendly presumption, wired from London to the *Asahi Shimbun*, as follows, is wrong; viz:

London, July 11.

The Kaiser's telegram does in no way justify the opinion, that certain agreements exist between Russia and Germany. The object of that telegram is evidently to influence the negotiations concerning the new commercial treaty.

The telegram has also nothing to do with the commercial treaty. This idea is so un-German-like, it is real English. To make matters more plain, we reproduce here the following special Berlin telegram which reached us later, viz.:

Berlin, July 13.

The telegram of the Kaiser is the polite reply to the report in friendly words from the regiment on the eve of their departure. A similar telegram exchange took place when the Royal Dragoons were leaving for the Transvaal, also caused by the personal relation of the Kaiser to that regiment. Such telegrams are in accordance with military traditions being of a military comrade-like character. Political significance, specially in report to a change of the neutral attitude of Germany is fully excluded. A high German official mentioned that the Kaiser has expressed his sympathy with the brave soldiers on both sides. The whole German press consequently regards the telegram as purely an act of courtesy.

The reference to the "Royal Dragoons" is anyhow convincing, especially at the present moment.

Also the *Gazette* had in the evening a leader on the "the Kaiser's Pro-Russian telegram." The *Gazette* remembers the famous history of the letters of the Kaiser to Kuropatkin, which a German officer is alleged to have taken with him and quotes a denial of the German newspaper *Norddeutsche Allgemeine*." It is further remarked that similar denials can be found everywhere in the official German *Passim*. That is correct. But whose fault is it? The inciters need only stop lying, and such denials will stop by themselves.

Further the *Gazette* brings the telegram in connection with the Kiel interview, also with the Russo-German commercial treaty, with the Kruger telegram, the Waterloo speech and other historical facts, and at last the ghost of a Russian loan in Germany appears. The Japanese, you must know, are allowed to negotiate everywhere for loans, but not the Russians. Well about this point the gentleman may rest assured. Up to the present date nothing has been yet seen of this loan, and should the same really be concluded, nothing in the world can prevent a capitalist from investing his money anywhere he likes. The German capitalist disposes of his change inexactly the same automatical way as we poor newspaper writers do in Yokohama.

According to information received, the Committee of the German Association in Yokohama-Tokyo will shortly have a meeting to discuss what attitude is to be taken in regard to the continual causing of suspicion and attacks of the *Japan Mail* on the German Emperor and what steps are to be taken against same by the Germans residing here. A proposal made by one of the members will serve as a basis for the discussion.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

Thursday, July 14.

From all accounts it would appear that Kuropatkin holds to his purpose of delivering a great battle in the neighbourhood of Tashikiao. Some reports says that he is already moving southward from that place to the attack of Oku's army, in which case he will have to reckon with the Takushan force also. It is impossible to form any certain estimate of his plans with the information at our disposal, but the impression conveyed by various items of news is that he has prepared a strongly fortified position at Haiching, whither his troops, if defeated at Tashikiao, could fall back for a second stand, or for leisurely withdrawal to Liaoyang. Paris papers have had much to say alone Kuropatkin's strategy, their general view being that every action fought by him at any place other than Liaoyang would merely have for purpose the delay of final operations; in other words, the holding back of the Japanese from Liaoyang until things were fully ready for their warm reception there. Then they would be crushed, and then Kuropatkin would roll them back to the sea. It is a curious feature of these forecasts that while they attribute to the Russian General a determination not to carry the campaign into Korea, where the topography does not lend itself to operations on a large scale, they nevertheless credit him with projecting a huge invasion of the peninsula from the Vladivostock direction, as though north-eastern Korea were no part of that empire. Only once has Kuropatkin's procedure lent colour to this theory of Fabian tactics, and that once was at Kaiping where he eluded a battle with some skill. But we now know that his retreat from positions on the east and west of the town was necessitated by the pressure of the Takushan army on his left flank, and it appears that he is massing his troops south of Tashikiao on a scale inconsistent with any idea of placing a merely temporary obstacle in the path of the advancing Japanese. His Parisian admirers claim that the fight on the Yalu was a blunder on the part of General Sassulitch, but at the time of making that assertion they had not been obliged to consider the battle of Tehlisz, where Stalkenberg lost at least ten thousand men. Was that, too, a mere fight for time? The fact is that all outsiders are equally puzzled. To us it seems that Kuropatkin's strategy is informed by the desire to win a victory on ground as near as possible to the Liaotung Peninsula, and that he now feels quite confident about the security of Liaoyang, where powerful works of defense have been completed and where reinforcements are constantly arriving from the north.

Peking telegraphs that in the event of an interregnum between the Russian evacuation and the Japanese occupation of Newchwang, the Russians will arrange for the policing of the place under the direction of M. Grosse, who will subsequently hand over the administration to the Japanese. We infer that General Oku has not yet taken any step to occupy the place, as why indeed should he. Its fall is certain, and he may well hesitate to detach any force on the eve of a big battle.

Friday, July 15.

London telegraphs that Kuroki's outposts are now within 12 miles of Liaoyang and that a body of Japanese cavalry has been seen in the neighbourhood of Mukden. It would be interesting, were it permissible, to discuss the force that Kuroki can put in the fighting line. At all events he is making a flank movement of great magnitude. Meanwhile a skirmish is reported from Likiuputsz. A Japanese reconnoitering party under the command of a sub-lieutenant, encountered 2 companies of Russians, and in the brush that ensued the sub-lieutenant and 4 men were killed. Likiaputsz is only a few miles westward of Motienling on the main road to Liaoyang. It would appear, therefore, that Kuroki has not pushed forward beyond Motienling on this road. He seems rather to be working on the northern road, though it must be confessed that our information does not suffice to interpret his operations. The telegram announcing the above skirmish speaks of the Russians fortifying Tawan, a place with which we have no acquaintance.

Monday, July 18.

General Sakaroff, according to Reuter, has reported that a Japanese attack failed to dislodge the Russians from a defile near Samaji, the Japanese being repulsed. We observe that some of our Japanese contemporaries translate this statement in an apparently mistaken manner. The obvious meaning of the words used is that the Japanese attempted to capture a defile and were repulsed, not that the Russians captured a defile from the Japanese. "Near Samaji" is a very vague description. We believe that the fight referred to took place near the northern road—that is to say, the road to Liaoyang *viâ* the valley of the Taitsz River—and that the Russians were the assailants. This belief is founded on a telegram sent by Mr. Kuroda, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* well known correspondent. He wires from Sauhokau, which will be found on our map of the First Army's Operations, a little south of Lienshan-kwan on the main road from Fenghwangching to Liaoyang. The telegram is dated the 16th instant, and it says that on the 14th a small force of Russians, some 20 in number, attacked a Japanese outpost at Hsimatang, which is on a by-road leading from Lienshankwan to Taling. The Russians were driven back leaving 10 killed or wounded upon the field. Mr. Kuroda adds that the situation on the Liaoyang road, namely, the highway across the Motien defile is unchanged. There was a skirmish at this same place, Hsimatang, on the 1st instant, and we infer that the Russians have made one or two attempts to penetrate the Japanese line by passing between the two roads. At all events Kuroda's account is the exact opposite of General Sakaroff's.

It will be observed from the fact of Kuroda's telegram being dated at Sauhokau

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that the correspondents of the First Army are well to the front. Sauhokau is only a few miles on this side of Motienling.

The old uncertainty continues as to Kuropatkin's purpose. Some accounts represent him as having massed some fifty thousand men of all arms at Sihkiatien, which is between Kaiping and Tashikiao. But others say that he is withdrawing his troops steadily from Tashikiao, Tomuching and Haiching, and that he now intends to make his great stand at Liaoyang. There is nothing to clearly indicate his real purpose. But we may expect illuminating news at any moment.

Meanwhile the *Asahi Shimbun* has news from Shanhaikwan, dated the 15th instant that an engagement seems to have taken place at Tapingshan on the 12th. Tapingshan is one of the eminences along the railway between Kaiping and Tashikiao. If any such fight took place, it was probably an affair of outposts. From the same source we learn that 25,000 Russians who had been posted at Tangchi, advanced as far as Tapingshan to assist the army at Kaiping, but on learning of the latter's retreat, they withdrew to the north of Tashikiao. If there be any truth in these statements they go to show that Kuropatkin originally contemplated a stubborn stand at Kaiping, but that his plans were dislocated by the pressure of the Takushan army.

Tuesday, July 19.

There appears to have been a small engagement on the 13th instant at an eminence called Laumuling, which lies immediately above the northern road from Samaji to Liaoyang. A company of Japanese attacked 200 Russian cavalry and drove them back, the Japanese having two wounded, and the enemy leaving one officer and 6 men dead on the field. It will be remembered that another engagement has already been reported as having taken place on the 14th instant at Shamatang, which is about 4 miles from Lienshankwan. Following the by-road from Lienshankwan to Shamatang in a northerly direction one emerges, at a distance of 20 miles, at Kiautau on the banks of the Taitsz River, and 5 miles eastward of that place is the eminence where the fight took place on the 13th instant. It is reported that the Russians had many wounded in this affair and that 5 horses were captured. Again on the 14th a battalion of Japanese infantry attacked a body of 400 Russians at a place which we can not identify but which is said to be on the Samaji road 8 miles from Kiautau. The Russians resisted for some hours and then retreated towards Kiautau.

These movements are somewhat perplexing. On the one hand we have the Japanese centre pushed forward beyond Motienling along the main road from Fenghwang to Liaoyang. From its present position the outposts of the centre must be able to see Liaoyang in the distance, and must be overlooking an expanse of country where large bodies of troops can manœuvre easily. On the other hand, the right wing, which is advancing by the northern road from Samaji to Liaoyang finds itself constantly harrassed by bodies of Russian cavalry, evidently because Kuropatkin's great danger is the emergence of this wing at some point northward of Liaoyang and the cutting of the railway. The right wing, then, would seem to be less advanced than the centre, and the Russians are making strenuous efforts to impede its advance, a very wise strategy.

Japanese officers are said to express surprise at the method of the Russians near Liaoyang. They retreat a mile if the Japanese advance a mile, and they halt when the Japanese halt. Moreover, whenever they halt they set to work vigorously throwing up defensive works, but instead of defending these obstinately against the Japanese, they abandon them without anything like stubborn resistance, so that it is the Japanese who enjoy the fruits of their toil. Neither do they appear to have any just appreciation of the value of a position, for they retire quickly from places where great facilities offer for repulsing an attack. Their reconnaissances also are said to be very unskilled. Non-commissioned officers and privates appear to be almost useless for this kind of work, so that every competent reconnoitering party has to be accompanied by an officer. The Cossacks are incomparably the best for this duty. They will carry out a reconnaissance involving a week's separation from the main body. But the Cossacks also have their limitations. The apparition of hostile infantry puts them to flight at once.

The *Jiji Shimpo* publishes a London telegram dated the 16th at 1.30 p.m., which says that according to a St. Petersburg message via Paris an engagement was then in progress on the north-east of Tashikiao. That would mean that the Takushan army was attacking Tomuching, but it need scarcely be said that the Tokyo public is still without news of such a fight, though a traveller from Harbin to Newchwang is represented as saying that throughout the 15th from 9 a.m. until 5 p.m. the sound of cannonading was heard in the direction of Tashikiao.

Wednesday, July 20.

There appears to have been an engagement near Tashikiao on the 15th instant, though no official news of the fact has yet reached Tokyo. Shanhaikwan sends the intelligence. It says that at 4 a.m. a force of ten thousand Japanese attacked 5,000 Russians posted on some eminences 7 miles south of Tashikiao. The Russians received reinforcements during the fight, which lasted until 1 p.m., when they gave way and retreated to Tashikiao, leaving over 200 dead upon the field. The *Asahi Shimbun* has received this news.

The *Hochi* and the *Nichi Nichi* publish statements from Shanghai to the effect that owing to heavy rains the Kaiping river has risen suddenly to a great height and has carried away a number of Russian soldiers, horses and waggons. A thousand Russians who were lying in ambush at Takulin, are also said to have perished. This rumour is difficult to credit. The Kaiping district is in Japanese occupation, and neither Russian troops nor Russian waggons should be found within reach of the river.

MINOR QUESTIONS.

The great interest of the war naturally absorbs public attention and diverts it from minor questions that are agitating the Japanese public. It is our journalistic business, however, not to leave these questions untouched and we shall therefore allude briefly to the principal of them.

There is, first, the question of electric-tram fares. The uniform 3-*sen* fare was admittedly introduced in a moment of emotional controversy, at the instance of Mr. Amenomiya. It has proved a failure. The folks who profit most conspicuously by it, namely the long-distance riders, are found to monopolise the cars so that short distance riders cannot find even standing room, and the service has become a convenience for the lowest classes only. In these circumstances the Directors of the Tokyo Street Railway have applied to the authorities for permission to run a certain number of special cars at a five-*sen* uniform fare—first-class cars in fact—which shall be available for the section of the public that desires better accommodation and less crowding that the present cars furnish. This proposal is strongly condemned by the press, which sees in it merely a manœuvre to break down the 3-*sen* system and which considers that the natural and straight-forward remedy for the present state of affairs is to put on more cars. It is quite curious to observe the predilection of Tokyo journalists for the uniform 3-*sen* fare. Nothing could be more flagrantly opposed to the elementary principles of justice than that the cost of a greatly varying service should be invariable. It is preposterous that one man should be carried 5 miles at the same price as another man pays for riding a fifth of a mile in the same conveyance. The uniform charge is based on two ideas, convenience of the public and convenience of the company. The certain public gain is that every one know exactly what he has to pay. There may also be the gain that the sum paid is represented by some current and easily carried coin, but no such consideration applies to the Japanese system, for a 3-*sen*-piece does not exist in this country, and three coins of one *sen* each are as inconvenient a disbursement as could well be conceived. Thus the benefit of the uniform 3-*sen* fare to Tokyo folk, is limited absolutely to the simplicity of the system. Is that an adequate compensation, does it begin to be an adequate compensation for the gross and palpable injustice of fining one half of the travelling public in order that the other half may journey at unreasonably cheap rates? As for the convenience of the company, that too is quite illusory. The company can not diminish its staff by so much as a single man because of any facility conferred by a uniform fare. There must be just the same number of fare-collectors. A fare varying, as it justly should vary, with the distance covered would not entail any appreciably greater measure of trouble on the ticket-seller than the uniform system does. Instead of carrying one kind of ticket only, he would carry tickets numbered from 1 to 5, or 6 as the case might be, and he would give a No. 2 ticket to a two-section traveller, a No. 3 ticket to a three-section traveller and so on. The fact is that the citizens of Tokyo allowed themselves to be carried away by a sentimental vertigo when they followed the beck of a few intriguers clamouring for the 3-*sen* system. The men that took the lead in advocating it were grinding an axe of their own, an axe quite independant of either the public convenience or the company's convenience. It is a pity that the press should help to perpetuate the irrational error. And it is a pity that the company should try to beat the devil round the bush by proposing a five-*sen* car. The question should be faced fairly and squarely before Tokyo becomes habituated to a thoroughly vicious custom. It is not the amount of the fare that should be discussed; it is the matter of uniformity.

The second question attracting attention is the plight of the 130th Bank. Apparently the Bank can not find means to re-float itself securely in the current of business. On the other hand, if it has to close its doors, commercial and industrial circles will receive a very severe shock. There is consequently

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a proposal that the Treasury should advance to the Bank a sum of six hundred thousand *yen* in the form of a ten-year loan carrying 2 per-cent. interest. This project —which is not yet officially adopted—has evoked much condemnation. The view adopted, apparently by the majority of publicists, is that the Treasury should not take any direct part in such a transaction, and that to give accommodation on the terms indicated would be to introduce a highly dangerous principle. The Bank of Japan might intervene, say these objectors, but if so its intervention should be on strictly business principles, uninfluenced by any consideration of sentiment.

The Seoul-Fusan Railway is another topic of discussion. When the war broke out, the Treasury decided to come to the aid of the line in order to secure its completion by the close of the present year, that time being indicated by strategical considerations. But it appears that the affairs of the line are now somewhat embarrassed, and that unless further assistance be given to the extent of 3 or 4 million *yen*, its difficulties will be insuperable. This discrepancy between settled account and estimate is attributed chiefly to the rise in the price of materials and labour resulting from the war. There has long been an uneasy feeling, however, about the financial management of the Railway, and in spite of the drastic changes made in the directorate and the staff when the Government interested itself actively in the work, that feeling does not seem to have been dissipated. The general contention, therefore, is that a very thorough investigation must be made before the Treasury agrees to shoulder any further burdens, especially at a time like the present when the State has need of all its resources for other purposes.

Finally there is the Nagamori affair. This has been alluded to lately on several occasions in our columns. Mr. Nagamori Takichi has applied to the Government of Korea in the following sense:—

(1) To make to him a grant of all forests, moors, and waste lands in Korea, except such as belong to the Household Department or are used for burial or religious purposes.

(2) That during a period of 5 years from the time when the applicant begins to plant or reclaim such lands, they shall be free from taxation, thereafter being liable to taxes corresponding to those paid by Korean subjects at large; with the proviso that in times of drought or inundation, taxes shall be remitted.

(3) That the period of the grant shall be fifty years from the date of its signature, thereafter the Korean Government may resume the lands on paying to the grantee the principal and interest of all monies hitherto disbursed by him, he, on his side, being entitled to remain in possession on payment of proper compensation to the Government.

(4) That Nagamori shall be entitled to convey to his children, his heirs or his assigns, or to transfer to others the privileges conferred by the agreement.

In Korea this application has aroused some opposition. It is not supported in any sense by the Japanese Government. The Japanese Representative has merely submitted it for favourable consideration, just as he would submit the application of any private individual; provided that no objection existed. But Tokyo newspapers seem to condemn the project for the sake of the projector. They are disposed to query Mr. Nagamori's eligibility for such a concession. We can not discover that there is any solid reason for this opposition, beyond the fact that Mr. Nagamori, when he held the office of chief public procurator, distinguished himself somewhat unenviably by his manner of agitating for an increase of the judiciary's emoluments. He had to resign on that occasion, but certainly nothing worse than indiscretion could be laid to his charge. It is evident that the development of Korea awaits some effort of enterprise, and it is equally evident that the effort will not come from the Koreans themselves. Without entirely endorsing Mr. Nagamori's scheme or the terms he asks for, we really do not see why he should be considered ineligible for the undertaking.

KOREA.

Saturday, July 16.

It is stated that the leaders of the agitation against granting to Japanese subjects privileges of timber-felling and land-reclamation are persons of altogether insignificant social standing. They have determined to carry on their agitation without opposing the Government, which is perhaps a prudent resolve.

Meanwhile it is rumoured that the Household Department (Korean) has granted to a native syndicate, headed by Li Dochai, the former Minister of Foreign Affairs, extensive privileges with regard to mining, timber, reclamation and so forth throughout the whole empire. The hypothesis is that this measure is either a device to invalidate the Japanese application or a manœuvre to share the profits of the latter. But the Nagamori syndicate is understood to have explicitly excluded from its application all forests and lands owned by the Imperial Household, and as the latter has no competence to dispose of properties not belonging to it, the relation between the two affairs requires explanation. Meanwhile the Japanese Representative in Seoul is moving in the matter. He does not, of course, attempt to interfere with any privileges that the Korean Household Department may see fit to grant to Korean subjects. But he points out that these things have nothing to do with the application previously presented by Japanese subjects.

The first section of the Seoul-Fusan Railway beyond Suwon was to be opened to traffic from the 15th instant. This section extends as far as Chinwi. There is a rumour that the capital of this railway will have to be increased, the original estimate of 25 million *yen* being found insufficient in consequence of a recent rise in the price of commodities. The next section from Chinwi to Kinwi will soon be opened.

Monday, July 18.

Agitation in Korea seems to grow against the Japanese application for permission to reclaim lands and fell timber. The agitators are still represented as men of no weight, but it would appear that the Imperial Household Department has actually granted a monopoly of such privileges to a new Company headed by Li Dochai, the former Minister of Foreign Affairs, and this being an obvious flout to Japan, the latter's Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Hagiwara, is not disposed to suffer it tamely.

Tuesday, July 19.

It is stated that the Representatives of the Powers in Seoul are not at all disposed to endorse the action of the Korean Household Department in granting to a native syndicate privileges for which Japanese subjects had already applied. Evidently if such a subterfuge were allowed to become a precedent, no application made by foreign citizens and subjects could be successful; the Korean Authorities would have nothing to do except to make a nominal assignment of the desired concession to some Korean association organized *ad hoc*.

Wednesday, July 20.

The anti-Japanese agitation seems to be reaching an acute stage in Seoul. A clique of scholars, have sent out a circular denouncing the Japanese, and in spite of all efforts to suppress it, the document has gained some publicity. There is also a society calling itself the Peace-preservation Association which is said to be working diligently in the same cause. One of its ringleaders is reported to have been arrested. Meanwhile the Korean Household Department persists in granting to a Korean Company with no competence to utilize such privileges, the exclusive right of timber-felling and land-reclamation. The Government, however, has ordered the dissolution of the Peace-preservation Association and is taking strong steps to enforce the veto.

The Russians in north-eastern Korea are said to be engaged vigorously in making roads and building bridges. They continue their disgraceful treatment of the natives. Their object doubtless is to suggest that an invasion of Korea from the direction of the Tumen is imminent.

Thursday, July 21.

Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Representative in Korea, has returned to his post. Arriving at Chemulpo on the 18th, he is said to have telegraphed seeking an audience on the 19th, but the Emperor put him off on the plea of the summer recess. His Majesty is supposed to be investigating certain matters prior to the ordeal of an audience.

Friday, July 22.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* Seoul correspondent writes that the origin of the anti-Japanese fever now epidemic in the Korean capital has been traced to M. Lefevre, ex-director of the Chemins de Fer du Nord-Ouest, and to the Belgian Adviser of the Government. These gentlemen, in the sequel of a recent visit to China and Manchuria, are said to have reported that Port Arthur is garrisoned by 40,000 men; that it has seven lines of fortifications each impregnable, that it is provisioned for a full year, and that the efforts of the Japanese to capture it must necessarily prove abortive. Such intelligence has greatly flustered the minds of the Emperor and his *entourage*, and they have passed the word for sitting on the stile and avoiding everything like a concession to Japan.

Mr. Hayashi has not been content to be put off with the Emperor of Korea's conventional excuse as to midsummer being an improper time for audiences. The Emperor therefore, has fixed a day to receive him.

The Korean Government is said to be taking hasty steps to reduce the area of unowned and unreclaimed land throughout the empire. Instructions have been sent to local officials to lose no time in annexing such lands to the schedules of lands belonging to villages or communities. This is a device to reduce the *corpus vile* for which foreign prospectors are contending.

NEWCHWANG.

Friday, July 15.

On Thursday a rumour was received that Newchwang had been occupied by the Japanese on the 12th instant and that a handful of Russian troops stationed there had retreated. It will be remembered that the number of these troops was put by rumour at 3,000, and as they were supposed to be occupying a strongly fortified position, it seemed probable that General Oku might not see the advisability of detaching a

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force to attack the place. But according to the rumour mentioned above only 300 Russians were in the town when the Japanese marched thither. Confirmation is required, but on the whole we are disposed to think that the occupation is a fact. Newchwang has been very useful to Russia. It has served as a port of entry for ships carrying supplies of all kinds, and has thus greatly relieved the pressure on the railway. Its capture by the Japanese,—if it has been captured, for the matter must be understood to be still questionable—would completely exclude Russia from the Manchurian sea-board, and would render her dependent on Vladivostock and the Amur only for ocean-borne supplies. In fact, Russia would be momentarily reduced to the position she held in 1860. As to the taking of Newchwang, there will be some interesting details. For example, the fate of the gunboat *Sivoutch*. Rumour says that she had been saturated with kerosene oil preparatory to destruction in the event of a Japanese occupation. Then there is the question whether the Russian destroyer which recently entered the river from Port Arthur had effected her return voyage.

Saturday, July 16.

There is as yet no confirmation of the news that the Japanese troops have occupied Newchwang. The previous report said that the occupation took place on the 13th, but the British steamer *Chungking*, which arrived at Chefoo on the 15th, affirms that when she left the river the Japanese troops were still 5 miles from the place, but as there were only some 200 Russians in garrison, the probability was that the Japanese took possession on the 15th.

The *Sivoutch* is said to have been re-armed at the time when a Russian destroyer recently put into Yinkow, but the story is that she has now again been disarmed, and that she will probably be blown up by her crew on the advent of the Japanese. She is an insignificant craft at any rate, her displacement being only 980 tons and her speed 11 knots.

Sunday, July 17.

It is evidently untrue that the Japanese have occupied Yingkow. Chefoo was the origin of the report, and it received no credence at the time in Japanese military circles. Rumours now come of sounds of cannonading at a distance of some six miles to the west of the settlement. There is also a story that the Russian troops have entirely evacuated the place and that the *Sivoutch* moved down to the mouth of the river, but returned to her old berth on sighting a Japanese man-of-war in the offing.

It is stated that the Russians have entirely evacuated Yingkow. A conclusive proof is furnished by the fact that the orderlies who used to come daily to Shanhaikwan to fetch letters for the garrison, no longer put in an appearance. The evacuation became, indeed, a foregone conclusion so soon as the Russians retreated from Kaiping, and if General Oku has not detached any force to occupy Newchwang, it is doubtless because he finds more urgent duties for his men to perform.

CHINA.

Saturday, July 16.

There is again talk of a vehement protest from M. Lessar because China is exporting food stuffs to Japan. The Russian Representative is said to have declared that this action, combined with China's treatment of the Hunghutze, amounts almost to a declaration of war. What are these food stuffs? The only edibles China sends to Japan are a pittance of rice and a couple of hundred thousand pounds worth of beans and pulse. On the other hand, what use has Russia made of Chinese neutral ports to obtain food supplies for her own troops in Manchuria? The two things will not bear comparison for a moment.

There is news that the Emperor of China is dangerously ill. His disease is said to resemble dysentery. This is an important piece of intelligence, especially at the present juncture. The Emperor of China is not a ruler in the ordinary sense of the term. But so long as he lives, the unsettled question of his successor does not become pressing, whereas his death might cause complications of the most serious nature, and it is not easy to foresee what the limits of such a crisis might be in existing circumstances.

Monday, July 18.

It appears that the story of the Emperor of China's illness was a great exaggeration. His Majesty was slightly indisposed some ten days ago, but is now in his usual health.

There is a statement from Shanghai that on the 14th instant a fracas took place at Shanhaikwan between French and Japanese soldiers. The French had 2 killed and the Japanese 9 wounded. The men are said to have used their side-arms.

Tuesday, July 19.

We now learn that the fracas at Shanhaikwan was not between Japanese and French soldiers but between French soldiers and Japanese residents. The former seem to have become intoxicated at a tavern, and being rough in their cups, were attacked by the Japanese, the result being that two of the soldiers were killed and seven or eight wounded. A Japanese gendarme who interfered was severely wounded, and there were several slight hurts among the Japanese, but no soldiers of the latter nationality were engaged. Commissioners have been sent from Tientsin to investigate the affair.

Wednesday, July 20.

Fresh activity on the part of the Hunghutze free-booters is reported. They are said to have attacked a Russian land-transport station at Sukaichieh, on the morning of the 9th, and to have killed or wounded 30 Russians, losing 10 of their own number. They carried away many horses and a quantity of provisions. It is also said that they intercepted a train of food and remounts which the Russian were sending along the Taling River to Siuminching. The scene of this exploit is put at Kwannin, and the freebooters are alleged to have stolen some 200 horses and killed the Chinese grooms, which incident has so terrified the latter that they now decline to enter Russian service.

From the *Asahi* we learn that, according to rumour, three Japanese destroyers have sealed the Liao River where the Russian gunboat *Sivoutch* and a destroyer are lying at anchor.

Thursday, July 21.

Reports continue to arrive of exceptional activity on the part of the Hunghutze. We read of one body of 1,400 men who have entrenched themselves at an important point and seem disposed to act as regular soldiers. They confine their hostilities to the Russians, however.

THE RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

Saturday, July 16.

There is of course some excitement in Japan about the doings of the *St. Petersburg*, which is reported to have stopped two British ships near Jeddah and detained them for four hours while she examined their Japanese passengers. The telegram is a little vague. It does not clearly state whether the Russian ship examined the Japanese passengers or looked for Japanese passengers. In any case the *St. Petersburg* would have been guilty of a gross breach of international law had she attempted to remove Japanese subjects from a British steamer flying the British flag. With that phase of the matter, however, the British Government will doubtless deal, should there be any occasion, but the Russians can probably escape responsibility by alleging that they were only searching for contraband of war. A question of immediately greater interest, however, relates to the *St. Petersburg* herself. She is one of the Volunteer Fleet, a vessel of 10,500 tons with a nominal speed of 19 knots, and she was reported to have passed the Dardanelles a few days ago. In time of peace these ships of the Volunteer Fleet, though they go by the name of auxiliary cruisers, are treated as ordinary merchant men and do not carry any armament. But in time of war, and after they have shipped the armament for the reception of which they are always ready, they necessarily enter the category of fighting ships. The *St. Petersburg* had 8 guns on deck when she stopped the *Menelaus* and *Crewhall*. Did she receive those guns before or after she passed the Dardanelles? If after—which is most improbable seeing that her passage was reported only 2 or 3 days previously to her encounter with the British steamers—, when and where did she receive them? If before, which seems almost certain, then her passage of the Dardanelles was a breach of treaty which concerns all Europe. These are points demanding careful investigation. Then there is the question of the vessel's coaling. She can not remain long at sea without a supply of coal. Where is she to get it? What Power is going to violate its neutrality by assisting her with this essential?

Wednesday, July 20.

Telegrams received in Tokyo show that there is great indignation in Germany on account of the seizure of the *Prinz Heinrich's* Japanese mail by the *Smolensk*. English papers write of the Russian ships as though they were pirates and insist that some preventative measures must be taken.

Thursday, July 21.

If Reuter's information this morning be correct, the Russian vessels in the Red Sea are behaving with more inexplicable arbitrariness than ever. The taking of the mails from the *Prinz Heinrich* was an outrage opposed to all the recognised canons of modern international law, and neither the German Government nor the German people are at all likely to submit quietly to anything of the kind. Germany showed during the South African war that she would always insist on the fullest respect being paid to her flag, and we do not forget that, on that occassion, it was Great Britain who had to make the *amende*. Already Berlin has lodged a protest in St. Petersburg, and as Russia can not have the smallest intention of flouting Germany, the matter is sure to be settled satisfactorily. But what is to be said of the detention of the *Persia* for the sole purpose, apparently,

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of compelling her to act as carrier of the mail bags illegally taken from the *Prinz Heinrich*? That strikes us as being one of the most arbitrary proceedings ever perpetrated; little short of gross insult to the British flag. Indeed we find it exceedingly difficult to credit. Much more probable does it appear that the *Persia* was stopped for the legitimate purpose of examination, and that the *Smolensk* seized the opportunity to procure the transmission of the *Prinz Heinrich's* mails, the captain of the *Persia* being a consenting party. At first sight one is disposed to think that the captain should not have consented; that he should have left the *Smolensk* to get out of her scrape as best she could. But the captain probably judged more calmly. He concluded that the illegal act of the *Smolensk* could not be aggravated or extenuated by any subsequent delay or celerity in forwarding the purloined mail bags, and that the convenience of the public was a paramount consideration. At all events that appears to be the rational view of the incident, and further details must be awaited before arriving at any definite conclusion. As to the *Malacca*, however, it is in the last degree difficult to believe that she had contraband of war on board. No steamer, above all a Peninsular and Oriental steamer, would carry contraband of war *via* the Canal and the Red Sea under existing circumstances, and absolute confidence may be placed in the assertion of the owners that the *Malacca* carried only the usual Government stores for Hongkong. The Russians will escape the consequences of this act of theirs by pleading error, but it may be hoped that they will get a very broad hint to be more careful in future.

What, however, is the character of the *St. Petersburg* and the *Smolensk*? They appear to us to be little better than pirates. Possibly the rank of privateers may be assigned to them. If they passed the Dardanelles with their armament in their hold and their commission in their pocket, then Russia stands condemned of a flagrant breach of treaty. If they possessed neither their commissions nor their armaments when they passed the straits and if their passage thus became legal in the character of ordinary merchantmen, how were they subsequently and suddenly converted into auxiliary cruisers? They can not have called at any Russian port, nor is there any conceivable means by which their transformation can have been lawfully effected. They are fraudulent in any case, and the name properly attaching to them is that of pirates. Russia is in great straits, but it might have been hoped that desperation would not have driven her to such devices.

Friday, July 22.

People were watching with interest the process adopted by the Russians to get the *Malacca* through the Suez Canal, but they have solved the problem by hoisting the Russian flag and putting a Russian crew on board. We can not doubt that the circumstances of the capture will be duly and fairly investigated by a Russian prize court, but in the meanwhile it is quite incredible that the ship was carrying contraband of war. Under any circumstances there remains the question of the Russian privateers, or pirates, or commerce-destroyers, or whatever they are to be called. Frauds they certainly are, so far as we can see, for by no conceivable process of reasoning can their double character be justified. It is satisfactory to learn that Great Britain has approached the signatories of the Treaty of Paris on the subject, though the result that will be attained is very questionable. There are many minds among the signatories. Some may even be inclined to say that at a time of national emergency Russia can not be reasonably expected to adhere strictly to the terms of an ancient treaty which seriously hampers her belligerent competence. Still there is here a thin end of a wedge whose insertion can not be viewed with indifference. If the steamers of the Volunteer Fleet passed the Dardanelles as auxiliary cruisers, and if their passage be not protested against, then it will become quite possible for Russia to take the next step, namely, to bring out her Black-Sea Squadron. The situation would not be much altered thereby in a practical sense, but it is improbable that all the European Powers will consent to be thus flouted. Indeed the question is not unlikely to become acute, for according to a telegram published on Wednesday night by the *Jiji Shimpo*, the Russian gunboat *Tchernomoretz* (1,294 tons, 13½ knots) has passed the Bosphorous, and two more steamers of the Volunteer Fleet are coaling at Sevastopol obviously with the same intention. Russia has already shown that treaties and written promises are as mere waste paper in her eyes when her own convenience is in the balance. There is more in all this, however, than appears at first sight. The benefits that Russia can hope to derive from placing her Black-Sea ships in the field of action are as nothing compared with the complications she plainly invites by doing so. Is it her deliberate purpose to cause such complications? The telegrams imply that British public opinion takes that view. She is supposed to contemplate the time-worn operation of fishing in troubled waters. Hitherto the neutrality of the various European Powers has not been subjected to any trying strain, but if the problem of the Treaty of Paris were now brought upon the tapis, there would probably result a discussion tending to divide Europe into two camps, and thus to relieve Russia from her present isolation. Her position can not be much worse than it is, and it might easily be better. Apparently the British press is writing in that strain, and is strongly urging the Government to move resolutely, while the Government, on its side, is understood to recognise the gravity of the situation and to be strenuously collecting all necessary information. It is plain that were Russia's object confined to commerce-destruction, she has plenty of available ships without drawing on her Black-Sea Fleet, and it is also plain that the moment she draws upon her Black-Sea fleet for such a purpose she violates the Treaty of Paris, under whatever guise she smuggles her ships through the Dardanelles. Further, if the *Tchernomoretz* has passed, we must conclude that the gauntlet has been deliberately thrown in Europe's face, and that Russia is purposely seeking complications at home which will act as a diversion abroad. Of course she may be only "trying it on;" only seeing how far Europe will allow her to go. That, too, is likely enough, for she is not always restrained by a sense of dignity. Yesterday the matter was to come up in the House of Commons in reply to a question, and we may therefore expect interesting news in the course of to-day, unless the Government puts the question aside as unripe for discussion.

The *Asahi* received yesterday afternoon a telegram from London saying that much commotion has been caused in England by the seizure of a British mail-steamer in the Red Sea by Russian auxiliary cruisers. On the one hand England has addressed a protest to Russia, on the other, she has warned her squadrons to be ready. The general opinion is that Russia ought not to be allowed to break her treaty for the purpose of injuring Japan. It is believed that Russia's real object is to create trouble in Europe and under the pretext of complications at home to avoid the disgrace threatening her in Manchuria.

THE VLADIVOSTOCK SQUADRON.

The following telegrams were received on Wednesday in Tokyo:—

[Received by the Naval Head Quarters at 4.30 a.m.]

The Vladivostock squadron, consisting of 3 vessels, passed the Tsugaru straits by the north-western coast of Mutsu at 3.30 a.m. to-day, heading eastward.

[Received at 5.40 a.m.]

Three of the enemy's ships were sighted to-day through the fog on the north-east of Mutsu off Tobetsu on the east of Hakodate.

[Received at 6.55 a.m. Hakodate.]

The Vladivostock squadron of 3 vessels is now going eastward.

[Received at the Foreign Office.]

The masters of the *Arakawa* and nine other steamers which have just reached Hakodate, report that three Russian warships are cruising off Omazaki in Mutsu.

The Army look-out station at Shiokubi telegraphs to the head-quarters that the Russian ships are now surrounding, near Shiriya-zaki, one of the regular Hakodate liners.

[Received at 10.11 a.m. from the Hakodate Administration.]

A telegram from the Shiokubi light-house in Kameda at 7.30 a.m. reports that the Russian cruisers have captured a steamer and are now going eastward.

A telegram received by the Naval Department at about ■ ■ m., said that the squadron had gone east from Esan promontory.

There is a rumour that the Russians released a steamer with which they fell in, but confirmation is required. The vessel was taken at a point between the promotories of Shiońubi and Shiriya.

The *Gromovoi* can carry 2,100 tons of coal; the *Rossia* 2,500 tons and the *Rurik* the same amount. This would enable them to steam some nineteen thousand miles at 10 knots and 3,000 miles at full speed.

A telegram to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, dated at 11.10 a.m. from Sapporo, says that the Vladivostock squadron has not sunk any Japanese steamer. The cruisers captured one steamer but released her. [Probably they were perplexed how to deal with her crew.—ED. *J.M.*]. Thereupon they proceeded at full speed in a south-easterly direction. The steamer they released resumed her voyage to Muroran.

The Navy Department received a telegram on the afternoon of the 20th, which said that at five minutes past noon that day three Russian cruisers were seen steering south-east and passed out of sight about 20 nautical miles south-east of Esan, a point which is on the east of Hakodate.

The steamers *Lennox*, *Heathdene* and *Wing Sang* have been ordered to postpone their sailing from Yokohama owing to Russian men-of-war being reported off the coast.

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Friday, July 22.

It is now stated that the Vladivostock Squadron sank a small steamer, the *Takashima Maru* (318 tons) near the eastern entrance of the Tsugaru strait. The crew were ordered to leave, which they did, all escaping safely to Esan-zaki. Another steamer was stopped, but was not injured. She is conjectured to have been an American vessel, the *Tartar*. There is talk of a third steamer having been captured, and the latest news at this moment of writing (Tuesday morning) is that the Squadron seems about to repass the strait having the captured steamer in company. The general opinion appears to be that the Squadron is merely seeking to create a diversion, and that there is no idea whatever of the cruisers taking their way finally westward, as some publicists supposed at first. As to uniting forces with the Port Arthur squadron, that would be a futile essay, and at any rate it should be attempted secretly, not by openly taking a route where concealment is impossible. The Japanese papers ridicule the whole affair. They say that the Vladivostock ships are reduced to act the part of pirates, for which they are ill-adapted, and that if they think to disturb the broad programme of procedure mapped out by Japan, they are grievously mistaken. They can work some mischief whenever they choose to engage in piratical essays, but though they may cause loss and suffering to private individuals, who have no concern with the war, they can not sensibly influence the grand course of events.

The crew of the little steamer *Takashima Maru*, 19 all told, and her passengers, 12 in number, have arrived safely at Tadohokke near Hakodate. Another steamer, the *Unyu Maru*, belonging to the Amagasaki S.S. Company, fell in with the Russians and was stopped by them, but they allowed her to go free. They themselves, according to this report, steamed south-east and passed out of sight.

Later.

A German steamer, the *Nubia* which reached Yokohama yesterday morning from Kobe, is said to have at once reported to the Kencho that at 4 a.m. on the 21st she sighted four men-of-war off Oshima. They were at a considerable distance from the shore, and were steaming line ahead on a southerly course. The *Chuo Shimbun* publishes this information. It notes that the Vladivostock ships number only 3 but thinks that the discrepancy is not conclusive. From the Tsugaru Straits to Izu the distance is 400 miles. Supposing that the Squadron left the Tsugaru Straits at 8 a.m. on the 20th and that they steamed full speed, say 19 knots, they could have covered 380 knots by 4 a.m. on the 21st. But it would have been very smart work and such a consumption of coal would be formidable. None of the three cruisers has coal capacity for steaming more than 3,000 miles at full speed. It is quite conceivable that the four ships sighted by the German steamer were Japanese.

Latest.

It is not believed in Naval circles in Tokyo that the ships sighted off Oshima yesterday morning could possibly have been the Russian cruisers. Their speed would not have enabled them to have reached that point so soon. No information has been received officially in Tokyo from any point along the coast as to the whereabouts of the Russian Squadron.

Mr. T. M. Laffin informs us that he received the following telegram at 11 p.m. on Wednesday from Capt. Lewis of the steamship *Samara*:—"Warn Captains Russians off Siriya-saki boarded me but released me as I had no cargo."

The *Samara* is a British steamer chartered by the Hokkaido Tanko Tetsudo Kaisha and was on her way to Muroran for coal. Siriya-saki is situated on the south-eastern point of land at the eastern entrance to Tsugaru Straits, to the north-east of Aomori Bay.

A FRENCH-JAPANESE DICTIONARY.

(COMMUNICATED.)

Not long ago, an English-Japanese Dictionary came before the public. Its authors deserves the highest praise for the work done, and we need not emphasize here the goodness of the Dictionary; the papers have all favourably commented on the work. Since then, some fascicles of a French-Japanese Dictionary have been published and the English speaking people will no more have the exclusive privilege of studying with ease the Japanese language. Judging from what has already appeared, the book promises to be a masterly work. The author of the Dictionary, is, they say, a catholic priest, the Rev. Father Raguet. Our best wishes are extended to him for a complete success!

Yet, may I say it, I felt somewhat disappointed, when perusing the first fascicles that came into my hands. It seemed to me as if I were again on the benches of my "Alma Mater" sitting before an old Alexander or Quicherat, to which I had promised in my tender love to reserve a nice place at the bottom of my trunk-library.

To begin; there is that long hateful list of abbreviations, which denote no doubt a deep, deep study, a serious work, but which also require from the ordinary student an attention, an aptitude, to the possession of which only a few Champollions can claim a certain monopoly. As for myself, following a somewhat detestable habit of many readers, who look at the preface just enough to see how many pages it counts, I jumped at once headlong into the bosom of the work. Never in my life was I so much punished, and in order not to be disgusted with the book, I had to consecrate several hours to the remembering of signs that could compete, I think, with the Egyptian hieroglyphs.

I advanced, and behold a new disappointment. The Author seems not to have judged it proper to make use of the Chinese characters. Yet, whilst turning over the pages, I noticed with gladness, that these characters made their appearence, at first timidly, as it were, then in greater number. Was it remorse on the part of the Author? Happy thought, in any case. Am I mistaken, however in thinking that the Rev. Author follows a certain method and uses the Chinese character only when the true meaning of the Japanese word is not clear enough? But will this method give a sufficiently clear understanding? We let the public be judge of it.

I compared the Rev. Raguet's work to the former standard Dictionary of Quicherat and Alexander. It is not without reason. we find, in fact, more than one analogy with these old fashioned guides of young Greek and Latin students. There are the same minutiæ, leaving nothing or nearly nothing to the intelligent student, there is perhaps even the same confusion. "It is a mine," some may say, "rather than a Dictionary." It is a gathering of materials, not unlike that of a pawnbroker's shop. Let us take an instance. If all the acceptations of the word "A" have not been set before the eye of the reader, it is certainly not the fault of the author. He has triturated for us the food. The student will have only to swallow it. . . . Same prolixity in the meaning of the most usual words, the verbs especially.

When at school, I remember—and perhaps I am not the only one—I remember having at times added to my own composition some high flowing terms which I found in Quicherat. What a medley! my teacher must have said seeing some expression of Cicero or Homer patched into my poor endeavours. . . . Of this I was forcibly reminded, when reading the abundant details of the Dictionary. I fear indeed, that the young student in Japanese when following such a guine will ally the noble with the trivial. His sentence, begun *á la mode daimio*, will end *á la kurumaya*. Another fault, in my estimation, is the confusion that arises from the want of order in the using of Japanese and Chinese words. But the means, I hear the author exclaim, to, distinguish that such a word is Japanese and such another Chinese? Would it not be necessary to increase these cabalistical signs which lay so oppressively on the mind of the critic? If any advice may be suggested, I should say, Let us have always first the Japanese word, if there be one, and then the Chinese, but the author seems to invert this order, so to say, at random. The word "Dedaignez" is translated first by *Keiman suru*, a pedantic expression if it is anything, and yet the author seems to take a liking to it, since it occurs four times, receiving always the priority, when it could have been replaced advantageously by synonyms of a more common use that would be more easily understood by everybody.

Yet, notwithstanding these criticisms of details, we shall have no doubt a complete work, a real cyclopoedia. The philosopher, the doctor, naturalist. . . all learned men, nay sweethearts even, may find their technical terms.

Blame is easy, says the proverb, different it is to do the work. To use yet a word of Mr. Andrieux: All authors can aspire at praise, lexicographers can only aim at escaping censure. Such must no doubt be the motto of the Rev. gentleman and we do not blame him for it . . . To undertake all by himself such a tremendous work as that of composing a French-Japanese Dictionary, would have frightened stronger than he. Ten years of continuous work, as we have been told, in order to give his countrymen an easy access to a difficult language, speaks of the devotedness and power, not to say anything of the many other qualities of the author.

But the very conditions under which the Rev. Author laboured, could not make him escape his critics. If we, for one, have looked with a critical eye on his work, we did it however with appreciation of the many qualities the book possesses. We know the difficulties of the work. The Japanese and French languages are so different one from the other . . . One may yet correctly translate a French word by its Japanese equivalent, but to translate a French expression by a similar Japanese expression is more difficult; and what shall we say of those curious French idioms? It must nearly bring to despair the greatest linguist, to express them adequately into another tongue without losing that spicy element which is the beauty of the French language.

The task, I say, is nearly superhuman, and we are not astonished to see the Rev. gentleman pay a little tribute to human weakness in this regard.

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Attachés who are about to proceed to the front. The British, American and German Ministers were also present, as were many other distinguished personages. On the 18th, the Field Marshal paid a similar compliment to the French and the remaining Attachés.

We have been asked by the editor of *L'Argus de la Presse* to state that the office of his journal, 14 Rue Drouot, Paris, has collected articles and illustrations from all the journals of the world with reference to Japan, her army and her navy, and that these will be bound into albums, which may be had by applying to the office of the newspaper.

Two Chinese officials, representing the Red Cross Hospital at Mukden, have reached Chefoo. They are said to be furnished with letters from the United States Consul at Yingkow recommending that they be allowed to pass the Japanese lines at Port Arthur, for the purpose of assisting the sick and wounded in the fortress.

Her Majesty the Empress has been graciously pleased to accept a specially bound copy of the volume by Madame la Baronne d'Anethan, entitled "Love Songs and other Songs," and has conveyed her thanks in a letter from the Grand Maitresse Viscountess Takakura.

We have received a specimen copy of the *Korea Times*, which made its bow to the public on Wednesday, June 29, with Mr. T. Cowen as Editor and Mr. E. T. Bethell as manager. Both gentlemen are well-known in Japan and they have the good wishes of many friends for the success of their venture, for they have practically a virgin field to exploit. Two pages of the paper, we observe, are set in Korean.

The United States Consul-General at Frankfort, Mr. Guenther, in a report to the Department of Commerce, declares that the remarkable rise and spread of Germany's export trade within the last twenty years is chiefly due to the superior mercantile ability of the German manufacturer, exporter and commercial traveller. It is the latter who, owing to his fine social accomplishments, as well as his perfect business training, has been successful in gaining foreign markets at the expense of older commercial nations, such as England, France, Holland, etc., who had possession or dominated those markets formerly. The maintenance and increase of her export trade is to Germany a life question. The German are very active in adopting all methods with promise to encourage or aid their export trade; among these the fine sample warerooms which exist at Hamburg, Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden, Cologne, Stuttgart and Frankfort deserve mention, as they have been instrumental in procuring many orders from foreign visiting buyers. These sample warerooms are a special attraction to foreign purchasers, because the latter can there view and compare the products of various leading manufacturers of one line or branch, which is a decided advantage, and besides, a saving of time and labour. At these warerooms the exporter's agent is ready to give the buyer accurate and full information concerning best transportation facilities, packing, customs regulations, insurance, etc.

The *Asahi Shimbun* publishes a cryptic message from Takeshiki in Tsushima to the effect that during the recent storm a certain squadron, dividing into two sections, proceeded through a fierce wind, a heavy sea and a thick mist, to discharge a certain duty. Even the biggest cruisers heeled over to 35 degrees, so strong was the wind, and what the torpedoers suffered can be better imagined than described. The commanding officer never left the bridge for a moment and all his subordinates worked splendidly, so that everything was achieved without accident, though the ships could not see each other at a distance of a mile.

Shall we be right in putting as an addendum to this story a telegram which comes to the *Jiji Shimpo* from London dated the 19th to the effect that one of the steamers lately purchased from Germany by Russia together with a torpedoer have struck Japanese mines outside Vladivostock and gone to the bottom?

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that Marquis Ito is about to pay another visit to Korea. According to our contemporary the Emperor of Korea has intreated the Marquis to come again to Seoul, as the situation existing there defies any hand except his to straighten it out. Some of the trouble is said to be due to the Japanese residents, who are disposed to abuse the position they derive from the country's victories. We do not gather that the Marquis will extend his present trip as far as Seoul, but only that he will proceed thither at an early date.

Consequent on the Chicago Republican Convention and the contemplated shifting of Mr. Knox into a seat in the Senate, President Roosevelt has made three important cabinet changes, all of which took effect on July 1. The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. William H. Moody, succeeded Attorney-General Knox, and the Navy portfolio was taken by Mr. Paul Morton, of Chicago. Mr. Victor H. Metcalf, of California, succeeds Mr. Cortelyou as Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labour. Mr. Paul Morton was vice-president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad company. He is the eldest son of the late Mr. J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture in President Cleveland's second term, and is forty-seven years old. He is now a citizen of Illinois, and sat in the Republican convention as the alternate of Speaker Cannon. Mr. Morton was a Palmer and Buckner Democrat in 1896, but voted for McKinley in 1900. Mr. Victor Howard Metcalf, whose residence is Oakland, California, is a representative in Congress from the third California district. He was born in Utica, New York, October 10, 1853, attended the Utica free academy, and Russell's military academy in New Haven, Connecticut, and entered Yale with the class of 1876. Leaving the academic department in his junior year, he entered the Yale law school, graduating therefrom in 1876. After practicing law in Utica for two years, he moved to California. His first term as representative was in the fifty-sixth congress. "Both men," says the Brooklyn *Standard-Union* (Rep.) "are able and popular men who will especially strengthen the administration in the west and far west, the Pacific coast having no representation whatever in the cabinet at the present time." Of the cabinet with which Mr. Roosevelt began his administration only three now remain, namely, Secretaries Hay, Hitchcock and Wilson.

Every season London society must have a fresh favourite. Sometimes it is a gifted vocalist, at other times it is a talented pianist. This season's pet, says the *Daily Chronicle*, is the young violinist, and no musical "at home" is complete without one. The marvellous boy Vecsey has so far enjoyed, without competition, the financial benefits of the season's popularity. His fees have advanced until now he is obtaining 150 guineas for playing at an afternoon "at home," and 200 guineas for one night. But Kubelik is coming to London, and it will be interesting to learn whether or not Society dames have retained their former affection for him. Miss May Harrison, who is fourteen years old, makes her debut at St. James's Hall. She is a daughter of Colonel J. H. C. Harrison, R.E., and was born at Roorkee, India. She has been studying at the Royal College of Music under Señor Arbos and M. Achille Rivarde, and is regarded by them as a remarkably gifted violinist. Her younger sister, Miss Marion Harrison, has recently made a semi-public debut as a violoncellist. Another young girl violinist, who is now in London, and has already had the honour of appearing before the King and Queen, is Fraulein Stefi Geyer, the daughter of a doctor at Budapest. She was born in 1888, and when she was only three years old was a pianist. Two years later she began the study of the violin, and in 1901 played before the Queen of Roumania, who gave her an autographed photograph, with the inscription. "To the little genius with the fairy bow."

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

The *Hsiping* has arrived at Saseho. She is a steamer of 1,800 tons, and she has on board various contraband articles, besides coal. Her crew of 10 foreigners and 9 Chinese have been sent to Nagasaki, where they are to be at once released. We can not but contrast this action of the Japanese with the procedure of the Russians, who have held the crew of the *Hanyei Maru* prisoners ever since the 26th of March, to say nothing of other merchant vessels captured by them.

The British steamer *Woosung* is reported to have reached Chefoo *en route* for Tientsin with a quantity of dynamite on board. This stuff is said to have come from England to Hongkong by Russian order. From Hongkong it was sent to Canton, and there being loaded into the *Woosung*, it continued its voyage *viâ* Chefoo for Tientsin. But we are not told how it is to get from Tientsin to Russian hands. The whole story seems apocryphal.

The *Hsiping* and the *Pehping* are now in Saseho and their fate will be speedily decided by the prize court there. No particulars are yet obtainable about the *Pehping*, but the *Hsiping* is described as a steamer of 1900 tons. She is registered as the property of the Tientsin-Kaiping Mining Company, and she was captured with cargo on board for Newchwang, Tientsin and Chingwantao. Among her goods were various articles contraband of war, which are not catalogued in reports hitherto received in Tokyo, as well as a quantity of Mexican dollars, rice and flour. She left Shanghai on the 11th and was captured off Shantung on the 14th.

C. Yoshida, (30) a lacquered ware dealer, murdered an old woman, Tatsu Aihara, No. 5, Hama-cho, Tokyo, her daughter, and a man living in the same dwelling with a sword on the night of July 13th. The culprit subsequently gave himself up at the Nihonbashi police station. The cause is reported to be jealousy.

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THE BOOKSHELF.

Japan in the Beginning of the 20th Century, by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce: Yokohama, Kelly and Walsh, Ltd. Price: $8.

MR. HARUKI YAMAWAKI, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, and Japanese Commissioner for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, writes in the preface of this bulky volume—it runs to 828 pages, not counting advertisements—an apology as well as an explanation. He says:—

The development which Japan has made in all spheres of public activity during the period of only a few decades that have elapsed since she gave up the policy of exclusion is a matter which has secured the acknowledgment of the world. However the knowledge which the same world possesses about things Japanese is at best superficial, partly because Japan is a new member, comparatively speaking, in the family of nations, but chiefly because reliable publications specially compiled for foreign readers and giving a succinct account of the economic and other affairs of Japan have not existed. It was in consideration of this fact that our authorities decided when they made an arrangement to participate in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to compile some publication calculated to satisfy, at least relatively, this long felt desideratum. In May of last year the work of compilation was at once started in all the offices of the Department, and at the same time the other Departments of State were asked to furnish material relating to their respective provinces. The result of these compilations is embodied in the present publication. It is very much to be regretted that lack of sufficient time has to a considerable extent prevented the compilation from being made in a more satisfactory manner, has caused redundancies in some chapters and omissions in others, has prevented the work, in short, from being as well proportioned and as carefully written as it might otherwise have been. The difficulties experienced by the translators and the printers were for the same reason—lack of time—very great. Under these circumstances it was impossible to bring the compilation up to the level of excellence to which I had intended to bring it at first; but I hope that I shall have an opportunity, at some time in the near future, to revise a work in which I flatter myself that I have at any rate succeeded in making a beginning, after which subsequent work of emendation and augmentation will be comparatively easy.

After such a frank avowal it is difficult to criticize, but we must place on record our regret that Mr. Yamawaki has failed to realise his ideals. The underlying idea of the book is excellent and in its pages will be found a vast variety of information, historical, descriptive and statistical, regarding Japan — industrial, commercial, financial Japan—at the present moment. But—the inevitable but—the rush and hurry in which it has been produced has left its mark upon the book, giving the reader the impression that the compilers have sought to squeeze a gallon of matter within the dimensions of a quart pot, with the result that much has been left out that would have been of interest while much has been inserted that might well have been compressed or omitted altogether. On the whole the translation into English has been well done, but here and there we come across crudities of style that remind one painfully of the platitudinous English to be found within the chaste pages of Mrs. Barbauld's "Stories for the Young." For instance we read in the Chapter devoted to Mining: "Most of these labourers work underground and under uncomfortable circumstances, but in spite of these disadvantages they are generally satisfied with their lot and go to work with light hearts." Again: "The dwellings are either thatched or tile-roofed, and the inside of the rooms is comparatively clean, which reflects much credit on them." The indefinite article is still, we notice, a constant stumbling block to Japanese translators, many sentences like the following being scattered about the book: "The business of making dried and smoked bonito, called *fushi*, is highly important, it being used for seasoning the dishes." What dishes? The proper distribution of capital and small-capital letters in the cross and side headings has also greatly puzzled the printer, and the result is a general higgeldy-piggeldy which detracts greatly from the "get-up" of the book. Barley, too, is invariably spelt barely. The printing generally shows great haste, as the preface truthfully acknowledges, some pages being printed a light-grey, others drenched in the blackest of ink, while smeared pages are frequent. It is a pity, a very great pity, for the credit of Japan, the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, and Japanese printers that a little more time was not available, for there can be no doubt that this book will have a very large circulation in the English-speaking-and-reading world, as an authoritative, accurate and easily get-at-able record of Japan at the present moment. There is scarcely a single industry in the empire that is not mentioned, its origin described, its growth and present position stated, first in prose description, then in rows of tabulated figures; while the financial pages, dealing with national as well as local finance, are veritable mines for statisticians, bankers, and merchants interested in this Empire. The details of the Army, Navy, and the apparatus of Administrative Government generally are very full and accurate. The chapters on land, land-owning, forestry, horse and cattle breeding, agriculture, mining and metallurgy are all worth serious perusal and will attract a good deal of attention, we imagine, in lands afar. The writer of the chapter on sheep-breeding in Japan, we observe, takes a roseate view of the situation. He says: "Indeed, the result obtained at the Shimosa stud and in the provinces of Nagasaki and Aomori tends to prove the possibility of sheep-rearing being carried to success."

We hope that a second edition of "Japan in the Beginning of the 20th Century" will soon be called for, and that Mr. Yamawaki will be able to make it the *vade mecum* of the Empire.

The Kingdom of Twilight, by FORREST REID. London, T. Fisher Unwin. (Colonial Library Edition.)

THE author of this deeply interesting study in temperamental psychology betrays here and there in the course of his story an unpractised hand, but on the whole the work is worthy of more than passing attention. He tells the life-story of one of those unfortunate beings who come into this work-a-day world of ours with an incapacity for making people understand them or appreciate their impelling motives. As a natural result they grow morbidly introspective and generally succeed in wrecking their lives, as the world understands it. Willie Trevellyan, the hero of the story, is a dweller in the Kingdom of Twilight, and despite the love of a noble woman, the devotion of a fine comrade, from his school-days onward he never emerges into the light of common day, but deliberately casts the woman out of his life, disappoints and wounds his comrade, and makes "a hash" of things generally. One cannot help but pity him though the manner of his life is so wrong-headed. If only his parents had understood him in childhood; if only his waywardness had been directed by sympathetic hands in his early boyhood; if,—the eternal if—but then the book would never have been written if all had gone well with him and we should have been the poorer for much good writing. We look forward to Mr. Forrest Reid's next work.

The Christian Movement in its Relation to the New Life in Japan. Yokohama, published for the Standing Committee of Co-operating Christian Missions, 1904.

THIS brochure runs to 245 pages and covers a very wide field indeed. Some of its contents have already been noted and commented on in the *Japan Mail*, having reached us as seperate reports, but we are glad to receive the full work and can recommend it to all readers interested in the subjects with which it is concerned. The Preface tells us that the volume contains 100 more pages than its predecessor, and even then much matter has had to be omitted, the Editor, Dr. D. C. Greene, either receiving the information too late or else finding the limits of his space already exceeded. A very interestingly written General Survey includes notes on the following subjects:—International Affairs, Domestic Politics, Sociological Notes, Increasing Prominence of *Heimin*, Socialism, Is Japan's New Civization Superficial? The Business World, Foreign Trade, The Rice Harvest; Railway Statistics.

With regard to the question, "Is Japan's New Civilization Superficial?" we find the Editor writing:—

The writer has resided in Japan continuously, with the exception of three furloughs, since 1869. He has been in constant and even intimate relations with all classes of the people; he has lived as a guest in their families and has been the recipient of many confidences, both in times of joy and of sorrow. After this experience of thirty-four years, he feels himself entitled to say with assurance that the so-called abyss which separates the Japanese from the people of the West is far less wide and deep than is often supposed. The common ground of humanity on which we all stand is broad and firm. It is not difficult to reach and when reached affords a solid basis upon which to build the structure of a warm and sympathetic social intercourse.

Dr. Greene (we believe we are right in ascribing the article to him) then describes the changes he has seen during his residence in Japan; the differences which an old resident, looking back across the years, notes in the social life of the Japanese; the passing of many of the former ways of thought, and the changes which have come over the family organization due to the new regime, and he then concludes:—

So close has Japan's sympathy with Great Britain, Germany, the United States, and France become that the public sentiment of those lands is already the most strongly operative moral force at work within her borders. Nothing but gross carelessness and ill-desert on the part of the Western world can weaken that force which is pressing so strongly upon the very foundations of social life in Japan. A new sense of ethical kinship underlies the material civilisation and dominates it. Every department of social and political life shows its strong and health-giving influence. It is manifest in the constant effort on the part of Japan to bring her laws and institutions into harmony with those of the West and in her eagerness to share to the full in the varied co-operative movements of the most advanced nations of the world.

The conception of the value of man as man has entered into the consciousness of the nation and it will abide. Its corollaries have not all been accepted,—they have not been in any land,—but there are few countries where fuller liberty is enjoyed, or where its blessings are more highly prized. The new civilisation is the outgrowth of new thoughts which from their very nature must be shared in greater or less degree by high and low. The spirit which pervades it aroused the interest in, as well as the vigour and energy to adopt and control, the varied arrangements of modern life. Its home is in the very hearts of the people.

With regard to one detail which is grouped under the heading of Eleemosynary Work, the brochure stands in need of slight correction. The Editor states that resident foreigners have recently put up a sum of *yen*

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5,000 for the Yokohama General Hospital. The figure is more in the neighbourhood of *yen* 17,009. We have not space to notice further the many special reports from various bodies which find room within the covers of this work but will close our review with thanking the Editor for his courtesy in sending us the volume and by congratulating him upon the excellently arranged Missionary Directory and statistics which form its closing pages.

The Naval Pocket Book, edited by Sir W. Laird Clowes: London, W. Thacker & Co. Price 7/6.

The ninth volume of this very valuable year-book arrived by the Canadian Mail. It is very welcome at the present moment. Special interest, too, attaches to this issue, as with it Sir Wm. Laird Clowes resumes the active editorship. A notable chapter is that devoted to the history of the Submarine, by Mr. Allan H. Burgoyne, F.R.G.S., while full particulars of the Submarine Fleets of the world are also given. The List of Dry Docks in all quarters of the globe has been most carefully revised and augmented, and all the material connected with the Navies of the World thoroughly overhauled and brought up to date. The following is a Summary of the Contents:—

The Navies of the World.—A complete list of every Battle-ship, Cruiser, Gunboat, Torpedo Boat and Destroyer, Harbour, Hospital, Training and Subsidiary Vessel, giving details of displacement, Armament, Protection, Engines, Coal Capacity, etc.

A History of the Submarine, and particulars of the Submarine Fleets of the world.

Notes on Torpedoes, and full description of the various types used by British and Foreign Navies.

List of Dry Docks. Personal of Leading Navies. Plans of Ships, showing Armour, Decks, Guns, etc.

Tables for Conversion of Measures. Trial Trip Tables.

Steam Trials of British and Foreign Ships.

Complete Index of Ships by name.

The *Naval Pocket Book* deserves the very widest circulation.

We have also received "Higher Education for Civil Engineers," an address to the Engineering Society of the University of Nebraska, by J. A. L. Waddell, D.Sc., LL.D., whom many still remember in Japan for the work he did at the Imperial University. This address was well worth printing.

MARRIAGE OF MDLLE. DOURILLE.

The religious rites in the marriage of Mdlle. Marie Louise Dourille, daughter of Mons. Paul Dourille, one of the most respected members of the older foreign community in Yokohama, and Mons. Claude Piq, son of M. Joseph Piq, of Lyons, took place at the Roman Catholic Church on Saturday, the civil ceremony having taken place the previous day at the French Consulate before the Consul, M. F. Steenackers; the witnesses being Messrs. A. Coye, G. Gilbert and J. Carrillon and De Mecre. Mrs. Manley had decorated the church in her usual pretty fashion, with white flowers, bamboo and evergreens, and the sacred edifice was crowded when the happy bride entered on the arm of her father. She was dressed in white satin trimmed with white lace and crowned with orange blossoms, and was accompanied by her sister, Mdlle. Jeanne Dourille, as bridesmaid. This young lady was dressed in blue Chinese silk brocade trimmed with point lace. M. Jean Jacquemin officiated as groomsman. The celebrant was Pere Alfred Pettier. After the short ceremony was over, a reception was given by Mr. and Mrs. Dourille, which was largely attended. The bride's going away dress was very simple, a black alpaca, with black straw hat trimmed with roses. The honeymoon will be spent at Hakone.

THE GARDEN OF THE EAST.

On the wheel of many waters broken, and reft of helm,
The Searchers of new Wonders groped for their island realm,
Till gleamed the emerald facets far-seen of heights unscaled,
And—amethyst to onyx—the shoaling ocean paled.

"Now Easy All, ye Mariners, worn Octave of the Oar!
The dreamless deep's behind us, the dreamful East before;
Fold here your sea-frayed pinions, lift up your salt-rheumed eyne!
Stake out your new dominions in fiefs of palm and pine!

"This is in sooth old Eden—this park without plan,
This wilderness in blossom, inviolate of Man,
Yon hills, yon unpruned forests, to no base use enslaved;
And for all roads the rivers, God's highway crystal-paved.

"For when in exile wandered the Twain disconsolate,
When the great gates closed with clangour and the flaming sword was set,
The Lord let loose green riot—'tis so the legend runs—
The wilderings of the jungle, the ungardening of the suns."

Then in those eight men entered and annexed the Islands Blest,
And the fetters fell from off them, the shackles of the West;
And the wind blew where it listed, their fancy wandered free,
When the Mowgli-fever took them, forest-haunted by the sea.

They bathed in lights and colours, in scents and fragrant heat,
They quaffed the sweet nepenthe of nature taken neat;
'Twas sempiternal present, let æons wax or wane—
Till lo! the fever left them and they found themselves again.

"Nay, we're no Lotus-eaters but Argonauts of Greece,
Seeking gold that waits the beaters—Knights of the Golden Fleece;
Let betel-chewing Lamas, lotus-seated like the Turk,
Wear the mystic's sainted halo: we be sinners: give us work!"

So they rent the veil of verdure and tore the clinging plants,
And set the natives sweating like the hurry-scurry ants,
And raised the dust of cities, and piled new wharves with bales,
And the East's unminted beauty they coined it into taels.

The Cherubim to eastward heard the jungle in carouse,
Saw the scared blacks carrying cotton like an ants' nest changing house,
Saw the ships away to nor'ward, slow-paced with plunder, draw—
And called those eight men forward for the reading of the Law.

"Yea, certes, this is Eden—this park sans path or plan,
This wilderness in blossom, now violate of Man;
The pleasance-gates stand open that erst were closed amain—
Yet winneth to Nirvana none of the western strain.

"Only your dark-skinned brother may be the Eden state,
Laze yet not lose his manhood, to ease inculate;
Waked from the sleeping sickness ye know ye may not shirk,
For the fruit of the Tree of Knowledge whereof ye ate, means work.

"Choose: can ye bear the burden of the brazen eastern day,
Work 'neath the flaming falchion that turneth every way,
Work where tried nerve and muscle grow limp as unstrung bow,
Work where strange loves and laughter draw like an undertow?

"March in your white-skinned settlers—the land is fair to see—
Yet know ye come as nomads with the curse of romany,
Noon-workers in the vineyard, homeless at life's lone eve;
Builders who rear no rooftree, sowers where others sheave."

The eight men up and answered: "Full well we know these things—
Sun that the brain unsolders, steam that the nerves unstrings.
Choose? Nay but choice is easy, for which is better worth
Work on the West's black skyline, work in the East's red earth?

"Have ye smelled the orient incense that wreathes our forest-ways?
Have ye heard the wild life lifting its morning lilts of praise?
Have ye served our sunlit altars, sans acolyte or priest,
Beside the wine-dark ocean in the Garden of the East?

"Have ye seen the Mint of Eos fling out its new-coined light,
The smelted gold of noontide cool down to purple night,
The mintage change to silver and the stars by five, by six,
Troop out before the Master for the trial of the pyx?

"We know we leave no heirage, no eastern line beget—
Lords of a brief life-peerage, unnoted of Debrett;
Yet of the Empire building at the girdle of the Earth
We lay one course of granite—masons of something worth.

"And when from exile restward we turn at setting day,
And our worn sails fill to westward, and we hearken and obey
The life-long voice that homeward calleth where'er we roam,
Our hearts shall fill to eastward still—to exile almost home."

S.W.

LETTERS FROM THE "MANSHU MARU."

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—The audience granted to the *Manshu Maru* party by the Emperor of Korea took place, as already stated, on the afternoon of Saturday, June 25th. The Son-tuk-ten Palace, where we were received, is a very short distance from the United States Legation and is thus comparatively close to the south gate of the capital. The walls of the Palace enclose a large area of ground and buildings enough to constitute a small town. The Audience Hall was formerly occupied by Mr. McLeavy Brown, Financial Adviser. Riding along by one of the walls we experienced the discomfort unavoidable anywhere where there is a procession of vehicles, but specially trying in

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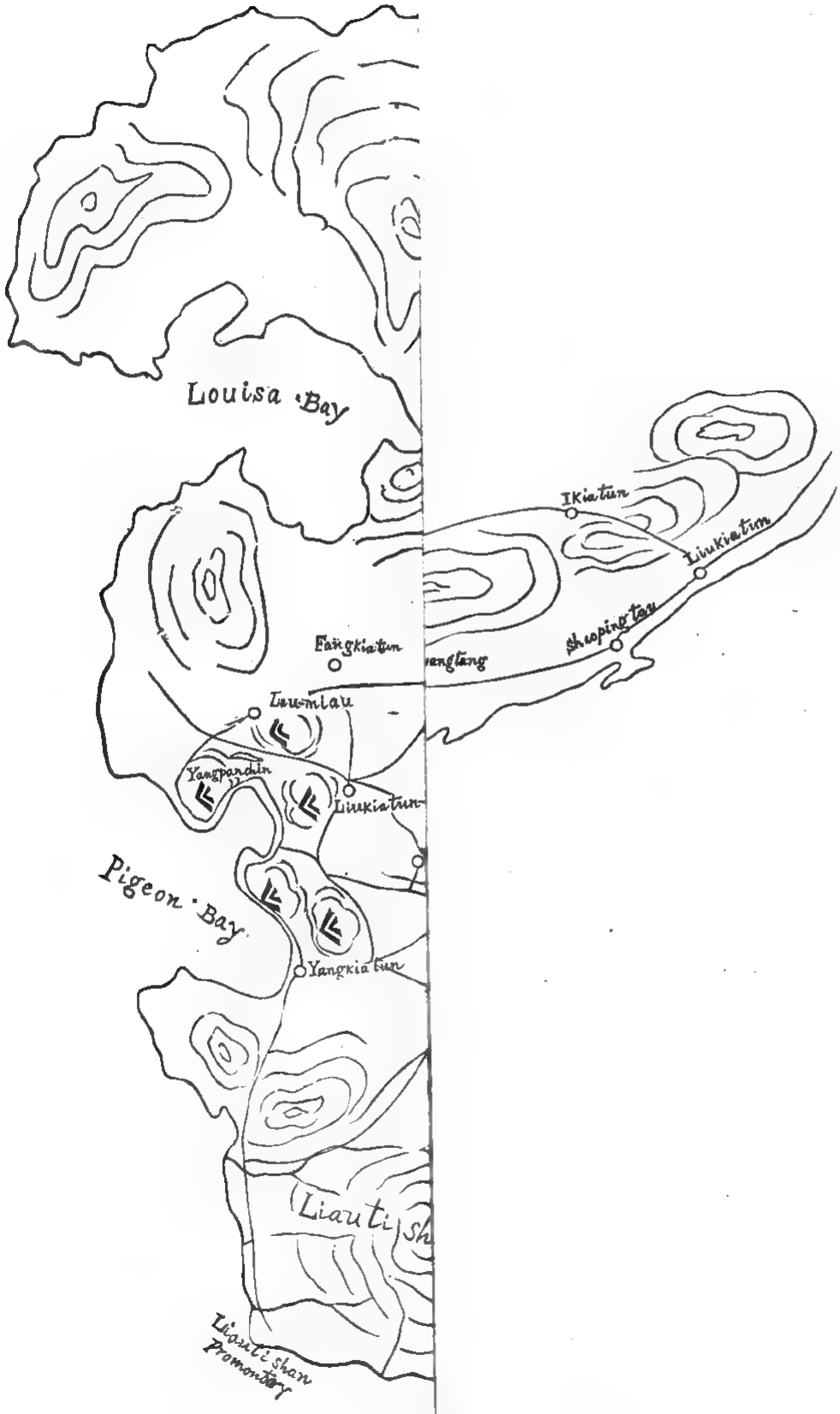

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Seoul, the dust of which has peculiarly searching and, I should suppose, far from wholesome qualities. The heat also was great, though hardly so severe as on the previous day. Arriving at a gate, about 50 yards from which we had alighted, and where a military guard presented arms in a somewhat perfunctory fashion, we walked about fifteen yards to the nearest building and ascending a few steps found ourselves in a spacious hall and were conducted through the first doorway on the left into a large drawing-room. The walls of this apartment were handsomely papered, the design consisting of Shirley poppies (red) with sprays of plum blossom (pale pink) on a white ground. Aided by the ample light from seven or eight windows this had a bright and lively effect which was enhanced by the fact that the furniture matched the pattern of the wall decoration. An exception to this has to be noted, however. At the corner facing the door by which we entered, a large annexe of the bow-window kind contained a number of chairs, small tables and fauteuils upholstered in red, and this space was set apart for Marquis Kuroda and the other members of the House of Peers. The window curtains were in harmony with the prevailing hues. The most noticeable detached ornaments were a couple of very large blue and gold cloisonné vessels of the *koro* or incense burner kind, probably of ancient Korean or Chinese manufacture, each surmounted by a golden figure that might be either a bear or a tiger, though its ears were longer than those now worn by either of those animals. These, which were sadly out of place in such surroundings, stood at one end of the *salon* where a partition, that did not reach ceiling, the allowed a view to be had of the gold cornices and red and gold window hangings of an adjoining room, lighted, like that in which we were, from a courtyard at right angles to the front by which we had entered. Also, there were two sets of brass candelabra, each encircling a silver globe, supported, with a rather curious effect, by three naked bayonets, the whole set on a wooden stand. Perhaps, while I am about it I may add that against the wall dividing the drawing-room from the hall there were two plain-wood sideboards with tall mirror backs. The ceiling, white with the sparsest of relief work in the corners of the panels, was supported by two pillars, also plain white, with spiral figures, and round their bases were hexagonal boxes, white, with the Imperial five petalled floral emblem, in which bloomed red and pink geranuims, with vari-coloured maples, small acacias and grasses to impart variety to the display. The carpet was of a bright but far from gaudy pattern; the electric fittings were of handsome design, and the whole aspect of this chamber was far from displeasing to the eye.

Though we reached the Palace before 3.30 it was quite an hour later when the audience began, and in the interval it required no contemptation of the heating apparatus which formed a conspicuous part of the fittings of the rooms to render the party uncomfortably warm. Korean high officials, including most of the Ministers and Vice-Minister, had been moving about, mingling to a limited extent with the foreign visitors; the arrangements for the audience had all been settled; a military officer of high rank had arrived and been received with bows all round; some orders were given loudly in the court-yard, a flag was borne past the windows; a party of people entered the hall by the front (whether or not the Imperial personages came in at this time and by this way did not seem clear) there was a stir among the Korean officials, and a few minutes later the audience began. First, Mr. K. Nabeshima, of the Foreign Office, conducted the military, naval and diplomatic officers present to the audience chamber; on their return Marquis Kuroda and the members of the Japanese Upper House were admitted; then came the turn of the members of the Lower House, whose procession was headed by Dr. Taguchi (*Tokyo Economist*), the foreign correspondents led by Mr. F. Villiers (*Illustrated London News*) whose distinguished presence and many decorations, apart from his seniority, eminently fitted him for the post, and the Japanese correspondents with Dr. Miyake (*Nippon*) at their head. To the first and second groups the Emperor addressed courteous questions with regard to the voyage and received suitable replies. The members of Parliament were similarly asked about their experiences, and Dr. Taguchi humorously informed His Imperial Majesty of the guessing sweepstake that had been held on board the ship as to the probable date of the fall of Port Arthur and of his own ill-fortune in having selected June 25th, the very day on which they were being admitted to his Majesty's presence. The Emperor remarked that Dr. Taguchi should not despair: it was little more than four o'clock yet. Dr. Taguchi also asked leave to call His Majesty's attention to the fact that among his fellow-members was Dr. Yamane, a physician. The Emperor directed Dr. Yamane to be informed of his regret that small-pox should be so rife in his empire. Dr. Yamane respectfully urged upon His Majesty the value of vaccination in arresting the spread and mitigating the violence of that dreadful disease. The Emperor remarked that it was not so virulent as some seven or eight years ago when his people did not understand to the same extent as now the benefits of vaccination. The foreign correspondents were merely asked whether they had experienced a pleasant voyage, to which Mr. Villiers replied that they had had an excellent voyage. His Majesty asked the Japanese correspondents a similar question and received a reply of the same tenor, and he then expressed the pleasure it gave him to see members of the press of so many different nationalities.

The ceremony was of the briefest character. We left the room in which we had been waiting by the further from the front entrance of its two doors, crossing the entrance hall, and having time to note that in it there were a not-too-new looking carpet and foreign hat-stands with mirrors; passed through a doorway exactly opposite that from which we had come, bowed once just inside; took a number of paces straight towards the other end of the chamber, where some figures were standing on a dais; bowed again half-way up; then one by one advanced clear of the rest of the party, bowed first to the Emperor, who stood in the middle of the platform, then to the Crown Prince, who was on his left; and backed with another bow into one's place in the line. We stood facing the dais for about two minutes, during which we had time to take mental note of the August personages before us. They stood on a red-cloth covered dais before two chairs; chairs of a very ordinary kind, which might have come from any not too richly furnished drawing room; lozenge-backed chairs, the Emperor's covered with red and the Crown Prince's with bluish-green silk. His Majesty's appearance has been often described but I may say briefly that he certainly does not look as old as he is said to be (52) being hale and of rather pleasant expression, of middle stature, wearing a dark moustache and thin beard; of pale complexion but apparently of few, if any more years than the rather expressionless Prince who stood beside him, and who showed it is true, sufficient interest in what was going on to reach over for the bunch of cards offered to him but subsided immediately into his former occupation of swinging from one foot to the other while lazily regarding those ranged up before him. I think it would be an insult to the Emperor to say that he has an intelligent air, as I have heard and read. He impressed me as a kindly gentleman whose interest in the people he surveyed was certainly not feigned, for he asked questions and supplemented them smiling with a manner which, if it did not display the stately dignity that the world has been accustomed to attribute to monarchs, was characterised by the urbanity of a man who knows that he can afford to unbend. His surroundings were not consonant with any show of Imperial haughtiness and reserve. Behind him and the Crown Prince were two screens both showing wild fowl with flowers and reeds, one at least, so we were afterwards told, the work of Korea's most famous living artist, who resides in Pyongyang. The audience chamber is well lighted by windows on the right side as you face the dais, and one could easily observe the incongruities; the black and white screens; the red cloth on which the Imperial personages stood; the commonplace chairs; the quiet, greyish white of the walls; the gold of the window cornices; the hangings of yellow, red and green (the national colours); the obtrusive carpet; the gay clusters of electric lights in the ceiling; the white pillars with gold and green and red dragons drawing themselves up spirally and shooting out their eyes at the dais. Add to these the lines of black garmented foreigners, the court dress of Mr. Hagiwara, the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires, who presented us, the uniforms of the few attendant officials, the presence of one notability who, standing on the floor by the dais to the left of the Crown Prince, was so tall that his head nearly reached as high as those on the higher upper level, and last of all the curious lightish yellow costumes worn by the Emperor and his son, the no less quaint headdresses of the same colour which, not unlike those of the courtiers, also resembled in shape the black caps worn by Japanese judges—all lent their aid to stamp the scene upon the memory of those foreigners privileged to witness it as at once singularly strange and mournfully grotesque. The Emperor acknowledged our taking leave bows with a distinct smile for each individual and we soon found ourselves back, in the other room where champagne and cake were passed round, soon after which we took our departure. The presentations were, as I have said, made by Mr. Hagiwara, who during the absence of the Minister, Mr. G. Hayashi, in Japan, conducts the affairs of the Legation, and who was assisted by an interpreter.

The circumstances under which the *Manshu Maru* is prosecuting her present cruise, have undoubtedly aroused the deepest interest among the Japanese in this country. And with not the slightest desire to create imaginary dangers or to magnify existing conditions, I am bound to say that, however indifferently the public in Japan may view the progress of what they with, perhaps some justice, regarded at the outset as a pleasure trip, their compatriots in Korea view the enterprise with the liveliest concern. The facts that our movements have been to a certain extent affected by the proximity of the Vladivostock squadron and that in a not improbable contingency we might now be where the *Hitachi Maru* lies have been merely alluded to in these letters, but they are well known in the places that we have since visited. (Perhaps I may remark here that if hitherto the beautiful weather, the changes of scenery, and the seeing of strange places have led us to forget our situation, we are now reminded of it nightly by having to work or smoke in saloons and to sleep in cabins hot almost to unendurance, with ports closely sealed to guard against possible detection and attack). With this digression we will continue.

On Friday evening (June 24th) we were invited to a reception at the Keijo Club, which most of our party attended. The grounds of the establishment were gaily decorated with red lanterns as also were the buildings, which are in foreign style and include, as do most Japanese clubs now-a-day, a billiard room. Many Japanese military officers and a few Korean officials were present. The visitors were received by the Japanese Consul, and were soon assembled at tables where an excellent dinner was laid out. Afterwards the company sat on the verandah or strolled about the grounds smoking and talking. In the course of the evening the mayor of the Japanese community in Seoul made a speech of welcome in which he sought to impress upon the minds of his listeners the influence for good that the Japanese residents in the capital exercised upon the Koreans. Marquis Kuroda, who replied, dwelt the urgent necessity of the Japanese on losing no opportunity and sparing no effort to elevate the standard of life among the Koreans. Not merely by setting an example but by active endeavour to influence the native mind, they ought to accomplish a great deal in the making of the future history of this land. The evening was very pleasantly spent, the hosts viewing enthusiastically with one another in trying to promote the comfort and enjoyment of their guests.

On Saturday evening Mr. Hagiwara gave a garden party at the Legation, which is situated on high ground over-looking a large extent of the

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city and its environs. From the wooded promontory above the Legation, where a couple of summer-houses stand (and where the tables bearing a refection for the guests were placed) we could hardly, looking abroad over the city, believe that it consisted in great part of the squalid quarters through which we had passed on our way to the Club, to the Legation, and to the Palace. Distance veiled this aspect of the city from the sight: under the softening influence of the setting sun and through the clear evening air (there is little or no haze above Seoul and one hears none of the noises that roar up from the streets and factories of western cities) we saw a silent sea of roofs with here and there the gabled eaves of a foreign building rising like the jagged edges of a reef above the billowy surface; beyond, were higher grounds where houses peered forth from groves, and clusters of trees reared their heads among tiled and thatched dwellings; beyond these again ridges with more trees fringing their outlines, and, farther away, the foothills rising and fading in the momently changing light into the distant back ground of mountains.

The Legation grounds were enlivened by coloured lanterns and during the evening the capital band of ths Household Guards (which owes its efficiency almost wholly to the training of the same Mr. Eckert who has left his mark as a teacher in Tokyo), was greatly enjoyed by the company, especially the series of national anthems. A telegram had been just received from the Foreign Office describing at some length the latest effort of the Russian squadron at Port Arthur. This was read to the assembled guests and was greeted by "banzai." Among those who attended the garden party was Mr. Jordan, C.M.G., the British Minister, who, I understand, is now Sir John Newell Jordan, having within the past few days received an intimation that the honour of K.C.M.G. has been conferred upon him.

H.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—It would ill become a member of the party travelling on this steamer, after a stay in Chemulpo and Seoul extending over only a few hours in all and after experiencing the courteous hospitality of the highest in the land to write in terms of confident and critical assertion with reference to the country. When one puts together all that one has seen and all that one has heard, the total is so insignificant that it may well forbid dogmatic assertion. Yet there must be some among the many things that come to the notice of an ordinarily observant person which are capable of interesting the average newspaper reader. For example, taking the first objects that strike a stranger, and in the order in which they claim his attention, we read in one of the most recent works on Korea, that Chemulpo to-day boasts a magnificent bund, wide streets, imposing shops and a train service which connects it with the capital. But the same author remarks in the same paragraph that Chemulpo does not suggest in itself the completeness of the transformation which in a few years has taken place in the capital. (I am referring to a volume, "Korea," by Angus Hamilton, which is included in the ship's book case, along with the latest works on the Far East and on naval subjects, with several useful books of general reference). Any one who has seen the Yokohama bund and has visited Chemulpo will smile at the adjective employed with regard to the sea-wall at the Korean port. Under almost all conditions of tide passengers have to be ferried out to steam launches in sampans, and at dead low water they must be carried on the backs of boatmen to the small boats. The jetties are poor affairs, irregularly paved with large stones and of insufficient size. The seaward side of the "bund" is occupied by godowns, the landward by mercantile offices, and the smell, chiefly of fish, is most unpleasant. Like Yokohama, Chemulpo suffers from the odours of seaweed and rubbish exposed at low water, but in the latter harbour large areas are laid bare by the receding tide, huge dry banks extending from the islands that dot the bay. In short, then, there is no magnificence, but the contrary, about the Chemulpo bund.

The streets of the port, it may at once be admitted, are wide, but they are ill-made and in rainy weather would be almost impassable but for the situation of the town, which being built on the side of a hill should be easily drained. This, however, cannot be said about the Korean quarter, which, though it is on high ground, abounds in lanes and alleys both narrow and surpassingly dirty. Indeed there is small inducement to leave the main street in this locality. That thoroughfare is wide enough to satisfy the most exacting, but its dimensions are much reduced by the muck heaps that abound. While walking along this street I came upon an ox-hide spread out in the very middle of the roadway. Whether it was placed there to be cured by the pulverizing effect of cart wheels or whether it had fallen from some passing cart and been thus arranged by some considerate stranger to attract notice I know not, but it did not seem altogether out of keeping with its surroundings. The main thoroughfare broadens out at what, I suppose, should be called the market square. Here chickens and other produce are exposed for sale in the open air and there are small stalls each bearing a few trumpery articles. Right in the middle of the "square" is a large well, from which people were drawing water, not, I hope, for drinking or even cooking purposes.

The shops of Chemulpo certainly cannot, except by a strange misuse of the term, be described as imposing. Those in the Japanese quarter are on a moderate scale, and an inventory of their goods would be similarly modest in length and variety. Not one that I saw, and I went into a dozen before I could get the article I wanted—a *kori*, or travelling basket—could vie with scores of such premises in Yokohama. And with, I think, three or four exceptions none of the latter gives the impression that it is imposing. There are large and even handsome buildings, however; the Club, the offices of the Dai-ichi Ginko and of the Ju-hachi Ginko, a church, and so forth, but the Korean hovels that are called shops repel rather than attract the stranger; the Japanese are not even second rate, and the chief Chinese store is far from striking though it is well stocked, moderate in its prices and gives access to an unpretentious hotel. By the way, visitors must expect to put up with a great deal if they stay in Chemulpo or Seoul hotels. It will be enough, perhaps, if I say that lavatories are either non-existent or dreadful. There do not seem to be any reasons except of a financial and semi-political kind why Chemulpo should not be one of the best drained and healthiest cities in the Far East. All that it wants is a water supply; a proper system of drainage must follow. The rise and fall in the harbour is, I believe, 30 feet, the tide runs like a mill race and could account for the sewage of a London or New York. There is ample room also for a fine scheme of harbour reclamation which will no doubt come years hence. Before leaving the port a word or two of praise must be given to the Japanese residents, who here, as elsewhere, set an example to the natives in the observance of ordinary hygienic and sanitary rules—an example which does not appear to arouse imitation.

Let us pass now in the natural order of things to the railway which connects Seoul with its port. Of this I can write in terms of frank commendation. The service taken as a whole is quite as good as that between Tokyo and Yokohama, and in at least one respect it is decidedly better. The distance, a little over 26 miles, is run as fast per mile as on your local line; and, whether owing to the ballasting of the permanent way or the quality of the coal used, or the firing, or the combustion, I do not know, but the carriages are remarkably free from dust and cinders. The line is American standard gauge and the carriages are spacious and lofty. The first and second class are almost similar, except that the latter is upholstered in leather and the former in cane, a second class car, indeed, with its large windows, silvered lamps and other fittings closely resembling the ordinary American first class smoker. Persons who purchase first class tickets but owing to lack of seats have to go second are visited by an official who changes the tickets and returns the difference (70 *sen* for the through trip) minus 5 *sen* by way of fee. Another convenience is that tickets are collected on the train before reaching the terminus and there is no crushing at exit barriers. Korean policemen are at all the stations, but the trains are run by Japanese. It will be gathered from what I have written that the rolling stock is American, and I can only repeat that the service is admirable.

It cannot be denied that much has been effected within the past few years, towards improving the sanitary conditions of the capital of Korea. We are told of important reforms on good authority—not merely that of the author to whom reference has already been made and who writes in almost extravagant terms of Seoul's attractions, but also that of responsible officials who ought to know. But the city does not yet deserve the praise that has been and is being bestowed upon it in some quarters. It may not rejoice in as many stinks now as it did some ten years ago, but some quarters are fearfully evil-smelling. On our way back from the Eastern Palace on June 24th our jinrikishamen took us, by way of making a short cut, through a number of streets that an ordinarily self-respecting pig would not poke his nose into. More by token, we saw no pigs in this locality though members of this family are often attached to Korean houses. Along the sides of the narrow streets ran open drains filled with a black mess from which, and probably also from the mean mud-built hovels and the filthy little yards and alleys in which men in spotless white attire lounged about, were wafted horrible smells. The people living in such quarters draw their supply of water from wells, and when one reflects that wholesale contamination is unavoidable one wonders that the population do not die off like flies. The Japanese military authorities do not trust any of the city sources of supply. There is a well (reputed to yield the best water in and about the capital) in the Japanese Legation compound and from this the Japanese troops quartered in Seoul draw a sufficient if somewhat limited quantity.

One of the first requirements of the city seems therefore to be an abundant provision of pure water. Here as in Chemulpo that improvement is hampered by such conditions that it will probably be years before it can be carried out.

One is led on first seeing the Koreans to look for points of resemblance to the Japanese. In many respects the two peoples resemble each other very closely, and yet there is a difference which cannot well be put in words. Of course where the national dress is worn there is no possible occasion for making a mistake, as the Korean man wears a white gown and a round hat with a flat rim supporting a truncated cone, has white trousers fitting tightly but slovenly, and shoes of Chinese type, while Korean women of mature age, who are practically the only members of their sex that are seen in public, are not dissimilarly dressed and in addition throw over their heads thin sleeved coats, green with red facings, and the few young women seen abroad have a white cloak which they draw before their faces leaving visible only one, usually the right, eye. From the frugal display it is impossible to conclude whether the face is attractive or what expression it bears. While on the subject of eyes, also, it may be noted that a spectacled Korean of either sex is a very rare sight. But even when in military uniform, which is a close copy of the Japanese infantry dress, the Koreans may be distinguished from their neighbours. The former have effeminate features, though to the ordinary observer the men seem generally taller than Japanese. A statement which, if founded on fact, is decidedly interesting was made in my hearing by a Japanese gentleman of keen observing powers and wide knowledge. He said Korean children are as a rule distinguished by their brightness and aptitude. In such foreign languages as they may be brought in contact with, at school or in ordinary life, they achieve success which is the envy of the Japanese youth, but as they grow up they lapse into the lazy and thriftless habits of their male parent and his ancestors. Whether this be true or not all competent authorities agree that educational reform must be among the first if not itself the

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very first essentials in any scheme aiming at the elevation of these people. It may be accepted without question that Japanese influence will fully recognize the importance of this plank in the reform platform. There are other directions in which change must be effected but they are so obvious,—the stamping out of corruption in official quarters is one of the most needed measures —that space need not be taken up with their enumeration.

This has been written during our enforced detention by fog. We left Chemulpo on June 27th at 7 a.m. and anchored for the night in a haven somewhat difficult of access, the name of which would probably fail to awaken interest in the minds of your readers. I therefore omit it. The following day (28th) opened with mist and rain but at 9 a.m. we got under way and proceeded slowly. The weather thickening, we had to anchor in the forenoon and lay all day and all night. Fog still closed us in impenetrably all the following day (29th), the ship at times rolling pretty heavily in fierce currents and a heavy swell. The whole of the next day (30th) passed in the same way, rain falling heavily at intervals and the temperature going down considerably. The fog had cleared somewhat the following morning (July 1st) and at 7.30 a.m. we were under way once again; but after more than one stoppage we had to finally anchor in the afternoon. This detention has naturally been very trying to everybody on board; and at this time of writing (evening of July 1st) there is just as much likelihood of the fog continuing as at any moment during the three days of our enforced delay. Indeed the prospects are rather worse, if possible, than before, for the wind has almost completely dropped. We are here not more than fifty miles from the harbour we last started from and can only hope that luck will favour us. Fortunately we are in wireless telegraphic communication with a point on shore (from which we to-day received a message announcing the sinking of a Russian scouting ship and a destroyer by a Japanese flotilla, which was received with applause in the saloon when read by Capt. Takarabe) and our situation has been reported to Tokyo and will doubtless be given publicity.

8.30 p.m. (ship's time) July 1st, 1904. H.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—After the dismal fog that during four mortal days barred our progress northward, the fine weather of yesterday and to-day causes us all to feel as, I suppose, escaped prisoners do. At this moment (we are approaching the mouth of the Ta-dong River and will soon be at Chinnampo) the weather and sea are absolutely perfect.

We left Chemulpo at 7 a.m. on June 27th and, passing a number of islands wreathed with mist, arrived about 6 p.m. the same day at——or—— that is to say we anchored in the large inlet which has only within the last two or three years found a place in Japanese charts and is still ignored by foreign cartographers. The town is a considerable distance from the anchorage and was not visited by any one from the ship. Indeed only one or two of our number landed on the island. This port owes its prominence in Korean history to the fact that it afforded refuge to a Korean ruler some four hundred years ago when the Japanese expedition caused his flight. The bay or inlet was used by the Japanese navy as a base from the outbreak of war up to the end of April but is now visited only at rare intervals. As to its physical features those interested in such matters will doubtless be able to gain sufficient information from the latest Japanese chart—if they can lay their hands on that admirable work. During the night, as I have mentioned in a previous letter, we enjoyed the felicities of a kind of drill, of which I do not know the technical name. It consists in the closing of the ports so effectually that not a ray of light can escape. On a hot night it is an experience to which I would with great reluctance condemn my bitterest enemy. I was not surprised when going on deck after a restless night I found some members of our party asleep on the lounge chairs that line both sides of the deck. They strongly suggested the idea that they had arrived with the milk and were waiting outside till the door was opened. We left this haven at 9 a.m. in misty and rainy weather.

I do not think I can do justice to the conditions with which those in command of the *Manshu Maru* had to contend during this and the following three days. We proceeded very slowly throughout the forenoon and finally anchored in a fog so dense that virtually our horizon encircled us at not more than twenty yards distance. I do not say that the phenomenon was at all comparable to fogs that I have experienced in London and Glasgow. But it enabled us to realize the tremendous task which the Japanese navy has undertaken in endeavouring to confine the Russian squadron in Port Arthur. Not a torpedo boat or a destroyer merely, but twenty battleships in lineahead might have passed us fifty yards away and only the sense of hearing could have been trusted to disclose their vicinity. Fog differs from most meteorological occurrences in one respect of acute importance to persons desirous of informing the public. It defies description. It cannot be painted. I mean it cannot be depicted on paper or canvass. I am aware that attempts have been made in both directions but they have not been attended by conspicuous success. Language, so far as I have been able to observe, is similarly incapable of giving tangible expression to it. It is, moreover, all-penetrating and it ruins clothing. I kept a sort of diary while the fog lasted, but it is very monotonous reading. However, I find from it that the ship rolled considerably nearly all the time and that writing at a table or on one's knee was a most disagreeable task. The currents were very strong and when the ship lay across both wind and tide she had a distinct list and a decided bias in her roll—if one may put it in that form. All the 29th we lay, our forecastle bell tolling almost without intermission, and some of the passengers who had not been squeamish before confessed to feeling under the weather. During the 30th the swells became heavier, and broke sometimes; in the afternoon the wind came up with more force from the south-west and howled eerily in our rigging, yet the fog seemed to thicken round us. Towards evening, also, rain fell heavily. The weather had cleared next morning and at 7.30 a.m. we got under way, both wind and sea having also dropped considerably. But after hooting our way cautiously for some hours the fog again closed down and we once more anchored at 11.30 a.m.—40 miles from our last port. We made another attempt in the afternoon, but were again brought to a standstill.

Towards dark the hitherto impenetrable wall that surrounded us seemed to recede and about nine o'clock everybody was on deck discussing the prospects of a change in the weather. Suddenly all lights in the ship were extinguished. A few minutes elapsed and then we heard our anchor chain coming in; another moment or two and we were under way as hard as our engines could drive us to the S.E., in the direction, that is to say, of the port whence we had come, Later, the ports being properly sealed, lights were permitted in some parts of the ship but the *Manshu Maru* ran without side lights till two o'clock in the morning, when she anchored near the inlet and entered the bay the following forenoon. It appeared (as explained the same evening by the commander) that shortly after nine o'clock faint lights were seen in the west. These might have been lightning, but if they should prove to be search lights and gun-flashes, arising in all probability from an attempt by the Russian squadron to escape from Port Arthur, then the *Manshu Maru* might seriously interfere with the movements of the Japanese war ships. Lying as she was in the open sea she could not fail to distract the attention of her own friends; therefore it was her duty to shift her anchorage. And in any case it was the business of her commander, in view of his vessel's character and mission, to run no risks. As may be imagined this occurrence caused something of a sensation, which was not lessened when the following afternoon five transports entered the harbour. The same evening we all left, cheering very heartily one of the other steamers which had brought our mails and which carried a large number of naval reliefs, and the weather continuing fine we arrived at Chinnampo at 11 a.m. the following day.

H.

Chinnampo, July 7th.

The blanks in the above letter will serve to remind you that our letters are now censored.

THE MINING FRAUD CASE.

[Text of Judgment of the Tokyo Court of Appeal.]

DEFENDANTS ACQUITTED.

[Specially translated for the *Japan Daily Mail* by Mr. J. E. de Becker.]

Case No. 36 (wo) for the year 1903.

JUDGMENT.

Nakamura Sadao, aged 41 years, Commoner, Miner, No. 71 Suzaki-Dote-machi, Fukuoka City, Fukuoka Prefecture.

Yoshida Tetsuma, aged 48 years, Shizoku, Miner, No. 1 Naka-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo City.

Kondo Motokichi, aged 31 years, Commoner, Mining employee, Hoshino-Mura, Yame-Gori, Fukuoka Prefecture.

In *re* the matter of a criminal case against the above three accused charged with obtaining money under false pretences, the said three accused have lodged an admissible appeal against the judgment pronounced by the Yokohama District Court, on the 20th May 1903, sentencing both the accused Tetsuma and Sadao to one year's major imprisonment with a fine of *yen* 20 and 6 months' police surveillance, the accused Motokichi to 10 months' major imprisonment with a fine of *yen* 15 and 6 months' police surveillance, and directing that the objects seized should be returned to the respective owners, and the costs of the public prosecution, amounting to Yen 105.19, borne by the jointly and severally three accused. This Appeal Court has therefore examined into the case in the presence of the Public Procurator Takachi Yasusaburo, and hereby gives the following judgment:—

It is hereby declared, ordered and adjudged:—

(1) That the former judgment is and be rescinded and cancelled;

(2) That the three accused are not guilty;

(3) That the objects seized are to be returned to the respective owners.

GROUNDS.

With regard to the facts alleged against the three accused by the prosecution, it is stated as follows:

On the 27th October 1900, the accused Sadao having obtained a mining privilege in respect to a gold-mining-district at Hoshino-Mura, Yame-Gori, Fukuoka Prefecture, comprising an area of 304,260 tsubos of land, in consideration of a payment of a sum of Yen 17,500.00 to a certain Aramaki Genji engaged in working the mine, employing in this connection the other accused Tetsuma and Motokichi. The mine, however, sustained damages on account of inundations which took place year after year, and, besides this, the quantity of gold produced having gradually decreased, there was no prospect whatever of making the profits originally expected from the enterprise. It was therefore decided that the mine should be sold to others. Just at that time, Sadao heard that a certain British subject, residing at the City of Yokohama, named James Johnstone, conjointly with several other foreigners, was purchasing and taking over, on an extensive scale, several mines within the Empire of Japan; so Sadao, intending to obtain a large profit by concealing the real value of the mine, magnifying its value, and giving false information to the public, planned to foist it on to the syndicate.

The three accused entered into a conspiracy, and during April or May 1901, the accused Sadao came to Yokohama City and through the introduction of a certain Abo Shosuke, who was then solely engaged in negotiating for Johnstone

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and others for the purchase of mines, proposed to Johnstone and his friends to sell the mine. During September 1901, Johnstone and his friends sent Abo Shosuke, and a mining engineer named A. R. Weigall, to Hoshino-mura for the purpose of making an actual examination of the mine. These two men stayed from that month until the following month—October—at the office of the mine. During their stay, the accused (1) showed them a false list which had previously been prepared for the purpose of misrepresenting the real value of the mine (that is to say, a list containing double the quantity and price of bullion collected during each and every month from January 1900 to September 1901) and represented that it showed the quantity of gold collected from the mine and sold to the Kuroiwa-Shoten, dealers in gold and silver of the City of Kurume; (2) While Weigall was collecting ores from the mine for the purpose of assaying, the accused Tetsuma secretly prepared gold and silver powder which was made so as to appear as dust-mineral and delivered it to the accused Motokichi, whom he caused to salt it into the materials collected by Weigall, taking advantage of a moment when Weigall was off his guard, thus ensuring a good result upon analytic examination, thus leading Weigall to believe that the mine would be an exceedingly profitable one and inducing him to send to Johnstone and others a report to that effect; and in consequence thereof the accused deceived Johnstone and his friends; (3) When Johnstone and his friends asked the accused Sadao to come up to Yokohama for the purpose of negotiating for the transaction of the mine, he (the accused Sadao) ordered the accused Tetsuma to request Kuroiwa Wazo, a dealer in gold and silver of Katahara-machi, Kurume City, to whom the bullion collected from the mine had been sold, to prepare certificates showing double the actual amount of bullion purchased from the Hoshino mura mine office during each and every month from January 1900 to the 9th April, 1901, the calculation being made upon the basis of the false list which was, on a previous occasion, shown to Weigall and others. The accused Sadao came to Yokohama armed with these certificates and deceived Johnstone and others by delivering said false certificates to them. Finally he succeeded in making a contract with Johnstone and four others for the sale of the mining privilege for the sum of *yen* 80,000 and the deed of witnessing to the contract was duly drawn up at the office of Sakamoto Shichisaburo, Notary Public, within the jurisdiction of the Yokohama Local Court, under date 27th November, 1901. With regard to the manner in which the purchase-money was to be paid, one-half of the amount—that is to say a sum of *yen* 40,000—was to be deposited by Johnstone and others in the Yokohama Branch of the One Hundredth Bank, Ltd. Out of this a sum of about *yen* 12,500 was to be paid to the Sixty First Bank, Ltd. of Kurume City as soon as a mortgage of the sum of *yen* 12,000 which was recorded by the accused Sadao in favour of the said Bank was duly cancelled, and the balance of about *yen* 27,500 was to be paid to the accused Sadao upon the confirmation of the fact that the Mining Licence had been duly recorded as transferred into the name of a Japanese juridical person which was to be formed by Johnstone and four others. As to the remaining half of the purchase money—*yen* 40,000—it was agreed that it should be paid in instalments of fifty per cent. out of the monthly net profits realized after the above juridical person commenced working the mine. In accordance with this contract, Johnstone and others, on the 6th December, 1901, caused the Yokohama Branch of the One Hundredth Bank to pay to the Sixty First Bank L'td., the sum of *yen* 12,541, being principal and interest due by the accused Sadao to the said bank, and had the mortgage duly cancelled. Within a short time after this the facts of the transaction were discovered, with the result that the accused were successful in obtaining the said sum of *yen* 12,541 only. In considering the above, in such a case as that now before the Court where it is alleged that the accused at the time of the sale of an object, concealed and misrepresented the real value of the object, deceived the adversary, and thus obtained money under false pretences, the fact must be established that the adversary was actually deceived in such a manner as to form a mistaken idea of the substantial price of the subject-matter, and that owing to this deception the contract of sale and purchase was entered into. Otherwise, even though false statagems were employed, the accused cannot be charged with the offence of obtaining money under false pretences.

Although in this case the selling price of the mine was fixed at *yen* 80,000, it having been specially agreed that the sum of *yen* 40,000 was to be paid when the transfer of the Mining Licence was duly endorsed, and the remaining sum of *yen* 40,000 was to be paid by instalments of fifty per cent. of the monthly net profit after the commencement of the working of the mine by Johnstone and his friends, as shown in the copy of the Notarial Deed (Exhibit No. 6) which was seized by the Court, no more than *yen* 40,000 was to be actually paid at the time of the transfer of the mining right. On the other hand, if the substantial value of the mine is considered, in the Protocol of Preliminary Examination of Weigall, a statement is recorded to the effect that when he (Weigall) had showed the map prepared by himself to a well-known American Mining Engineer named Bailey and told him of the result, etc., of the assay of ores taken from the mine, he (Bailey) warned Weigall of the necessity of circumspection in negotiating for such a good mine as the sum of *yen* 80,000 appeared too cheap. Considering these words from another point of view, it is quite evident that the mine is a valuable one, even if not so as shown in the result arrived at by Weigall in his first assay. Furthermore, taking into consideration the facts that notwithstanding the original criminal complaint made by Johnstone and others against the accused under the charge of obtaining money under false pretences, the complainants afterwards withdrew the complaint during September 1902 (prior to the decision of the preliminary examination, and while the three accused were still detained in the prison), and without cancelling the original contract, the Japan Mining Company, Ltd., which was formed by the said Johnstone and his friends are now working the mine, also the statement of Takegaki, Tomitaro, who is now in charge of the mining office of the said company, (which statement is recorded in the protocol of his examination) to the effect that the mine in question is believed to be worth seventy or eighty thousand *yen* it is evident that the value of the mine exceeds the sum of *yen* 40,000, which was to be paid at the time of the transfer of the mining privilege, and that it is worth something like *yen* eighty-thousand—the total price contracted. In other words, the Court is unable to recognize that the contract was entered into upon the basis of an unsuitable price. Even though the hereinbefore mentioned (1 and 2) existed at the time of the contract, which facts are recognized on the basis of the record of statements corresponding thereto in the Protocols of the 4th Preliminary Examination of the accused Tetsum, and of the examination of Kuroiwa Wazo, and (as to the fact mentioned in 2) by a statement to that effect recorded in the Protocol of Preliminary Examination of Onchi Yoshi (as this witness had conceived a deep ill-will against the accused Tetsuma and intended to take revenge upon him her evidence cannot be accepted as wholly trustworthy); and even though the methods taken by the accused are not clear; as the result of the second assay under Weigall's strict supervision when he became suspicious of the conduct of the accused (notwithstanding the satisfactory result of his first assay) was entirely different from the result of his first assay and corresponds with the opinion of the expert-witness Shimizu Seigo in regard to the ores, it may be recognized that some improper methods were actually employed at the time of the assay; yet the Court cannot find that Johnstone and his friends were on that account trapped into a mistaken idea of the subject-matter of the case. To sum up, there is not sufficient evidence to show that the acoused deceived the adversary and obtained money under false pretences. Under these circumstances, the accused are pronounced not guilty according to Article 224 of the Code of the Criminal Procedure, and as to the objects seized it is directed that they be returned to their respective owners according to Article 202 of the same Code.

The judgment rendered by the former Court which found the accused guilty is contrary to the views of this Appeal Court, and being an improper judgment the appeal of the accused against such judgment is well grounded. Accordingly judgment is hereby given as shown in the Formal Adjudication according to Paragraph 2 of Article 261 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Pronounced in the presence of the Public Procurator, Matsudera Takeo, on the 24th June, 1904, at this Court.

The *Tōkyō Appeal Court*.
The Third Criminal Division.

Judge Presiding	Watanabe Terunosuke
Judge	Hashizume Sutezo
,,	I-ura Yoshihisa
,,	Ito Kyujiro
,,	Kumagai Naota
Clerk	Iioka Takesaburo.

SMUGGLING CIGARS.

A Chinaman, Kwan Tung-Ching, by name, No. 151, Yokohama, was prosecuted on July 15th in the Yokohama District Court. It appears that he smuggled four boxes of cigars, each containing a hundred, valued altogether at *yen* 188, from the steamer *Empress of India* on June 30th, landing, them at Honmoku. The Customs authorities, having confiscated the goods, ordered him to pay a fine of *yen* 852, which amount is three times the duty, *yen* 284, on the cigars. The Chinaman, however, refused to pay the fine, and has consequently been sued in the Court.

CLAIM AGAINST MINISTER FOR FINANCE.

The Tokyo Appeal Court has sustained an appeal lodged by Mr. M. Hamada, Kagoshima, claiming *yen* 1.01 and interest of *sen* 90.5 against Baron Sone, Minister for Finance. This case was dismissed in the Tokyo Local and District Courts.

It may be remembered that the revision of the land tax was enforced in 1879, when a re-survey of the land took place, and plaintiff contends that he then defrayed the money which he now claims, on behalf of the Government authorities. The amount has not been repaid him. The Tokyo Local Court dismissed the case on the ground that the period provided in the Law of Procedure for making such a claim had expired. On appealing to the Tokyo District Court, the case was also rejected on the same grounds.

CUSTOMS DECISIONS.

Mr. Minakami, Superintendent of the Yokohama Customs, gave a decision on June 24th on a protest lodged by Messrs. Carl Rohde and Co., No. 70, Yokohama. The firm imported a number of "Gas reservoirs" on which the appraisers imposed 20 per cent. *ad valorem* duty in accordance with No. 271 of the general statutory tariff. The importers contended that the rate of duty should be 10 per cent. according to No. 17 of the same tariff as the goods are parts of machinery not otherwise provided for. The protest was dismissed on the ground that the merchandise in dispute is a vessel to preserve gas.

The same day, another decision was delivered dismissing the protest of Mr. H. E. Hooper, No. 70, Yokohama. It appears that he imported pictures printed from copper plates—Shakespeare's Heroines—on which the authorities imposed 25 per cent. *ad valorem* duty under No. 463 of the tariff. Mr. Hooper contended that the illustrations should be free from duty as they were to be used as advertising matter. His purpose of importing the pictures was to circulate them gratis among his customers for the Encyclopedia Britannica and the Century Dictionary.

The Yokohama Customs Authorities also rendered a decision on June 24th on a protest filed by Messrs. M. Raspe & Co. The firm imported hemp yarn on which the appraisers fixed duty at the rate of *sen* 20.2 per *kin* in accordance with No. 353 of the tariff, but the importers held that the goods are twine of flax and consequently the duty should be imposed under No. 375 of the tariff. The protest was

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rejected for the reason that the nature of the yarn was thread for sewing purposes.

On July 9th, the Director of Customs gave a decision dismissing the protest instituted by Mr. Ed. L. van Nierop, No. 179, Yokohama. He imported fifty cases of glass plates. The appraisers imposed duty under No. 176 of the tariff for those of 4 millimeters, and under No. 168 for others of over 4 millimeters in thickness. The importer contended that most of the plates were not over 4 millimeters so that the duty should be corrected. The protest was not sustained.

On July 16th, Mr. Minakami, Director of the Yokohama Customs, delivered a decision on a protest instituted by Messrs. Gysin and Schoeninger, No. 93, Yokohama. It appears that the firm imported a quantity of gummy perfumed substance known as *Bandoline* on which the appraisers imposed duty at the rate of *sen* 9.2 per *kin*, in accordance with No. 39-B of the conventional tariff between Japan and France. The importers contended that the duty should be at the rate of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* under No. 39-C of the same tariff, as the toilet article in dispute was not a fluid. The protest was sustained in favour of the foreign firm.

The Director of the Customs also rendered another decision on the same day, dismissing a protest brought by Messrs. Becker and Co., No. 195, Yokohama. The firm imported paper cutters made with metal, with certificate of origin, for which machines the authorities imposed duty at 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, under No. 271 of the general statutory tariff. However, the importers held that the duty should be levied according to No. 17 of the same tariff at the rate of 10 per cent. The protest was rejected.

Baron Sone, Minister of State for Finance, gave a decision on July 16th dismissing an appeal lodged by Mr. L. J. Healing, No. 22 Yokohama. It appears, according to the *Official Gazette* of July 21st, that Mr. Healing imported on May 5th galvanized copper wire and vulcanized steel wire, both to be used for underground telegraphic purposes, on which the Yokohama Customs ordered payment of duty at 10 per cent. *ad valorem* under No. 483 of the general statutory tariff. The importer held that the duty should be 5 per cent., in accordance with No. 13-B of the Japan-German conventional tariff. The appeal was not sustained, on the ground that the goods in dispute differed in nature from that classified in the Japan-German conventional tariff.

The same day another decision was delivered by the Minister on an appeal filed by the Kaitsu Gomei Kaisha against the Yokohama Customs. The landing agents imported sixty cases of "Crown" glass, on which the Yokohama Customs imposed duty at the rate of *yen* 6.826 per hundred square feet. The importers contended that the duty should be *sen* 62.8 per hundred square yard under No. 167 of the tariff, as the glass differed from common window glass. The appeal was sustained in favour of the importers.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

The loss of the "Maharajah."

A Marine Court of Enquiry was held at the British Consulate-General, Yokohama, on Wednesday into the circumstances attending the wreck of the steamer *Maharajah*. H.B.M's. Consul-General John Carey Hall, Esq., I.S.O., presided, having as associates Captain Dougall Patrick Campbell (of the *Moyune*) and Captain George Graham (of the *Ocampo*). The Court assembled at 10.30 a.m. and examined various witnesses as to the stranding of the steamer. Especial mention should be made of the gallant conduct of the second engineer, Robert Charles, who swam ashore with a line through the heavy seas, thus obtaining communication with the shore. The Court adjourned at 12.20 and resumed at 3.30. The statements of witnesses and the finding of the Court may be summarised as follows:—The ship left Yokohama bound for Yokkaichi on July 8th at 10.40 a.m., the weather being fine and pleasant. The pilot boat left at 12.45 and the steamer went at full speed, Kannonsaki bearing W.N.W., the course being set S. 22° W. At 2.37 p.m. the ship was stopped to allow the engineers to repair a breakdown in the machinery. This occupied over three hours, and at 5.45 the steamer again went full speed a head, the course being set S. 45° W. At 7 o'clock the 2nd officer got a bearing off an observation point of Vries Island, but could not judge the distance. The vessel continued on the same course until 10 p.m., the average speed by the log being about 9½ miles. The course was then altered to S. and was maintained till 10.30, when it was again altered to W. Neither the light on Vries Island nor Rock Island had been sighted when the course was thus altered from S. to W. After only half an hour's run, at 11.57 the ship struck, land having been sighted by the lookout only a few minutes before. The spot where the ship grounded is in Lat. 34° 47′ N., Long. 139° 03′ 15″ E. The master considered he was about 22 miles further to the S.W.

On this statement of facts the Court was of opinion that the cause of the stranding was principally due to an abnormal current setting to N.N.E., catching the ship on the port bow and setting her astern towards the land. The courses steered and the distances run seemed to have been correct up to 10.30 p.m, when the change was made from S. to W. Considering that Vries Island had not been seen, nor Rock Island light sighted, the Court was of opinion that the master was in error in altering his course to westward so soon, and for this he was reprimanded. The Court commended the conduct of Robert Charles, second engineer, in obtaining communication with the shore at the risk of his life after the stranding of the vessel. The other officers were all exempted from blame, the expenses of the Court, £6.9.0, being ordered to be paid by the Master.

YOKOHAMA AND TOKYO FOREIGN RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF SUFFERERS BY THE WAR.

Contributions.

Received by the Executive Committee of the Tokyo Branch:—

	Yen.
W. H. Stone	100.00
T. B. Hohler	200.00
Sir Claude MacDonald	1,000.00
E. J. Blockhuys	100.00
R. Lehmann	100.00
Count Arco-Valley	500.00
Prof. J. L. Janson	100.00
R. Heise	50.00
Julius Soper	6.00
Maud Soper	4.00
J. T. Swift	50.00
Archevêque P.M. Osouf	25.00
A. Deguy	100.00
Max Raspe, Hamburg	200.00
C. F. Oberlein	100.00
C. Refardt	100.00
George H. Barclay	250.00
Prof. Dr. J. Scriba	100.00
Lieut.-General Sir William Nicholson	500.00
Lieut.-General Sir Ian Hamilton	500.00
"Z"	50.00
Dr. A. Wood	25.00
Rt. Rev. Bishop Schereschewsky	25.00
Colonel J. C. Hoad	50.00
Colonel W. Apsley-Smith	50.00
Lieut.-Colonel Haldane	50.00
John H. Dixon	20.75
Mrs. Salwey	5.25
Pfarrer Dr. H. Haas	5.00
Pfarrer M. Ostwald	5.00
Oberst-Leutnt. von Foerster	50.00
Total	4,421.00

From this amount the Committee have distributed *yen* 4,000; *i.e.*, to the "Teikoku Gunjin Yengokwai" (Association for the relief of those serving in the Army and Navy), *yen* 2,000. To the "Aikoku Fujin Kwai" (Patriotic Ladies' Association), *yen* 1,000. To the "Shusei Gunjin Kazoku Iinon Fujin Kwai" (Ladies' Association in Aid of the Families of Men at the Front), *yen* 1,000.

Y. Nagata (29) a petty merchant, Kobiki-cho near Tsukiji, Tokyo, murdered one of his friends with a knife and inflicted severe injuries on three others on the night of July 20th. The culprit ran away. The cause is still unknown.

BASEBALL.

Everything comes to him who waits, and the *habitués* of the Yokohama baseball grounds on Saturday had their reward in witnessing the best match of the season. It was between a team of the Y.C. & A.C. and a team from the Nobles' School, and as the combinations were evenly matched the play was full of interest from start to finish. Dannaher, the Yokohama pitcher, was in fine form and his display in the box was the outstanding feature of a high-class game. The greater was the pity therefore when, in the last inning, with two men out and two strikes on the batter, he snapped his right arm above the elbow just below the place where it was fractured last year in the battle with the *Wisconsin* team. The unfortunate fellow was cheered loudly and deservedly as he left the field, for he pluckily made light of his injury. McChesney filled the vacancy and his last ball finished the game. We have not space to describe the match in detail, but must place on record that not one error was made by the Y.C. and A.C., while the visitors had only one chalked down against them, a fumble at short stop when Thorn enabled Correa to get home—truly a record in local annals. Dannaher had 11 strike-outs and 1 wild pitch to his credit; Mishima, pitcher for the Nobles' team, 9 strike-outs and 2 wild pitches. Stornebrink made the run for Yokohama in the 4th inning, and Correa the run in the 7th. Dr. Garton is to be congratulated as Captain of the team, on the exceeding great improvement in the Y.C. and A.C. play, and we look forward with eager anticipation to the suggested match, Americans versus British.

DETAIL SCORE.

Players.	1b Hit.	At Bat.	Runs	Put out.	Assist.	S. B.	S. H.	Errors.
Y.C. and A.C.								
McChesney, s.s.	1	4	0	3	1	1	0	0
Garton, 1b	1	4	0	5	0	0	0	0
Stornebrink, l. f.	0	4	1	2	0	1	0	0
Blake, 3b	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thompson, c.	0	3	0	0	2	1	0	0
Correa, c. f.	1	3	1	0	0	3	0	0
Jenks, r. f.	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thorn, 2b	1	3	0	2	0	0	0	0
Dannaher, p.	0	3	0	4	2	0	0	0
Nobles' School.								
Tachibana, c. f.	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Kuroda, 1b	2	4	0	11	1	2	0	0
Shinjo, 2b	0	4	0	2	4	0	0	0
Saigo, c.	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	0
Matsukata, 3b	0	4	0	0	1	1	0	0
Togo, r. f.	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Kamei, l. f.	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
Ando, s. s.	1	3	0	1	1	1	0	1
Mishima, p.	1	3	0	1	2	0	0	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Y.C. and A.C.	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	=2
Nobles' School.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	=0

Struck Out: by Dannaher 11, by Mishima 9.

Base on Balls; by Dannaher 2, by Mishima 1.

No. of innings of pitcher: by Dannaher 9, by Mishima 9.

Base hits: off Dannaher 4, off Mishima 4.

Wild pitches: by Dannaher 1, by Mishima 2.

Batsmen hit by pitcher: by Dannaher 1, by Mishima 2.

Balls passed by Catcher: by Thompson 1, by Ando 1.

Earned Runs: Yokohama 1. 2 Base Hits, 0. 3 Base Hits, 0. Home Runs, 0.

Left on Bases: Kuroda 2, Matsukata, Togo, Ando, Mishima 2; McChesney, Stornebrink, Thompson, Thorn, Correa.

CRICKET.

A match between a junior team of the Y.C. & A.C. and the Modern School C.C., was played on the Cricket Ground, under ideal conditions of weather, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., and resulted in a victory for the Club team by 34 runs on the combined scores of the two innings. The School shaped much better in their second venture and it looked at one time as if they would pull off the match. The last of the youngsters was, however, dismissed on the stroke of time, after a gallant uphill fight, and an agreeable game was brought to a conclusion. The scores are as follow:—

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Y. C. & A. C.

1ST INNINGS.

G. Correa, b. Bishop	15
A. Andreis, b. Drummond	4
E. K. Dinsdale, hit wkt., b. Drummond	42
V. Hearne, l.b.w., b. Bishop	6
R. Bell, b. Drummond	1
L. Stornebrink, c. Neville b. Drummond	4
T. W. Kilby, l.b.w., b. Drummond	10
K. Dannaher, not out	5
J. E. Drummond, (did not bat)	0
Extras	5
Total	92

2ND INNINGS.

G. Correa, b. Bishop	20
A. Andreis, c. and b. Drummond	5
E. K. Dinsdale, c. and b. Bishop	7
V. Hearne, l.b.w., b. Argent	3
R. Bell, b. Argent	12
L. Stornebrink, not out	12
T. W. Kilby, c. Argent b. Bishop	3
K. Dannaher, b. Bishop	1
J. E. Drummond, b. Argent	6
Extras	6
Total	75

Modern School C.C.

1ST INNINGS.

S. W. Argent, c. Kilby b. Correa	15
G. Upton, l.b.w., b. Correa	2
A. Bishop, run out	1
D. Drummond, b. Dinsdale	0
G. Neville, b. Correa	2
W. Gray, b. Correa	4
W. Scott, b. Dinsdale	1
S. Vincent, b. Hearne	0
A. Gorman, c. Dannaher b. Dinsdale	1
A. Bailey, c. and b. Dinsdale	3
N. Fearon, not out	0
Extras	7
Total	36

2ND INNINGS.

S. W. Argent, c. Dannaher b. Correa	74
G. Upton, b. Dinsdale	0
A. Bishop, b. Correa	4
D. Drummond, b. Dinsdale	3
G. Neville, c. Andreis b. Hearne	1
W. Gray, run out	6
W. Scott, c. Hearne b. Dinsdale	0
S. Vincent, run out	1
A. Gorman, c. Correa b. Dinsdale	0
A. Bailey, not out	0
N. Fearon, b. Correa	0
Extras	7
Total	96

Up to June 23rd the position of the County Cricket Championship was as follows.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
Lancashire .....(4)	10	7	0	3	7
Notts .....(5)	9	5	2	2	3
Yorkshire .....(3)	10	3	1	6	3
Leicestershire ...(14)	7	3	1	3	3
Sussex .....(2)	9	3	2	4	1
Derbyshire .....(12)	7	3	2	2	1
Kent.....(8)	8	3	3	2	—
Middlesex .....(1)	6	2	2	2	—
Warwickshire .....(7)	6	1	3	2	—2
Worcestershire ...(6)	7	1	3	3	—2
Gloucestershire...(13)	7	1	3	3	—2
Hampshire .....(14)	4	0	3	1	—2
Somersetshire ...(10)	6	2	4	0	—2
Essex .....(8)	9	2	5	2	—2
Surrey .....(11)	10	3	3	5	—3

Figures in parenthesis show position at end of last year.

YACHTING.

The yacht races on Saturday were sailed in a light south-easterly breeze. The 39 raters went over the Kawasaki-Lightship course, *Mary*, *Kingfisher* and *Maid Marion* starting. At the Kawasaki mark the times were :—

Mary	3.04.00
Maid Marion	3.08.00
Kingfisher	3.14.55

Returning to the Lightship the times on rounding were :—

Mary	3.56.00
Maid Marion	4.05.05
Kingfisher	4.12.10

And at the finish :—

	Finish	Corrected Arbitrary.
Mary	4.25.45	4.28.45
Maid Marion	4.37.25	4.25.25
Kingfisher	4.48.35	4.23.35

Kingfisher thus secured the prize, while *Mary* got two record points and *Maid Marion* one.

The Cruising Class raced over Course No. 3, with leg, six boats starting. The *Asagao* and *Kathleen* carried a balloon jib to the harbour entrance, where the order was: *Nina, Daimyo, Spray, Asagao, Wanderer Kathleen.* They then had a beat round the Lightship to the Honmoku Spit Buoy. The wind meanwhile was variable, changing finally to the south. All except the *Wanderer* were becalmed off Honmoku, the boats being thus brought closer together. *Wanderer*, standing out, got a fair breeze and was first round the buoy, spinnakers being then set to starboard. At the Lightship the yachts had to gybe, and then ran on the port tack to the Tsurumi mark, the order being: *Wanderer, Daimyo, Spray, Nina, Asagao, Kathleen.* Just before reaching the Tsurumi mark *Kathleen* overtook *Asagao*, leading her by a couple of lengths in rounding. From this point it was a beat back to the Lightship, which the boats rounded in the following order: *Daimyo, Wanderer, Spray, Nina, Asagao, Kathleen.* Spinnakers were now set to port for the run to the harbour entrance, from where the yachts had to beat in. The finishing times were:

	Finish	Corrected Arbitrary
Spray	6.30.19	6.05.19
Wanderer	6.28.42	6.10 42
Nina	6.34.13	6.34.13
Daimyo	6.27.29	6.27.29
Asagao	6.52.19	6.38.19
Kathleen	6.59.27	6.24.27

Wanderer thus won on the handicap, the result being mainly due to her skipper's excellent judgment of the breeze. Calms and flukes cannot be taken into consideration; so that the result must be pronounced satisfactory.

In the Lark Class eleven boats started, but Nos. 6, 8 and 14 gave up. The remainder of the squadron raced close together, No. 15 winning, with No. 5 second. The finishing order was: Nos. 15, 5, 11, 13, 12, 2, 1, 10. A protest was lodged by No. 12 against No. 15 for fouling at the harbour entrance.

AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB OF YOKOHAMA.

The annual general meeting of members of the above-named Club was held on Tuesday afternoon, the President, Mr. J. Pender Mollison, presiding over a small attendance. The proceedings were purely formal. The minutes of the previous annual meeting were taken as read, and the current annual report and accounts were also adopted without comment, except that it appeared the finances of the Club were very satisfactory. The members forming the out-going Committee were re-elected, consisting of the following:—Messrs. J. P. Mollison, chairman; E. Beart, stage manager; W. Karl Vincent, musical director; G. G. Brady, hon. treasurer; F. W. R. Ward, hon. secretary; C. F. McWilliams, properties; F. J. Hall.

Some desultory conversation followed and the meeting adjourned with the usual vote of thanks to the chair.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Committe have the pleasure of submitting their Report and Balance Sheet for the season 1903-1904.

The musical comedy "The Chieftain" was performed for the fourth time during the Interport Cricket week while our Kobe friends were in Yokohama.

Later in the season "The New Boy" was performed twice and proved to be one of the most successful pieces the Club has put on.

Owing to the many calls on the community by reason of the war, the Guarantee Fund for "A Runaway Girl" did not meet with the success your committee anticipated and in consequence the production of this piece has been postponed for the present.

PROPERTY ACCOUNT.—According to the resolution passed at the last Annual General Meeting, a detailed list of Club Properties appearing in last season's accounts has been circulated among the Members. The note at the foot of general account will show what has been expended on properties during this season.

A reference to the Club's account will show the financial position to be a sound one.

Cordial thanks are due to the numerous ladies and gentlemen who so kindly assisted in the Club's performances and also to Mr. Hughes for auditing the accounts.

F. W. R. WARD,
Hon. Sec.

14th July, 1904.

"CHIEFTAIN" ACCOUNT.

Dr.	YEN.
To Rent of Public Hall	118.15
To Momban's account	47.60
To Dress	30.00
To Hire of Score from Choral Society	75.00
To Refreshments	69.26
To Properties	10.21
To Doorkeeper	12.00
To Printing and Advertising	127.50
To Sundries	7.95
To Balance	164.50
	662.17

Cr.	YEN.
By Thwaites & Co. (4th performance)	662.17
	662.17

"THE NEW BOY" ACCOUNT.

Dr.	YEN.
To Hire of Public Hall	216 67
To Cost of "Book"	50.00
To Momban's account	48.25
To Dresses	30.50
To Scenery	17.80
To Properties	4.12
To Hire of Piano	30.00
To Hire of Furniture	45.00
To Printing and Advertising	96.20
To Refreshments	82.51
To Doorkeeper	6.00
To Sundries	11.65
To Balance	733.48
	1,372.18

Cr.	YEN.
By Thwaites & Co. 2 performances and Dress Rehearsal	1,372.18
	1,372.18

Audited and found Correct. G. G. BRADY,
C. DE C. HUGHES, Hon. Treasurer.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Dr.	YEN.
To Properties, plays, &c. as per list	*756.93
To Tickets for Seats in Public Hall	4 50
To Insurance	6.75
To Hire of Hall for Meeting	10.00
To Stationery	11.60
To Ten Boxes for Dressing Room	33.50
To Balance	184.94
	1,008.22

Cr.	
By Balance from last account	40.99
By Balance from "Chieftain" account	164.50
By Balance from "New Boy" account	733.48
By Subscriptions	15.00
By Refund account "Niobe" manuscript returned	51.15
By Interest (@ 2 per cent. on current account H. & S. B. C.	3.10
	1,008.22

Audited and found correct. G. G. BRADY,
C. DE C. HUGHES, Hon. Treasurer.

*PROPERTIES AS PER DEBIT IN GENERAL ACCOUNT.

	Yen.
Plays purchased by Mr. C. F. McWilliams in U.S.A. "My Friend from India"	100.00
Stage Manager's copy of "The Snow Ball"	30.00
Eight Acting copies of above	4.00
Musical scores of "The Prince of Pilsen," "Said Pasha" and "Dorothy" and song and chorus of "Down where the Wurtzberger Flows"	18.53
"An Old Coat"	10.00
"Dr. Brown, M.D."	10.00
Matting for Ladies' Dressing Rooms	10.00
Masks	15.25
Piano Stool, *yen* 3. Electric Table Lamp, *yen* 11. Vase, 50	14.50
4 Pictures for Stage	2.50
Scenery purchased in Honolulu pr. Mr. Mollison	221.63
Cost of libretto of "A Runaway Girl"	146.20
Cost of photos and music of comic duet in connection with above	51.60
Music for Orchestra (Bijou)	23.37
4 Wool Rugs	21.60
33 Copies "Runaway Girl" printing	57.75
Deed Box for Hon. Secretary (L. C. & Co.)	20.00
	756.93
List of Properties as already Circulated 1,493.20	
Less 25 % written off 373.30	1,119.90

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THE CONVENT SCHOOL.

Saturday afternoon saw the breaking-up for the summer holidays of the School so successfully carried on by the Sisters of the Convent of the Holy Infant Jesu, on the Bluff, Yokohama. A very interesting programme of vocal and instrumental music was given by the pupils, which was greatly enjoyed by the large assembly present. In an adjoining room were exhibited specimens of the work of the pupils during the past term, and these reflected much credit upon the teachers as well as upon the girls. We append the programme :—

PREMIERE PARTIE.

1.—Sweet Smiles (Duettino)—(W. Smallwood) ..... Mdlles. G. Meiklejohn, M. Hands.
2.—Sonatine—(Weber) Mdlles. H. Bamberger, L. Dubois.
3.—Mocking Bird—(A. Delaney)..... Mdlles. M. Inglis, B. Pitts.
4.—Barbier de Seville—(Croisez)...Mdlle. M. Casati.
5.—Marching Drill (Song of the Little Girls) .....
6.—The Ruin of Athens—(Beethoven) ..... Mdlles. L. Gonzales, A. Hadden, J. Pitts, F. Fachmann.
7.—Trois Fleurs (Melodie)—(A. Yungmann)..... Mdlle. R. Weill.
8.—Tarantelle—(Raff) two pianos..... Mdlles. J. Pitts, A. Hadden.
9.—Military March—(Schubert)..... Mdlles. M. Inglis, F. Fachtmann.
10.—Danse Royale—(M. Watson) ..... Mdlles. C. Moss, L. Moss.
11.—La Lecon de la Fleur (Poséie) .....
12.—Valse d'Automne (Chœur)—(P. Wachs) .....
13.—Lustpiel—(K. Bela)..Mdlles. L. Gonzalès, J. Pitts.
14.—Home Sweet Home—(E. Hawley) ..... Mdlles. L. Gonzalès.
15.—La Sonnette Magique—(Pourny) romance comique avec parler...Mdlles. J. Dourille, L. Gordo, C. Moss

DEUXIEME PARTIE.

1.—Zampa—(Mr. Decourelle)..... Mdlles. J. Eymard, J. Dourille, L. Gordo, L. Moss.
2.—Tyrolienne—(Ravina)...Mdlles. L. Gordo, R. Weill, M. Casati.
3.—The Water-Mill (Poetry.)
4.—Concerto—(Mendelsshon) two pianos ..... Mdlles. J. Eymard, J. Dourille.
5.—Theme Allemand—(Leyback)...Mdlle. L. Moss.
6.—Valse Brillante—(Shulhoff) ..... Mdlles. C. Dentici, J. Dourille.
7.—List to Convent Bells (Chœur)—(Blockley.)
8.—Edelweiss—(Y. Lange).....Mdlle J. Dourille.
9.—Ginanella—(F. Behr) ..... Mdlles. J. Eymard, L. Moss.
10.—Espoir et Priere—(Sandras)....Mdlle. C. Dentici.
11.—Charbonniere et Meuniere—(F. Boissiere : romance avec parle), Mdlles. M. Hands, M. Moss.
12.—Nocturne—(Fesca) .....Mdlle. J. Eymard.
13.—Concerto—(Mozart) two pianos..... Mdlles. C. Dentici, L. Gordo.
14.—Il Trovatore—(Verdi).....Mdlle. L. Gordo.
15.—Les Quatre Prunes (Scene Comique)..... Mdlles. R. Weill, L. Moss.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A case of cholera is reported at Tokushima.

A slight earthquake shock was felt in Yokohama on Friday afternoon.

Captain Johann Bohn, of the *Chousa*, has died of apoplexy while bathing at Kohpai, Siam.

A case of cholera was reported on July 17th at Kobe, the patient being a woman. She died the same day.

The British fleet at Weihaiwei dressed ship on the 4th, July although there were no U.S. men-of-war or dignitaries in the port.

Sixty-two Chinese students from Hunan and other districts arrived on July 18th at Yokohama by the steamer *Wingsang* from Shanghai.

The *Kobe Herald* contradicts the recently reported death of Capt. Dithlefsen. This gentlemen was hale and well at San Diego on June 14th.

Mr. Y. Mogi, a well-known soy manufacturer in Chiba prefecture, was prosecuted on July 18th in the Tokyo District Court on a charge of fraud.

Ninety-eight Russians, including two officers captured at Motienling, arrived on July 16th at Matsuyama. Forty-seven are reported to be wounded.

M. Nakano, a merchant of Tokyo, committed suicide by throwing himself into the crater of Asama mountain.

The U.S. transport *Sheridan* with 298 soldiers from Manila arrived on July 20th at Nagasaki on her way home.

Damage to the railway between Hiratsuka and Oiso, having been repaired, traffic was opened on the morning of July 21st.

Commander Helm, of the Philippine Coast-guard, reports that terrible damage has been done in the Cagayan district by a resent typhoon.

The closing of the public-houses in Glasgow at 10 o'clock instead of at 11 o'clock on Saturday nights has resulted in a reduction of police arrests by nearly one-half.

Mr. Henry James Middleton, the correspondent of the Associated Press, who died near Liaoyang on 26th June, was interred at Chefoo on July 13th.

Commander Monro, of H.M.S. Surveying-vessel *Rambler*, reports the discovery of two shoal patches near Amoy, with 3¾ and 4¾ fathoms at low water springs.

The U.S. *A. T. Liscum* was run into at Parang, Mindanao, on the 22nd ult. by the gunboat *Pampanga* and had a hole knocked in her seven feet long by seven inches deep, partly below the water line.

It is reported by the *Kokumin* that the Osaka Shosen Kaisha's chartered ship *David* stranded on July 15th off Maeda promontory when on her way to Korea. The steamer was subsequently floated without sustaining damage.

The French National Holiday was observed very quietly in Yokohama on Thursday. A reception was held at the Consulate-General in the morning and a brilliant dance was given in the evening at the Oriental Palace Hotel.

About 11 40 a.m., on July 19th, a train on the Sobu railway collided with an empty goods train at Chiba station. The latter was overturned and one of the passengers on the former train was severely injured and eight slightly.

Early on the morning of July 19th, a coolie, Oya by name, murdered his wife by stabbing her in the throat with a knife on the road at Miyoshi-cho, Yokohama, and afterwards gave himself up to the Kotobuki-cho police. The cause is reported to be jealousy.

A case of dysentery was found among the steerage passengers of the British steamer *Tartar*, which arrived on July 15th at Yokohama. The patient was a Japanese, S. Wakabayashi (27), from Vancouver. He was removed to the Manji Hospital and the ship was disinfected.

On their way home to Manila from the Fourth of July exercises four soldiers of the 2nd Cavalry were drowned in the Mariquina River owing to the raft on which they with their horses were crossing being overturned in the swollen stream. The horses managed to swim to the bank.

A plot to damage a train was discovered at 10 30 p.m. on July 19th on the Sanyo railway at a point about two miles east of the Tonomi Station. It appears that a large stone was laid on the line, but this was fortunately knocked away by the locomotive without causing injury to the train. A coolie employed by the railway company was arrested under suspicion.

A telegram from Saseho reports that the Chinese steamer *Hsiping*, captured by the Japanese, arrived there on July 18th. She carried coal and other goods which are classified among contraband of war. The crew, consisting of ten Europeans and nine Chinese, were removed to Nagasaki to be released. It is added by Tokyo papers that the vessel belongs to the Chinese Bureau of Mining Affairs, but that she hoisted British colours when captured.

The Specie Bank has received a telegram from its London branch that quotations for Japanese bonds are : 5 per cents., £88.11.2 ; 4 per cents, £73.15 ; and new bonds, 6 per cents. at 2⅝ per cent. premium. Another telegram also received in Yokohama says that Japanese bonds which were in a dull state advanced this week generally by £1.0.5. Quotations were reported as follows : 5 per cents. £88.16.3 ; while 4 per cents. are at rate quoted above.

The Northwestern Commercial Company proposes to send to Japan, China and Australia next November a large and fast steamer given over entirely to the transportation of an exhibition of American merchandise and exhibitors. The goods are to be arranged and displayed in an effective manner, and the whole vessel is to be decorated and brilliantly lighted, so that in every port that is visited the foreign merchants may be attracted to the vessel and have an opportunity to inspect thoroughly the American merchandise displayed thereon.

Captain C. L. Ottley, M.V.O., R.N., at present serving as Naval Attaché to the British Embassy in Paris, has been appointed to the important and responsible post of naval member of the new permanent department of the Defence Committee, established in accordance with the recommendations of the Esher Committee of three. Captain Ottley is one of the most distinguished and able officers in the Navy, which he entered in 1871. He has exceptional knowledge of foreign navies, having acted as Attaché in the United States, Japan, Russia, and Italy before his appointment to Paris.

The general public as a rule has very hazy notions of the expense of producing a daily newspaper. A writer on the subject in one of magazines mentions some interesting details of newspaper finance. Among other things he states that the bill of a single cable company to one of the London newspapers last year amounted to £30,600. It may be said, says the writer, that if a reader wanted a copy of his favourite half-penny paper produced and printed for himself, alone, it would cost him not less than £1,000! There is one of these cheap journals published every morning in London which never costs its proprietors less than £1,500 per issue.

The funeral of Lieutenant J. Sudzuki, who died at the battle of Nanshan, took place on July 17th at the Buddhist temple Seiyuji, Yamamoto-cho, Bluff, Yokohama, the coffin leaving the Taisei Club at 3 p.m. The high officials of the prefectural government and city offices, Mr. S. Yamakami, and other gentlemen who are the representatives of several public bodies, Mr. Otani and many other traders were present the procession numbering over five thousand. It may be added that the deceased officer had been employed by Messrs. Strome and Co., No. 12, Yokohama. After death he was promoted lieutenant and decorated with the Fifth Class Gold Kite and Sixth Class Rising Sun.

MATTERS AMERICAN.

According to the Insurance Press of New York, the amount of life insurance held in Boston is $563,700,000, or about $1000 for every man, woman and child in the city. These figures do not include the large amount of life insurance carried in the fraternal assessment societies, which have a stronger hold in Boston than in any other city in the Union, the headquarters of several of the more prosperous fraternal insurance organizations being located there.

The New York State Society of the Sons of the Revolution has acquired the ownership of Fraunces Tavern, where Washington took leave of the officers of the Revolutionary Army, with the intention of preserving it for the benefit of posterity. It was originally planned that the municipality should buy it and adjoining buildings,

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and, after removing the latter, surround the historic tavern with a small park. The Board of Aldermen refused, however, to entertain the proposition.

The up-to-date song of the shirt lasts just six and one-half minutes, according to a factory inspector in Chicago for whose edification the foreman of a shirt factory started a piece of cloth on the rounds and made it come out ready for a customer's back before the second hand on a watch had revolved seven times. In this time seven girls had contributed their efforts to the finished product. One machine in this shop makes 16,800 buttonholes a day, or twenty-eight in a minute, and in a ten-hour day a man can cut 250 dozen shirts.

The slump in imported cigarettes from the United States following upon the new duties imposed by Mr. Austin Chamberlain in his first budget is very marked. In the Board of Trade returns for May, just issued, the value of the cigarettes imported during May only amounted to $1,020 and for the five months following May $4,575, whereas last year the value of the cigarettes imported from the United States in May was $22,280 and for five months $77,055. In May this year the imports of stemmed tobacco reached $2,248,855 against $2,948,855 last year, and unstemmed tobacco was imported to the value of $504,125, against $289,315 last year.

Miss Wolfsbruck, a young American dentist, has just left Monte Carlo with $2,800 won by an extraordinary stroke of luck. She entered the Casino one day, and in order to be able to say that she had made a wager she placed a gold piece on a roulette table—just where, she did not know. At that moment, a woman friend whom she had not seen for a long time tapped her on the shoulder. She turned round, and started to talk about everything with her friend, forgetting that she was gambling, until a little later someone touched her arm, and said, "You had better take your money, and quit." She looked round, and there by her 10-franc piece was a great pile of money. She promptly picked up $2,800 and left Monte Carlo the next day.

From Canada we may perhaps learn some day how to solve the tariff problem, remarks *Public Opinion*. At present Canadian tariffs are about half of our rates, and six years' trial have shown that they are high enough both for protection and as revenue producers. It is now proposed, nevertheless, to make still further reductions mainly in the direction of preferences to most favoured nations and a minimum tariff for British imports. The point of interest to Americans in this is that Canadian infant industries appear to be able to get along very well upon a tariff diet that it is loudly declared would ruin American infants. In the face of this fact we must either admit that our industrial offspring are less hardy than the Canadian breed or frankly acknowledge what an increasing number of people now believe, that ours have been grossly overfed, and should be placed upon a reduced regimen forthwith.

In St. Louis, recently, a jury acquitted a notorious woman of the charge of grand larceny when the proof was clear against her. She stole $204 from a visitor after enticing him into a resort. It seems that some members of the jury flirted with the woman in court. The Judge commented on this defeat of justice, due to what he called a "sickening flirtation," and Assistant Circuit Attorney Bishop sarcastically thanked the jury for their verdict in these words: "Gentlemen of the jury, I thank you for your verdict. I thank you in the name of all that is lawless and shameless in crime and criminals. I thank you for the discriminating taste you have shown—for the high order of citizenship which you have displayed—in being influenced in your verdict by a pretty woman's winks and a glimpse at a bit of open-work stocking. You are a credit to your class." If the jury had not forgotten how to blush, these words must have brought the blood to their faces.

Word has been received from Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, who has been supplying the funds, that the Harvard Egyptological exploring expedition at Girga, under Professor George Reisner, must be given up, as she is not able to finance the work for the present. This decision comes as an unexpected blow to the Harvard authorities, who had been led to believe that for the next five years at least the researches might be carried on, as the outlook at Girga is so promising. Many American savants have believed that within the next half decade Professor Reisner would rival any European discoverer in that field. He had an annual endowment from Mrs. Hearst of $12,000, tentatively for five years, and Harvard is not in a position at present to make up that sum. An explanation of Mrs. Hearst's sudden withdrawal of support is given, and is to the effect that a large mine in which she is interested must make a change in the processes of treating ores, the expense of the change being so costly as to preclude dividends for some time.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE KAISER'S TELEGRAM.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—It is disgraceful to see for any fair minded man with what an amount of ill-will you treat anything coming from Germany or the German Emperor in respect to the war. Where is the often boasted of British Fairplay and what is the good of deliberately discrediting all and everything on principle just to create ill feeling between nations where there is no necessity?

You remark that it is hoped, that Reuter said too much.

Why then at once comment on the matter nastily, before the real facts come out. Indeed there are already news to the *Japanpost* that explain everything satisfactorily.

Reuter is a liar as a rule and it is disgusting that others will not even allow the benefit of the doubt.

[This comes without any signature but it deserves publicity.—Ed. *J.M.*]

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—O sancta simplicitas—with reference to yesterday's article re German Emperor. It is not fair play on your side but lack of common sense that led you to write such stupid thing. You cannot deceive any broad minded people about the real intentions of His Majesty. Do you really think that any fair thinking Britisher would appreciate your illogical continual croaking? The German Emperor's grandeur forbids to publicly disprove your article, but you are not the man who, although in the narrowness of his mind he is wicked enough to wish it, can in the least degree diminish His Majesty's glory even by one hair's breadth.

You kick against the beam.

Notwithstanding your unproductive rebelling Germany's might and trade will steadily grow and her influence become greater year after year throughout the world.

You might have reason to doubt this marvellous development if Germany would count among her population subjects of such an intelligence as the Editor of the *Japan Mail* possesses, but as this fortunately is not the case there is no stop put to further flourishing extension of the Fatherland.

Your, &c., LUX VOBISCUM.

[This letter also is without signature—Ed. *J.M.*]

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—In reference to your comments on the "Kaiser's Telegram," may I make a few remarks. These are made in perfect goodwill and in all friendliness, and I beg of you to accept them as such.

Leaving altogether aside the political quality of the question, or whatever political meaning—if any,—the German Emperor may have intended to give to his message, is it, may I ask, the work or the policy of a paper which claims any standing at all, to use an indiscretion, if such it be, to stir up the however dormant yet ever existing antagonism between nations; to use or even to invest every such small and trivial occurrence as the above, which, *entre parenthèse*, is to all fair-minded men of whatever nationality, an affair altogether innocent of any veiled and deeper signification than the intrinsic value of the words in which the cable was couched, intended to give,—to wake up and fan the distrust and dislike which unfortunately have always existed and will yet for long exist between people of different parts? Do not you agree with me, that the exploitation of such little insignificant affairs as the above will retard, if not for ever make insuperable, that which all mankind wants: *Peace and goodwill between nations, Peace and goodwill on earth, Peace and goodwill in all the world.* Do we not supplicate the Deity at least once every year to bring this to pass?

Even when you had for yourself and in honest conviction translated a deep significance and purport to a, in common eyes, innocent telegram, a telegram which had to be written and, I hardly think, could have been worded otherwise,—even then, why comment upon it, knowing that with your comment you will only needlessly stir up bile? Would you have the Emperor, because he is a monarch, act otherwise and do less than any other gentleman in his place would act or do? As a gentleman and as the officer commanding the regiment in question, it was certainly incumbent upon him to at least wish it "God's speed and success" on its departure for the front. The regiment happened to be Russian, but don't you think that he would have done the same had it been Japanese instead?

When newspapers were created, the Deity thought that one step towards the millenium had been gained. For,—He argued'—by its medium, man will be able ■ reveal his good qualities to his fellow-man. And He appointed Editors to assort the tares from the wheat, that they, by offering only the good to their readers, may lead and educate them in all that is good. Men will be better able,—He reasoned—, to appreciate each other, if once, by the papers' medium, prejudice and racial bias between nations are eradicated and man can recognise a brother and not an enemy in his fellow-man from across the frontier. Do you not think it a perversion of the original and lofty idea, which appointed newspapers as universal peace-makers, to foster strife and ill-will? Are there not Yellow-Journals enough in America and Europe? For Heaven's sake, spare the East! Here, where we are one great Cosmopolitan family, where all nationalities jostle each other, where they all shake each others' hands without placing the other on dirk or dagger, where even Turk greets Arab with a hearty: "Hail, brother, well met," and Norwegian and Swede take the cup of peace that brotherhood offers—here, I say, it would take little to make us all form up in battle array, and fight like devils, each man against all and all against one.

If war there must be to take us out of our little selves, or to break off the otherwise unbearable monotony of life, why do you newspapers not confine it to yourselves, and limit it to a debate; all men appreciate a war of words, than which, if well managed, no more intellectual game exists, and if you should be led past and beyond the playful stage, well, let "Coffee for four and pistols for two," a fair field and no favour solve the problem. But, for the sake of mankind, try to nullify the effects of any indiscretions of Kings and Emperors. Surely Monarchs and their counsellors, with all the superior wisdom attributed to them, are only human after all, and as such apt to make mistakes occasionally. And did not our copy-books say: "Errare humanum est"? Let us be charitable in our views and opinions, or at least as charitable as we can and not expect a God-like sapience of mere flesh and blood!

Allow me to conclude this letter with one more remark: That your comment in your issue of the 18th inst. on the *Herald's* leader on the same subject seems to me not very clearly drawn, and that most of the arguments used by you lacked something, I do not rightly know what, which left the whole article as one incomprehensible jumble. Perhaps my own obtuseness is to blame therefor. Those arguments, however, which I managed to understand seemed to me, what I had never thought to find in one of the principal papers here, viz:—very purile. Also can I not refrain from saying that the *Herald* in its leader adopted a tone which lacked nothing in courtesy, while, in all its comments on the subject, the *Japan Mail* seems to have forgotten that "Suaviter in modo" should be the maxim of a paper as well as of its Editor.

I leave it to your option to regard this letter as strictly private or to publish it, should you be so minded, in which latter case I beg of you to use the herebelow furnished pseudonym. Enclosing my card and address, I remain

Yours very truly, F. S.

Yokohama, July 19th, 1904.

PARCELS' POST WITH AMERICA.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—I ask your favour to be kind enough to acquaint the public with the following:—

A convention for the direct exchange of postal parcels between Japan and the United States, the want of which has been much felt by the public hitherto, has been concluded at last and it will come into operation on and after the 1st of August, 1904.

Merchandise and any other articles admissible to the mails may be sent to or received from the United

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States, including Hawaii and Porto Rico, in unsealed packages, by the parcel post excepting letters, postal cards and written documents of every kind.

The parcels must not exceed 50 U.S. dollars in value and 4 lbs. 6 oz. (525 momme) in weight. The maximum dimension is 3 feet 6 inches (3 shaku 5 sun) in any direction or 6 feet (6 shaku) in length and girth combined.

The postage chargeable on parcels is 24 *sen* per lb. or fraction thereof.

Such parcels shall be forwarded only by means of the steamers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, which are plying between Yokohama and Seattle or San Francisco respectively.

The following articles cannot be transmitted: Publications which violate the copyright laws of the country of destination; poisons, and explosives or inflammable substances; fatty substances; liquids and substances which easily liquefy; confections and pastes; live or dead animals, except dead insects and reptiles, when thoroughly dried; fruits and vegetables which easily decompose, and substances which exhale a bad odour; lottery tickets, lottery isevertadments or lottery circulars; all obscene or immoral articles: articles which might in any way damage or destroy the mails or injure the persons handling them.

Yours faithfully, T. AONUMA.

Yokohama, July 16th, 1904.

A LETTER OF THANKS.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—The committee on knitted bands for the soldiers wish to express their great appreciation of the enthusiastic response to their appeal made by both Japanese and foreigners in all parts of the country. The committee have received 6,300 bands, of which 5,500 have been sent for the soldiers at the front, and 800 are to be distributed by the Medical Department for hospital use. It is impossible to give the precise number of persons who have taken part, because as a rule the work of many individuals was sent anonymously through a single collector; but besides the gifts in money for wool, which amounted to *yen* 756 92, there must have been at least three thousand pairs of hands engaged in the actual knitting. In addition, the suggestion that the soldiers often ask for a medicinal preparation called *hotan* brought in gifts of *yen* 107.50 for this purpose, besides 1505 *hotan* packages, enabling the committee to sew 2771 of the little packages into the bands.

Volunteers in the following schools and ladies' societies have knitted bands; some furnishing their own wool, and others using that obtained through the committee:—

Aoyama Jo-gaku in.
Toyo Eiwa Jogakko.
St. Hilda's School.
Jo-gakwan.
Joshi Dai Gakko.
St. Margaret School, Tsukiji.
Hirosaki Jo-gakko.
Hei-an Jo-gaku-in.
Kyoto First Girls' High School.
Kobe Jo-gaku-in.
Kanda Kioritsu Jo-gakko.
Miwata Jo-gakko.
Joshi Shugei Jizen Kwai.
Ladies' Society of Atsuta.
Sho-jo Kwai.
Kwazoku Jo-gakko.
Miss Smith's School, Sapporo.
Ferris Seminary.
Bai-kwa Jo-gakko.
Yokohama Sei-kei Jo-gakko.
High School Dept. of the Women's Higher Normal School.
Tokyo First Girls' High School.
Sei-jo Gakko.
Joshi Bijitsu Gakko.
Sei-sho Gaku Kwan.
Sho-ei Jo-gakko.
Joshi Eigaku Jiku.
Fuzoku Kairyo Fujin Kyokwai.
Kyoto Aikoku Fujin Kwai.
Kei-Setsu Kwai.
Kioritsz Jogakko of Yokohama.
Koto Joshi Jisshu Gakko.
The Y.W.C.A. of Idamachi.

Committee.

S. Oyama, K. Saiki, M. Nitobe, J. Yatabe, A. C. Hartshorne, U. Tsuda, Fujo Shimbun Sha.

RETURNED WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—In an editorial on War Correspondents in the *Japan Mail* of June 4th you say that you believe the Japanese are doing themselves a great injury by the manner in which they are treating foreign newspaper correspondents. "They are sensible," you say, "of the value of the world's sympathy. They have spoken of its importance in the strongest terms. But now they appear to have been suddenly overtaken with a fit of indifference. They leave their work uncrowned through failure to recognize the assistance the press can render. We say nothing of the palpable loss of alienating the goodwill, if not of actually arousing the wrath, of a number of men possessing access to the ear of the public." I regret to say that evidence is growing rapidly to show how well grounded your fears are. Correspondents returning from Japan have begun to attack the Japanese, discounting their successes, charging them with cruelty, and expressing the strongest wishes for their defeat. Two of them, Robert L. Dunn, of *Collier's Weekly*, and Jack London, of the San Francisco *Examiner*, have just come to this city and are bitterly anti-Japanese. The former accuses them of heartless cruelty, and the latter, who arrived here yesterday, is spoken of as follows in this morning's *Chronicle*: "When told of the stories of Japanese successes in Manchuria and the favourable impression that was growing among the American people with regard to the bravery, strategy and military discipline of the Nipponese, London laughed: 'It is only natural that you should receive favorable reports from the front, he said. 'To begin with, unless one praises the Japanese in one's reports the military censor is very liable to toss the despatch into the waste paper basket, while reverses to their arms are not allowed to be sent at all. Consequently one hears little but good about them. Personally I dislike their methods of procedure very much, and I do not think there is one foreign correspondent with the Japanese forces who will say a kind word for them after he is out of their clutches.'"

These men will get a wide hearing in the United States, and can prejudice the cause of the Japanese very much. It is very evident to any who think that the cause of their anger is to be found in the restrictions to which, as correspondents, they were subjected. It is, of course, infamous to sacrifice to one's personal feelings the interests of a people struggling for a chance to live, but that is what many of the correspondents will do, and greatly to the prejudice of the cause of Japan in this country. The American people, and the people of the Pacific Coast as strongly as any others, are profoundly in sympathy with the Japanese in the present war, but the loss of a good deal of that sympathy is certain through the prejudiced accounts of angry correspondents returning from Japan. In view of the vast issues at stake, and of the great importance to the Japanese of the moral support of this country in this supreme crisis in their affairs, it is sincerely to be hoped that the Japanese authorities will do everything in their power to win the goodwill of the correspondents of the American papers.

Pardon me for thus troubling you. I write because of my sincere desire for the success of Japan in this war.

With great respect for the splendid ability with which you have interpreted the best life of Japan to the people of the West,

I am, Yours very truly, GEO. B. SMYTH.

San Francisco, June 30th, 1904.

MONEY ORDER SERVICE.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—Please allow me to acquaint the public through your valuable paper with the fact that from 11th of July until the 10th of Sept. the money order service will be transacted in the forenoon (from 8 a.m. to 12 noon).

Yours faithfully, T. AONUMA,
Superintendent of Foreign Mail.

Yokohama, July 20th, 1904.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—On Saturday, the 16th inst. at 2 p.m., a large and influential inter-denominational gathering of various religious bodies was held in one of the Schools in the City of Sapporo for the purpose of discussing the relation of the present Russo-Japanese war with Race and Religion. The meeting was convened after the model of that held in Tokyo some time since and was as equally interesting and as great a success in every way. It was of a typical and representative character, the speakers being selected from among Shintoist, Buddhist, and Christian believers. Unfortunately it happened to be a very wet day; nevertheless, there were more than two thousand present at the meeting, among whom was quite a sprinkling of Japanese ladies belonging to the higher classes. Special invitations had been sent out and representatives came from such cities and towns as Asahigawa, Ebetsu, Iwanai, and Otaru among others; while Muroran and Hakodate would have sent delegates had it not been that the Sapporo-Muroran line had been broken by the recent floods. However, the very large attendance in such inclement weather clearly demonstrated how great is the interest of the people of Hokkaido in questions of this kind and how seriously they regard the matter.

Among those present were—His Excellency the Governor General of Hokkaido, Baron Sonoda; The Heads of the District and City Police; numerous Officials, and members of the Press; Professors of the Agricultural College and other educational Institutions; The Bishops and Priests of the Shinto and various Buddhist sects; and British, American, Canadian and Japanese Clergy and lady workers. The chair was taken at a quarter past 2 by the Rev. Mimaki Ryokai, Bishop of the Sapporo Hongwanji Sect, after whose address eloquent and interesting speeches were made by Shintoist and Christian clergy. At the close of these addresses the following resolution was put to the meeting and unanimously carried amid great acclaim.

"Although Religious Liberty was proclaimed in the Empire of Japan some years ago, yet notwithstanding the fact that the present war with Russia is being waged only for the safety of Our Fatherland and the peace of the world, there are those who assert that it is a war between Races and Religions. Therefore we representatives of those who profess various Creeds here with one accord assembled and with perfect unanimity protest for the truth, viz,. that this war has nothing to do with either Religion or Race; and we heartily pray that peace and happiness may be speedily restored."

This resolution having been carried, further addresses were made by Baron Sonoda, the Rev. Jno. Batchelor, Dr. Sato of the Agricultural College and others. The meeting was one of marked interest and enthusiasm, the closest attention of the audience being wonderfully sustained from 2,30 till well after 5 o'clock. The speeches were also seasoned with a few pieces of Japanese and European music. The net result of this large gathering was the most emphatic and solemn protest of the Japanese of Hokkaido that this war is regarded in no sense as one of Race or Religion. And so say all of us. Yours truly,

A FOREIGNER WHO WAS PRESENT.

P.S.—I forgot to remark the day was brought to a close by a lively conversazione in another part of the School.

STORMS.

A telegram from Aomori reports that a severe storm was experienced there on the night of July 12th and on the morning of the following day. Several hundred dwellings were flooded and river banks and bridges were damaged. The trains between Kominato and Asamushi were suspended. About seventeen hundred persons in Aomori are seeking relief.

Owing to the storm, the Shiratori tunnel on the Hankaku railway collapsed on the morning of July 13th. Six coolies engaged there were killed.

It is reported by telegram from Maebashi that a fishing boat capsized on July 12th in the Tone River and two men were drowned. Similar disasters are reported from places along the Watarase River.

The Kuji River in Mito prefecture overflowed on July 13th. The bridges and buildings at Koiso and other places along the river were swept away.

On July 17th, a storm was experienced in Yamagata prefecture. The Fujishima and other rivers overflowed and many dwellings along the banks were damaged. One person was drowned at the village of Fujishima.

The British steamer *Eretria* which went ashore at Yokkaichi during the recent storm and which was refloated, left there on July 17th for Kobe.

There are said to have terrible storms and inundations in southern Formosa. Two hundred houses have been swept away, 8,000 injured and 900 flooded. Twenty-nine bridges have also been destroyed. This calamity was followed by a whirlwind in Tainan on the 18th instant, which killed several people.

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GRAND HOTEL, LIMITED.

Report of the Directors to be submitted at the Thirtieth Semi-Annual Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, to be held at the Grand Hotel, Yokohama, on Wednesday, the 27th day of July, 1904.

The Profit and Loss Account, and Statement of Assets and Liabilities, for the half year ended June 30th, 1904, accompany this Report.

	¥.
The net profit for the half year, including balance brought forward from December 31st, 1903, and after providing for general expenses, Directors' and Auditor's fees, bonus to Manager and Sundry Creditors and after writing off bad or doubtful debts, amounts to	11,618.51
To this is added by Transfer from Suspense account	11,995.68
which it is proposed to apply as follows :—	
In payment of a dividend of ¥8.00 per share for the half year	20,000.00
For Depreciation	3,614.19

Although the value of the steam launch is much greater than the sum at which it is represented in the Assets, it is thought prudent to write it down further in view of the fact that the vessel is not insured and is exposed to contingencies connected with its work about the harbour.

As provision for contingencies that may arise from existing circumstances, the Directors think it best to continue the Suspense Account.

It is proposed that the dividend shall be payable on the 28th day of July, when warrants will be issued.

C. H. H. HALL, B. C. HOWARD. } Directors

Yokohama, 16th July, 1904.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ON 30TH JUNE, 1904.

LIABILITIES.

	¥
Capital 2,500 Shares at ¥100	250,000.00
Sundry Creditors	16,544.38
Debentures	10,000.00
Kurumaya Security Fund	200,00
Unclaimed Dividends	646.04
Suspense account	39,815.04
Profit and Loss account	11,618.51
	328,823.97

ASSETS.

	¥
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	26,630.20
Cash in hand	576.74
Fire Insurance Value of running policies	5,415.61
Ground (Estimated value October, 1897, ¥85,000)	60,000.00
Buildings	130,788.43
Furniture	63,356.21
Electric Light Plant	12,994.25
Steam Launch	4,500.00
Wines in stock	5,064.74
Provisions in stock	3,890.08
Cigars and Cigarettes in stock	5,593.99
General stock	648.52
Sundry debtors	9,365.20
	328,823.97

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT :— 30TH JUNE, 1904.

Dr.

		¥
To Insurance Account		3,247.09
,, General Expenses		31,357.43
,, Directors' and Auditor's Fees		1,400.00
,, Bonus to Manager		1,000.00
,, Taxes Account		2,227.46
,, Interest		53.54
,, Balance available for division	23,614.19	
To be dealt with as under :—		
Dividend at ¥8.00 per share	¥20,000.00	
To Written off Furniture	2,619.94	
,, Written off Steam Launch	500.00	
,, Written off Electric Light	494.25	
	23,614.19	23,614.19
		62,899.71

Cr.

	¥
By Balance brought forward from 31st Dec., 1903	1,812.05
,, Transferred from Working Account	47,835.54
,, Transferred from Suspense Account	11,995.68
,, Balance of Rent Account	950.00
,, Share Transfer Fees	2.00
,, Share Warrant Fees	1.50
,, Sale of Old Materials	302.94
	62,899.71

Yokohama, 30th June, 1904.

MARSHALL MARTIN, M. KAUFMANN, } Directors.

I have examined the foregoing accounts and compared them with the vouchers of the Company, and certify them to be in accordance therewith.

E. B. S. EDWARDS, Auditor.

Yokohama, 11th July, 1904.

THE JAPAN SOCIETY.

The thirteenth annual general meeting of the Japan Society was held on the 8th June at 30, Hanoversquare, W., Mr. A. Diosy presiding.

The Chairman, in his opening remarks, announced that he had received two notable communications, one from their President, His Excellency Baron Hayashi, and one from Baron Suyematsu. The letter from the president, which the chairman read, was to the effect that he had recently received a letter from Count Matsukata, president of the Red Cross Society of Japan, acknowledging the first instalment of money in aid of this Society collected through the Japan Society in London, and expressing his heartfelt thanks to the donors. The communication from Baron Suyematsu thanked the Japan Society for electing him a honorary member, and covered a remittance of £20, which the Count desired the Society to accept as a token of his great appreciation of its good work.

Mr. Paul Bevan, hon. treasurer, then presented his report, which showed receipts for the year of £1,090, and after deducting expenses they had at their bankers' on current account £51 and on deposit £350. The subscriptions in arrear amounted to no less a sum than £400, some members owing for more than five years. After some considerable discussion it was resolved "that the publications of the Society be not sent to members residing in the British Isles, whose subscriptions were more than two years in arrear, nor to members residing abroad whose subscriptions were three years in arrear."

Mr. Charles Holme (hon. secretary) in presenting his report said that the Society had during the past year lost through death 19 members and through resignation 22 members. They had elected two hon. members, 103 ordinary members, and 21 corresponding members, and the total number now on the books was 1,208.

The Hon. Librarian's report stated that a number of books had been added to the library by purchase or as gifts. Special thanks were due to Mr. Burton, who was a constant and kind friend to their library.

The whole of the foregoing reports were then adopted. Mr. A. L. Liberty and Mr. K. Takahashi were elected to take the places of Mr. Dredge and Mr. Arakawa on the council, and the remaining members of council were unanimously re-elected. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year :—Chairman of Council, Mr. Charles Holme; vice-chairman, Dr. Francis Elgar; hon. secretaries, Messrs. Goji Ukita and Wilson Crewdson; hon. treasurer, Mr. Paul Bevan; hon. librarian, Mr. M. B. Huish; and hon. auditor, Mr. E. L. J. Durant.

Mr. Maclean then moved that a hearty vote of thanks be accorded their late chairman, Mr. Diosy, for the indefatigable services he had rendered to the Society. Mr. Vezey seconded the motion, which was carried with acclamation.

Mr. A. Diosy, in reply thanked them most heartily for the vote. A great honour had been granted to him by their president, Baron Hayashi, and Council, who as soon as it became known that he had quite decided not to offer himself for re-election as chairman, had been pleased to appoint him as one of the Vice-Presidents. He had heard more than one remark of late on the subject of organising a testimonial to him. He was delighted to hear it, and he might at once tell them in which form it would be best appreciated. He then read a circular to the meeting, the purport of which was that a lecture would be given by himself in the St. James's Hall on June 28, on the Japanese Navy and Army, the proceeds from which would be entirely devoted to the funds in aid of the Japan Society's Red Cross Fund and that of the fund being raised by the Japanese ladies in London under the presidency of Baroness Hayashi. In doing so they would be showing a vast amount of sympathy to those who so well deserved it just now. (Applause.)

KOBE CHIHO SAIBANSHO.

(FROM THE "KOBE HERALD")

The text of the judgment in the case instituted by H. E. Reynell against R. Young, to recover damages amounting to *yen* 50,000, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent., has now been issued by the above Court. We append a translation. Plaintiff.—H. E. Reynell, British subject, No. 14 Naniwamachi, Kobe, Importer and Exporter, represented by Mr. Masujima Rokuichiro.

Defendant.—R. Young, No. 7, 1-chome, Sakanemachi, editor and publisher of the *Kobe Chronicle*, represented by Hirata Joei.

The above Court has given the following judgment in the claim between the foregoing parties.

The claim is dismissed. Costs are given against plaintiff.

REASONS.

A claim for damages for defamation of character is effective only when one party has defamed another party by some fabricated statement. When there are facts which can be taken as detrimental to one's good name, it must be said the good name of that party has already been damaged. Such a man cannot be defamed more. While the public is ignorant of the fact that one has done something bad, one's fame is not injured. But that is to deceive the public. The law does not protect such fame. Every man has liberty but he is never entitled to take advantage of it to defame others. As to advertisements, if they are inclined to defame others, in contradiction of facts, they ought not to be published in any paper. In short, the liberty to be enjoyed by journalists is never different from that of ordinary people, they being restricted from defaming others. If a journalist defames anybody by inserting an advertisement, which is at variance with facts, he must be responsible for it. Now, defendant inserted an advertisement in his paper, the *Kobe Chronicle*, by order of Mr. Hirata, representative of Mr. A. Kirby, on which plaintiff commented in two ways. Firstly, defendant, who is the proprietor, editor and publisher of the *Kobe Chronicle* inserted an advertisement to the effect that Mr. A. Kirby had been granted a right to attach any goods remaining in plaintiff's hands, regardless of their actual owners, while the real right granted Mr. A. Kirby by the Court was very simple. Secondly, as plaintiff trusted the authorities with the amount of money fixed by the order of provisional attachment granted to Mr. A. Kirby, on March 20, 1903, that order could not be executed against plaintiff any longer. But the advertisement which appeared in defendant's paper made the public think as if the right in question had been still effective.

Now, as to the translation of Exhibit A No. 3, the two parties are at variance with each other. Defendant says that the latter part of the advertisement was added by the applicant himself as an explanation of the order for provisional attachment, and not as an order granted by the Court. At any rate, the Court admits the translation produced by plaintiff to be true, but no part of it is found to be injurious to the fame of plaintiff. The advertisement may mean, as plaintiff explains it, but at the same time it is nothing but an advertisement in which the fact that an order for provisional attachment had been given against plaintiff, was made public. It is natural that plaintiff should have thought the appearance of the advertisement unfavourable to his reputation, as he is a gentleman. But facts are facts. Plaintiff's fame had already been injured to some extent when the order for provisional attachment was given against him.

It may be said that defendant fabricated the latter part of the advertisement, thereby contradicting facts and that may have injured plaintiff's fame. But the chief question is whether the order was given, and not the details of the order. The details of the order mentioned nothing of the conduct of plaintiff. It is certain that those who are ignorant of Japanese law may be more inclined to misunderstand the position of plaintiff through the advertisement than through a simpler one. But the cause of the case said nothing of property, so nothing is to be said about the damage in connection with any property. Again, it is obvious that plaintiff trusted the authorities with the proper amount of money on March 20, 1903, and the order in question became ineffective. But the advertisement in question made public only the fact that the order for provisional attachment had been given against plaintiff. It said nothing as to whether the order had been executed or not. So it can not be said to have been fabricated.

Such being the reasons, judgment is given as mentioned above.

TANAKA SEIFU, Presiding Judge.

NODA BUNICHIRO, HIRANO KOTARO } Judges.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

RUSSIAN TALES OF PORT ARTHUR.

London, July 14.

A St. Petersburg official communication from the General Staff says that Admiral Alexieff and his military staff report from Japanese sources that the Japanese attacked the forts at Port Arthur on the night of the 10th July and were repulsed with losses so enormous that they are difficult to calculate, but they are estimated at 30,000.

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A previous unofficial report to the same effect states that the losses were due to Russian mines.

[Note—The losses were not due to Russian mines but to Shanghai's imagination.—Ed. *J.M.*]

CHINESE RAILWAY LOAN.

Later.

The *Morning Post* announces that the Chinese Imperial Railway Loan for 2½ millions sterling, with interest at 5 per cent. guaranteed by the Chinese Government, was issued on the 13th inst. at 97¾. The loan is for the construction of a line from Nanking to Shanghai. Subscribers to the loan will also receive one-fifth of the net profits of the railway.

DEATH OF MR. PAUL KRUGER.

London, July 15.

Mr. Paul Kruger, ex-president of the Transvaal, has died of pneumonia in Switzerland, aged 79 years. His relatives have applied to the Imperial Government for permission to bury him beside his wife in the Transvaal.

THE EXPECTED FALL OF PORT ARTHUR.

The reported slaughter of 30,000 Japanese is regarded in St. Petersburg rather as a means of softening the news of the fall of Port Arthur, which is said to be imminent.

BRITISH ARMY REFORM.

Mr. Arnold Forster, Secretary for War, has introduced in the House of Commons his scheme of Army Reform. It reduces the Army by 14 battalions, but leaves the Militia untouched, because the country is not yet ripe for any change in that direction. The Volunteers will be reduced to 170,000 men, but they will receive larger grants. It is proposed to divide the Army into two parts, keeping one for home service, with two years with the colours and six with the reserve.

CHAMBERLAIN'S FISCAL POLICY.

London, July 16.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain presided at the first meeting of the reconstructed Unionist Council. There were 1,800 delegates present and Mr. Chamberlain received an immense ovation. He was elected President and Lord Lansdowne and Lord Selborne Vice-Presidents. The fiscal reform resolution was carried practically unanimously, and indicates Mr. Chamberlain's complete capture of the Unionist machine.

A monster demonstration, attended by 12,000, was held at the Albert Hall subsequently, Mr. Chamberlain being the chief speaker. Lord Lansdowne, in acknowledging the resolution approving the fiscal policy of the Government, declared that it would greatly strengthen the Premier's hands.

LAND OPERATIONS AT PORT ARTHUR.

Telegrams from Russian and French correspondents concur in stating that there was severe fighting in the environs of Port Arthur on the night of July 10th, when the Japanese loss was heavier than the Russians, the latter losing 1,000.

FIGHTING IN MANCHURIA.

General Sakharoff reports that General Nennenkampf was wounded in the fight near Saimaji, the engagement resulting in the repulse of the Japanese attack upon a pass occupied by the Russians.

RUSSIANS "HOLD UP" ANOTHER STEAMER.

London, July 17.

It is telegraphed from Perim that the steamer *Dragoman*, from Batoum to China, was signalled to and delayed by a Russian cruiser in the Red Sea.

MR. KRUGER TO BE BURIED AT PRETORIA.

London, July 18.

The British Government has given its consent for the funeral of the late Mr. Paul Kruger to take place at Pretoria.

RUSSIAN DOINGS IN THE RED SEA.

Two Russian Volunteer cruisers and a torpedoer are cruising in the Red Sea, and are believed to be looking particularly for steamers bound for Japan.

The papers are raising an outcry regarding the double character of the cruisers which passed the Dardanelles flying a commercial flag but are now flying the naval flag and stopping British vessels.

The Russian Volunteer steamer *St. Petersburg* seized the P. and O. steamer *Malacca*, bound for Yokohama, in the Red Sea and is now conveying her to Suez.

The Volunteer steamer *Smolensk* boarded the German mail steamer *Prinz Heinrich* and compelled the surrender of 31 sacks of letters and 23 sacks of parcels which were addressed to Japan. The German Government is awaiting an explanation; but the Government press are already minimising the matter.

ANOTHER ASSASSINATION.

The Russian Vice-Governor of Elizabethpol (Caucasas) has been assassinated.

THE DETAINED STEAMERS.

London, July 19.

The British steamer *Waipara* has arrived at Aden. She was detained by the *St. Petersburg* yesterday for four hours, and was informed that the P. & O. steamer *Malacca* was seized on the 14th of July because she was carrying arms and munitions of war for Japan.

A SINGAPORE REPORT.

A report from Singapore says that a large armoured cruiser, accompanied by two colliers, was sighted near the straits of Malacca on Thursday, going west. It is supposed that she is from Japan *en route* to capture the Volunteer steamers now in the Red Sea.

RUSSIAN ACTIVITY IN THE RED SEA.

London, July 19.

The P. & O. mail steamer *Persia* was forcibly detained for one hour in the Red Sea by the Russian Volunteer cruiser *Smolensk*, the latter transferring to the English steamer the mail taken from the German mail steamer *Prinz Heinrich*. The *Smolensk* confiscated two bags addressed to Nagasaki.

GERMANY PROTESTS.

Germany has sent a protest to St. Petersburg with reference to the *Prinz Heinrich* incident.

THE "MALACCA" AFFAIR.

The P. and O. Company deny that the *Malacca* carried any arms or munitions of war for Japan. She was simply carrying the usual Government stores for Hongkong.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

The relations between France and the Vatican have become most acute. The French Cabinet has required the Vatican, under threat of immediate rupture, to withdraw the letters ordering Bishop Lavaldyon, who refused to join in the protest against the French ecclesiastical policy, to come to Rome and answer for his conduct.

RUSSIAN REPORT OF MOTIENLING.

London, July 20.

General Kuropatkin reports that General Keller attacked the Japanese positions around Motienling and was repulsed. The Russian force consisted of 18 battalions, exclusive of reserves. The Russians attacked in three columns but finding the enemy in overwhelmingly strong force, the Russians retired. The Japanese then attacked the Russians, the fight lasting from 11 o'clock on the night of the 16th July till 3 o'clock on the 17th. The Russian casualties were at least 1,000.

THE "MALACCA" SEIZURE.

London, July 20.

The P. & O. steamer *Malacca* has arrived at Suez flying the Russian naval flag, being commanded by Russian naval officers and manned by a Russian crew.

SHANGHAI A PORT OF REGISTRY.

The *London Gazette* publishes an Order in Council making Shanghai a port of registry.

CHINESE LOAN.

The Chinese loan has been fully covered, but underwriters have taken up a portion.

INTERNATIONAL COMPLICATIONS.

There are sensational rumours with regard to International complications owing to the seizures of steamers by the Russians in the Red Sea, these rumours causing a fall in Consols. The rumours, however, are unfounded, but it is understood that the signatories to the Treaty of Paris have been approached by Great Britain with a view to insisting upon Russia defining the status of her Volunteer steamers.

BRITAIN ENTERS STRONG PROTEST.

Later.

Great Britain has addressed a strong protest to Russia with reference to the seizure of the P. & O. steamer *Malacca* by the Russian Volunteer ship requesting an immediate reply and directing attention to the very serious nature of the situation involved.

THE "MALACCA" COMMOTION.

London, July 21.

The Foreign Office in St. Petersburg states that the P. & O. steamer *Malacca* is to be taken to Sevastopol for trial.

The British papers continue an indignant outcry with regard to the treatment of the *Malacca* and demand immediate action by the Government. They declare that Great Britain as Japan's ally should not permit Russia to increase her resources for injuring Japan by infringing the neutrality of the Dardanelles.

THE "MALACCA" AT PORT SAID.

COAL AND WATER REFUSED HER.

Later.

The P. & O. steamer *Malacca* is at Port Said. Her passengers have been transferred to the P. & O. steamer *Marmora*, which is outward bound. Pending reference to Cairo, the crew have been landed. The Captain has sailed for Brindisi to report the circumstances to the authorities in London. The authorities at Port Said have refused an application for coal and water for the *Malacca* to take her to Cherbourg.

[Note.—The *Malacca* when last in Yokohama, in March, was in command of Capt. A. F. Street, one of the oldest and most popular captains in the P. & O. service.—Ed. *J.M.*]

(Received at the Foreign Office.)

ARBITRATION.

A Convention providing that all disputes between the high contracting parties with relation to Chinese or Korean affairs, as

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well as all disputes with relation to the interpretation of existing treaties, shall be submitted to a Court of Arbitration, was signed in London on the 12th instant, by Lord Lansdowne on behalf of Great Britain and the German Ambassador on behalf of Germany. The Convention is said to be identical with that already concluded by Great Britain with France, Italy and Spain.

THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

The *Echo du Paris*' St. Petersburg correspondent says that the officer appointed to command the Baltic Squadron declares it will start as soon as ready; that it will call at British and German ports only *en route*, avoiding French ports, and that it will proceed by the Canal. The coaling fleet will probably go by the Cape of Good Hope.

Vienna reports that Colonel Ladroff has been appointed to command the collier fleet, and that the steamers will be furnished by the Russia Steam Navigation Company of which he is president. The following steamers have already been chartered:—*Jupiter*, *Mercury*, *Diana*, *Pallada* and *Odessa*.

FRANCE AND THE SILK DUTY.

The Japanese Consul at Lyons reports that the Chamber of Deputies rose for the Summer recess without discussing the *habutaye* tax bill. The next session does not open till October. He also reports that the French silk crop will be good, but not as plentiful as expected. The market is firm.

JAPANESE CASUALTIES.

[Received at the Headquarters Staff on the 20th July.]

General Oku reports that his casualties from the 6th to the 9th instant, inclusive of those engaged in the Taiping fight, were 24 killed and 129 wounded: the latter figure includes five officers.

RUSSIAN LOSSES.

[Received at the Headquarters Staff on the forenoon of the 20th July.]

General Kuroki reports with regard to the losses of the enemy in the engagement at Motienling on the 17th, that his troops up to the 18th inst. had buried 200 Russians and found 39 wounded, beside 12 unwounded. The enemy had prepared a number of stretchers and carried off his dead and wounded with great skill. Nevertheless from the accounts of the prisoners and from the statements of people who witnessed the fight the enemy's losses must be put at 1,000 at least.

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

[Received at the Foreign Office.]

With regard to the British expedition to Tibet, the Secretary of State for India, (Mr. St. John Brodrick), in reply to a question put to him in the House of Commons, said that in order to prevent any mistakes the British Government had conveyed to the Russian Government on the 2nd of June the following information: The British Government adhered strictly to the conditions laid down in a telegram addressed to the Indian Government on the 6th November, 1903, which telegram is to be found at 290-n, of the State Papers. This telegram announced that the British Government was sending an expedition to Tibet but it does not plan the annexation of Tibet nor any lengthy occupation of the country. It is only seeking to correct unfriendly actions and as soon as that was attained it would withdraw its troops. Of course the procedure of the British Government within certain limits must be determined by the attitude of the Tibetans and the British Government does not undertake that under no circumstances will it change its policy. Nevertheless so long as no other country interferes in Tibetan affairs, England will not annex Tibet nor reduce it to a dependancy, nor interfere with its internal affairs.

THE "MANSHU MARU."

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Kobe, July 21.

The *Manshu Maru* arrived here this afternoon. All well.

(From the "Jiji Shimpo.")

THE "ASKOLD."

London, July 12.

A St. Petersburg report, published in Paris, states that the Russian cruiser *Askold* was torpedoed off Port Arthur by the Japanese during the recent fighting and was seriously damaged. A large number of her crew were killed.

BOMBARDMENT OF PORT ARTHUR.

The *Chicago Daily News*'s correspondent, on board the *Fawan*, reports that during the bombardment of Port Arthur from the land yesterday, the fire from the whole of the Japanese siege guns averaged 16 shots per minute. It is believed that the Japanese heavy artillery in position number eighty pieces.

REPORTED ACTION AT TASHIHKIAO.

According to a report received from Newchwang, it seems that a severe artillery duel is being waged near Tashikiao, where General Kuropatkin is believed to be in command.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

The *Novosti*'s statement to the effect that the Anglo-Russian *entente cordiale* is steadily gaining ground is ridiculed in London and is regarded as a mere feeler for British opinion.

THE "ST. PETERSBURG."

London, July 13.

The Russian volunteer steamer *St. Petersburg*, with eight guns and a large number of blue-jackets, ordered the British steamers *Menelaus* and *Crewhall* to stop in the Red Sea. This was in north latitude 18 degrees, and the Russians detained the ships for several hours. The Russians examined the documents of the merchant vessels.

JAPANESE SCOUTS.

According to intelligence from Liaoyang, Japanese scouts have appeared at a place 12 miles from that place and a detachment of Japanese cavalry was sighted in the neighbourhood of Mukden.

SITUATION AT VLADIVOSTOCK.

London, July 14.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that the materials for the construction of five submarine boats have arrived at Vladivostock. The newspapers at the latter port have suspended publication owing to lack of paper.

JAPANESE LOAN.

The Japanese 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. bonds advanced by 15s. to-day.

SEVERE FIGHTING AT TASIHKIAO.

London, July 16.

According to intelligence from St. Petersburg, issued in Paris, severe fighting has taken place north-east of Tasihkiao.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER SHIPS.

It is believed that the Russian volunteer ships *St. Petersburg* and *Smolensk* will call on their way at Jiboutil. They ordered the British steamer *Dregoman* to stop when the former was passing Perim. While passing the Dardanelles, these ships concealed their guns beneath bags of coal.

THE "ST. PETERSBURG" AND "SMOLENSK."

London, July 17.

The Russian volunteer cruiser *St. Petersburg* stopped the British Mail steamer *Malacca*, which was on her way to Japan.

Another volunteer ship, the *Smolensk* has confiscated fifty-five bags, containing postal matter for Japan, from the German mail steamer *Prinz Heinrich*.

THE RUSSIAN FORCES.

A war correspondent of the *Morning Post* has returned to London from Mukden by the Siberian railway. According to his version, General Kuropatkin will have at the beginning of August more than two corps d'Army and two hundred guns. The 31st Division arrived at Mukden about the middle of June.

THE RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER SHIPS.

London, July 18.

The seizure of Japanese mails for the *Prinz Heinrich* by the Russian Volunteer cruiser *Smolensk* has caused indignation in Germany. The newspapers in Great Britain advise the Government to take decisive steps against the Russian ships which they considered to be pirates.

In Russia anxiety is felt as to possible trouble in international relations.

RUSSIA'S STRATEGY.

An officer belonging to the Russian Head-quarters staff is reported to have announced that the number of soldiers under General Kuropatkin is still insufficient to meet the Japanese, so that he will probably withdraw to another rendezvous, and will avoid battle until he has received sufficient re-inforcements.

RUSSIAN GUNBOAT PASSES THE DARDANELLES.

London, July 19.

A perfectly equipped Russian gunboat, the *Tchernomorets*, belonging to the *Koreetz* class, passed the Bosphorus to-day. This action is contrary to the Berlin Treaty.

Two volunteer ships are coaling at Sevastopol. They are expected to follow the *Smolensk* and *St. Petersburg*.

[Note.—The *Tchernomorets* has a displacement of 1,224 tons, a length of 206 ft., beam of 35 ft., and draught of 10½ ft. Her indicated horse-power is 1,500. She was built at Nicolaieff 1889-91, and cost £40,000. She has 28-in., 16-in., and 7 q.f. and machine guns; with two torpedo tubes. Her speed is 13.5 knots, coal capacity 250 tons, and complement 161 men.]

THE "MALACCA" SENT TO LIBAU.

The P. & O.'s steamer *Malacca*, flying the Russian colours, and in command of a Russian crew, passed Suez to-day for Libau in the Baltic.

ATTITUDE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The British Government having considered the recent action of the Russian ships to be most extraordinary, has decided to make thorough investigations and will give explanations on Thursday in Parliament. The newspapers in Great Britain demand that the Government take decisive steps against Russia. The papers generally say that the actions of Russia seem to have been intended to arouse international troubles and consequently to induce the Powers to interfere in the war.

ACCIDENT AT VLADIVOSTOCK.

According to intelligence from St. Petersburg a Russian steamer recently purchased from Germany, and a torpedo-boat were sunk at the entrance to Vladivostock, having struck some mines.

THE "MANSHU MARU."

Nagasaki, July 19.

The steamer *Manshu Maru* arrived here to-day. She left the Yalu on the 14th and arrived at the Japanese naval rendezvous the same night, where she anchored till the 16th. On the 17th she left for Talien Bay where the famous heights of Liaoti-shan and Hwankin-shan near Port Arthur were sighted. Having paid a visit to the neighbourhood of Nanshantan, she turned her head homeward, when a flotilla of destroyers and torpedo-boats was met. At 1 p.m., she reached a certain naval station where the flagship *Mikasa*, the cruiser *Asahi* and the destroyers *Asashio* and *Kasumi* were staying. The passengers of the *Manshu Maru* paid a visit to Admiral Togo, the Commander-in-Chief of the United squadron, on board the *Mikasa* and were warmly received by the Admiral, spending some hours, on the ship. Thence she made her way home. The commander and his officers and all on board are well.

(From the "Asahi Shimbun.")

REPORTED FIGHTING AT PORT ARTHUR.

London, July 14.

Russia has issued reports with regard to the fighting at Port Arthur, showing that Japan has sustained severe losses. These inventions are merely made to soften the news of the serious condition of the fortress.

M. DE WITTE.

M. de Witte, formerly Russian Minister for Finance, has proceeded to Berlin. His purpose in making this visit is reported to be the opening of negotiations for the raising of a loan of £32,000,000.

THE "ST. PETERSBURG."

The action of the Russian Volunteer steamer *St. Petersburg* in detaining British steamers has aroused much comment. It is generally believed that the action will be submitted to the examination of the Powers who signed the Berlin Treaty.

BRITISH MISSION TO TIBET.

London, July 15.

General MacDonald is preparing for an advance on Lhassa, where he expects to arrive on August 5th.

ANGLO-GERMAN TREATY.

The Arbitration Treaty between Great Britain and

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Germany is reported to have been effected by the visit of King Edward to Kiel.

THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

Russia intends to coal the Baltic squadron through private sources on the way out to the Far East. It is reported that steamers with coal will wait at certain ports *en route* for the squadron and then supply them on the open sea.

A NEW ALLIANCE SUGGESTED.

The New York *Sun* suggests the possibility of an Anglo-American-Japanese Alliance.

THE "MANSHU MARU."

Nagasaki, July 19.

The steamer *Manshu Maru* arrived here this evening from the front. To morrow morning, at 8 o'clock, she will leave for Yokohama, arriving there on the 22nd.

MERCHANT SHIPS.

London, July 20.

It is reported in St. Petersburg that the British S.S. *Malacca* will shortly arrive at Libau to undergo examination in the Prize Court. The *Daily Mail's* correspondent says that other British merchant ships, the *Woodcock* and *Dalmatia*, have been detained by a Russian Volunteer ship for three hours in the Red Sea.

RAIDS OF RUSSIAN SHIPS.

In connexion with the recent action of the Russian Volunteer ships Lieut-General Laurie has submitted a question in Parliament. Earl Percy, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply, said that the affair was most extraordinary and the Government is closely investigating it, but the information hitherto received is unsatisfactory.

THE RECENT ASSASSINATION.

The assassination of the Russian Vice-Governor of Elizabethpol, Caucasus, is said to be due to the Russian Government having confiscated the property of the Armenian Churches, which greatly excited the inhabitants. The assassin was an Armenian who is believed to have escaped after committing the crime.

(FROM THE "SINGAPORE FREE PRESS.")

ELECTION NEWS.

London, July 4.

Mr. Higham, the Liberal candidate, has been elected for Sowerby, securing 6049 votes against 3877 for Mr. Hinchcliffe the Unionist.

HONOUR FOR LORD CURZON.

Lord Curzon has been installed as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

CRICKET RESULTS.

In the University Cricket Match Cambridge made 253 and 390 for eight wickets and declared their innings closed. Oxford made 149 and 221 for six wickets, the match thus being drawn.

Sussex has beaten Leicestershire by an innings and 92.

Surrey beat Derbyshire by an innings and 103.

Yorkshire beat Warwickshire by an innings and four runs.

The match Notts vs. Lancashire was drawn.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Lyra	M. July 25
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Shawmut	Tu. July 26
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian 1	F. July 29
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Pruessen	Sa. July 30
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Siberia	Sa. July 30
America	P. M. Co.	Korea	S. July 30
America	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic 2	M. Aug. 1
Europe	M. M. Co.	Tourane 3	W. Aug. 3
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	M. Aug. 8
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	Th. Aug. 11
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Th. Aug. 11
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	F. Aug. 19

1 Left Hongkong on the 20th inst.
2 Left San Francisco on the 16th inst.
3 Left Saigon on the 22nd inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	F. July 22
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	P. R. Luitpold	Sa. July 23
Hongkong	P. & A. Co.	Arabia	Tu. July 26
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Lyra	Tu. July 26
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Bengloe	W. July 27
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Shawmut	W. July 27
Portland	P. & A. Co.	Nicomedia	F. July 29
Europe	M. M. Co.	Oceanien	F. July 29
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Sa. July 30
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Korea	S. July 31
America	P. M. Co.	Siberia	M. Aug. 1
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	M. Aug. 1
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	M. Aug. 8
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Sa. Aug. 10
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Sa. Aug. 13

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mazagon, British steamer, 3,280, W. H. S. Hall 14th July,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Bedouin, British steamer, 2,245, Sandow, 14th July, —Shanghai, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Braemar, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 14th July,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, F. W. Evans, 15th July,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Moyune, British steamer, 3,016, D. P. Campbell, 15th July,—Liverpool and ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Heathdene, British steamer, 2,277, W. J. Milburn, 15th July,—Muroran, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

Taian Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,518, T. Miyagi 14th July,—Hakata, Coal.—Inouye & Co.

Musashino Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,131, K. Kashima, 15th July.

Prinz Regent Luitpold, German steamer, 3,920, H. Kirchner, 16th July,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe, 15th July, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Ariel, Norwegian steamer, 994, Rafen, 17th July,—Karatsu, Coal.—M. Asada.

Elsa, British steamer, 2,612, E. S. Baker, 17th July, —Novorossisk, Black Sea, Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Itinda, British steamer, 3,362, Stone, 17th July,—Rangoon, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Lennox, British steamer, 2,361, McNair, 17th July,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wingsang, British steamer, 1,644, W. D. Welsh, 18th July,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 18th July,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 18th July,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, July 17th, Mails and General.—O. & O. S S. Co.

Kamagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,813, J. McKenzie, 18th July,—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Lydia, German steamer, 1,772, Kilstenbro, 18th July,—Moji, Coal.—Yamagataya.

Kilburn, British steamer, 2,311, E. Le Templier, 19th July,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

General Baquedano, Chilian Gunboat, 1,026, Com. Luis Gomes, 19th July,—Kobe.

Benlarig, British steamer, 2,510, A. Wallace, 20th July,—London via ports, General —Cornes & Co.

Oceanien, French steamer, 2,104, Oliver, 20th July, —Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—Ma.M. S.S. Co.

Sheikh, British steamer, 2,828, C. Jones, 21st July,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Benlomond, British steamer, 1,752, David Clark, 20th July,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 21st July,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Nubia, German steamer, 2,234, Habel, 21st July,—New York via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Khalif, British steamer, 2,219, J. H. Middleton, 14th July,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tonkin French steamer, 2,327, Schmitz, 15th July,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Germania, German steamer, 1,714, J. Bruhn, 14th July,—Moji, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, F. W. Evans, 15th July,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Yawata Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,364, A. E. Moses, 16th July,—Sydney and Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Braemar, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 16th July,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bucentaur, British steamer, 2,308, R. C. Ritson, 17th July,—London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kaiserin Elizabeth, (19), Austrian Cruiser, 4,064, 16th July,—Kobe.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 18th July,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C.P.R. Co.

Magazon, British steamer, 3,280, W. H. S. Hall, 19th July,—Bombay via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Socotra, British steamer, 3,896, C. J. Benton, 19th July,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Keemun, British steamer, 4,897, H. L. Allen, 19th July,—London, Amsterdam and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Grosmont, British steamer, 1,821, E. Fleetham, 19th July,—Moji, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Taikosan Maru, Japanese steamer, 19.44 Yogima, 19th July,—Yokosuka, Baliast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Itinda, British steamer, 3,362, Stone, 20th July,—Kobe, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Ariel Norwegian steamer, 994, Rafen, 20th July,—Karatsu, Ballast.—M. Asada.

Kanagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,813, J. McKenzie, 20th July,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bedouin, British steamer, 2,245, Sandow, 20th July, —New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 21st July,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per German steamer *Prinz Regent Luitpold* from Bremen and Hamburg via ports:—Consul Fritsch, Mr. W. M. Hick, Mr. Jonkheer, Mr. R. R. Martin, Mr. A. D. Gallorday, Mr. Edwards Parker, Mrs. MacNeil, children and governess, Mr. Heckford, Mr. and Mrs. Roerden, Mr. and Mrs. White Cooper, child and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Stürmann, Miss Stürmann and maid, Mr. H. Rechuitzer, Mr. H. Thomsen, Mr. G. Marks, Mr. Weiss, Mr. E. M. Cohen, Mr. D. Kann, Dr. D. F. Robertson, Mr. Ruigi Barzini, Mr. Lim Fun Know, Mr. A. J. Bowie, Mr. H. Arikawa, Miss B. Smith, Mr. W. Dietzcker, Mr. A. Wilkens. Mr. H. Taedicke, Mr. Davies, Mr. J. Hibbs, Mr. A. Drewell, Mr. Brett, Mr. R. Masujima, Mr. O. Meyer and servant, Mr. Runge, Dr. O. Matthiolius, Mr. W. Schopflocher, Mr. L. D. Abraham, Mr. Melton Prior and servant, Mr. C. W. Johnson, Mr. T. C. T. de Bruya, Mr. K. Inouye, Mr. W. Loof, Mr. L. B. Palmer, Mr. K. Sailoch, Mr. K. Hayashi, Mr. Whiteside, Mrs. W. H. Elwin and child, Miss Nicholson, Miss White, Miss Mitchell, Miss Leveritt, Miss Stegei, Miss Elwin, Mr. T. Reep, Mr. L. S. Odell, Rev. W. Wynd, Mrs. W. Wynd, child and servant, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Rawlings, Rev. C. T. Warren, Mrs. C. T. Warren and children, Mrs. Allchin and children, Mr. Jeng Din Pong, Miss O. Alexander, Mr. E. C. Wickler, Mrs. E. C. Wickler, Mrs. Chapman and children, Mr. Chang Tin Sin, Mr. Chung Tsu Fee, Mr. Chung Bie Ting and Miss Yoshida Matsu in cabin.

Per British steamer *Wingsang* from Shanghai via ports:—Miss A. Faslir and Miss M. Palmer in cabin.

Per British steamer *Doric*, from Hongkong via ports:—Miss Stuart, Dr. G. L. G. Klynen, Mr. H. B. Collins, Mrs. H. B. Collins, Mrs. H. E. Norris, Mr. Gorham, H. E. Yoshitaro Arakawa, Governor of Nagasaki Ken, Mr. Allan Cameron, Mrs. M. Dike, Mr. C. A. Morrogh, Mrs. C. A. Morrogh, Mr. J. T. Hamilton, Mr. A. D. Rock, Miss. E. Bothmer, Mr. D. V. Hibbard, Mr. A. R. Agassiz, Mr. N. B. Batty, Dr. F. J. Tooker, Mr. J. Latta, Mr. T. J. Smith, Mrs. H. Thompsan, Master Dewitt Thompson, Miss Frances Thompson, Mr. R. C. de Candolle, Mr. W. R. Soffery, Mr. F. G. Morris, Mr. J. C. Siegfried, Mr. Y. Nakashima and Mr. W. R. Peck. For Honolulu:—Mr. J. P. Erdman, For San Francisco:—Mr. G. L. Gorham, Mrs. G. H. Gorham, Lieut-Commander Jas. G. Doyle, U.S. Navy, Mr. Geo. A. Moore, Mr. C. A. Schoolmaster, Miss R. Westch, Mr. J. W. Jopling, Mr. J. A. Brandon, Mr. Lyman J. Mowry, Mr. H. E. Da Silwa, Mr. H. J. Such, Dr. Mary L. Burnham, Dr. Jno. Fryer, Mr. H. J. Brown, Mr. H. E. Athearn, Rev. E. F. Byum, and Mr. Lee Toy in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of China* from Vancouver B.C.:—Mr. A. J. Coyne, Mr. W. S. Davidson, Mr. G. D. Hursthouse, Mr. S. P. Langley, Mr. S. J. Lyons, Mr. O. Matsukata, Mr. M. Matsukata, Mr. A. R. Parker, Mr. E. Phipps, Mr. H. Schoellkopf, Mr. S. Schopflocker, Mr. C. Simpson, Mr. Barrett Smith, Mr. P. L. Stackpole, Mr. H. T. Suzimura, Mr. B. Suzuki, Miss N. Tooker. Mr. C. Ye, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Chase, Capt. Dodsworth, Capt. O. Ito, Dr. F. E. Sondern, Miss G. Tooker, Miss M. Tooker, and Miss M. R. Tooker in cabin.

Per French steamer *Oceanien* from Marseilles via ports:—Mrs. Ross and 3 children, Mr. M. Tymura, Messrs. Cassidy and Scholfield, Mr. Harrison, Mr. C. Norsa and child, Mrs. McBain and 9 children, and 2 servants, Mr. Freeman, and servant Mrs. Bussick, Mrs. Pretfeld and 2 amahs, Mrs. A. Stevens, Mr. Ah Ping, Mr. Lee Moy Ching, Mr. Schoemunger, Mrs. Pontus, Mrs. Parker, Mr. A. Visy, L'Abbe Rolend and Chung Chun in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. Tobin, Dr. E. Woodward, Mr. D. E. Campbell, Mr. E. J. Moses, Capt. and Mrs. Crichton, Mrs. Brown, Mr. A. R. Lewis, Mr. Oliver, Mr. Iwaya, Mr. H. M. Gorton, Mrs.

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Bland, Mrs. Fredericks, Mrs. Kingsford, Misses Warren, Mr. L. Jones, Sir H. Wilkinson, Mr. W. F. Inglis, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Armstrong, Mrs. A. Spencely, Mrs. Cochrane, Mr. Ranger, Mr. Koepfer. Miss Thomas, Miss E. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. Parrott, Mrs. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Davidge and child, Miss Ritson, Miss E. Ritson, Mrs. J. H. Bathgate, Mr. de L. Fossarieu, Mr. C. Woolmer, Rev. C. Johnson, Rev. Briggs, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Lefroy, Mr. Tristam, Miss Hall, Mr. Charlton, Mr. Murdoch, Mr. Moon, Mr. Hinton, Mr. Seller and Mrs. F. Palmer. In Transit:—Miss H. M. Cassells, Mr. Barker, Mr. P. K. Reiss, Mrs. Glenn, Mr. C. Lindsay, Mr. A. E. Griffin, Capt. Hollinshead, Mr. J. White, Rev. and Mrs. G. G. Bruce, Mr. J. Hauston, Mr. E. Edwards, Mr. R. Lamb, Mr. W. Darby, Dr. J. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Dessoliers and 2 children, Baron Boddien, Mr. Gauchalaume, Mr. Benedikter, Rev. H. Kiell, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. Wehrung, Capt. Weiss, Mrs. and Misses Inglis, Mrs. Gaffry, Mrs. A. Conely, Lieut.-Com. Kinkaid, U.S.A., Dr. and Mrs. Jeffreys, child and infant, Rt. Rev. F. Graves, D.D., Paymaster Merriff U.S.N., Capt. F. Stoddart, Mr. W. B. Tones, Rev. C. F. McRay, Lieut. Ring, R.N., Lieut. Codrington, R.N., Lieut. Holgate, R.N., Miss Posey, Rev. and Mrs. Garreth and 3 children, Miss C. T. Tewell, Mrs. March and 2 children, Miss Henderson, Mr. I. Hellyer, Miss Metzler, Miss J. d' La Fossarieu, Miss R. d' La Fossarieu, Mrs. d' La Fossarieu and 3 children and Governess, Mr. Y. Murotani, Mrs. T. Murotani, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, Mr. and Miss Dearborn in cabin; Master Quan Pern, Mr. Kumamoto, Mr. Muller and Mr. D. Hartin. In Transit, Mr. Wong Nim, Mr. Tung Kai, Mr. S. Shung, Mr. L. Her, Mr. H. Her, Mr. B. Samson, Mr. C. Merkille, Mr. R. Black, Mr. S. Black, Mr. Gleason, Mr. Richil, Mr. Parkes, Miss Harcourt, Mr. Baillie, Mr. Barowsky, Mr. Uyeda, Mr. Yoshida, Mr. T. Curtiss in Intermediate: 191, in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer, *Tartar*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. Tamaki, Mr. H. H. Dearborn, Mr. J. B. Sutter, Major F. Musprat, Mr. H. Lefeber, Mr. A. W. S. Austen and Miss Casady in cabin.

Per French steamer *Tonkin*, for Marseilles via ports:—Mr. Kahn, Mrs. R. S. Gill, Mr. Carl Wollner, Miss F. B. Greene, Mr. D. C. Greene, Mr. C. Bretschneider, Capt. Stevenson, Mr. J. W. Wren, Mr. H. J. Abbey, Mr. H. W. Smith, Mr. J. Johnson, Mr. J. Hardie, Mr. J. Scobie, Mr. H. E. Garter, Mr. Thos. Salter, Mr. W. Page, Mr. J. Macauley, Mrs. Ney, Capt. Barron, Dr. Gustave Baron and Dr. S. Letena in cabin: 41 Chinese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of China* for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. J. Stafford, Mr. H. Bent, Mrs. H. Bent, Mr. J. Adamson, Mr. E. H. Smith, Mr. S. J. Wenborn, Mr. J. B. Anderson, Mr. I. Putnam, Mr. Melton Prior, Mr. Bennet Burleigh, Mr. G. Scull, Capt. James, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Rev. T. S. Tyng, Mr. J. G. Smith, Lieut. Craig, Mr. P. Ashfield Col. Holbeche, Mr. J. Clarkin, Mr. E. Popp, Mrs. Rodney Smith, Mr. E. Mildeberger, Mr. M. Birch, Mr. W. G. Lewis, Mrs. R. H. Davis, Mr. R. H. Davis, Mr. G. Lynch, Mr. W. Brill, Miss G. Wilson, Mrs. C. Thwaites and son, and Mr. Jno. Fox, Jun. in cabin: *Mr. Komah, Mr. J. Uchida, and Mr. K. Takeuchi* in intermediate; 10, in steerage.

Per British steamer, *Socotra*, for London via ports:—Captain N. Tate and Mr. J. Nuisker in cabin.

Per British steamer *Doric*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. J. C. Alson, Mrs. J. C. Alston, Mr. H. E. Athearn, Mr. J. Bacot, Mr. P. Bacot, Mr. H. J. Bardwell, Mrs. H. J. Bardwell, Mr. J. A. Brandon, Mr. H. J. Brown, Dr. Mary L. Burnham, Rev. E. E. Byrum, Mr. R. C. de Candolle, Mr. E. S. Cappel, Mr. H. E. Da Silva, Lt.-Commander Jas. G. Doyle, U.S.N., Mr. J. P. Erdman, Comte de Fersen, Mr. H. E. Fryer, Mr. Hector Fuller, Mr. W. Gibson, Mr. C. L. Gorham, Mrs. C. L. Gorham, Mr. A. F. Grisar, Mr. S. Iwamoto, Mr. J. W. Jopling, Mr. Geo. A. Moore, Mr. E. G. Morris, Mr. Lyman J. Mowry, Professor W. H. Munro, Mr. Y. Nakajimo, Mrs. L. L. Ormsby, Mr. W. R. Peck, Mr. C. A. Schoolmaster, Mr. J. C. Siegfried, Mrs. E. D. Sherwood, Mr. K. Soda, Mr. W. H. Soffery, Mr. H. J. Such, Mr. Anthony M. Szentgali, Mr. S. Tanabe, Mr. S. Tejima, Mr. Lee Toy, Miss Jennie Vail, Miss R. Weston in cabin.

SILK SHIPPPERS.

Silk shippers per steamer *Tremont*, for Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., 13th July:—

	Bales.
Siber, Wolf & Co.	65
Herbert Dent & Co.	40
Bavier & Co.	35
Vivanti Bros.	10
Mitsui Bussan Kwaisha	53
Total	203

Raw & Waste silk shipped per steamer *Tonkin*:—

	Raw. Marseilles	Raw. Italy Switzerland	Raw. Lyon	Waste. France.	Waste. Italy Switzerland.	Waste. London
Ulysse Pila & Co.	—	—	86	—	—	—
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	38	—	—	—	—	—
Siber, Wolf & Co.	—	—	23	—	—	—
Herbert Dent & Co.	10	—	—	—	—	—
Longin & Co.	—	—	7	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	7	—	—	—	—	—
Total	100	—	116	—	—	—

Silk shippers per steamer *China*, for San Francisco, 9th July:—

	Bales.
Siber, Wolff & Co.	65
Herbert Dent & Co.	35
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	32
Vivanti Bros.	25
American Trading Co.	20
Ulysse Pila & Co.	20
J. Brett & Co.	20
Bavier & Co.	14
Jewett & Bent	10
Sieber & Co.	9
Kitto Gomei Kaisha	149
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	101
Doshin Kaisha	27
Total	527

CARGO.

Raw Silk 18 bales, shipped per steamer *Socotra*.

Per German steamer *Aragonia*, for Portland:—

TEA.

From	Canada.	Chicago & West.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total.
Hongkong	—	—	—	2	—	2
Foochow	—	225	10	100	—	335
Kobe	—	3,818	3,756	—	—	7,574
Yokohama	—	4,108	2,249	264	—	6,621
Keelung	—	200	3,702	125	—	4,027
Total	—	8,351	9,717	491	—	18,559

SILK.

	New York.	Other Cities.	Total Bales.
Yokohama	13	—	13
Total	13	—	13

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

STEAMERS.

NAME.	FROM.	REPORTED.	
Ajax	Liverpool	Leaves	June 17
Albenga	New York	Leaves	June 20
Andalusia	Hamburg	Left H'kong	July 8
Arabia	Portland	Left	July 3
Ardova	New York	Leaves	June 15
Badenia	Hamburg	Left Tsingtau	July 20
Baralong	London	Passed Canal	June 20
Borneo	London	Left S'pore	July 4
Calchas	Puget S'nd	Left	July 7
Claverburn	New York	Loading	June 15
Elleric	New York	Leaves	June 30
Gaelic	San F'cisco	Left	July 16
Glaucus	Liverpool	Left	June 3
Glenlochy (1)	London	At Aden	June 24
Gneisenau	Hamburg	Left	July 7
Himera	New York	Left Port Said	May 19
Idomeneus	Liverpool	Leaves	July 7
Inveric	New York	Leaves	July 30
Japan	London	Leaves	July 9
Java	London	Passed Canal	June 23
Knight Com'der	New York	Left Manila	July 11
Korea	San F'cisco	Left	July 12
Machaon	Liverpool	Leaves	June 24
Menelaus	Liverpool	Left	June 24
New Orleans	New York	Left	June 4
Nicomedia	Hongkong	Left Keelung	July 20
Pakling	Liverpool	Leaves	July 1
Peleus	Liverpool	Left S'pore	July 13
Preussen	Hamburg	Left	June 8
Prinz Heinrich	Hamburg	Left	June 23
Radnorshire	London	Leaves H'kong	July 13
Sagami	New York	Left	June 2
Sarpedon	Liverpool	Left S'pore	July 6
Selsdon	New York	Left	June 7
Siam	London	Passed Canal	May 30
Sithonia	Hamburg	Left H'kong	July 10
Sikh	New York	Left S'pore	June 16
Spezia	Hamburg	Left S'pore	July 11
St. Hugo	New York	Leaves	July 20
Tourane	Marseilles	Leaves Saigon	July 22
Tsinan	Australia	Left	July 19

(1) Delay about 2 months repairing.

UNDER SAIL.

Alice Marie	Phila.	May 13	Kobe
Buffon	Phila.	May 20	Kobe
Duc	d'Aumale	Phila Feb. 6	N'saki
Italia	Phila.	Feb. 10	Kobe
Neck	New York	May 5	Y'hama
Nereus	New York	Loading	Y'hama

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Very little doing.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

		PER YARD.
White Shirting—	40 yds. 36 in.	0.10 to 0.18
	50 yds. 36 in.	
		PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—8¼ lb, 38½ yds. 30 inches		Y. 3.90 to 4.50
Grey Shirting—9lb, 38½ yds, 45 inches		3.90 to 4.50
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches		2.80 to 4.00
		PER YARD.
Cotton Italians and Satteens		0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels	Y. 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches	0.16 to 0.22
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66
	PER PIECE.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.80 to 10.80
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 nches	2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALE.
Nos. 16/24, Singles	Y. Nominal
Nos. 28/32, Singles	—
Nos. 38/42, Singles	—
Nos. 32, Doubles	Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	260.00 to 280.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	310.00 to 330.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	460.00 to 480.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling	40.00 to 40.50
Indian Broach	31.00 to 32.00
Chinese	27.50 to 29.50

METALS.

Market quiet.

	PER PICUL.
Round and square ½ inch and upward	Y. 4.05 to 4.35
Iron Plates, assorted	4.30 to 4.60
Sheet Iron	4.65 to 6.90
Galvanised Iron sheets	10.00 to 11.00
Wire Nails, assorted	14.00 to 7.00
Tin Plates, per box	6.70 to 7.60
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.00
Hoop Iron (⅜ to 1⅜ inch)	5.00 to 5.50

KEROSENE.

No change.

American	$3.08
Russian	3.00
Langkat	2.90

SUGAR.

Market inactive and transactions few.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	Y. 7.20 to 7.55
Brown Manila	7.40 to 8.20
Brown Daitong	6.00 to 6.20
Brown Canton	8.00 to 9.00
White Java and Penang	8.70 to 9.70
White Refined	11.40 to 15.00
Beets (Refined)	14.86 to 15.00

INDIGO.

Nothing doing.

	PICUL
Java, Medium to best	270.00 to 320.00
Calcutta, Medium to best	180.00 to 290.00
Madras (*Kurpah*), Medium to best	140.00 to 170.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best	100.00 to 140.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Demand exceeds the supply, especialy in Rereels, and *Kakedas*; and quotations are very strong,

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Filatures are on the other hand the turn easier especially for medium grades. Prime quality is worth good money all round.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse	...Y.	1,000
Filatures—Extra, Fine		—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse		950 to 960
Filatures—No. 1, Fine		—
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse		930 to 940
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine		910 to 930
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse		910 to 920
Filatures—No. 2, Fine		900 to 915
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse		—
Common—Coarse		—
Re-reels—Extra		—
Re-reels—No. 1		930 to 935
Re-reels—No. 1½		910 to 915
Re-reels—No. 2		890 to 895
Re-reels—No. 3		—
Kakedas—Extra		—
Kakedas—No. 1		900 to 905
Kakedas—No. 1½		880 to 885
Kakedas—No. 2		860 to 865

WASTE SILK.

No market. A sample lot of medium quality Filature *Kibiso* was booked at *yen* 105 but sellers have now withdrawn from the market. They talk wildly about much higher prices to which buyers do not respond, so absolute quiet prevails. It is said that country speculators are at work, but they will have no effect on the foreign trade.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	—
Noshi—Filatures, Good	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	—
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	—
Noshi—Bushiu, Good	—
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	—
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	—
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	—
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	—
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	—

TEA.

A fair amount of business has been doing for the time of year, prices not having materially altered; stocks are rather low, owing principally to the interruption of the railway. Settlements at this port to date Pic. 138,000, against Pic. 140,000 to same date last year.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	48 & upwards
Choice	43 to 47
Finest	38 to 42
Fine	33 to 37
Good Medium	28 to 32
Medium	24 to 27
Good Common	22 to 23
Common	20 and below.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, July 21.

London silver ⅛ higher. China sterling quotations unchanged and local rates steady, closing for the mails per *Dawa* and *Empress of Japan* as under.:—

London	Bank T.T.	2/0⅛ @ ⅜
—	— Bills on demand	2/0⅛ @ ⅜
—	— 4 months' sight	2/0⅝
—	Private 4 months' sight	2/0⅞
—	— 6 months' sight	2/0⅞
Paris & Lyons	Bank sight	254½
—	Private 4 months' sight	259½
—	— 6 months' sight	260½
Hongkong	Bank sight per $100	92*
—	Private 10 days' sight do.	89⅝*
Shanghai	Bank sight	77½*
—	Private 10 days' sight	80*
India	Bank sight	151½
—	Private 30 days' sight	153⅛
America	Bank sight	49⅜
—	Private 30 days' sight	50
—	Private 4 months' sight	50⅜
Germany	Bank sight	206½
—	Private 4 months' sight	210½
Par Values	(3 months)	963/4

* Nominal.

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LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, July 21.

Helms, sellers at *yen* 55. Grand Hotels, sales at *yen* 215. cum dividend. Club Hotels, *yen* 70 nominal. Brett & Co., sales at *yen* 7.25. Langfeldts, sellers at *yen* 50. Nickels, sellers at *yen* 32. Kirin Breweries sellers at *yen* 90. Engine and Iron Works, sellers at *yen* 100. Y.U.C. debentures, sales at *yen* 108.

	Yen.	
Brett & Co., Limited	7.25	Sales.
Club Hotel, Limited	70	Nominal.
Grand Hotel, Limited	215	Sales
Helm Bros., Limited	55	Sellers.
Langfeldt & Co., Limited	50	Sellers.
C. Nickel & Co., Limited	32	Sellers.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., Founders	450	Nominal.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., Ordinary	75	Nominal.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., Preference.	70	Nominal.
Japan Brewery Co., Limited	90	Sellers.
Yokohama E. & I. Works	100	Sellers.

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JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, July 22, a.m.

	Paid up. Yen.	Div'd 1 year. per cent.	Q'ation. Yen.
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri)	100	5	87.70
War Bonds (Gunji)	100	5	87.70
5% Imperial Bonds (Goburi)	100	5	85.60
Navy Bonds (Kaigun)	100	5	86.20
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	97.10
Y'hama Water-works Bonds	100	6	91.30
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	90.00
Osaka Harbour Bonds	100	6	87.50
Sanyo Railway Debentures	100	6	92.50
Kawasaki Shipyard Debtures.	100	9	101.50
Osaka S.S. Co. (Shosen) 3rd Issue of Debentures	100	7	94.80
Sanyo Railway	50	8	60.20
Kyushu Railway	50	8	55.40
Hokkaido Colliery Railway	50	12	*70.70
Sobu Railway	50	8½	*51.60
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha)	50	11	85.90
Tokyo Street Railway (Shigai)	50	8	82.00
Tokyo Street Railway new	1	—	19.30
Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki)	50	—	57.60
Tokyo Electric Railway, new.	20.00	—	28.80
Yokohama Electric Railway	25	—	29.50
Odawara Electric Car	50	2.7	23.60
Keihin Electric Railway	50	5	56.00
Yokohama Fire Insurance	12.50	10	14.50
Tokyo Fire Insurance	12.50	12	*18.80
Kanegafuchi Spinning	50	7	*36.70
Fuji Cotton Spinning	50	8	33.00
Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning.	50	8	44.00
Yokohama Dock	33	—	42.00
Tokyo Electric Light	50	12	70.70
Osaka Electric Light	50	20	*88.00
Tokyo Gas	50	14	*70.00
Tokyo Gas, new	1.00	—	16.50
Osaka Gas new	12.50	15	15.00
Yokohama Electric Light	50	15	79.50
Nippon (Tokyo) Sugar Refined.	50	15	59.50
Nippon (Tokyo) Sugar new	44	15	52.90
Nippon Beer Brewery (Yebisu)	50	20	*93.50
Nippon Beer Brewery, new	25	20	*49.80
Osaka (Asahi) Beer Brewery.	50	10	50.50
Marusan Beer Brewery	50	—	9.00
Y'hama Chuo Godown	50	12	*49.50
Yokohama Boeki Godown	20	14	*23.50

* Ex dividend.

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JULY 30TH, 1904.

MARRIAGE.

At Christ Church, Yokohama, on July 27th, by the Rev. W. P. G. Field, M.A., BEATRICE JEAN ALLISON, of Victoria, B.C., to CHARLES EUSTACE BRUCE MITFORD, of Yokohama, and of Devon, England.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

ON the night of July 22nd, fire broke out at Okuto, near Omori, destroying thirty-five buildings.

PRINCE FUSHIMI, who recently returned from the front, was to leave on July 25th for the hot springs at Ikao.

THE heaviest rainfall ever registered in Manila happened on the 11th and 12th inst., when 17.19 inches fell within 27 hours.

CAPT. TROUBRIDGE, recently naval attaché at Tokyo, has been appointed to H.M.S. *President* for service at the Admiralty.

TWO of the American volunteer nurses under Dr. McGee were appointed, on July 24th, to the hospital steamer *Hakuai Maru*.

JAPANESE gold coin amounting to four thousand *yen* was exported on July 21st by the steamer *Doric* for San Francisco.

A MATSUYAMA telegram reports that seventy-five Russians have been removed to a Buddhist temple, at Shioya, Sanuki province.

A TELEGRAM from the Japanese Consul at Bombay says that during the week ended July 23rd, rather active transactions took place in cotton, the purchasers being principally exporters. Prices advanced slightly. The stock is estimated at 414,299 bales.

AT 3 a.m., on July 23rd, a goods train overturned at Takata station. Several persons are reported to have been killed and injured.

TRAINS on the Mito railway collided on the morning of July 21st at Niiharu station, the result being that fifteen persons were injured.

TOKYO papers report that the members of the Lower House intend to introduce a project with regard to naval expansion in the next session.

THE net income of the Tokyo Woollen Factory for the first half year was *yen* 149,756.94 and the interim dividend is at the rate of 4 per cent.

TWO Russians who were captured by the Japanese near Port Arthur while on scouting service arrived on July 25th at Moji, in the hospital ship *Rosetta*.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS ARISUGAWA and their daughters left Tokyo on July 25th for Ikao. Prince Fushimi will leave on the 27th for the same resort.

ON July 25th Major Hiraoka and Ensign Kono were decorated with the Fourth Class and Fifth Class respectively of the Golden Kite. They both died at Hsihoyen.

OHARA, an employee of the Fukuoka police station, who had been arrested on a charge of fraud, attempted on July 25th to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor.

THE property of Mr. J. Matsumoto, President of the 130th Bank of Osaka, has been seized by a merchant named S. Komume upon a promissory note of nine thousand four hundred *yen*.

ACCORDING to a passenger who arrived on July 25th from Dalny, says the *Kokumin*, a mechanical mine exploded on the 19th outside the breakwater in that port, but no damage was done.

THE regular service between Aomori and Hakodate, which had been suspended, since the appearance of the Vladivostock Squadron in the Tsugaru Straits, was resumed on July 23rd.

A HUNDRED and fifty cases of Mexican silver and a hundred cases of Chinese silver coins arrived on July 20th at Kobe from Shanghai. These were all consigned to the branch of the Specie Bank.

THE war news of the week includes brilliant victories at Hsiyohen and Tashikiao; and the sinking of the British steamer *Knight Commander*, off Idzu, by the Russian Vladivostock squadron.

A TELEGRAM from Kashiwazaki, near Niigata, reports that an obstacle was found on the Hokuyetsu Railway, at a point between Kashiwazaki and Yasuda. No damage had been caused to any train.

A TELEGRAM from Fusan, says that owing to heavy rains, an inundation took place in the neighbourhood of Seoul, the result being that a portion of the Seoul-Fusan railway was damaged on July 23rd.

THE work of floating the *Cranley* and *Hallis*, which went ashore at Yokkaichi on July 10th during the storm, has been entrusted to Mr. R. Yamashina, of Tokyo, and Mr. Ishizaki, of Yokkaichi, respectively.

THE funeral of T. Onda, a soldier belonging to the First Division, who was killed at Nanshan, took place at 5 p.m. on July 23rd at the Buddhist temple Myokojiyama, Kitagata, Bluff, Yokohama. A large procession followed, including Government officials, leading traders, etc., the whole number reaching some three thousand.

THE dead body of a woman, about 22 years old, having severe injuries on the head, was found on July 22nd in the canal near Nakamura bridge, Nakamura-machi, Yokohama. The police believe that she was murdered.

THE net income of the Hokkaido Colliery and Railway Company for the first half year is stated at *yen* 46,000 and the interim dividend is declared at the rate of 5½ per cent. The general meeting will be held on August 7th at the Tokyo branch.

MARQUIS KURODA, who has been for some time in the Fukuoka Hospital in consequence of illness which attacked him during the cruise of the *Manshu Maru*, was able to leave on July 25th. It is said that he will stay in Fukuoka for the sake of his health.

THE Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Co. held a general meeting on July 21st in the Bankers' Club, Tokyo, when the net profit for the first half year was declared to be *yen* 402,785.78, and an interim dividend was announced at the rate of 3 per cent.

ON the night of July 20th the Kencho at Fukuoka was entered by a thief or thieves. An iron safe was broken, and stock to the value of ten thousand *yen*, cash of *yen* 7,000, and a passbook of the bank containing entries of the deposit of *yen* 8,000, were stolen.

THE captain and twenty of the crew of the steamer *Seisho Maru*, which was sunk on June 30th off Wonsan by Russian torpedo-boats, arrived on July 24th at Moji. According to them, the Russians took away all money and personal articles while examining the ship.

ACCORDING to official investigations, the number of dwellings in Tokyo at the end of last year was 429,403, and the inhabitants numbered 1,795,128—males, 1,005,813, and females 789,315. The figures show an increase of 112,876 houses and 369,762 inhabitants over those of 1898.

THE stock of raw silk in Yokohama is estimated at about six thousand bales, of which 3,800 bales are filatures, 400 bales re-reels and the remainder *orikaishi* and sundries. Japanese papers agree in reporting that the market shows signs of falling prices as the demand from foreign countries is very poor.

THE value of the two steamers *Hsiping* and *Pehping* captured by the Japanese is believed to be about half a million *yen*. They have been delivered to the Saseho Prize Court. It is added that some Russians among the passengers on the *Pehping* were well acquainted with Japanese conditions and language.

DURING ten days ended July 10th, the gross income of Government railways amounted to *yen* 492,609—freight, *yen* 179,592 and passengers *yen* 313,017. This shows an increase of *yen* 43,683 over the same period last year. It is added that the receipts of the Kwan-sai railway in the same period were *yen* 47,870, and that of the Kiwa railway near Osaka, *yen* 2,918 only.

A TELEGREM received on July 27th in Tokyo says that a train on the Sanyo Railway was overturned at a point between Mitajiri and Omichi by an obstacle placed on the rails. In connexion with the crime, two men were arrested by the Mitajiri police. Subsequently one committed suicide by hanging himself in the detention ward with his own belt. Details are not yet known.

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THE VLADIVOSTOCK SQUADRON.

Friday, July 22.

The *Takashima Maru*, which was sunk by the Vladivostock Squadron, is the property of the Tokyo-wan Kisen Kaisha. She had on board a cargo of explosives for mining purposes, and miscellaneous goods, the value of the whole being ten thousand *yen*.

The object of the Vladivostock Squadron remains as obscure as ever. A sailor on board the *Samara*, which was examined by the Russians and released because she had no cargo on board and was short of coal, alleges that one of the Russians, whose language he understand, told him that the cruiser, would not return for a week as Vladivostock was probably blocked by Japanese ships. Naturally that is to be regarded as the reverse of the truth. But in the meanwhile no one knows what to think. The Naval Authorities doubtless have taken their measures, though they too are probably much perplexed. To us the most reasonable hypothesis is that there has been arranged between Port Arthur and Vladivostock a plan for joint action on the part of the two squadrons, and that at an appointed time the Port Arthur ships are to emerge and engage Admiral Togo while the Vladivostock cruisers bear down on him from the south. There are evidently immense obstacles in the way of such a scheme; such, for example, as the difficulty of the two squadrons synchronzing their actions so as to be mutually helpful, and the difficulty that the Vladivostock cruisers would already have made heavy inroads on their supply of coal before disentangling themselves from Togo's fleet. It is indeed a riddle. The Japanese appear to think that the cruisers are out on a piratical expedition pure and simple. It is alleged that when they surrounded the *Unyu Maru*, a boat with 3 officers and 18 marines came on board, transferred all documents to their own possession as well as all monies found in the safe and any useful articles such as telescopes and binoculars. Ultimately, as the ship was laden with edible sea-weed only, they let her go. But why let her go? And why let the *Samara* go? Were they bent merely on destroying Japanese property they would have sunk both of these vessels.

Saturday, July 23.

It is now suspected that the object of the Vladivostock Squadron is to interrupt the trade between Japan and America. If the cruisers place themselves on the track of steamers plying between Yokohama and San Francisco or between Canada and Japan, they may inflict great loss on commerce, though it is not probable that any munitions of war are carried by ships on these routes. Provisions may be carried, however, and we may consequently hear of some ugly incidents. It was observed that when the cruisers went south from the neighbourhood of Iwate Prefecture they were steaming at from 8 to 10 knots, the object evidently being to save coal, for whereas they can cover some fifteen thousand miles at that speed, their consumption increases enormously for every additional knot. Indeed, the time of their arrival off Yamada indicates that they were proceeding in a very leisurely manner. By this time, however, they are well on the track of steamers plying to or from either Vancouver or San Francisco, and very troublesome they may make themselves there, to say nothing of their operations against vessels plying to Hongkong. The Japanese, however, seem determined not to be diverted from their main purposes by the doings of these cruisers. They will not send vessels in pursuit, but will adhere to their original plan. Whether any steps will be taken to prevent the cruisers return to Vladivostock is another question.

At half-past 10 on the 23rd the sounds of cannonading reached Uraga apparently from a point on the east coast of the Boso Peninsula. If the Russian cruisers were firing there, it would seem that they had fallen in with some vessels coming from the north towards Tokyo Bay.

Sunday, July 24.

No further news has been heard of the Vladivostock cruisers. The intelligence that cannonading was heard from the east coast of the Boso Penninsula on the 23rd instant is discredited; the sounds in question being now supposed to have been thunder. So little credited is the proximity of the cruisers that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has not suspended the service of its steamers in Tokyo Bay. Meanwhile no further hypotheses are publicly offered as to the purpose of the Squadron. We suggest, however, that the theory as to commerce-destroying objects is scarcely tenable. For supposing the cruise undertaken with that aim, it is easy to see that practical embarrassments of a most serious nature would soon arise. There are virtually no Japanese-owned steamers on the routes accessible to the cruisers, and even if they found contraband of war carried by vessels flying foreign flags they could not sink the ships without creating international complications of the gravest nature. Debarred, then, from sinking them, what could they do with them? Take them back to Vladivostock? That would be an altogether too hazardous operation, and of course they could not be taken into a neutral port. Under any circumstances the crews would have to be dealt with. The Russians would scarcely convert their vessels into hotels for folks taken off captured steamers. In the face of all these difficulties the cruisers are very unlikely to have left Vladivostock on a commerce-destroying mission alone. Their ultimate purpose is probably to be sought in some operation connected with Port Arthur.

Latest.

At 7.30 a.m. on the 24th instant, the cruisers were sighted 30 nautical miles south of Izu Promontory. They were accompanied by a merchant steamer which they had apparently captured, and they were steering—it is said—an easterly course. At 9 a.m. on the same day they were again sighted at a point to the south of Irozaki—the extremity of Izu—and it is stated, though we do not know on what evidence, that in that vicinity they sunk a merchant steamer with two masts and one funnel. At 10.30 a.m. they steered west. These movements suggest that they are watching the entrance to Tokyo Bay.

Monday, July 25.

There are contradictory reports. Two stories come that on the afternoon of the 24th the sound of cannon was heard in the neighbourhood of Omaezaki, which is in the province of Enshu. This would indicate that the cruisers are steaming in a leisurely manner down the coast of Japan, and that another steamer has been sunk. On the other hand, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* publishes a telegram sent from Omaezaki at 7.25 p.m. on the 24th, to the effect that the three Russian cruisers had just been sighted steering eastward at a distance of some 10 miles from the shore. In other words, they had turned upon their tracks, and the inference is that they intend to watch the approaches to Tokyo Bay. Meanwhile all Japanese vessels plying on routes threatened by the cruisers have abandoned their voyages, to the no small inconvenience of shippers.

The master and crew of the *Unyu Maru*, which escaped destruction at the hands of the Russians on the 20th instant off Esanzaki, say that their little steamer (147 tons) had a cargo of edible sea-weed and was carrying a number of fishermen with their families, the whole totalling 50. Of course when the Russian cruisers came in sight, there was much confusion and consternation, but things soon quieted down. Three Russian officers and 18 blue-jackets came on board from the *Gromoboi*. What they said was quite unintelligible, but their signs were interpreted to mean that the crew and passengers should take to the boats. This having been done the Russians proceeded to rifle the ship, taking everything worth taking and smashing much of what they could not take. Six bottles of beer edified them greatly and were consumed amid considerable merriment. Finally, in answer to signals from the *Gromoboi*, the crew and passengers returned to the steamer and she was suffered to continue her voyage. From this it is inferred that the Russians are following some rule, as sparing vessels that do not carry contraband of war, especially rice. But sea-weed is an edible in Japan, and a very important edible too. Perhaps these big cruisers are becoming ashamed of the miserable part they have to act as commerce-destroyers.

Later.

Yesterday forenoon the Naval Department published the following:—

At 11.30 p.m. on the 24th instant, fishermen saw three war-ships, apparently Russian, at a point 5 nautical miles off Mikomoto island (south of Izu). They were steering eastward and had all their lights extinguished.

At 6.30 a.m. on the 25th instant a report was sent from the lighthouse at Nojima-zaki in Boshu that the cruisers had just been sighted off Katsuura steering east-south-east. That does not necessarily mean that they were bound for Vladivostock. They may be merely cruising to and fro near the entrance to Tokyo Bay.

4.30 p.m., July 25.

Since the appearance of the Vladivostock cruisers off the Idzu peninsula, there has been no departure of any vessel from Yokohama. Three steamers, *Hyogo Maru* from the Bonin Islands, *Teuryo Maru* (170 tons) from Idzu, which she left on the morning of July 24th, and *Tenshin Maru*, from Katsuura, were due at Yokohama on the evening of the 24th or the following morning and would have to pass Ishizuki point where the Russian squadron is reported to be. The services from Yokohama to Hakodate and Yokkaichi are now interrupted. According to a telegram received in Tokyo, a number of life boats have been provided at Shimoda, Idzu province, anticipating that attacks would be made by the Russians upon merchant vessels or fishing boats. The gun-boat *Amagi*, which left Yokohama on July 23rd, returned the following day.

[The sinking of the British steamer *Knight Commander* by the Russian Squadron is fully described on page 112.]

Tuesday morning, July 26.

It is by no means certain that the Vladivostock Squadron has begun to de-

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finitely retrace its path but the indications are in that sense. On the morning of the 25th the cruisers seem to have been at a point eastward of Kohama on the Boso Peninsula, whereas they had previously been off Katsuura, which is on the Tokyo side of Kohama. But they evidently continue to punctuate their route with acts of destruction, for the sounds of distant cannonading were heard from Kohama on Monday morning. This is confirmed by later intelligence—received in the afternoon—to the effect that certain fishermen of Katsuura saw the three cruisers, with a merchantmen in their company, surrounding a steamer, apparently Japanese, at which they fired four shots. The probability, is therefore, that they have either sunk or captured another vessel. There has been some anxiety about the *Korea* the *Shawmut*, and the *Calchas*, of which the former is due on the 30th from San Francisco, and the latter are *en route* from Tacoma. The Russian cruisers off Katsuura are not on the route of vessels coming from either the Pacific coast or the Canadian, but we have no assurance that the piratical squadron has left the vicinity. If its course hitherto be traced on the map it will be seen to have steered nearly parallel to the general line of the Japanese coast as far as Omaezaki in Enshu, and there it made a double loop, after which it steered back and along a line parallel to but further inshore than its previous track. It may describe some further loops off the Katsuura coast and then retrace its steps. Neither the *Korea* nor the *Shawmut* nor any other vessel would be safe from the cruisers. They are acting as pirates pure and simple for they obey the rule that capture transfers ownership, which is the rule of the pick-pocket who argues that a purse belongs to him so soon as he has purloined it.

The *Hyogo Maru* duly arrived in the harbour on Tuesday morning, having passed the entrance to Tokyo Bay in thick weather. The *Tientsin Maru*, about which some anxiety was felt, has arrived safely at Katsuura.

Later.

A curious incident is reported to have occurred on Tuesday as the steamer *Lyra* was leaving Yokohama harbour bound for Tacoma via Victoria. The Japanese gunboat *Amagi Kan*, which is lying in the harbour, hoisted a signal and later fired a gun and displayed a second signal. If these demonstrations were intended to attract the attention of the outgoing steamer, however, they failed in their object, for the *Lyra* kept on her course down the bay. On enquiry in official quarters we learn that the signals were made for the purpose of informing the *Lyra* that the Russian squadron had again made its appearance in the neighbourhood of the entrance to the gulf, and that it is not thought that the steamer perceived them.

The British steamer *Fernley* arrived in Yokohama early on Tuesday morning with a cargo of coal "to order," but understood to be for the American squadron.

Wednesday, July 27.

There are some evidences that the Russian Squadron is cruising off the Boso Peninsula, but information has also been received that the ships have proceeded toward Toshima, an island on the south of Oshima in the Seven Islands, Group of Izu. At all events there is no indication that the cruisers have resumed their northward course. They are evidently bent upon interrupting Japan's commerce with America, and we may hear at any moment of the capture of vessels more important than any yet seized. It is now becoming a question how long the cruisers can hope to escape interruption. As to that, absolute silence is observed in Tokyo but it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the Russian Admiral is inviting heavy risks. The ocean is wide, however, and a matter of 30 or 40 miles one way or the other might effectually baffle pursuit. Besides, if Admiral Kamimura steamed northwards from Tsushima with the hope of finding the Russians in the seas off Izu, he would be likely enough to discover that anticipating some such movement on on his part, they themselves had taken a wide circuit and reached the Tsushima Strait during his absence.

A strange rumour comes from Kiaochow, namely, that the Vladivostock Squadron has been sighted steering southward towards Formosa, and this has set some people thinking that perhaps there is a design to seize the Pescadores, in order to utilize them for the purposes of the Baltic fleet, which design may be kown to the Germans at Kiaochow. It is very hard to believe anything of the kind. Such action would be obviously premature and could not be expected to succeed. We can not doubt that the purpose of the Squadron is to harrass Japan's commerce so greatly and to interrupt her principal tradal routes so seriously, as to induce her to draw off a portion of her fleet from Port Arthur, in which case the squadron at the latter place would find an opportunity either to escape or to work much mischief. If Kiaochow has disseminated such rumours, the probable object is to mislead the Japanese.

There is as yet no confirmation of the report that one or two Japanese vessels have been sunk with all on board. The dead can not be heard. Whether this savage deed was perpetrated or not, the Russians alone are in a position to say.

The British steamer *Lowther Castle*, which arrived at Yokohama on July 27th, at 7.30 a.m., passed Rock Island during the previous night. Her crew saw nothing of the Russian Fleet. The German steamer, *Marie Jebsen*, which arrived at Yokohama on July 27th at 8 a.m., also passed Rock Island at night and saw nothing of the Russians. But the British steamer *Tynefield*, which arrived here on July 27th, at 10 a.m. reported that "the second officer while on watch last night, saw flash-lights from two different warvessels to the southward of Oshima (Vries Island)." This indicates that the Russian fleet is still watching the entrance to Yokohama (Tokyo) Bay.

Thursday, July 28.

There are various reports about the whereabouts of the Vladivostock corsairs but on the whole, up to the evening of the 26th instant, they seem to have been cruising off Enshu. At noon on the 27th the ships were seen off the Boso Peninsula steering eastwards, that is to say, apparently on their return journey. But between noon and 1.40 p.m. on that day, the sound of distant firing was heard at Fura, the southern extremity of the Boso Peninsula. From this it would appear certain that until the evening of the 27th the corsairs had not resumed their voyage to Vladivostock. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has a very strong article on this subject, an article which severely censures the naval authorities for allowing the Vladivostock Squadron to exercise its commerce-destroying capacities in the vicinity of the Japanese capital. The article seems to us somewhat intemperate, but the incidents which inspired it are certainly aggravating.

Later.

Repeated firing is said to have been heard in the distance, out at sea, on the evening of the 27th instant off Shimoda. There is some supposition that this indicates an encounter between Japanese men-of-war and the Vladivostock cruisers, but no official statement has yet been made on the subject.

A BRITISH STEAMER BLOWN UP.

A telegram to the *Jiji Shimpo* from Tientsin says that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company's steamer, the *Hipsang*, which was recently lost between Chefoo and Newchwang, did not strike an errant mine, as has been supposed, but was sunk by the Russian destroyer which has for some time been seeking to effect her return to Port Arthur. The whole of the ill-fated steamer's crew were lost, so it is not easy to understand whence evidence in support of this statement was obtained.

Concerning this subject the fact may be recalled that strenuous efforts were made some time ago by pro-Russian writers to prove that, in all probability, any mines found floating in the maritime fairways of the Gulf of Pechili, are Japanese mines not Russian. But, in the first place, while it seems to have been distinctly proved that the Russians strewed a large field of mines—the mines that destroyed the *Hatsuse*—at a point ten miles from the Liaotishan promontory and thus in the route of the steamers of all nations, it has never been proved that the Japanese laid so much as one mine outside what might then have been called Russian territorial waters, namely, the immediate vicinity of Port Arthur. In the second place, for every one mine laid by the Japanese, probably 50 were sunk by the Russians. And in the third place, ever since the loss of the *Yenisei* the Russians have been in trouble with their own mines whereas the Japanese have had no such difficulties, their solitary accident having been the premature explosion of a torpedo before it was placed in position. At any rate, the main point is that whereas Japanese mines were invariably laid in positions accessible to Russian war-vessels only, or to vessels having Russian sanction and therefore under Russian direction, the Russians deliberately laid miles at a point ten miles from Liaotishan; a point where neutral vessels were just as likely to pass as Japanese men-of-war. The principle may ultimately come to be recognised that submarine mines should never be employed unless they remain from first to last under the control of a belligerent, but pending its recognition the only plainly practical rule is that neutral commerce must not be deliberately endangered.

THE INDUSTRIES BANK.

This Bank held a general meeting on July 23rd when 965 shareholders, including an official representing the Imperial Treasury were present, as well as two secretaries from the Department of Finance. Dr. Soyeda, President of the Bank, delivered a speech with regard to the course of business in the first half year, after which the accounts were submitted.

	Yen.
Net profit	96,493.23
Reserve	8,550.00
Reserve, equalizing rate of dividends.	2,215.00
Dividend (first)	61,500.00
" (second)	12,500.00
Bonus to employees	7,000.00
Balance, carried forward to next account	3,428.23

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THE SINKING OF THE "KNIGHT COMMANDER."

Monday, July 25.

At 7.30 a.m. on the 24th instant the Russians fell in with the British steamer *Knight Commander*, a vessel of 4,306 tons, bound from New York to Yokohama *viâ* Shanghai, which port she had left on the 20th instant. The ship was carrying a cargo of rails, and sundries. The Russians summoned her to stop, and required her master to come on board the flag-ship. A short time after his arrival there, they signalled to the crew of the steamer that ten minutes would be allowed them to quit the vessel and repair to the cruisers. The men—21 Lascars with European officers—made all haste to comply with the order, some jumping into the sea and swimming. Then the Russians without further parley sent the *Knight Commander* to the bottom. The incident happened at a distance of 35 nautical miles from Omaye-zaki on the south of Izu, and thereafter the cruisers steered north-west. At 3 p.m. they fell in with the British steamer *Tsinan*, bound from Australia for Yokohama *viâ* Hongkong. Having stopped her, they sent an officer on board, who examined her papers and then signalled to the flag-ship for instructions. The reply was "release the vessel but ask her to take away the crew of the *Knight Commander*." The *Tsinan* of course complied, and it thus fell out that when she arrived in Yokohama on the morning of the 25th she had on board the crew of the sunken ship. There is a report that in the interval between sinking the *Knight Commander* and meeting the *Tsinan*, the Russians sunk two Japanese steamers, but it is not confirmed, and may perhaps be regarded with doubt. The people of the *Tsinan* say that the Russians had plenty of coal. It is stated that the American Trading Company, to whom the *Knight Commander* was consigned, deny positively that she was carrying any contraband of war. The Russians are said to have talked of having also captured the British steamer *Cheltenham* and the German steamer *Arabia*, but as the former is an old story, so probably is the latter also. Captain Brown, master of the *Tsinan*, is represented as expressing the opinion that his ship escaped owing to having a number of women and children on board and because it would have been embarrassing for the Russians to carry away the crews of two steamers.

It is impossible to divine what Russia means by such an act as the sinking of a British steamer on the high seas in time of peace. No rule of international law is clearer than that if a belligerent captures neutral vessels at sea, he must bring them with all reasonable despatch before a properly organized tribunal, and that, under no circumstances, has he the right to destroy these ships pending the decision of such a tribunal. Property in neutral ships and goods is not transferred by capture, and should a belligerent disregard this fundamental consideration, he becomes liable for all the consequences. Great Britain has always insisted on the principle that if a neutral vessel seized at sea by a belligerent can not be brought in for adjudication, she ought to be released. That principle applies closely to the case of the Vladivostock cruisers, and should deter them from resorting to their present high-handed proceedings, which are little better than piracy. Pirates only hold that capture transfers possession. No civilized Power could dream of endorsing so monstrous a doctrine, and it is not for an instant conceivable that Russian naval officers are ignorant of this plain law. Their action out here taken in conjunction with their proceedings in the Red Sea seems to show that in their desperation they are not unwilling to become corsairs. Telegrams received on the 24th suggested that the St. Petersburg Government was disposed to make suitable amends for the unwarrantable conduct of its ships in the Red Sea, though the compromise proposed was of a kind which would have implicitly condoned the principal wrong, namely, the fraudulent passage of the Volunteer steamers through the Dardanelles. But a telegram reached Tokyo yesterday to the effect that the Turkish Government had refused permission for the taking of the *Malacca* through the Bosphorus, and it must therefore be assumed that the steamer is still in Russian possession and that the St. Petersburg Government is determined to bring her before a Russian tribunal. She will never get there, we imagine. Great Britain's patience, already sorely tried, will probably break down altogether in the presence of this last outrage, the sinking of the *Knight Commander*. Moreover, news comes that another British steamer the *Aldoba*(?) has been captured by the Red Sea pirates, and with regard to this last incident Count Lamsdorff is said to have informed the British Ambassador in St. Petersburg that there had not yet been time to convey restraining orders to the Red Sea. A German steamer, too, the *Scandia*, belonging to the Hamburg America Company, which left Hamburg on the 20th bound for the East, is reported to have fallen into the hands of the corsairs. Undoubtedly the situation is assuming a very grave aspect.

The Yokohama Harbour Office received information on the morning of July 25th, from Captain Brown, of the British steamer *Tsinan*, to the effect that on Sunday afternoon about 3 o'clock he met the Russian squadron—consisting of the *Rurik*, *Gromoboi*, and *Rossia*—at 50° west about 35 nautical miles south from Omaesaki point, Totomi province (a place near Idzu province), when he was ordered to stop. Immediately a number of Russian officers came on board the *Tsinan* and examined the cargo and documents, after which they requested Captain Brown to take away twenty-one Lascars, a portion of the crew of the *Knight Commander*, 4,306 tons gross, which was sunk by the Russians at 7.30 a.m. on the same day. The request was accepted, the Lascars being immediately removed to the *Tsinan*. The Europeans of the sunken ship are said to be detained on board the *Rurik* to be removed to Vladivostock. Captain Brown adds that two Japanese schooners were also destroyed by the Russians at the same place where the *Knight Commander* met her unlucky fate. The crews of both were taken prisoner.

The Yokohama Harbour police believe that the Russians torpedoed two Japanese schooners and that none of the crew was rescued.

The Lascars from the *Knight Commander* were handed over to the care of the British Consulate.

Tuesday, July 26.

Meanwhile some relics of the unfortunate *Knight Commander* have been found. Fishermen of Izu picked up at sea on the 25th instant and brought to Tago three boats marked *Knight Commander*. They contained about a hundred suits of clothing, some Mexican dollars, some gold and silver watches and a quantity of books. All these articles were handed over to the local authorities—another illustration of the remarkable honesty practised by the lower orders in Japan. It would seem that these are the boats in which the crew of the steamer made their way to the *Gromoboi*, or whichever of the corsairs picked them up, and that the Russian pirates did not even allow the men to take their belongings out of the boats but sent the latter adrift at once. We trust that Russia may pay dearly for this lawless conduct.

The master of the *Tsinan* is again reported as saying that between 11 a.m. and noon on the 24th, after transferring the crew of *Knight Commander* to his ship, the Russian cruisers were seen to sink two small Japanese vessels with all on board. We note that a member of the *Knight Commander's* crew tells a similar story with regard to a Japanese sailing schooner. He alleges that the Russians were seen to sink her without warning of any kind and without any attempt to rescue her crew. The same man says that probably some of the *Knight Commander's* crew were drowned, as several jumped over board in consequence of the very brief interval allowed by the Russians and in consequence of the latter's constant signalling by means of steam-whistles.

The Lascars forming the crew of the *Knight Commander*, who were brought to Yokohama by the steamer *Tsinan*, were examined through an interpreter at the British Consulate by Mr. Consul Hall on Tuesday. Two of the witnesses have gone to Tokyo to make statements at the Legation.

Wednesday, July 27.

It need scarcely be said that the outrage committed by the Russians in taking British subjects from a British merchant ship and carrying them prisoners to Vladivostock is not less flagrant than the sinking of the ship herself. A man-of-war is entitled to detain persons in order to secure their presence as witnesses, but that, of course, is only when appeal to a legal tribunal is in view. By sinking the *Knight Commander* the Russians dispensed with all reference to a prize court, and consequently ceased to have any need of witnesses. They crowned their insult to the British flag by seizing and detaining the master and officers of the *Knight Commander*. It remains to consider what was their object in doing so. Obviously, we think, to put obstacles in the way of any conclusive inquiry on the part of the British Authorities. In the absence of the testimony which the master and officers could furnish, it may have appeared to the Russians, and probably did appear, that the evidence of the Lascars alone would not be deemed sufficient. If that were their hypothesis it is an idle fancy. The statements of over 20 British subjects, whether they be Lascars, or Hindoos or what not, will amply suffice to convince His Britannic Majesty's officials. Only one question has to be considered, namely, did the *Knight Commander* refuse to heave to, and did she persist in attempting to effect her escape? If she did, the Russians were justified in disabling her, since they certainly possess the right of search, and it may be pleaded that in disabling her they unintentionally sunk her. That is so far as the fate of the ship is concerned. But no consideration of the kind applies to the seizure and detention of her captain and officers. There was an opportunity to set them free and they should have been set free. As things now stand the Russians have made prisoners of British subjects taken from a British mer-

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chantman at a time when Russia and Great Britain are at peace. It would be strictly within Great Britain's rights to send a squadron of war-ships to demand the immediate surrender of these men.

The *Yomiuri* says that the *Knight Commander's* cargo consisted of coal, railway materials, 6,000 bags of rice and 4,300 tons of sugar. Some mistake has evidently been made here. The Agent in Yokohama of the American Trading Company, to whom the *Knight Commander* was consigned, says that the vessel was carrying no coal, beyond what was in her own bunkers; she also had no sugar or rice on board. Her cargo consisted of 2,200 tons of general goods for Yokohama and Kobe, and in addition she carried a large quantity of railway material intended for the Sŏul-Fusan railway. The *Tsinan*, on the other hand, had a cargo of rice and sugar. The *Yomiuri's* reporter has evidently jumbled the two ships together.

It need scarcely be said that Japanese papers have much to remark on this subject. They justly think that the simultaneous commerce-destroying activity of the Russians in the Red Sea and in Japanese waters has been undertaken by orders of the central government and represents a definite policy. In neither case is there any reasonable possibility of bringing the captured vessels before a duly constituted prize court, and thus their destruction becomes the only alternative. Russia has thus deliberately reverted to the methods of the 18th century, apparently ignoring the fact that whatever temporary successes she may seem to gain, the alienation of all the world's good will must inevitably follow. Besides, such doings can not cut off Japan's food supply. She may impede commerce, but although for the sake of neutral states that is most regrettable, it is a mere passing incident which does not affect Japan's capacity to carry on the war. The *Yomiuri* says that the *Knight Commander's* cargo consisted of coal, railway materials, 6,000 bags of rice and 4,300 tons of sugar. It discusses each of these items separately and shows that in treating them as contraband of war, Russia is departing flagrantly either from her own declared policy in the past or from the declared policy of civilized nations.

An interview with Capt. Brown of the *Tsinan* supplies some additional information with regard to the circumstances immediately following upon the sinking of the *Knight Commander*. Capt. Brown states that about 2 in the afternoon he saw the masts of several ships rising from the horizon on his port bow. One was heading in his direction and he declares that he never saw a more handsome spectacle than this vessel, the *Rossia*, disclosed as she came towards him. She had her guns run out on both broadsides; as she rolled slightly on the ocean-coming swell and lifted on the offshore seas she presented, he says, the most moving sight that the sea could afford. When she signalled him to "stop instantly" he stopped as soon as he could and a boat came alongside. The boarding officer, a tall, fine looking blonde gentleman, who gave his name as Alexis von Petros, was exceedingly polite. He read off each item of the manifest while the information was "wig-wagged" from the bridge by the two signallers who had also come on board. The passengers who, of course, disposed themselves along the rail made uncomplimentary remarks as to the men in the boat alongside, and recriminations were becoming frequent when the Russian officer, who had been meanwhile on the bridge, appeared and ordered them to preserve order. A considerable sea was running and as may well be imagined Capt. Brown was very glad when the Russian officer ordered him to proceed but insisted that he should take the Lascar crew of the *Knight Commander*. The mails were within reach, ready to be disclosed, but as no demand was made for them they were not uncovered.

We learn that the following evidence has been given at the British Consular Enquiry with regard to the loss of the *Knight Commander*:

William Beaton Erown, master of the British steamer *Tsinan* deposed:—"On the afternoon of July 24th, 1904, we were signalled to stop in Latitude 34-10 N, Long 138 E by the Russian cruiser *Rossia*. They sent an armed boat's crew on board and the officer requested to see the papers, which I had ready for his inspection. He signalled the contents of the manifest to the flagship, asked for instructions and said they were not going to send a prize crew on board. The officer was very particular about the consignees of the cargo and said that they had to be very careful with our flag. The next message he rereceived by signal was that the Admiral desired to send on board the crew of the British steamer *Knight Commander* and that as they were British subjects I was compelled to take them. It was at first decided to give us the whole Lascar crew but subsequently a second message came that they would only send 21. I then asked what had become of the *Knight Commander*, and he replied "We sank her this morning." On my asking why he had been sunk he said that she had contraband of war, flour and railway material. He said they had captured a German ship, a good capture, which I understood to be within the past day or two. He said they were very tired of running after small merchantmen and they had lost count of how many small Japanese tramps they had sunk. The 21 Lascars were sent on board and the officer made an entry in my official log book. Before leaving he ordered me to blow off steam. I was not to move from my present position until the fleet was beyond the horizon, out of sight. We got under weigh at six. While the *Rossia* was steaming to intercept us I saw the *Gromoboi* stop alongside a small steamer which was just hull down. My attention was then taken up by the arrival of the *Rossia* and when I looked again the *Gromoboi* was proceeding towards us and the steamer had disappeared. The serang who came aboard told me they sank her and the second officer, I believe, heard the sound of firing."

Frank Jolliffe, second officer, British steamer *Tsinan*, said:" "On the voyage direct from Hongkong to Yokohama when about 32 miles S. W. Omaezaki at about 3.05 p.m. on the 24th July 1904 we sighted a squadron of Russian ships of war. I was on the bridge at the time. At 3.34 p.m. we stopped on a signal being given and the *Rossia* sent a boat alongside. The Russian officer, who spoke excellent English, came on board and requested the production of the ship's papers, manifest, etc. Before leaving, he made an entry in Russian in the log look. The cargo which was general, consisting of wool, rice, sugar, tallow, etc., also 26 packages of machinery, was not examined. The Russians boarded us about 3.45 p.m. and left about 4.45 p.m. The Russian officer stated that they had sunk the *Knight Commander* at 7.30 that morning, that the crew were given half an hour to leave and that there was no loss of life. It was apparently the intention of the Russians to put the whole of the crew, numbering some 60 persons, on board the *Tsinan* but after one boat load consisting of 21 Lascars had been sent from the *Rossia*, the signal to draw off was given from the Admiral's vessel. The No. 1 Lascar, a quarter-master who speaks a little English, says that the Russians gave them nothing to eat and drink but bread and water. The officer stated that the number of small Japanese coasters they had sunk was beyond counting and that the timber with which the sea was littered—we sighted quite 400 pieces between the hours of 10 and 2—was the deck cargo of these vessels. He added that a British steamship, the *Cheltenham* and a German vessel had been sent to Vladivostock with prize crews on board. The Japanese vessel which was alongside one of the cruisers when we were being examined had disappeared when we left. We were ordered to wait until the Russians were out of sight but I subsequently, that is about seven o'clock, observed them going slowly in the direction of Rock Island light. I am of opinion that they had not much coal although the officer asserted that they had plenty."

The evidence given in the British Consular report dispels all doubt as to the utter lawlessness of the Russians in sinking the *Knight Commander*. The ship had hove to and was not in the act of attempting to escape when the cruisers sent her to the bottom. The Russians boarded her, inquired into the nature of her cargo, ordered her crew to leave her and then sunk her. It was little short of an act of war. The only course to pursue with these cruisers, pending the resolution of the question by the Governments concerned, is to have every Russian ship shadowed by a British man-of-war, as was done in 1877. These Vladivostock cruisers are not fit to be allowed to roam the sea except under surveillance.

Several other articles have been picked up at sea and handed over to the police by fishermen of Irozaki, in Izu. Among them were 34 cases of kerosene, a quantity of timber baulks and so on.

The *Asahi* has a telegram from London which says that the people of Great Britain and the United States are exceedingly indignant about the sinking of the *Knight Commander*, and that a united protest will probably be made. All the leading journals of London call upon the Government to adopt a strong policy and not to show any wavering in the face of this great national insult. The *Standard* urges that the Mediterranean Squadron and the China Squadron should receive orders to exterminate from the seas every war-vessel capable of repeating such an outrage.

CHINA.

Shanghai telegraphs that there has been a massacre of Roman Catholic fathers in Hupeh. A bishop and two priests have been killed and one captured; two converts also have fallen and 3 churches have been burned. The exact locality of the disturbances is Shihnan. Truly it seems impossible to contrive that there shall be immunity from these horrors in China. Two hundred soldiers have been sent to the scene, and doubtless the various punishments, individual and collective, prescribed by the Peking Treaty of 1901, will be inflicted. But they will not avail much, we fear.

There continues to be much talk about a Russian wireless telegraphic station at Chefoo. The details were given in our last issue, but they are now supplemented by an assertion that the Russian Consul describes the building and the pole to be merely a summer-house for himself. If that be so, the Consul has shown wonderful alacrity in getting the place erected, for 50 workmen are said to have been constantly employed. The big staff, however, remains innocent of a flag. If this be an ordinary wireless station, messages passing between it and Port Arthur are likely to be intercepted by Admiral Togo.

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KUROKI'S FIGHT AT HSIHOYEN.

Saturday, July 23.

A long official report was received in Tokyo yesterday evening describing the operations of the right wing of General Kuroki's army, but as the report could not be understood without constant reference to ■ map we shall briefly describe the main incidents to which it relates. Our readers are already aware that in addition to the main road from Fengwhancheng to Liaoyang There are two northern roads. After the attempt made by the Russians to dislodge the Japanese from the defiles on the main road, General Kuroki immediately assumed the offensive in order to clear the two northern roads. It was known that the Russians were encamped in considerable force at a place called Hsihoyen, on the south of the two northern roads, and a column was therefore sent against this position, on the 18th inst., that is to say, the day after the Russian attempt to retake Motienling. The vanguard of this column, a batallion of infantry, pushed on rapidly in consequence of indications that the enemy were retreating in a northerly direction from the position of Hsihoyen. But these appearances proved deceptive and the battalion found itself engaged on the 18th with two batallions of the enemy with 4 guns. A fierce struggle ensued and one company of the Japanese batallion lost its commander, and all the officers were shot. After fighting for about two hours it was joined by another battalion, but their united efforts failed to drive back the Russians and they bivouacked on the ground, facing the enemy. Reconnaisances showed that the enemy had at this place seven batallions of Infantry, a regiment of Cossacks and 32 filed pieces. His position was approached only by a narrow road; his left was protected by an unfordable river, and to outflank his right it would be necessary to make a long detour over several precipitous hills. The Japanese nevertheless determined to pursue their wonted tactics of combined frontal and flank attacks. Their main body moved against the front of the enemy's position and the two forces pushed out on the right and left. It was 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 19th before the force upon which the main reliance was placed to effect the outflanking of the enemy's right reached its position. At the same time an auxiliary force reached the same neighbourhood. The early part of the forenoon of that day had been occupied by an artillery duel. The Russians had 32 guns in action The duel lasted from to 5 a.m. till 9 a.m., after which the fire on both sides slackened. As soon, however, as it was seen that the flank attack had got to a position on the right and was about to be pushed home, the centre and left simultaneously advanced. The artillery on the Japanese side renewed their fire most vigourously. The fight seems to have been very severe, but the brunt was over at 39 minutes past 5 o'clock, when the Japanese dislodged the enemy from the eminences on the west and south of Hsihoyen. The Japanese troops on the enemy's right succeeded in cutting the line of retreat, and at 8 o'clock in the evening the whole position was in the possession of Kuroki's men. The Japanese losses were 71 killed and 450 wounded. During the 20th they buried 131 Russian bodies, and among the objects captured were three ammunition waggons, 300 rifles, a quantity of clothes, and miscellaneous objects. About 40 prisoners were taken, including two officers, and according to their statements as well as other evidence it appears that the Russian losses exceed 1,000. With regard to the column which went by the northern road, it dislodged the enemy from his entrenched position at Chaokiacau, apparently without serious difficulty, although he had one batallion of infantry and 1,000 cavalry in the fight, which lasted four hours. The enemy retired to the right bank of the Taitsz river. The Japanese had 17 killed and wounded.

The above is the gist of the report of the operations and it indicates that Kuroki's right has advanced appreciably nearer to Liaoyang and along the Mukden road.

Monday, July 25.

While the Japanese were bivouacked opposite the Russian positions at Hsihoyen (or Kiautau), the enemy made two counter-attacks. This was during the night of the 18th. On both occasions, according to a report sent by Mr. Kuroda of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, they advanced to the music of a band. Accounts from Port Arthur show that there also this method of charging to music has been adopted by the Russians. It is of course fatal to anything in the nature of a surprise. In fact it implies a most rudimentary stage of warfare, and recalls the days when painted warriors with spears, bucklers, bows and arrows, rushed to the attack amid the beating of drums, the clashing of cymbals and the screaming of their own throats. We presume that Russians find martial music necessary to inspire their men with courage, but what could be more incongruous than a night assault amid the strains of a band?

Shanghai has now taken up the story that Kuropatkin is sending an army under Mischenko to cross the upper waters of the Yalu and invade Korea in the rear of Kuroki. Originally this tale put the number of the invading army at 30,000. Shanghai reduces it to one Division. Of course if these troops were carried by rail to the north of the Tumen district and despatched thence across the river into north-eastern Korea, the project would be feasible, for they would have a comparatively secure base. But to send them across the upper waters of the Yalu, leaving their whole line of communications exposed to Kuroki's enterprises is about as wild a scheme as could be imagined.

London sends from St. Petersburg a rumour that a big battle has been fought within 14 miles of Liaoyang, and that the Russians have suffered a heavy defeat. We are inclined to think that this story is a slight misrepresentation. Hsihoyen, where the fight took place on the 19th instant, is fully 20 miles from Liaoyang, but it is very conceivable that rumour shortened the distance to 14 miles. On the other hand, it ■ possible that Kuroki's centre may have advanced along the main road from Motienling on the 19th and 20th and that an important engagement was fought by it on the latter day. Judging by their previous accounts of fights the Russians would not consider, or at least would not represent, the battle of Hsihoyen as ■ big affair, especially since they were themselves the losers. However, it is of little use speculating on these matters when authentic news may reach us at any moment. There would appear to be fighting also between Kaiping and Tashikiao, but the only intelligence we have from that part of the field is from Chinese sources.

The *Nichi Nichi* has a telegram from Chefoo which estimates that the number of Russian troops stationed in the immediate vicinity of Liaoyang is about 130,000. If this calculation be even approximately correct, the effort made by Keller on the 17th instant to recover Motienling was unaccountably feeble. Instead of moving 20,000 men against Motien and its flanks, he should have sent 40,000 along the main highway and 30,000 along the northern route. If it turn out that with over a hundred thousand troops in hand at Liaoyang, Kuropatkin has allowed Kuroki to establish himself in positions overlooking the place, the Russian General will have to answer for one of the most extraordinary specimens of strategical incompetence ever perpetrated.

Major Hiraoka, who met his death in the fight at Hsihoyen, is a much regretted officer. He promised to achieve great distinction. The Military authorities chose him to proceed to South Africa during the war, and he applied the experiences gained there to the elaboration of a new system of tactics which seemed so valuable in the eyes of experts that a special committee was appointed to discuss it. At first General Kuroki returned him among the wounded but a later telegram showed that he had died of his hurt.

Tuesday, July 26.

Since the 19th instant, when General Kuroki's right wing drove the Russians from Hsihoyen and Chokiapau, there seem to have been constant skirmishes in that region. The battalions previously in occupation of Hsihoyen are said to have rallied at Yushulingtsz, which is a few miles westward of that place; and at Panlsihu, on the north of Hsihoyen, ■ detachment of 200 of the enemy were driven back on the 20th instant. The force of a thousand cavalry and a battalion of infantry which allowed itself to be easily dislodged from Chaokiapau on the 19th, seems to have continued its retreat along the right bank of the Taitsz, and the Divisions that attempted to recover Motienling on the 17th appear to have their headquarters at Tawan on the main highway to Liaoyang. It is evident that the Russians are still bent upon out-manœuvring the Japanese and if possible recovering the defiles. The map shows that a series of eminences run nearly due north and south across the routes to Liaoyang, Motienling being their crown. Southward of Motien these eminences have the names of Sinkailing, Liholing and Papanling. Paths between them strike a road which emerges on the Liaoyang highway at Tienshwitien, and in their attempt to recover Motienling on the 17th instant, the Russians endeavoured to utilize these paths for the purpose of turning the Japanese left flank. But the Japanese did not wait for the development of the assault. They themselves moved out from Sinkailing, and not only drove back the Russian force that was advancing with the idea of turning the position, but became themselves ultimately a serious menace to the Russian right. At the same time a reconnaissance sent from Liholing, further south, unmasked a body of Russians posted to guard the communications of the flanking force. News from the front shows that on the 22nd a body of Russians twice attempted to push home a reconnaissance at this Liholing position. They were driven back with a striking disparity of losses, the Japanese casualties being only three wounded whereas the enemy left 9 dead on the field, had one prisoner, and carried away over 60 killed and wounded. The position was evidently much in favour of the Japanese. It appears that the assailants belonged to the 22nd Regiment of Siberian Rifles. We gather, also, that although the Japanese had been at one time in possession of Hanchang, they must have

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abandoned the place, for on the 22nd they re-attacked it, finding it occupied by 800 cavalry with two guns. The Russians held their ground for some time but ultimately retired to Pingtungshan, their casualties being 6 dead and 26 wounded left on the field, independently of those carried away, whereas the Japanese had only 1 killed and 1 wounded. These very marked differences of casualties are striking, and it is useless at this distance to speculate upon the cause. The lesson taught by it all, however, is that the Russians at Liaoyang find Kuroki's army a terrible menace and will spare no effort to hold him at bay. Evidently the inference is that they mean to try conclusions with the Liaotung and the Takushan armies at a point southward of Liaoyang, but there is also the hypothesis that the country being flooded, they are unable to withdraw their troops rapidly from Tashikiao and Haiching, which inability renders it all the more necessary that Liaoyang should be protected. The latest accounts indicate that there are still 20,000 Russians at Tashikiao, but that they will not offer any stubborn resistance there, their programme being similar to that pursued at Kaiping, namely, withdrawal after a brief stand. Thus Haiching is now expected to be the scene of the great fight, Liaoyang serving merely as an advanced base. It is all conjecture, however. The Japanese Generals in the field have indications to guide them in forming an opinion, but they observe unbroken taciturnity.

KOREA.

Saturday, July 23.

The anti-Japanese agitation in Seoul is said to be growing. Correspondence in the *Jiji*, *Asahi* and *Nichi Nichi* alleges that not a single high official is now on Japan's side. A mob of so-called patriots have invaded the house of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and denounced the Japanese application with regard to timber felling and land-reclamation. They severely blamed the Minister for lending a moment's countenance to such a scheme, and they intimidated His Excellency (Li Hwayong) so badly that he resigned. Cho Pyongsik has also returned from his retirement for the purpose of adding his voice to the clamour, and the leaders of the "peace-preservation association," which was dissolved a few days ago, are now again openly fomenting the disturbance. They have organized a body of thirteen calling themselves the "desperates" who take it in turn to harangue the populace in an anti-Japanese sense. As for the Korean Government's reply to the Japanese application, a reply made by the Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs just before his resignation, it seems to be a most strongly worded document. The Minister declares that the State itself is about to undertake the enterprises enumerated in the Japanese proposal and that it will never allow foreigners to have any part in them. Japan, so the Minister affirms, ought to confine herself to indicating or suggesting the profitable courses to be taken by the Koreans and should not attempt to interfere in the interests of her own profit. It is not as though the Japanese proposed to pick up what others had thrown away. Korea is just about to undertake these very works, and when the Japanese seek to interfere they are merely doing what they should cooperate most earnestly with Korea to avoid, namely, providing food for foreign suspicion. The Minister professes himself quite unable to comprehend such a policy and emphatically announces that it will never obtain Korean official endorsement.

That is all very specious, but when do the Koreans intend to set about developing their resources? Do they expect to enjoy perpetually the sweets of independence while owing their national existence to the protection of another Power?

Monday, July 25.

Agitations seem to be growing in Korea. On the 22nd instant a monster meeting was held at the Bell Tower in Seoul. It is said to have been attended by some 4,000 people, drawn from the ranks of the Independent Association, the Peace Preservation Society, the Roman Catholics and the Peddlers' Guild. About 40 Korean policemen and some gendarmes were among the agitators. The Japanese gendarmes, acting under orders, required the meeting to disperse, but the injunction was disregarded, and it became necessary to arrest some of the promoters, as well as the chairman, which procedure is said to have increased the tumult and augmented the anti-Japanese feeling.

On the same day Mr. Hayashi had a long audience of the Emperor, which is said to have been very satisfactory. His Majesty showed himself thoroughly disposed to rely on Japan. Mr. Hayashi is said to have informed the Emperor that whatever Japan asked for in the interests of Korean development was not intended to interfere with the enterprises of other nationals, from whom therefore no protests or obstacles need be apprehended. Japanese applications were submitted to the State Departments concerned, but Japan trusted that His Majesty, appreciating the importance of good relations between the two empires in the cause of Oriental peace, would exercise his influence beneficently. The great trouble in Korea was that Ministers of the Crown did not recognise their responsibility for their acts and words. It was Japan's present duty to preserve tranquillity and good order in Korea, and the Ministers of the latter had been accordingly informed that the necessary steps for that purpose would be taken. Mr. Hayashi, according to the *Jiji Shimpo*, also preferred a request for larger military accommodation in the capital.

The extraordinary reply made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the land-reclamation application has been returned, it is said, with a request for its reconsideration.

There is talk of a change of Cabinet, which seems to be much needed.

The British Representative is reported to have applied for an extension of mining concessions for his nationals, but he received a reply that all such concessions had been granted to the bogus association organized under the leadership of Li Dochai and his five associates.

Tuesday, July 26.

The so-called Peace Preservation Association in Seoul has addressed a letter to the Representatives of the Powers protesting vehemently against the project of land-reclamation as mapped out in the Nagamori concession. It is claimed by the petitioners that they have nothing to support themselves and their fellow-nationals except the land, and that if this be once alienated the results will be catastrophic. They therefore pray the Representatives to lend their aid in averting such a calamity. The Representatives, however, with one exception, are said to have ridiculed the memorial, for they comment not unnaturally that if the land in Korea be so essential and valuable, there is all the more reason to reclaim it. On the subject of land, however, the Japanese themselves are not without prejudices, and it behoves them to deal tenderly with the Koreans.

Wednesday, July 27.

Things have not yet settled down in Korea. There have actually been attempts to interfere with the Japanese military transport from Seoul to Gensan, and the Japanese have been obliged to adopt stringent measures. All the trouble seems to be due to misunderstanding about the land-reclamation concession, which affair is still in an undetermined condition. The Japanese application for an answer in the negative or the affirmative produced a very unequivocal "no," which, however, being understood to be contrary to the Emperor's wishes, has not been accepted as conclusive. Meanwhile the Cabinet has resigned and attempts have been made to re-organise it, but every one seems unwilling to accept responsibility under existing circumstances.

Heavy rains are said to have seriously injured a section of the Seoul-Fusan railway.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Representative in Korea, declines to submit any applications for concessions at present, on the ground that the time is not suitable.

Thursday, July 28.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that the Emperor of Korea has written an autograph letter to the Emperor of Japan, asking that Marquis Ito be allowed to act as adviser to the Korean Government.

It would appear that the alleged attack on a Japanese land-transport corps near the east gate of Seoul was not a genuine attack at all. Some Korean gunners had been testing a new kind of powder and one of the missiles employed fell by accident in the neighbourhood of the military train. Due apologies and explanations have been offered and accepted.

A Korean refugee, and apparently his son also, have been arrested at Shimonoseki.

The Russians are reported to have erected a line of telegraph from Hamheung on the north of Gensan to Kyongheung near the Tamen River. If this be true they may be said to be in possession of all the north-eastern coast of Korea.

Friday, July 29.

The *Jiji Shimpo's* Seoul correspondent sends a rumour to the effect that the Korean Government has categorically and emphatically rejected the application made by the Nagamori syndicate with regard to land-reclamation, and has returned all the documents relating thereto. Further, in reply to an application from the Japanese for permission to establish meteorological observatories at the sites of the Korean signal stations, the Seoul Government has replied that although these sites belonged originally to the Household Department, they have already been transferred to the Educational Department for the very purpose contemplated by the Japanese. It is becoming easy to see what kind of demise Korea is preparing for herself. She has very bad advisers.

Meanwhile the the various parties of anti-Japanese malcontents—the peace-preservation society, the peddlers' guild, the nationalists, the independents, the Roman Catholics and what not—continue their agitation, representing a by-no-means contemptible under-current of discontent. Secret com-

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munications with Russian agents are said to be growing more frequent. In short, the shadow of M. Pavlow is once again projected over the peninsula.

The talk of Marquis Ito going to Korea is again mooted. How much truth there may be in it we cannot tell. But that Marquis Ito should go at the present moment we do not for an instant believe.

It may be mentioned that at a meeting of Ministers and politicians held in the official residence of the Premier last Tuesday, Baron Komura, replying to a question from Mr. Sugita Teiichi, explained that the land-reclamation proposals had for motive the mutual benefit of Korea and Japan; that there was no idea of conferring advantage on individuals alone, and that the prosecution of the programme would be under official inspection and control.

PORT ARTHUR.

Saturday, July 23.

Chefoo says that the epidemic at Port Arthur attacks 70 or 80 people daily, and that it is attributed to the insanitary conditions among which the besieged live owing to the necessity of keeping in cover. Bad food also contributes its share, though there are no evidences of any serious scarcity.

Monday, July 25.

The *Nichi Nichi's* Chefoo correspondent wires that the Russians are erecting a pole 40 feet in height on an eminence 5 miles distant from Chefoo and 300 feet high. They are also building a wooden hut at the place, which is about 500 yards from the shore. Fifty coolies are engaged on the work, according to information to the *Jiji* from Shanghai, and they are under the direction of two Russians and a German electrical engineer. There can be no doubt that they are preparing a station to communicate with Port Arthur by wireless telegraphy. It seems a futile enterprise, for if the Chinese are sufficiently oblivious of their duty as neutrals to permit anything of the kind, the Japanese will of course take steps to destroy the erection.

It is stated to have been clearly ascertained that the steamer recently sunk by the Russians in the neighbourhood of Port Arthur, in mistake for a Japanese vessel, was the British ship *Hipsing*. Her crew appear to have been saved and are said (*Jiji Shimpo's* Shanghai correspondent) to be now at Port Arthur.

Chefoo sends intelligence that continuous sounds of cannonading were heard on the mornings of the 22nd and the 23rd from Port Arthur. This news was brought by a vessel from Dalny. It is conjectured that some night attack was made by Japanese torpedo craft.

Wednesday, July 27.

There is no intelligence of any moment from Port Arthur, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say that all intelligence is withheld from the public. The Japanese authorities are particularly careful in this matter, and we entirely appreciate their reserve though it has elicited some wondering journalistic comments. There are various collateral issues connected with the siege of the fortress, and the more effectually they can be concealed from the outer world the better. It appears to us to be a futile argument that because secrecy in the fullest sense of the term is not possible, therefore no attempt whatever should be made to preserve it. That is like saying that because we can not hope to attain the perfection of virtue we should be content to sink to the abyss of vice. The best that can be done is all that can be done, and if the Japanese Authorities do their best, they have at least discharged their duty.

Thursday, July 28.

Japanese journals publish statements received *viâ* Shanghai with regard to the operations of the investing Army at Port Arthur. The intelligence thus conveyed is obviously in conflict with the frequently repeated injunctions of the Military Authorities who desire the press to observe absolute secrecy about everything happening in this part of the field. It appears to us that the plain duty of every newspaper—especially journals which enjoy the hospitality of Japan—is to strictly observe this veto, and even to assist the Authorities in drawing the veil of secrecy they desire to maintain. Therefore we refrain from reproducing even items which find their way into the columns of our Tokyo contemporaries.

Saseho sends word that incessant rain prevails at Port Arthur, and doubtless throughout the whole of the Liaotung Peninsula. From 11 a.m. until near sunset the sky is tolerably clear, but so surely as evening approaches the sky clouds over, and night invariably brings up a heavy fog, under the shelter of which the Russian ships creep out to bombard the Japanese positions on the east of the fortress. Japanese torpedo-craft, however, are always on the look-out, and when they approach, the Russians speedily retreat.

It is stated that during the interval between the evacuation of Dalny by the Russians and the entry of the Japanese, much of the portable property fell into the hands of Chinese bandits. One strongly sealed store house, however, escaped these depredations, and when opened by the Japanese troops it was found to contain 60 jinrikisha and several hundreds of pistols.

The *Nichi Nichi* alleges that Port Arthur has twice been summoned to surrender, and that a portion of the staff-officers are in favour of doing so, but those that have been there from the first oppose any such step. Our contemporary adds that the 24th was the last day allowed for an answer.

THE FUGITIVE PRISONERS.

On the 20th instant a Russian officer and 3 men made their escape from Matsuyama. The officer is said to have been Captain Melinoky (?). It is stated that they were assisted from without.

The prisoners that fled from Matsuyama appear to have been five. It is stated that Captain Melinsky, who was with them, had in his possession 100 *yen* in Japanese money and 200 roubles. The escape makes very little matter except to the other prisoners who must now expect to be guarded more vigorously.

Later.

The five Russian prisoners, headed by a captain, who escaped recently from Matsuyama, have been arrested by some soldiers of the 22nd Regiment who were out for exercise. The place of arrest was the sea-coast near Matsuyama. According to the laws of war the captain is liable to be fusilladed.

Telegrams report that heavy rains were experienced on July 27th in the districts of Fukui, Yamagata and Fukushima, causing serious flooding which it is feared have damaged the rice fields. Traffic between Nagaoka and Kuwaori on the Nippon Railway has been interrupted.

BATTLE OF TASHIKIAO.

Wednesday, July 27.

There are interesting reports from Peking and Tientsin to the *Jiji Shimpo*. Tientsin says that on the 21st instant a battle commenced at Tashikiao and lasted till the afternoon of the 22nd, the Russians losing some 800 men. On the 23rd the fight was renewed and the Russians were driven back. Peking alleges that on the 24th the Japanese occupied Yinkow whence the Russians had retreated. Kuropatkin is said to be at Tashikiao and Alexieff is expected at Liaoyang.

This sequence of events is consistent. We noted in a previous issue that the Japanese did not seem likely to occupy Yingkow until they had forced back the Russians at Tashikiao, and if the latter operation took place on the 22nd and 23rd, the former would naturally follow on the 24th. In the course of to-day we shall probably have news of the Tashikiao battle. That it was a Japanese victory is certain if the seizure of Yingkow be true.

Later.

According to a telegram from Tientsin, dated on the afternoon of the 25th instant and published by the *Jiji Shimpo* in an extra on the forenoon of the 26th, the Japanese Army—presumably General Oku's—attacked the Russians between Kaiping and Tashikiao and inflicted heavy loss on them, subsequently driving them from Tashikiao. It is added that at daylight on the 25th the Russians in Newchwang set fire to such of their belongings as they could not carry away and retired. Therefore the expectation was that the Japanese would occupy Yingkow without resistance.

The same journal had a telegram despatched from Shanghai on the afternoon of the 25th. It said:—"According to news from Yingkow there was a fight yesterday (24th) at Tashikiao. From sunrise to sunset the sound of cannon could be heard in Yingkow. The Russian troops, suspecting that their army had been defeated on the north (*i.e.* at Tashikiao), have evacuated Yingkow. A body of men organized by the Chinese are patrolling the streets. The municipal flag has become the Consular flag. The district occupied by the Russians is now the scene of a conflagration. The Japanese troops have not yet arrived in Yingkow."

Another telegram, sent from Peking on the forenoon of the 26th, says that the good news has been received that a force of Japanese troops have occupied Newchwang without encountering any opposition.

Thursday, July 28.

Up to late on Tuesday night no official report of the alleged battle at Tashikiao had been received in Tokyo. That is perhaps explicable on the ground that the further inland the Japanese forces pass, the more difficult does communication with Japan become. Tashikiao is within a few miles of Newchwang, and consequently speedy news might be expected to reach Chefoo or Shanghai *via* Yingkow, but the Japanese can not yet communicate by that route, and if a battle was fought on the 24th, as all accounts appear to indicate, and if it lasted late into the evening, the intelligence might very easily be delayed so as not to get to Tokyo until the 27th. At any rate all accounts agree that there has been a fight and that it ended in the defeat of the Russians and their retirement from Tashikiao, which place the Japanese occupied at half-past two p.m. on the 25th. Meanwhile, on the evening of the 24th the Russians evacuated Newchwang,

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destroying whatever property they could not carry away, hauling down their civil-government flag and substituting the consular ensign. At Tashikiao it is said that they wrecked the railway stations before retiring. It is further stated that a troop of Japanese cavalry under Captain Tsuchiya rode into Yingkow at half-past ten on the morning of the 25th and that the German flag was then flying over the Russian Consulate. Other accounts allege that the Japanese did not enter Yingkow until the evening of the 25th and that the French flag was found floating over the Russian consulate, which is much more probable. There is also a statement that the Russian garrison had been engaged for some days preparing to withdraw from Newchwang, an interesting item of intelligence as throwing light on the attitude of the Russians at Tashikiao. It is probable that the engagement on the 24th was preceeded by some fighting on the south of Tashikiao, but as yet we have no certain evidence concerning the nature of the Russian resistance; in other words, no means of discovering whether a really resolute stand was made, or whether the Russians confined themselves to merely impeding the Japanese advance with a view to concentration at some point further north. The accounts speak of a loss of 800 men on the Japanese side. That does not indicate a big battle. It indicates merely a rear-guard action and suggests that Haiching, if not Liaoyang, may be the place where Kuropatkin contemplates a decisive stand, with which object he is seeking to hold back Kuroki as long as possible. Another question of great interest will be the share taken by the Takushan force in this Tashikiao affair. Haiching seems to be the original objective of the Takushan Army. The pressure it brought to bear upon Kuropatkin's flank in the Kaiping fight was a movement apart.

Later.

On the afternoon of the 27th the *Hochi Shimbun* published an extra to the effect that during the night of the 23rd—24th the Japanese moved into line of battle near Tashikiao, and began the fight on the 24th with an artillery duel in which 16 Russian batteries (128 guns) took part. The Japanese troops succeeded in capturing the heights, and from 4 a.m. on the 25th the combat was resumed, its result being the capture of Tashikiao. The Japanese casualties totalled about 800. The enemy's losses were very heavy. One section of the Japanese troops occupied Yingkow.

The following official report was received at the Head Quarter Staff in Tokyo on the afternoon of the 24th from General Oku:—

I. Our forces after driving in the enemy's outposts, took possession. after 11 a.m. on the 23rd instant, of the position from the neighbourhood of Hsia-tangchi (on the south of Tangchi) *viâ* the highlands of Shenshutun (on the south of Menkiatun) as far as Chukiatun. The cavalry on our left wing was near Hwanliangtui.

Two batteries of the enemy's artillery, posted near Chapengau on the Haiching highway, fired on the Wutaishan vicinity and the main body of his cavalry advanced southward from Tapingshan toward Changitun. The main body of the enemy occupied a strongly entrenched line extending from Wuchilaukau (on the north of Tangchi) *viâ* Tapingling and Tienkiatun (on the south of Chengshihshan) to Niushinshan. His chief concentration was westward of Kiautaipu (which is on the north of Chengshihshan, the latter being on the west of Tapingling).

II. (Received on the forenoon of the 26th):—Our forces deployed along a line from the neighbourhood of Kuszkau (which is about 4 kilometres to the south-west of Tangchi) as far as Wutaishan *viâ* Tulaupotien and Wolungkong. On the 24th at dawn we advanced and assumed the offensive. At 9 a.m. our right reached an elevated position about 3 kilometres south-west of Tapingling and some 180 metres high. The enemy's artillery was firing from positions in the neighbourhood of Wangmatai (east of Chengchihshan) and Chengkiakou as well as the vicinity of Tsienchilaukau. He had about 5 batteries in action. Fighting had not yet commenced on the Haiching—Kaiping highway.

III. (Received on the afternoon of the 26th):—Judging from the volume of fire from the enemy's artillery in front of our army, he had not less than 100 guns in action. Owing to the nature of the ground our artillery could not fire effectually and the advance of our troops to the attack being prevented by the enemy's cannonade, they fought in their place until sunset.

The enemy's force confronting us is about five Divisions. His artillery, which was in action on the 24th, seems to have consisted of over sixteen batteries. That night the two armies confronted each other in close touch. There was reason to think that the enemy had two Divisions along the highway from Kaiping to Haiching, and our troops bivouacked there in strict battle array.

Sunset on the 24th necessitated the cessation of artillery fire. At 10 p.m. that night a strong force from our right wing obtained possession of the enemy's first position on the east and west of Tapingling, and during the night it attacked his second positions. At dawn all our corps in that vicinity occupied the heights eastward of Shanhsitan, and the enemy seemed to be thus obliged to retire in the direction of Tashikiao. At a little after 7 a.m. Chengshihshan fell into our possession without resistance, and our troops pursued the enemy in the direction of Tashikiao. Our casualities on the two days were about 800 killed and wounded. Accurate information is now being obtained.

[Received from the Takushan Army on the forenoon of the 26th instant.]

A force detached from our army surrounded 2 or 3 battalions of the enemy who were occupying the district near the Panling road. This was at noon on the 22nd and our attack drove off the enemy so that at 7.30 p.m. we obtained possession of the position. The main body of the Russians retreated northward. His force seems to have consisted of the 17th Regiment of Rifles. Our losses in this fight were 9 killed (including one officer) and 22 wounded. The enemy's losses are not known but he left 14 dead upon the field and we took 3 prisoners.

When we commenced our attack, the enemy raised our national flag in his position. We raised our national flag in reply, whereupon he fired a volley at it.

It will be observed that the above account does not include the capture of Tashikiao. Until the details of the latter operation are known, no inference can be drawn as to Kuropatkin's design. But it is plain that he has a very large force in the Tashikiao-Haiching region. General Oku speaks of 5 Divisions at Tashikiao. Five Divisions represent 60 battalions, an army of fully 60,000 of all arms. It can not be the Russian General's design to withdraw this great force to Liaoyang without attempting to strike a decisive blow. Why should he have them south of Liaoyang at all if such were his purpose?

July 28.

An extra issued last night by the *Jiji Shimpo* contains telegraphic news from Tientsin to the effect that General Kuropatkin was wounded in the left shoulder at the battle of Tashikiao; that another Russian general was killed and that the Russian casualties aggregated 10,000.

Friday, July 29.

Although General Oku's official despatch does not describe the taking of Tashikiao—or, at least, has not yet described it, though the omission may be remedied before we go to press—, information received in a trustworthy quarter, says the *Jiji Shimpo*, indicates that after pursuing the enemy to Tashikiao and taking possession of the place, General Oku's army pushed on to a position about 2½ miles beyond it.

There is no definite news of the Russian casualties but they are believed to have been very heavy. Readers of the official accounts will have observed that in this battle the Japanese did not resort to their usual outflanking tactics. The two armies seem to have faced each other on parallel lines, nearly equal in length, but the Russians had greatly the advantage of position; so much so indeed that whereas their artillery effectually checked the Japanese infantry's advance on the 24th instant, the Japanese artillery could not accomplish anything serious. This must have been a grave inferiority, for everything goes to show that the excellence of their artillery fire has contributed materially to the successes of the Japanese hitherto. General Oku says that the Russian park consisted of 16 batteries, which is very probable, his estimate of the troops opposed to him being that they consisted of 5 divisions, or something less than two *corps d'armee*. Two full *corps d'armee* would have had from 22 to 24 batteries, and thus 16 batteries is a moderate computation in the case of the Tashikiao force. Sixteen Russian batteries can put 128 guns into action; a formidable factor if the artillery on this side is comparatively silent. We are to suppose, then, two large armies drawn up on long lines, the Japanese extending from Hsiatangchi to Chukiatun, which latter point is on the highway from Kaiping to Tashikiao, with their cavalry posted on their left in extension of that line, while the Russian army stretches from Tapingling across the railway to Niushinshan, thus completely covering Tashikiao, their big park of guns being distributed on three elevated positions from the railway to Tapingling, but massed especially at the last named place. Tapingling, in fact, is the key of the whole situation. It commands all the surrounding country, and being only some 3 miles from Tashikiao, its capture would decide the fate of the latter. This will explain why the chief concentration of the Japanese army was on the east of the railway, namely, confronting Tapingling on which the Russian left rested, whereas the Russians, who evidently feared an attempt to turn their right, extended to a considerable distance westward of the railway. On the forenoon of the 23rd, these two lines were separated by a distance of about 3 miles, roughly speaking. At dawn on the 24th the Japanese commenced to advance to the attack, and their right wing reached a point some three kilometres south of Tapingling, but owing to the heavy and virtually unopposed fire from the Russian guns on their three positions the advance of the Japanese was at first slow and ultimately ceased. It then appeared that the enemy was in great force: two Divisions, opposite the Japanese left along the line of railway and that he probably contemplated an attempt to turn that flank. General Oku accordingly, adopted due precautions to meet any enterprise of that kind. It is probable that the Japanese, having fully reconnoitred the position and clearly ascertained that they could not employ their own artillery to advantage, determined from the first that a night attack must be resorted to, and with that intention the right wing was pushed forward to the

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closest possible vicinity of the point where the attack was to be delivered, namely, the outworks of Tapingling, which were on eminences to the west and east of that position. This attack succeeded, and thereafter the same force pushed on and assaulted the enemy's second line of entrenchments. The result of this later enterprise is not clearly stated, but it must have effected its purpose, for at dawn the remaining troops of the right wing were able to occupy a hill (Shanhsitau) within close range of Tapingling, which place thereafter became untenable. The enemy evacuated it, as well as the important eminence of Chengshih-shan between Tapingling and Tashikiao, and the battle subsequently assumed the now familiar aspect of a retreating Russian army pursued by a Japanese. If the Russian programme included, for principal feature, a strong attempt to bear back the Japanese left along the line of railway, they never carried the project into operation. Perhaps the explanation is that they were forestalled. They are not themselves averse to night attacks, as has been shown by their work at the Motienling defile and in its neighbourhood, but it would appear that they postponed this particular assault until the morning of the 25th, and during the night of the 24th their own left was rolled back by the Japanese so that nothing remained but retreat along the whole line. Unless General Oku's estimate be defective —and Japanese Generals have never shown any dispositions to over-state the enemy's forces—Kuropatkin had from fifty to sixty thousand men in the battle of Tashikiao. Five Divisions give 20 regiments or 60 battalions of from 800 to 1,000 men each, and to these must be added the cavalry and artillery. What force Oku had we are not allowed to estimate in newspaper columns, but that it greatly if at all exceeded Kuropatkin's army may well be doubted. The query now is, where will the next stand be made by the Russians? It is out of the question to suppose that this fight at Tashikiao was only a rear guard action. If a General were in command of an army of half a million of men he might have a rear-guard of fifty or sixty thousand, but since it is doubtful whether Kuropatkin can anywhere concentrate a hundred thousand men, we must assume that his sixty thousand intended to make a cardinal resistance at Tashikiao. Haiching then would be his next stand, according to the indications collected hitherto. But Haiching is only 20 miles from Tashikiao, and 20 miles is all too short a distance for rallying a beaten army and making new dispositions for defence. Besides, at Haiching Kuropatkin has the Takushan army full on his flank. Official reports show that on the 22nd instant the Takushan army captured Panling, which is immediately eastward of Tomuching, and Tomuching is only 15 miles from Haiching. Thus it seems doubtful whether Kuropatkin will offer battle at Haiching. The strong probability is that he will fall back to Anshantien, which is nearly mid-way between Liaoyang and Haiching. There had been signs, even before the battle of Tashikiao, that Kuropatkin intended to make a secondary base at Anshantien, and in the circumstances now existing we do not see what other course remains for him. Except one. Doubtless his safest plan would be to fall back at once to Liaoyang and devote his whole force there to the enterprise of crushing Kuroki. It is probably too late even for that, but nothing else appears to offer a chance of serious accomplishment. This perpetually passive resistance is unavailing. Kuropatkin must now know that with a Japanese army for assailant his hopes are small. He ought to try the offensive. Sassulitch, Stoessel, Zarubaieff, Stalkenburg, Keller—all the generals have been beaten, and now he himself is added to the melancholy list.

There is further news of Kuropatkin's wound but it is said to be slight. The greater part of the town of Tashikiao is safe. At the railway station (Niukiatung) the stores were burned but the station itself is said to be intact. Probably there was not time to destroy it.

It is stated that the Japanese occupied Yingkow on the forenoon of the 26th instant, and that the Russian commissioner of customs had previously set out for Tientsin. The Russian garrison is reported to have gone up the Liao by boat.

After the Russians had burned their store-houses along the railway at Tashikiao, the freebooters are said to have invaded the place and carried off everything remaining.

The Chinese residents of Yingkow gave a hearty welcome to the Japanese cavalry when it rode into the town. Houses were flagged and the people showed much delight.

It appears that the Russian Consul, Mr. Grosse, remained in Newchwang until the arrival of the Japanese troops and assisted in preserving order; a procedure which won for him much approval.

Official Reports.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters in Tokyo on the afternoon of the 27th.)

A force of our troops occupied Yingkow on the 25th instant. All the buildings at the station had been destroyed, and all the Russian vessels hitherto at the place had escaped up the Liao River, the garrison also having retired northward. Vessels of neutral flags were freely entering and leaving the Liao.

Following up the sudden and strong attack by our right wing, our forces, at dawn on the 25th, opened with artillery on the enemy's position. But as he did not reply with the vigour displayed on the 24th instant, we advanced to the attack and found that he was in the act of retiring. We therefore pursued at once, and pushed on to the north of Tashikiao.

At noon his rear-guard, a large column, passed through Tashikiao, retreating northward. A violent conflagration is now burning in the vicinity of Tashikiao and Niukiatun (the railway station).

The enemy's position in the neighbourhood of Chengshihshan was very strongly entrenched. From Tienkiatun to Rhtaohatsz, a distance of about 10 miles, he had taken clever advantage of the geographical features, and had dug trenches, erected forts and placed obstacles of various kinds, such as barbed-wire entanglements, felled trees and so on.

According to rumour, the Russian gunboat *Sivoutch* with her armament on board, is anchored in the Liao some 7 miles above Tienchwangtai.

Our losses in officers at Tashikiao on the 24th were a major (of artillery) 4 captains and 3 lieutenants killed, and a major (of artillery) and 26 of junior rank wounded.

The enemy behaved with great brutality during the fight on the 24th. In the attack at 9 p.m. at Shanhsitau on the south-east of Chengshih-shan, a detachment of one of our regiments withdrew after a hand-to-hand struggle. The Russians gouged out the left eyes of two of our dead, dashed out the teeth, and filled the eye-sockets with mud and the mouths with gravel and rags.

THE FIRST ATTEMPT TO RECOVER MOTIENLING.

General Dessino has fallen back on the Yalu fiction of a van-guard action. Or perhaps we should say General Floug, whose mouth-piece General Dessino is. At all events their joint story is that Motienling was merely a skirmish of vanguards. The Russians were engaged making a reconnaissance when they happened to have a brush with the Japanese. Floug then reverts to another of his fine devices, the *post-mortem* calm. He informs the world that on the 18th instant no incident whatever occurred throughout the whole Russian line. That is probably true. On the 18th instant the Japanese were occupied burying the Russian dead. The 17th was the day of the Motienling "brush."

The correspondent of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* telegraphs from Sauhokou that on the morning of the 22nd six companies of Russian troops appeared near the Motienling defile and opened fire on the Japanese positions, being assisted by the enemy's force stationed at Tawan. They were driven back without any loss to the Japanese.

It will be fresh in our readers' recollection that the first essay of the Russians to recover the Motienling defile was made on the 4th of July. From the official accounts that reached Tokyo it was evident that very severe hand-to-hand fighting had occurred, but the number of men engaged on both sides was not very large, and the chief remarkable feature was the discrepancy between the casualties on the two sides, the Japanese having 19 killed and 20 wounded, whereas the Russians left 53 dead and 100 wounded upon the field. Another fact that must have struck everyone was the large number of dead in proportion to the wounded; a fact which proved that the fighting was at very close quarters. From accounts just received it is evident that the inference was correct. The attack occurred before daylight during a fog, and the little Japanese detachment under Sub-lieutenant Yoshida—such is the name in the official report but we find him called Yoshii in later accounts—was soon completely surrounded by a greatly superior force. The men, however, never thought of retreating. They fought desperately, using their sword bayonets, and some of them received from 5 to 11 wounds before falling. Yoshida himself is said to have cut down 16 Russians in making a lane of escape for himself and the few comrades that remained to him. Sergeant-Major Yoshiwara also is reported to have leaped into the midst of the enemy's ranks sword in hand, and to have killed an officer and two men before a bullet through his body bore him to the ground. Lieutenant Kono, though wounded in 7 places, continued to direct his men, leaning on his sword, and all appear to have fought with desperate gallantry. The enemy's total casualties were 190 and he lost 3 prisoners. A first-class private who was sent by Sub-Lieutenant Yoshii to give information to the main body of the outpost, says that on his return he found the Sub-lieutenant covered with blood and standing on a hill with many Russian dead around. He was unhurt and seemed to be chiefly occupied attempting to straighten his sword which had become bent in the combat. General Hamilton is said to have examined

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the sword and to have declared that he esteemed it a great honour to have met the man that wielded it. We can well believe that the Japanese sword did great execution on this occasion, and that the weapons carried by the Russians proved quite inferior.

IDEAS OF THE WAR.

America does not seem to be as well supplied with Japanese news as we should have expected. In the last papers received we find some startling statements. One is that "the Japanese forces spread along the line from Pitsewo and Kinchow to the gradually forming lines about Port Arthur number about 140,000 to 150,000 men." How was that calculation reached, we wonder. Then again, *Public Opinion*, summing up the news from various quarters, says that General Nozu commanded the Japanese at the battle of Tehlisz, and, further, gives a description of the battle from the pen of a correspondent of the Associated Press who is said to have witnessed it. He must then have been with the Russian army for he certainly was not with the Japanese. We ought, however, to do him the justice of saying that judging from his description he need not have been with either Army. Any man of ordinary imagination, with sufficient indifference to truth, might have written the story he tells.

Public Opinion of June 23rd gives reproductions of coloured posters "which the Russian Government is distributing liberally through the country. One represents a Russian giant striding along. In his right hand he crushes a bunch of Japanese pigmies, each about as big as a joint of his little finger, and with his vast feet he annihilates squadrons and pulverizes regiments. The other is a drawing of "Cossacks slaughtering the Monkey soldiers of Japan." It is indeed a slaughter. The Cossacks in huge clouds are sweeping over the Japanese, cavalry and infantry, destroying them with as much ease as a storm overwhelms a flight of noxious insects. It is by the aid of such wholesale lies, we presume, that the lower classes in Russia are deceived as to the progress of the war.

Mr. Jean Longuet writing in *La Revue*, declares that socialism is ripe in Japan. He says that the birth of the great industries has been accompanied by great suffering on the part of the proletariat, which has been the victim of an exploitation which recalls by its severity the most atrocious facts to be found in the origin of modern English industry." If Mr. Jean Longuet knows as little about England as he knows about Japan, we recommend him to refrain from writing about either country—that is to say, supposing him to have some respect for veracity.

AN APPRECIATION.

Major Mihara, speaking through the columns of the *Nippon*, says that the Russian soldiers do not convey the impression of being brave men. Quite the contrary indeed. It appears to be out of the question that they should go on scouting duty singly or in groups of two or three, as the Japanese are doing all the while. They have to organize a strong detachment for the purposes of such work, and naturally the results are not signal. Two other striking habits are indicative of want of courage. They never remove the bayonets from their rifles. It seems to be necessary that they should always have a defensive weapon in their hands. Then again, they are curiously addicted to volley firing. That is their habit. Instead of deliberately aiming and intelligently selecting a mark, they take the distance from their officers' word of command and fire in unison. Of course little execution is done. The Major has an equally unfavourable opinion of the officers. Some of them may be very fine fellows, but the majority appear to be poor leaders, and are so helpless individually that they have several times allowed themselves to be taken prisoners by Japanese transport coolies. With regard to the Cossacks, the Major couches his verdict in the words of the old proverb that celebrated things are always disappointing. The Cossacks were stout soldiers in old times, doubtless. They are still splendid horsemen and striking in appearance. But truly most of their skill is shown in running away. They can do that magnificently. At Nanshan the difficulties of the Japanese were due not to the fighting qualities of the Russian soldier but to the defences. After the position had been captured the Japanese themselves could only wonder how such defences had been overcome, and how any moderately strong troops could have allowed themselves to be driven from such a position.

FLOUG AGAIN.

General Floug, it need scarcely be said, comes to the rescue of his beaten countrymen. He has published in Shanghai a statement to the effect that the Russians at Tashikiao won a distinct victory over General Oku's army on the 24th. They silenced the Japanese artillery and they repulsed two attacks made on their positions. But, unfortunately, they discovered themselves to be dangerously menaced by the advance of the Takushan force on their left flank, so they prudently retired in perfect order. The movement of the Takushan force against Panling took place on the 22nd, and if it constituted a serious menace to the Russian left, General Zarubaieff should have retreated on the 23rd without waiting for the Japanese attack on the 24th, since by so waiting he exposed himself to grave danger. But Floug has a soul above details. He relies with fine faith on the public's proverbial tendency to be undiscerning, and so it seems to him a much smaller matter that Russian Generals should confess themselves beaten in strategy than that Russian soldiers should be beaten in battle. Can anything be more ridiculous than the portrait he draws of General Kuropatkin? He would have us believe that the Russian commander-in-chief suddenly awoke, on the 24th instant, to a perception of the fact that the Takushan Army might possibly take some part in military operations to participate in which it had been placed in the field two months previously. If the shadow of the Takushan Army on the horizon made it impossible for Kuropatkin to fight at Tashikiao, what was he doing there? With what object had he placed sixty thousand troops in an intrenched position? It is his own Generals that suffer by Floug's silly inventions. The man has the imagination of a romancer without any ballasting of common sense.

We learn at all events from Floug's story that General Zarubaieff was in command at Tashikiao, and it may therefore be presumed that the Fourth Army Corps formed the main body of the Russian troops at Tashikiao. The Fourth Army Corps crossed Lake Baikal at the end of May and probably Tashikiao was its first fight. It consists of twelve regiments—36 battalions—of Siberian Reserve infantry, with 12 batteries (96 guns) of artillery and an uncertain force of cavalry. Kuropatkin has now tried many of his Generals—Sassulitch at the Yalu; Stoessel at Nanshan; Stackelberg at Tehlisz; Keller at Motienling; General Kashtalinsky at Kiulenching, and another (whose name has not been published) at Kaiping. All have failed.

INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP.

As we read the letter published in our correspondence columns over the signature of "F. S.," it is a plea for the gentle and pacific treatment of all international questions by the public press; espe-cially the press of a cosmopolitan community where men of all nations meet in daily intercourse and where, if pleasant relations are to be preserved in the affairs of every-day life, the hands must be gloved that touch problems of state. It is scarcely necessary to say that we entirely share that view, nor are we conscious of having ever departed from the wholesome rule suggested by our correspondent. In the particular case under consideration, the great, paramount, importance of the Emperor of Germany's position has to be remembered, and it has also to be remembered that the public utterances of a constitutional Sovereign are supposed to have been previously submitted to scrutiny of the most profoundly intelligent nature, and thus to have been freed from every taint of emotional imprudence. Our correspondent asks whether we would have had the Kaiser depart so far from his duties as an officer and a gentleman as to leave unnoticed the Russian regiment's announcement of its approaching departure. We reply, certainly not. But suppose that His Majesty's answer had taken the form:—"I bid the regiment a hearty fare-well and I congratute it on having the honour to fight for its Sovereign and the Fatherland," would not that have been ample to satisfy all the requirements of courtesy and camaradie, without the addition of words plainly indicating partiality? The German press lost no time in explaining that His Majesty had spoken solely in his personal character. As to that, we can not but note that had not the German press appreciated the need of explanation, none would have been offered, and that the Emperor's colonelcy of a Russian regiment is due to his position of Kaiser and is not in any respect a personal affair. We submit that all these things warranted the astonishment we felt on perusing the telegram, but, on the other hand, if the Germans themselves consider that the message, though perhaps a little too warm, is not fairly construable as an expression of "favour and affection," we are entirely willing to accept that view, since we believe, and have more than once said, that as between Russia and Japan the German nation is whole-hearted. The German press throughout the war has shown an admirably impartial disposition to judge the incidents of the campaign strictly on their merits, although the judgments must often have been intensely painful to Russia; and with regard to this message of the Kaiser the German nation has shown that it is determined not to submit to any misconstruction of its neutral attitude. Apparently German official canons permit greater latitude of speech than English canons do. At all events the intention is everything, and if the Germans themselves are satisfied on that point, it would, we admit, be unfriendly to question their sincerity.

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MARRIAGE OF MR. BRUCE MITFORD.

A pretty but quiet wedding was celebrated on Wednesday, at half-past two o'clock at Christ Church, when Miss Beatrice Jean Allison, of Victoria, B.C., was united in marriage to Mr. Charles Eustace Bruce Mitford, of Yokohama, and Devon, England, Principal of the Modern School. The bride was given away by Mr. James Walter, the groom being supported by Mr. Sidney Argent. After the ceremony Mrs. Field held an informal reception atthe Parsonage, which, owing to the recent illness of the bride, was attended by only her most intimate friends, Mrs. Walter and family and Miss Craynon. The honeymoon willbe spent at Mr. Walter's summer home at Koshima, kindly lent for the occasion.

PROGRESS WITH SUBMARINE BOATS.

It is perfectly obvious, says *Engineering*, that the practicability of the submarine boat is now established, and even from the limited information available it is clear that the ships built by the Vickers Company for the British Navy are superior craft. The difficult of maintaining a uniform depth has been quite overcome, and with the help of the periscope, or optical tube, it is clear that objects can be plainly seen, although in the several systems applied in various navies there is a wide difference in the arc of vision. This has been met in the British boats by an increase in the height of the conning-tower, which has also been made ship-shape, so as to involve as little disturbance as possible in passage through the water the success of submarine attack being necessarily dependent upon the invisibility of the ship, and the range of vision of the officer within the conning-tower. France has now 26 submarine or submersible boats built, and 20 in course of construction; Britain has 9 built, and 21 building or projected; the United States has 8 built; Germany has constructed, or in progress, 5, Russia 7, and Italy 5. It is said that the French boats are only utilisable in local harbour defence, but some of the vessels to be built will have a much larger radius of action. The British boat is also said to be more efficient in buoyancy, and is more quickly submerged. As to the sea-keeping qualities of the vessels, a writer points out that the British vessels have behaved well in bad weather off the Lizard, while the French boats have been manœuvred off Cherbourg, Brest, and Lorient in a considerable sea. He suggests, however, that bilge-keels might check rolling and improve the comfort of the crew. The vertical sides of the upper part of the hull adopted in the French "Triton" class steadies them. The author strongly advocates the importance of a torpedo of longer range than that of 2,000 yards, and states that experiments are now being carried out with 18-in. torpedoes which run 3,300 yards; while the United States Admiralty have on order two 21-in. torpedoes to run at 26 knots for 4,000 yards, and there are reports of 18-in. torpedoes to run 3,000 yards. The use of the gyroscope very materially improves the efficiency of the submarine. The gyroscope, it is hardly necessary to mention, enables the torpedoes to be fired at any angle to the fore-and-aft line of the submarine boat. The British vessels have two tubes in the bow, while some of the French vessels carry four tubes—two pointing ahead and two astern. With these improvements there can be no doubt of the effectiveness of the submarine boat. Up till now, continues *Engineering*, there has been no successful method evolved of combating the submarine attack. The idea of an outrigger carried by destroyers has not proved successful, and it is suggested that destroyers should have quick-firing torpedo tubes. The speed of the submersible boat when under water is not likely to be more than 7 or 8 knots, so that a comparatively cheap and light torpedo which would run at 16 knots for 300 yards would overhaul the boat.

KUROPATKIN'S HEADQUARTERS.

The correspondent of the *Novoe Vremya* gives the following description of the rise, size, and importance of Liao-yang:

General Kuropatkin's headquarters and the official buildings are not in the town itself, but in a neighbouring settlement, which was founded in 1898 when the town was made the headquarters of the officials charged with building the southern section of the Manchurian Railway. In 1900, when the Russians retired to Hai-cheng during the disorders, the Chinese quarter was burned down. After the fight near Ai-san-lan-tien the Russian troops under General Subbotitch again occupied Liao-yang, and the engineers began to rebuild the town. The position of the town, as the junction of railway and roads leading from Intsu, Mukden, and the Korean frontier, and its importance as a trading centre, soon attracted the attention of the railway authorities, who built there a large, first-class station and numerous warehouses, workshops, and the like. In 1901 private initiative began to display activity; many houses and large shops were built, and there was soon a purely Russian settlement next to the Chinese town. Most of the houses are one-storeyed, after the type of American farm-houses. There is a beautiful Orthodox church in the middle of the Russian quarter. The pavements are wretched and lighted by oil lamps: the streets are not made up; thus, in rainy weather they are merely bogs, and Europeans wishing to cross such a street have to get themselves carried across by the Chinese. The town has no water supply; a Russian engineer tried to lay down a system, but the attempt came to naught; there was a "fault" somewhere. Thus, the people have to drink unfiltered water from the clay, and for this reason everybody suffers from stomachic disorders.

The Russian quarters lie westwards of the railway and border on the walls of the Chinese town, and are divided into two parts by a broad, large street. In the southern half are the houses of General Kuropatkin, the house of the Chief of the Staff, and the offices the Field Chancellery. Here also there stands ready with steam up and on a side track the magnificent train used by Gen. Kuropatkin. Behind his residence are the barracks of the railway battalions and the centre of business life. In this quarter the only hotel is to be found; it is dirty, dark, badly fitted up, and horribly dear; one is glad to get even its worst hole of a room for 6s. 6d. a day. In the Russian quarter there are immense store-rooms for ammunition, food, hospital equipment, and also Red Cross hospitals and various buildings required in providing for the needs of a gigantic army.

THE "KOREA."

The Pacific Mail steamer *Korea*, which it was feared in some quarters might fall a prey to the Vladivostock cruisers, arrived safely in port on Friday morning. We learn that she made the land about midnight and coming up the bay in very thick weather arrived off the port at daybreak. She saw no sign of the Russian ships, nor did those on board hear any sounds of cannonading. The *Korea* would doubtless have called at Midway Island, if daylight had served but as she must have reached it in darkness she was kept away on a course to carry her clear of the land. The *Doric* was sighted but in all probability the *Korea* was not seen by that vessel as the *Korea's* high bridge would give her an advantage in range of vision. The *Korea* will not leave this before Sunday and in all probability she will be held here and the *Siberia* at Kobe until definite news is received as to the movements of the Vladivostock squadron.

There have been rumours that the *Korea* carried a large sum in specie and also two submarine boats. By courtesy of the Yokohama Agent, Mr. B. C. Howard, we are able to state that she did not carry any sub-marine vessel. Her cargo consisted of a small amount of treasure (nothing approaching the sum rumoured), consigned to the Specie Bank, a small quantity of railway material, general merchandise, food stuffs, etc.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The *Spectator* concludes another pessimistic article on the Tibetan question by remarking that the expedition so far seems "one more illustration of our British habit of commencing great undertakings on inadequate information. We clearly did not know before our march began that the Lamas were so bitterly hostile to the entrance of Europeans into their country; we did not know that they had so completely shaken off the suzerainty of China; we did not know that they had obtained any modern weapons; and, above all, we did not know that the Lamas and their devotees were of the type of men who are reckless of life and will die in heaps when ordered, even though clearly aware that the invaders are, from the superiority of their weapons, irresistible. All we knew accurately from the native explorers despatched from time to time to survey the country was the route to Lhassa, and even of that we knew the features which strike a man interested in earning geographical medals rather than those which would strike a soldier as of importance. We, in fact, made a plunge into the unknown which was creditable to our courage and spirit of adventure, but not to the habit of prevision in our Indian Staff. We still hope we may come out of it without disaster, for we meant fairly well by the Tibetans as well as ourselves; but how we are to gain anything commensurate with the energy expended on the enterprise we confess ourselves as yet unable to perceive."

The Shimbi Shoin is issuing sets of "art post cards" which strike us as being exceptionally beautiful. They are not in the nature of the cards with which recent years have made the public familiar, but are reproductions of old pictorial master-pieces such as have appeared in the invaluable volumes already published and still in process of publication by the same firm. The cards are in sets of half a dozen, each card differing from the other, of course, and we venture to predict that not only will they be largely patronized by all discerning persons, but also that they will help materially to spread a knowledge of true Japanese art.

"The Marine Bride," one of the best-known characters in the streets of Berlin, is dead, says the *Daily Telegraph*. She was usually to be seen on Unter den Linden, between Friedrichstrasse and the Brandenburger Thor. She was a worn looking woman, about fifty-five, shabbily dressed, although of good family, and always carried a heavy bag. Every Berliner knew her, and no one molested the poor, demented creature. Her story is tragic. Many years ago she was betrothed to a navy surgeon, and shortly after her engagement she received news that he was drowned at sea. Her mind became unhinged, and since the day of the fatal news she has wandered along Unter den Linden, believing that her betrothed would return to Berlin, driving through the Brandenburger Thor. In the

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heavy bag she carried what she believed was a suit of clothes, for which her lover would exchange his sea-stained garments.

The crew of the *Seisha Maru*, which was sunk by the Russians in Gensan on the 30th of June, have arrived at Moji. They allege that all their valuables and money were taken from them by the Russians, and that they are without the means of returning to Hakodate.

The *Fiji's* Chefoo correspondent telegraphs under date of the 25th that on the 23rd during a thick fog a British destroyer went ashore on the south-east of Liukung-tau (island), Weihaiwei, and sustained serious damage. She was dragged off at once, however.

The aide-de-camp of Colonel Sugihara writes that in the holsters of a Russian horse captured on the north of Samachi, a quick-firing pistol was found with a number of explosive bullets such as are used by civilized people against wild beasts only. We have already been told of the use of dum-dum bullets by the Russians. Explosive bullets have now to be added.

The combatants in the Far East do not lack advisers, remarks the *Westminster Gazette*, though it may be doubted if much of the advice reaches those for whose benefit it is intended. Perhaps the most interesting piece we have seen is that given by an arm-chair strategist to General Kuropatkin. Its nature can be gleaned from the following:—

Let him destroy the whole country in retiring. Let him burn up everything, as the French did in Spain, as the Russians did in 1812, even including their own capital. In 1864 Sherman did not leave a thing for 500 miles in Georgia. He even burnt down the town of Savannah on Christmas Day. In the Shenandoah Valley, 150 miles by 40, Sheridan did not leave as much as would victual a crow. In 1810, when Wellington retired on Torres Vedras, he asked the Portuguese utterly to destroy their own country. «They only half did it, but afterwards the French finished the work, so that houses were found full of Portuguese dead of starvation. Let Kuropatkin retire, burning as he goes, and the Japanese will not get very far,

The odd thing is that this remarkable invitation to Russia to devastate China in order to defeat Japan (of which the author is Dr. Miller Maguire) is found in—but really we are tempted to let our readers guess. On second thoughts, however, no—those who do not know never would guess. The paper which gives a place of honour to this advice is—the *Daily News!* The *Westminster* cannot help thinking the incident would make even Lord Kitchener smile. But such accidents of editing are perhaps inevitable in an imperfect world.

It is stated that the *Pehping*, which was captured by the auxiliary cruiser *Hongkong Maru* when *en route* for Chefoo from Hongkong, is a steel vessel of 4,000 tons and 14 knots speed, admirably fitted and in very respect a fine steamer. Tokyo papers describe her as a sister-ship of the *Hsiping*, but the latter, which was captured a few days sooner, has hitherto been stated to be only 1,900 tons. The *Pehping* had on board a large quantity of powder and explosives, 400 tons of flour and rice, 140,000 taels in money and various other valuable cargo. There seems to be no doubt that she was carrying all this stuff for Russian uses.

Yokohama harbour is very quiet at present but we note the arrival of the British steamer *Ash Mount* on July 28th from Yokosuka where she arrived with coal from Hongkong before the appearance of the Russian cruisers in the Pacific.

THE BOOKSHELF.

There has been sent to us by the publishers a copy of a new monthly periodical called "The Industrial Japan," from which title alone it will be perceived that finished English scholarship did not preside at the birth of the publication. The copy before us is marked "Vol I No. 1," but immediately under that designation we find a statement that the "actual monthly circulation is 50,000 copies." This mystery would appear to be due to the fact that the magazine has the unique happiness of making its debut with a host of already secured subscribers, but it may also be due to some circulative method of reckoning. The periodical is bi-lingual, and by far the larger part of it is in Japanese. But there is an excellent English essay on "The Past, Present and Future of Japanese cotton-spinning Mills" by Mr. H. Fukuhara, and there is a very much shorter but decidedly interesting contribution on the Osaka Harbour Works. The latter is "to be continued," and probably the author reserves his signature until the end, for there is as yet no name. These two papers alone entitle the periodical to the patronage of English-speaking people. The office of publication is Utsubo, Osaka; the Japanese title of the work is "Kagyo no Dai-Nippon" and the price of subscription is 2.40 *yen* annually, a decidedly cheap figure.

"*A Pronouncing Geographical Dictionary of Manchuria and Northern Korea.*" (By U. Koseki, Interpreter to the Military Attache of H.B.M. Legation in Tokyo.)

This is a two volume publication (small pocket volumes) accompanied by two maps. The purport is sufficiently explained by the title, but it will be well to add that the author's plan is to give not only the Chinese and Korean pronunciations, as the case may be, together with the ideographs, but also the Japanese sound of the same name, the whole being arranged in alphabetical order so that reference is easy. Some time ago we were asked to publish a list of the important places in Manchuria as pronounced by the Japanese, the suggestion being made on the ground that without some such aid the Japanese official reports are unintelligible. While we pondered upon this very troublesome problem, and wondered whether any such duty devolved on us as journalists, seeing that in our own columns the Chinese or Korean names are always given, Mr. Kuroki has come to the rescue with that capital work which solves the problem effectually. Further, the dictionary is not merely a collection of names: it gives valuable information also about roads (main and bye), distances, nature and rank of places and so on, the final result being a work which, in our opinion, should prove almost indispensable to anyone desiring to follow the course of the war intelligently. The maps alone will be found of the greatest help, and the dictionary will completely dissipate the baffling perplexity that many persons experience in trying to trace the progress of the campaign. Apparently the book is sold only at the Shumeisha, No. 8 Nakasarugakucho, Kanda, Tokyo, but we should hope that Messrs. Kelly and Walsh will take speedy steps to lay in a stock.

The Colonel, by Captain Olivieri Sangiacomo: London, David Nutt. (The Phœnix Library).

Mr. David Nutt begins his series of the Phœnix Library with a really capital military novel, translated from the Italian by Miss E. Spender. The author of *The Colonel*, we learn from the Preface, died in Rome on Christmas Day, 1903, as the pages of his last novel were passing through the press, and in him Italy has undoubtedly lost an able and vigorous writer. The plot of *The Colonel* is most dramatic, though based on the old, old truism, "Be sure your sins will find you out." The tale is thoroughly well told and the pictures of military and industrial life in modern Italy are most graphic and convincing. Pippo Garulli, a moral degenerate, the bastard son of a military officer and a young schoolmistress, is at first the principal character in the book, but as the plot thickens the virile and fascinating personality of the Colonel of the regiment becomes more and more prominent, until at last he is the overshadowing figure in the intensely sad tragedy. The minor actors are equally well drawn and we find ourselves at the end of the story cordially echoing the remark of the *Saturday Review* that one puts down "the book with a feeling of thankfulness that there are still writers who are content to write novels which are not at the same time political pamphlets." Mr Nutt is to be congratulated on the opportunity of starting his new library with such a splendid initial volume.

CRICKET.

FEEBLES VERSUS DUFFERS.

It is some years since the historic match "Feebles" versus "Duffers" was inaugurated, and the record has unfortunately been lost in the fire which has twice swept the Pavilion clean, but within our recollection no scores have been higher than those made on Saturday afternoon. The Captain of the Feebles thought he had done very well when the second century was reached, and consequently did not play his two fag-end men, but the Duffers passed this score with 14 runs to spare and the honours rested on their heated brows. The afternoon opened very hot and sultry, the clouds gradually getting lower and lower, till at 4 o'clock the rain began to fall somewhat smartly. It had the effect of relieving the tension tremendously, the temperature falling and a breeze springing up, so that the latter part of the game was played in comfort. Scores:—

FEEBLES.

E. W. Kilby, b. Moon	76
W. J. Wadilove, b. Moon	14
C. B. Mitford, run out	26
F. H. Bugbird, c. Moon, b. Mollison	0
R. G. Piggott, b. Edwards	1
S. Wheeler, st. Moon	20
B. R. Berrick, c. Fairhurst, b. Moon	0
F. G. Correa, c. Momban, b. Moon	5
V. Hearne, not out	9
L. D. Tebb, b. Edwards	3
T. W. Kilby, Moon	3
H. W. Kilby, not out	19
R. G. Bell, W. Graham } Did not bat	
Extras	24
	208

DUFFERS.

J. M. Mollison, retired	47
F. W. R. Ward, b. Piggott	[illegible]
G. Fairhurst, c. Mitford, by H. W. Kilby	[illegible]
P. A. Cox, run out	1
S. Argent, l.b.w. b. Piggott	14
E. B. S. Edwards, b. E. W. Kilby	53
C. Duff, c. Correa, b. H. W. Kilby	50
C. Thwaites, not out	2
P. L. Smith, st. H. W. Kilby	1
S. R. Ford, c. E. W. Kilby, b. H. W. Kilby	0
E. Dinsdale, c. Momban, b. H. W. Kilby	20
Dr. Moon, did not bat	0
E. Drummond, st. E. W. Kilby	12
Extras	6
	214

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RUSSIA'S RED-SEA DOINGS.

ACCORDING to telegrams from London to the *Jiji Shimpo*, Germany's protest against the seizure of the *Prinz Heinrich's* mails is a mere formality, but the telegram gives no authority for such a statement, nor can it be easily credited. The Berlin Government showed itself very much in earnest when a British man-of-war detained a German mail-steamer in Delagoa Bay during the South-African War, although justification for the act could be found in circumstances much more pressing than those attending the seizure of the *Prinz Heinrich's* mails, which procedure can not be regarded as anything but a serious outrage against international law.

Meanwhile public opinion in Great Britain seems to be growing more and more excited if we may judge from the *Jiji's* telegrams. It appears that the *Malacca* was carrying 3,000 tons of cargo among which were 40 tons of warlike material consigned to the Government of Hongkong and no more to be classed as contraband of war than are the military stores at Gibraltar or Portsmouth. Nevertheless, on the strength of this item among the cargo, the Russians seized the steamer, made prisoners of the crew and are taking the ship to Sevastopol. It will be observed that whereas Reuter's telegram of the 21st spoke of the captain having proceeded to London to give information and the crew having been landed pending reference to Cairo, this message alleges that the crew are prisoners and that the Russians are compelling them to work the ship. That is quite incredible. They may be taken prisoners, though to adopt such a course in the circumstances would be monstrous, but to make them work their ship after she has become a prize of war is like requiring prisoners on shore to fight in the ranks of their captors. Fuller information must be awaited on this point. But as to the intention of taking the ship to Sevastopol, that seems likely enough. Yet it will entail carrying a prize through the Dardanelles, which would be just as great a violation of the Treaty of Paris as the passage of the strait by a Russian war-ship. We are almost forced to think, in view of these facts, that Russia is determined to provoke England, her hope being to drag France also into the fray, and thus extend the limits of the war so immensely that her own reverses in one corner of the arena would become comparatively insignificant. Vienna is said to take that view of the situation, but Paris is calm, and the French, it is affirmed, are disposed to regard the auxiliary cruisers as legitimate war-ships, whereas by no process of sane reasoning, so far as we can perceive, are they anything except corsairs, which name Admiral FREEMANTLE is said to have applied to them. But whether they be pirates or lawful commerce-destroyers their right to seize a British mail steamer because among her cargo are some military stores belonging to the British Government, is too extravagant to be considered for an instant—so extravagant, indeed, that one is led to query whether the whole story has been told. The hypothesis of wilful provocation would account for everything, of course, and it may be that Russia has prefaced her action by feeling the pulse of the capitals of Continental Europe. France is a staunch friend. She would scarcely go to war, however, in support of such a monstrous claim as Russia is understood to be advancing, nor can we see that her alliance with Russia would extend to the case in point, since the seizure of British ships in the Red Sea by Russian commerce-destroyers is a question absolutely distinct from the Manchurian issues; a question between London and St. Petersburg alone. Germany, it may be assumed, will not enter the camp against Russia. The Germans have a hard role to act on account of their geographical position, and they are much too wise to undertake the work of pulling other people's chesnuts out of the fire; that is to say, supposing that the question of the Treaty of Paris be thrust out of sight by the *Malacca* problem. So far as concerns the former complication, it may be assumed that Germany will uphold a treaty to which she is a party, but there is little probability of her being required to uphold it sword in hand.

The *Jiji Shimpo* discusses the matter in a leading article. Its dominant view is that this question affects Japan's interests in only a secondary degree. The paramount problem is whether the boundaries of the war are to be extended so as to involve virtually the whole world. Every effort has hitherto been made to confine the belligerent arena to the two Powers directly concerned, and at the cost of no little management and pain these efforts have been successful. But there has now arisen a crisis which may defeat all the solicitude of the Powers and bring about the result all are so anxious to avert. As to Russia's procedure, the *Jiji* thinks there can be no second opinion. She is trampling the Treaty of Paris under foot by sending not merely her auxiliary cruisers but also her gunboats through the Dardanelles. Japan is not much concerned whether her Baltic fleet or her semi-decayed Black-Sea Squadron comes upon the field, but Japan is much concerned that the War should not be extended so as to interrupt the commerce of the World. However, the Japanese nation has perfect confidence in England's resolution and judgment. She will know how to maintain her own dignity, promote the interests of peace and discharge her duties as an ally.

Telegrams just received in Tokyo show that the German press is astonished and indignant about the seizure of the *Scandia*. They declare that this incident is far more serious than the taking of the mails from the *Prince Heinrich*, and they justly remark that were the Russian Government frankly disposed to restrain the arbitrary procedure of its vessels in the Red Sea, there has been plenty of time to do so. If Russia be really careless of Germany's protests, as this latter incident seems to suggest, it will be for the latter Power to take such resolute measures as shall leave no margin for a repetition of these occurences.

Official Tokyo learns through Reuter that the answer made by Russia to England on the 22nd instant was that the *Malacca* should be released without going before a prize court; that there would be no repetition of such incidents; that the cargo, as a matter of formality, should be examined at some Mediterranean port (probably Suda Bay) in the presence of a British Consul, and that any claim for damages on account of delay should be presented in due time through the British Ambassador in St. Petersburg.

The Times, commenting on this, expresses inability to comprehend the condition as to a *pro-formâ* examination of cargo. It takes exactly the line taken in our own columns, namely, that the main, the fundamental, question is the status of the Volunteer steamers, and the nature of a captured ship's cargo has nothing whatever to do with the competence of her captors to make any seizure at all. If the Russian ships passed the Dardanelles as cruisers, they violated the treaty. If they passed as ordinary merchantmen, they have no competence to act as cruisers. That is the problem to be settled.

The *Standard* argues exactly like the *Times*, and insists that the *Malacca* must be released at once and unconditionally.

The news as to the Red-Sea affair is somewhat conflicting, one account, *via* Reuter, suggesting that a kind of compromise has been agreed upon; another, direct to the *Asahi*, indicating that Russia has yielded unequivocally and that the English fleet has received orders to stop any further acts of piracy in the Red Sea. The alleged compromise is of two kinds, namely, that a *pro-formâ* examination of the *Malacca's* cargo should be made in the presence of a British Consul, without any reference to a prize court, after which the vessel would be released; or that the British Government should make a declaration in the sense that all war stores on board the *Malacca* are the property of the State. Such a compromise would be most unsatisfactory since it would amount to an implicit admission that the seizure of the steamer was not illegal, whereas the very gravamen of the incident is that the Russian cruisers had no lawful status and were in effect pirates. To discuss whether property seized by them is seizable property, would be like considering the nature of the goods stolen by a burglar instead of considering the act of burglary. It is scarcely conceivable that the British Government or the British nation will accept any subterfuge of that nature. The *Malacca* ought to be surrendered without any condition of any kind, and thereafter Russia should be required to withdraw these auxiliary cruisers from the high seas and to account for her flagrant breach of the Treaty of Paris. We are not for a moment advocating war, but we believe that the best way to avoid war is to insist firmly on the observance of international obligations, and to show that a Power so regardless of them as Russia is need not expect any condoning of her acts at the hands of other States. The *Asahi's* telegram does not suggest any compromise whatever. It says that Russia has yielded; that England has ordered her fleet to prevent any repetition of such seizures, and that St. Petersburg has been clearly shown that existing trea-

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ties must be observed. It is to be hoped that the latter version is correct, but we note that the telegram containing it is dated from London on the 22nd, whereas the telegram of compromise is dated the 23rd.

There has been a meeting of journalists in Tokyo to consider the question, and they have unanimously decided that the passage of the Dardanelles by steamers of the Russian Volunteer Fleet in the guise of merchantmen is a violation of treaty and an insult to the Powers; that the seizure of English and German mail steamers by such vessels is an outrage, injurious directly to the interests of the two countries whose vessels have been thus treated and indirectly to the interests of all neutral Powers, and that Japan must spare no effort to vanquish this violator of treaties and common enemy of the world's peace.

German newspapers, according to telegrams received in Tokyo, have considerably modified their tone with regard to the incident of the *Prinz Heinrich*. They now seem to think that the case is sufficiently met by a protest, and that no apprehension need be entertained of a refusal on Russia's part to do justice. The *Koelnische Zeitung* makes the unfortunate suggestion that any violent action by Germany would merely please a certain Power, *i.e.*, England; a suggestion which would have been much better omitted and which ought to have no kind of weight with Germany where her own national dignity is concerned. French newspapers, apart from the socialistic organs, naturally speak in very moderate and cautious terms, but Austrian journals are more outspoken, and see in Russia's acts a danger to the interests of Europe in general.

It need scarcely be said that Japanese journals discuss this matter with keen interest. The *Jiji Shimpo* dwells principally upon England's duty as Japan's ally; a duty which dictates that she should not permit Russia to deliberately violate treaties for the purpose of putting additional forces into the field against Japan. This country has entire confidence that England will do what is right and incumbent in the premises. The *Nippon* considers that if Russia be suffered to trample the Treaty of Paris under foot, the fate of Constantinople is sealed. This incident, therefore, furnishes a practical test of the influence wielded by England in Europe. If she allow Russia's unlawful acts to pass unscathed, her international status will be seriously impaired. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* finds Russia's proceedings of the nature of tales related in a novel. She occupies herself either cajoling the world with startling stories of what she is going to do, or annoying with clumsy violations of treaties which can not possibly mend her situation. Nothing indeed can mend it. She is like the fish in a cart-rut puddle. It is only a question of time until her mortal throes overtake her, in the Far East at all events. The *Kokumin Shimbun* takes virtually the same line as the *Jiji*. It disavows any apprehension as to the effect of the Baltic Fleet or the Black Sea Fleet should either arrive in the East, but it declares that nevertheless England, as Japan's ally, should not connive at illegalities by which Russia would be enabled to augment her forces in the field.

A reprint of the first edition of Goethe's works, by Cotta, all copies of which were supposed to have been lost, has been discovered in the library of the North-Western University, Chicago, where it has been shelved for half a century.

ON THE AWAKENING OF RELIGIOUS SENTIMENT IN WAR TIME.

(COMMUNICATED.)

The psychologist who, while pretending to analyse the character of an individual or people, should content himself with observations taken from the ordinary life of his subject, would never obtain any but the most mediocre of results. Our social life, or rather perhaps the exterior part of our ordinary life, is regulated by so many conventions, and concealed under such a multitude of prejudices that the most acute observer, confining himself to exterior observations, would only succeed in obtaining a colourless and unreal picture of what he wished to pourtray. We must go outside of the daily routine, to the extraordinary crises of life, if we wish to secure a good picture of our subject; for it is only at such times that man shows himself as he is, free from convention, without his mask, his veritable self.

The most spontaneous of all the phenomena which come to the surface as soon as a man has returned to his true self is certainly the religious sentiment. "Religiosity" (if we may be allowed the word), is the logical resultant of the faculties which distinguish man from the animal. All that is required is that these faculties should act freely, that is to say, that the man should be conscious of his intellectual acts and of the freedom of his will. The religious sentiment will then be at once awakened, and he will feel in himself the urgent need of recourse to some superior force. To theorize, as some do, that religiosity is the resultant of education and prejudice is to ignore the great psychological law expressed in the words *ignoti nulla cupido*. These two factors may be able to determine the form which religiosity is to take: they can never bring into existence a sentiment which demonstrates its derivation from a superior power.

The entire absence of religious sentiment which we sometimes observe in certain individuals, is as a rule only affected. There may be exceptions, it is true, but such isolated instances must be ascribed to a species of moral anæsthesia which is itself the effect of a cause which we still have to study. But even this hypothesis (of a moral anæsthesia) is scarcely admissible; for the very persons who boast of their freedom from religious sentiment are invariably the prey of the most absurd superstitions. This is undoubtedly an anomaly, but it arises from the fact that the religious sense in such people is too sluggish to rise to a superior ideal, and that it can only be moved by sensible and coarse forms.

These forms, generally acquired by education, differ according to the intellectual standing of the individuals or peoples. As man advances in moral civilization, the form, or rather the object of his worship, becomes spiritualized and perfected. Thus the monotheist has a higher ideal than the pantheist: the pantheist, again, rises to a higher level than the polytheist, who in his turn is more refined in his ideals than the fetichist. Amongst monotheists, again, Christians have an idea of God higher than that of Jews or Mohammedans, both of whom are too material in their conceptions. The more perfect the ideal, the stronger the conviction with which it comes home to the minds of its followers. For this reason, Christianity, more than all other religions, has impelled its followers to an ardent proselytism, to which the history of every nation in the world bears testimony. The high ideal produces the strong conviction, and one of the result of this conviction is that a true Christian can never sincerely embrace any other religion. The very word he uses, or rather used (for the word is not in fashion in our modern English), to denote those who do not share in his beliefs, is "infidels"—"the unfaithful to God." It is again in this strong conviction that we must look for the reason, and even the excuse, for that zeal, often without discretion, which Christian preachers have sometimes shown.

But whatever may be the object towards which the religious sentiment turns, it has always one practical end before it,—the asking of help from a superior power. Let us not try to deceive ourselves in this: this want makes itself felt amongst the most civilized and learned as well as amongst the savage and the ignorant. It may not perhaps always be felt, but it is nevertheless true that it asserts itself irresistibly in the crisis of a great tribulation.

The present war shows us no one is exempt from it. It has shown itself in this country, and here the phenomenon is all the stranger because the Japanese people has generally passed for a materialistic people, devoid of religious sense. Great scholars have not been wanting who have extolled its spirit of religious indifferentism as the evidence of an advanced state of culture and civilization, and as showing how far Japan is ahead of the Western nations, which are still in the trammels of their ancient religious prejudices. It is on the advice of these men that the educational system of the country labels itself as being distinctly unconcerned with religion, and as excluding all religious instruction of all kinds from its programme.

But the agony of the struggle with Russia has in a moment destroyed all this theory of the supposed religious indifferentism of the Japanese, and has revealed to us this people as being fully as religious as their adversaries. We say nothing of the numerous religious ceremonies of the Court, there are others of a more popular kind which will better illustrate our meaning. The Festival of the Shokonsha at the Yasukuni Jinja Shrine, on May 5, a festival instituted by the Government for the commemoration of the brave men who died for their country, was celebrated with unusual fervour by immense crowds of worshippers. High officers and functionaries, including several Ministers of State, assisted at this great Shinto ceremony instituted for the purpose of demanding from the spirits of deceased warriors their aid and succour for a country in the throes of war, and a detachment of the Imperial Guard added lustre and dignity to the function. On the 18th of May a similar ceremony took place in Kamakura before the tomb of Hojo Tokimune, the Regent who, in 1281, saved Japan from an invasion by the Tartars, and in this solemn function of public prayer, the Governor of the Province and many high officials participated. Similar ceremonies in many parts of the country have shown how deeply the religious feelings of the people have been moved.

The military classes bear a daily witness to this fact. Not only common soldiers, but officers also, are in the habit of visiting temples and shrines for prayer, before leaving for the field of battle, Buddhist amulets and charms are in great demand, testifying to the feelings that lie deep in their wearers' hearts, and the stories that come from the front continually strengthen the belief of the people in the need and in the presence of supernatural aid. At one time we hear

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of a sacred kite perching on the masthead of an Admiral's flagship, at another of pigeons, sent by some deity to show to the squadrons the route to be followed. A fire seen burning on an inaccessible mountain top, or a cruiser cutting a whale in two, are alike welcomed as Heaven-sent omens of victory, and though the sceptic will laugh at these things as idle superstitions he will at least grant that the superstitions show the religious sentiments of the people, and that their courage and hope have been marvellously strengthened thereby. The Japanese does not readily open his heart to the world, but if we can unlock the secrets of that heart, we shall at once see that the Japanese nature is at bottom exactly the same as ours. We conclude therefore that every nation as well as every individual, naturally turns to the Divine Power for aid, as soon as danger begins to make itself felt.

But here comes a difficulty. What attitude may we suppose that the Deity will assume towards those that implore its aid? If, for instance, two nations are at war, and each side invokes the assistance of God, which side will He favour?

This, of course, is a question which properly speaking concerns only monotheistic peoples, for polytheists can avoid the difficulty by each addressing the deity of his own choice, and thus pitting the god of one country against the god of another. This would indeed be to involve Heaven in the petty quarrels of man; but we are not concerned with polytheism just now. We are supposing the case of two nations at war, each of which believes (more or less informally it is true, and under different modes of thought) in one God. Both appeal to Him in the time of war. Which side will He take?

It is a great misfortune that the monotheistic, or more properly speaking, the Christian peoples, have, through excess of patriotism or excessive egotism, so limited their conception of God that they have reduced him from the high rank of a Universal God, to that of a National God, sometimes even to the still lower position of a state functionary bound to perform the behests of a nation or its rulers. We could point to countries in which God Almighty is looked upon as a Commander-in-Chief, a Minister for Home Affairs, or a simple Commercial Agent. God, whom we were taught to revere as Justice itself, is supposed to have a hand in all intrigues, however crooked, to be a participator in the most revolting acts of injustice. There is no form of iniquity for which the name of God may not be invoked.

This degradation of the name of God is very largely due to the want of conscience in our so-called Christian Governments. A Government is as a rule a body without religious convictions, but its members are fully aware how potent is the power exercised by the Name of God, on the people who still believe. That sacred Name is therefore frequently used as an instrument for obtaining their own particular desires, and so skilful have they been in their arts of religious jugglery that there is scarcely a Christian people in the world that do not believe that they above all others are the favoured children of the Most High. This is especially the case when the form of Christianity is a so-called national Church, where the Head of the State is also supreme Head of the Religion and has the power of imposing his beliefs on the nation. In such cases it is almost impossible for the people to conceive of God as fighting on any other side than their own, and like the Jews of old they remain obstinate in their misplaced confidence, until national ruin convinces them of their national error.

Is it wonderful that Christianity, presented in this way, should have so little attraction for the peoples of the Far East? Is it not with good reason that they mistrust a religion in whose name so much wrong is perpetrated? How far have we gone from the true Christianity which teaches us that God is the Father of all men, irrespective of nationality and the colour of their skin? The Christianity which commanded us to love one another as children of the same family, which forbade us to do wrong, which enjoined on us the duty of respecting the rights of the feeble as well as of the strong—can we say that it still exists anywhere upon earth?

In spite of all human theories, in spite of the formal decrees of selfish Governments which are for ever looking after their own private interests, God has not changed, nor yet his doctrine. Immoveable and Eternal, He continues to preside over the destinies of the Universe. Just and inaccessible to human injustice, He renders to every man that which is His due. To try and limit his mercies to any one people is to imitate the arguments of the Japanese sage who, in 1853, proved that the Sun, the national deity of Japan, did not shine on other lands. "For," said he, "every morning the Sun rises out of our seas, and every evening he sets in the same. It is impossible that he should visit other countries."

God has a care for all his creatures, but he does not interfere in all their affairs. He has endowed man with the faculties by which he can himself attain to the objects for which he has been created. He never intervenes except when the task is too great for human strength to accomplish: hence the proverb, common to all languages, that God helps those who help themselves. A nation or an individual may spend the whole of their time in prayer to God, but that will not by itself form a reason why God should fight for the one or study for the other. He acts like a wise father: he leaves all personal initiative to his children, and requires them to make their own way in the world.

Yet this fact in no way shuts out prayers, either at ordinary times or in the hour of danger. The man who prays not only performs an act of filial piety towards God but also obtains for himself an immense moral support in doing his duty and in bearing the reverses of life. In time of war, recourse to divine aid becomes an absolute necessity, and it has often been found that what the greatest courage and most ardent patriotism could not effect has often been accomplished by the quiet confidence in God which comes from the habit of prayer. Our statesmen and generals know quite well the value of invoking Divine aid in the presence of difficult crises.

To pretend with Napoleon that God is on the side of the big battalions is to demonstrate the narrowness of the human mind and its proneness to bring down God to the level of its own intelligence. Incapable of sounding the impenetrable secrets of divine Providence, man is apt to blaspheme whenever he finds that the vast laws of the Universe are out of harmony with his own personal and selfish views, and he does so the more because it is the tendency of all individuals and nations to consider themselves the hub of creation and the most important factor in the Universe.

God,—with Eternity at His command—has no need to hurry on events as is the case with us poor mortals. Even, therefore, when we see a nation with right on its side succumb in its strife, or a feeble and inoffensive people crushed by an unjust aggressor, we should beware that we do not accuse God of partiality, or even of indifference to human misfortunes. Every evolution, as well as every birth, is in this world accompanied by pangs of labour. Thus, for example, the long oppressions of Ireland have often made her sons doubt the justice of God, but the later glories of that people ought to convince them that His justice is eternal. For has not the voluntary exile of the sons of Ireland had its compensation in the triumphs of Irishmen in the United States and in Australia?

One question still remains, in connection with the present war. What are we to suppose is the part which God will play in it?

"If there is a divine Providence," some will say, "it ought to be on the side of the Russians, for they are a Christian people, and devout worshippers of the one true God, whereas the Japanese are pagans and idolaters."

I will say nothing about the comparatively small number of Japanese Christians who pray to God with a fervour quite equal to that of the Russians. The real question at issue is whether the justice of God ought to incline to the side of the Christian nation which prays to Him or of the non-Christian which officially offers Him no prayers. The Russians have never hesitated to declare that the God of Holy Russia is invincible, and that he will fight for his people: and after what we have said of the monopoly of God which certain nations claim, it will be in no wise marvellous that they should say this.

But how will the Catholic Christian, who is free from national prejudices and a faithful servant of the Universal God, Father of all men, look at this burning question? Will he not say to himself that God loves all his children, even those that do not know His name? Will he not come to the conclusion that the God of Justice must recompense the efforts made by every nation towards attaining the universal object of all mankind? Will he not go further, and say that if the prayers which are offered to Him on one side are agreeable to Him, the natural virtues which the other side exhibits, the deeds, conformable to His will, and the efforts which it makes in all honesty, even though in ignorance, will please Him yet more.

May we not say that the Japanese people, which honours the Creator by the harmony of sentiment which pervades it, by its obedience to established law, by the exemplary discipline and sobriety of its soldiers, by its self-denial and self-sacrifice and by its natural kindness and goodness towards all men merits, if any nation ever did, that the loving-kindness and protection of God should be accorded to it in this crisis of its national history?

LETTERS FROM THE "MANSHU MARU."

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—A visit to Pyong-yang (or Heijo) was included in our programme and though we had to "rough it" in a way that would surprise most picnic parties, none of the foreigners regretted having seen the historic place. We are unfortunately now in the rainy season and are of course experiencing considerable discomfort. One or two days have been fine; yesterday and the day before (7th and 8th) were quite warm and the skies were clear. This is a lovely morning and everybody feels in good spirits though anxious to get away from Chinnampo, which presents few attractions to either Japanese or foreigners. We should have gone at 6 a.m., to-day but are now

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informed that as a steamer with coals and water for us is expected this afternoon we cannot leave till to-morrow afternoon. I do not know about the coal but it is evident that we want water very badly indeed.

We started for Pyong-yang on the morning of the 5th. The weather was dry when we transferred ourselves to the *Kyodo Maru*, a steamer of about 200 tons, which came alongside, but just as we started rain fell in torrents and this weather continued almost without intermission till our return here the following forenoon. As may be imagined, the river scenery was not presented to us in the most favourable light but one could easily understand how in bright, sunny weather the panoramic views of hills and valleys and creeks that unrolled themselves on either hand as we proceeded along the forty miles of river which lie between this port and Pyong-yang, attract the admiration of the passer-by. The river winds considerably and at one point, about half way, forms an elbow so abruptly that the steamer seemed to be about to poke her nose into the bank before her helm was altered and the succeeding reach opened up under our eyes. We left this about 8 a.m. and made, I suppose, fairly good time on the flood tide, but noon had come and gone ere the country though which we had been passing gave way to smaller hills and these again to the cultivated low lands that told us we were approaching Pyong-yang. About 2 p.m. we anchored and a small steamer which had been paddling up the stream ahead of us responded to our calls and came alongside. Into her we shifted and entered upon the non-tidal stage of the journey to Pyong-yang, which we reached about half past four, having covered in that time some ten or twelve miles. Our introduction to the city was far from promising. Its vicinity was indicated by the presence of houses lining the river bank on the left in increasing numbers, and by the white-clad people who collected in groups along the shore or sat in rows under the eaves of their dwellings. For steamers are not every day objects in these parts, the flat bottomed craft that we were voyaging on making her appearance in the upper reaches of the river not oftener than once a week. But the Korean likes sights. He is always willing to drop anything that he may have in hand and give his attention to whatever unwonted spectacle seems to furnish him with an excuse for desisting from labour. If steamers ran every half hour between this and Pyong-yang I am ready to believe that the ininhabitants of the latter city would, even though it involved considerable sacrifice, endeavour to attend each arrival—if the vessels plied with satisfactory regularity.

We anchored off the south water-gate, the large, heavy roof of which had been a prominent object as we neared the city, and, landing in sampans proceeded between crowds of Koreans to pick our way up the narrow street through which traffic from the south by the Seoul road, after crossing the river enters Pyong-yang. There did not seem to be much traffic, but plenty of spectators to give it their best attention when it came along. Some twenty bluejackets, which form the naval guard on the *Monshu Maru*, had come along with us and lined up on the shore as we landed. The city wall had been visible to us for some time as we came along, for it runs parallel with the river bank some fifty to a hundred yards away, so that it was but a short walk to the outer gateway and a few steps across one corner of the square court to the inner gate; a turn to the right and a rather precarious climb up steps brought us into the yard of the gate-house, and half a dozen more took us up into the structure itself, the flooring of which showed patches of new wood where doubtless dangerous holes had existed. The interior of the place was in keeping with the ponderous air of the roof, the beams and pillars being tremendous pieces of timber. From this we looked down into the fort, which is commanded on all sides from loopholed walls. It had been raining heavily but now a slight abatement took place and it was in nothing worse than a depressing drizzle that we waded along the filthy streets toward the Japanese Commissariat headquarters. If you want to traverse Korean streets during or immediately after rain you have two courses open to you: you can just go along the middle of the street where are no puddles—the mud is liquid but too deep to puddle. From the demeanour of such Koreans as you may meet while pursuing this course you will easily arrive at the conclusion that as a people they are exceeding polite. They give way to you in the most cheerful way possible. The other method is to proceed (in a crouching fashion if you are over five feet in height, otherwise you knock your brains out against the eaves) along the sides of the houses stepping as infrequently as you may upon the rotten planks that cover the drains and trying not to wonder how it would feel to fall through. In many parts of Seoul the drains were not covered at all and speculation on that subject was quite unnecessary. People do not make room so readily when going along in this fashion and contest with quite strenuous insistence temporary possession of a decayed board.

The Japanese Commissariat corps has its headquarters in a large official building containing a shrine. A visit to this place and the performance of the proper kind of obeisance before the closed doors of the shrine counts the same as if the visitor had called upon the Emperor at Seoul. The shrine is supposed to contain His Imperial Majesty. We were received by Major R. Kami and shown a collection both of articles imported into and products of the locality. Thence we took our way by a street which took us out of the city and at length to an eminence called Manju-dai, from which there is a fine view of the river, the country to south and east, and a great part of the city. Here is a monument to the memory of the Japanese who perished in the capture of Pyong-yang, and here the walls of the city may be followed to a considerable extent in their windings along the high ground. After a few minutes' stay we again started, this time for Botan-dai, or Peony Hill, where the key of the position was seized by the Japanese ten years ago in their attack on the Chinese who held the city walls. As the weather had brightened a good deal this part of the day's outing was not at all unpleasant. The roads were not in such a filthy state as in the city proper, and one could look around without having to come to a standstill every time he wished to lift his eyes from the ground. We passed through the Shichi-sei gate by which, it may be remembered, the Chinese cavalry issued and, descending into the plain with the purpose of flight, were almost cut to pieces by the Japanese. Avoiding the rugged pathway that led from the gate down the steep declivity to the high-way that passed at its foot, we held along the slope midway between wall and road, under gnarled and twisted pines till we came to the burial place of Kishi, the founder of the Korean empire, who came from China three thousand years ago and whose dynasty passed away long centuries since. On a slight eminence forming a shoulder of the high ground here is situated a large building divided in three internally; and by a gateway at one end access is gained to the enclosure containing the huge horizontal slab, the vertical tablet bearing the three characters which tell that Kishi is buried here, and the subsidiary objects which stock this venerable place of sepulchre. Some of the latter—the saintly figures for instance that face one another across the slab and the stone lantern in the centre—look as if they only came out of the stone cutter's hands a few months ago, though the bear-like effigies that sit about in the grass in a casual sort of way—only one of them apparently being included in the pantheon—are much worn by the elements. The place is kept in excellent order, the grass on and around the large mound cropped close and evidently well weeded. The adjacent building is decorated internally almost exactly similar to those we saw in the Eastern Palace grounds at Seoul but presents no special feature. The site has surroundings quite in harmony with the purpose to which it devoted—silent glades that rest alike the senses and the spirit and suggest no thought of that September day ten years ago, when the tide of hot war rolled and raged a few hundred yards away; grim old trees that stand as it were listening in bated silence to the hush of centuries that reigns within.

Still following the slope of the hill and so keeping the wall high up to our right, we came at last to the Gembu Gate where Harada Jukichi performed that act of valour which has procured him renown not only among his countrymen but also among foreigners, some of whom even sang about him, little to his edification I should think. His exploit does not require terms of exaggerated praise: it speaks for itself. Had the Chinese taken the precaution which would suggest itself to ordinary persons desirous of holding a fortified position, that of levelling every tree outside the walls and thus securing a bare glacis, Harada's performance would have been rendered vastly less likely to be crowned by success. As it is and was then, the open hill side up which run the various pathways that unite in the shadow of the gate is commanded both from the corner tower city wall a few yards away from the gate; and from the top of Botan-dai. Some people smile incredulously when Harada is spoken of, but there seems to be just about as much trustworthy testimony for his act of bravery as there is for the average of such achievements. Honeysuckle was in full bloom on the buttress-like ledge up which he climbed and ivy fringed the inner opening of the gate when we passed through. If you do not force the pace it is a ten minutes climb from the Gembu-mon to the top of Botan-dai, a few feet lower than which is a resthouse. At the summit we were enriched by a sight which far more than compensated us for our toilsome exercise and made us forget the filth and smells of the city. Far to the left the course of the river could be marked as it approached us from the north and east in windings that ended as it straightened out some miles above Pyong-yang into two broad parallel reaches, separated by a two-mile long island. Nearer us the twin streams ran slowly past at our very feet and receding away from this foreground, so happily suggestive of peace and of plenty, there spread out level plains, every yard smiling under cultivation far back to the distant hills. Continuing to the right, the river, now united, flowed past the city (fully exposed to view) and still from the opposite bank rolled the vast expanse of fertile plain. And if we turned to the west we saw a charmingly diversified picture of wood and field, of hill and dale.

When we had feasted our eyes sufficiently on the enchanting picture unveiled to us, we cantered down the hill to where it had been arranged that we should dine. We had had a picnic tiffin of sandwiches on board the river steamer, since we landed before five we had been walking steadily, and it was now 7.30 p.m. It may be believed, therefore, that we promptly obeyed the summons to the tables. They were laid in a large house, neither temple nor official premises, called the Fuheki-ro, and erected as a place from which to view the moon. The Japanese are in their way fairly devout worshippers of O-tsuki-sama, but I never heard or read that they built pavilions specially for the purpose of engaging in their devotions. The Koreans do, and one can in some sort picture the kind of view that presents itself when the moon rises behind the far distant eastern mountains and her pale beams, crossing the shadowy plain, fall on island and twin rivers.

The usual speeches were made by the Japanese Consul in welcome and by Marquis Kuroda in acknowledgment and the loyal and patriotic toasts were duly honoured. Our paddle scow, styled the *Tetto Maru*, had contrived to stagger up stream from our landing place so we boarded her about nine, most of the party having decided to return with her, and rain having begun to come down again. We had not been more than a few minutes on the steamer when it came down in torrents and the jolly little *geisha* who had been the life and soul of the guests and had accompanied them to the sampans over which we walked on board had their gaiety and their lanterns alike extinguished, and with a farewell clapping of hands vanished in the darkness. We stopped at the Tai-do-mon (where we had landed) to put ashore some local people and then started down stream, our steam whistle going all the time, yet we nearly fell twice over large junks that lay ■

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anchor without lights right in the fairway. Our voyage in the *Tetto Maru* would probably be called uneventful on the Ta-dong river. We stuck once on sand and only got off by a series of desperate wriggles; we chanced three or four times on hard bottom and the ship made as much noise about it as a hen is said to do over its initial egg. I am confident that she walked a considerable distance upon her paddles. We reached the other steamer and re-embarked about 11, every body proceeding to settle down wherever he could find a place. We stayed there till after two o'clock the following morning, and I will say frankly that I have never lain on harder mats or on a blankets less adopted to soften. After trying all the different postures that suggested I must at length have fallen asleep for I was awakened by a combined thunderstorm and naval engagement. It was only the *Kyodo Maru* taking the ground but being a larger ship than the other and having no paddles a little more noise was made while she rolled over it on her keel and bilges. We reached our ship in time for a very late breakfast—a wet, muddy, tired troop of sight-seers.

We were invited to a dinner and reception on the island of Piparu-to the evening of the 3rd, the day of our arrival from the south. The affair was by general consent declared to be the best that we have been present at. The tables were arranged in an open space surrounded by great trees on the highest part of the island; lanterns lit up the scene; everybody had his wants instantly attended to and more often anticipated, and the hosts, Japanese residents of Chinnampo, fairly outdid one another. Another proposal to entertain us was arranged by the Japanese Consul, Mr. Someya, one of the most courteous of officials, but our movements about that time (the 7th) were enveloped with even more than the usual uncertainty so the invitation had to be cancelled.

H.

Chinampo, July 9th, 1904.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—This series of letters is nearing its close and in all probability its penultimate number will be that which describes what I am sure will appeal to your readers as an episode of immediately dramatic features as well as of deep historical interest. I am writing of the meeting which Admiral Togo by so shaping his arrangements contrived to bring about between himself and the party of the *Manshu Maru*. With every fitness it was the closing scene of a cruise which, as perhaps your readers may have been able to gather from these communications, had been by no means devoid of incidents of an unusual if not unprecedented character.

We were detained at Chinnampo rather longer than was at first understood would be the limit of our stay. A transport which was to bring us coal and water did not arrive on time but at length she appeared and gave us a supply of both. Meantime Capt. Takarabe left in a small converted gunboat for the naval base—which on this ship has hitherto been referred to as "a certain place"—for the purpose of obtaining instructions as to our future movements. We received due intimation of his arrival there and left Chinnampo on the morning of the 12th, arriving in the Yalu in the afternoon of the same day. At Chinnampo we had learned that the rains in the north were very heavy and that the Yalu was in high flood. Unless one had been told so there was little in our surroundings as we lay at anchor in the Yalu to suggest so, for the Taidong when we saw it was a brownish yellow in colour and ran past us on the ebb at between four and five miles an hour. The Yalu, on the contrary, though its tide rolled swiftly was not discoloured and presented no special features of a spate. But the information that we had received was very soon confirmed by a notification informing us that the military authorities were very busy, that the river had risen and that our progress further up would be dangerous. The fact of the matter was that there were many cases of sickness to be transported (the hospital ship *Yokohama Maru* had meantime arrived) and that it was feared the trip planned for us, to Antung by launch and thence to Kiulienching by junk, lasting as it must do over several days, would envolve serious risk of adding to the sickroll. Already we had two cases which called for removal to the hospital ship. Marquis Kuroda was one of the patients, and it is not too much to say that the respectful sympathy of all on board was evoked by his illness. His distinguished descent, his high rank and his courteous if somewhat reserved disposition exacted the respect of all nationalities on board. Dr. Yabe, whose condition also dictated transference to the *Yokohama Maru*, is a very popular gentleman, who holds a military commission and is a distinguished student of Pasteur, and general regret was felt for him. The departure of Marquis Kuroda seemed to portend a speedy termination of our cruise and most on board felt natural disappointment that this should happen just as we were nearing the stage that had promised to be most interesting of all. But on the morning of the 14th we got under way, the welcome intelligence being afforded us that we were proceeding to Yentao Bay, which, as can be found by reference to the chart, is on the Liaotung Peninsula not many miles distant from Talienwan. The weather was by no means promising when, clearing the mouth of the Yalu, we shaped our course to the south-west along the low-lying Manchurian coast. On both sides of the estuary the configuration may be described as mixed—that is to say it consisted largely of humpy hills and peaks with extensive areas of shoal and mud. Though I scanned the shores narrowly I could detect no sign of human habitation; in the far distance a solitary boat could now and then be seen and a rare junk was visible. At 11 a.m. on the invitation of Commander Martinie, the French naval attaché, the passengers assembled to celebrate the French National Fête Day. On the call of Viscount Inouye the toast of continued success and prosperity to the French Republic was heartily drunk. We have thus had two national celebrations in this month, the first being the Glorious Fourth when the American citizens on board invited the rest of us to join them in drinking the health of their great republic. A little later in the day (I mean the 14th) we had another celebration. The ship was then passing over an area of sea which has been rendered historic by the fact that here the battle of the Yalu was fought in 1894, and the party drank to the Emperor of Japan, three of those on board who were present at that naval engagement,—Commander Yamaguchi, Commander Viscount Ogasawara and a petty officer—being at the same time "chaired," which compliment was also extended to Commander Maritinie.

By 3.30 p.m. we were getting up to the Elliot Islands; an hour later we were abreast of their outlying rocks; numbers of junks became visible on our port hand and we met a transport apparently homeward bound. Land of an imposing character continued to come into view and soon after five o'clock we were in sight of the Japanese fleet lying at anchor. They were probably about three miles distant from us when we brought them abeam, and they consisted, so far as I could judge by the glasses, of the battleships *Mikasa*, *Yashima*, *Asahi*, *Fuji*, and *Shikishima*, the armoured cruisers *Kasuga* and *Nisshin*, and nearly twenty other ships of war of various sizes from large cruisers to torpedo boat destroyers, besides a multitude of transports. As we passed to the north of them they were gradually disclosed to us by our bringing abeam an island that had been concealing them and in the same fashion they were closed out from our view as we came up with another island lying to the westward. We finally lost sight of them about 5.40 p.m. and ere we had lost them we passed two more cruisers also on our port hand. In the evening we came to anchor in the vicinity, I presume, of Yentoa Bay and remained there till 2 p.m. on the 15th, when we returned on our course to a certain extent and found ourselves shortly at another anchorage, whence we could see over a high island (consisting apparently of many heights and wooded valleys with clusters of houses near strands on which boats were drawn up) smoke that could only mean our proximity to the Japanese fleet. On this day two of the naval officers in control of the ship left and were rowed towards the fleet rendezvous, and on the following afternoon the steam tug *Riojun* brought back Commander Yamaguchi alone. We had been asked on the 15th to state whether we wished to return to Japan at once or were willing to stay for a period which might extend to some weeks with the ship, but it was understood that as a matter of fact the *Manshu Maru* could not prolong her cruise in this indefinite way without a considerable replenishment of her stores. Later, however, Captain Takarabe also rejoined us with the news that the ship was to return to Japan, but that previous to our departure Admiral Togo would meet us. Our stay at this place was considerably enlivened by the visits of Chinese fishermen who brought for sale great quantities of beautiful red *tai*, over the purchase of which they chaffered unceasingly with our crew.

On the morning of the 17th we left our anchorage and, passing the fleet at a considerable distance, shaped our course for Talienwan preceded by the cruiser *Tsukushi*, and in the company of the hospital ship *Rosetta Maru*. No one except those actually in charge of the ship knew how far we were to proceed in this direction, and doubtless this uncertaintly stimulated the interest that all felt on being at last afforded the prospect of a near approach to this portion of the stage on which the war drama is being enacted. The day was fine and clear, and the land on our right, with which we were now gradually closing, presented itself with clear-cut distinctness. The impressions already formed of the great, almost stupendous, operations undertaken by Japan in this region—were deepened and intensified as we drew near to Port Arthur. Astern of us small patches of smoke dotted the horizon like bushes on the skyline of a hill; ahead we could discern several similar indications doubtless of the presence of some of the guardships that watch Port Arthur night and day; while between us and the land a couple of transports moved in one direction and some small steamer wrestled with the task of dragging loads of lighters in another. We had seen at Yentao Bay evidence that we were not far from the base of communications of the army investing Port Arthur; we had witnessed a congregation of war ships; not disposed in the long and stately lines of a review: not engaging in the sham warfare which so often tends to make a farce of war; neither flaunting their finery in a magnificent pageant nor affecting an air of sober business; but real workers on a task which fixes the absorbed attention of the civilized world; we had watched a nation's fleet straining at its anchors as it waited for the signal to again close with its enemy while to it and from it ran its scouts, its messengers and its burden-bearers; we were actually within cannon range of scenes already rendered historic, where thousands of brave souls had gone to meet their last reckoning and thousands more were yet to follow them, and surely none but men quite incapable of feeling could contemplate such surroundings without a thrill. It was then with minds prepared by previous sights and by the thoughts they had evoked that we drew near to Port Arthur, and your readers may perhaps understand the feelings with which we saw this eventful ground rise from the sea. But we did not stay to feast our eyes upon the scene, for about 10 a.m. we altered our course to the southward and then to the eastward and northward. At 10.30 we were passing the entrance of Talienwan. We now met a destroyer proceeding in the direction of Port Arthur and about 10.45 eleven destroyers in three divisions passed us, also going westward inshore. By 1 p.m. we were again in the neighbourhood of the fleet, the smoke of which lay heavily along the sky on our port side. At 1.15 we suddenly opened out a harbour where two battleships lay at anchor. They were, as we found on nearing them, Admiral Togo's flagship the *Mikasa* and the *Asahi*. A few minutes later we were at anchor, and punctually at 2 p.m., as arranged by the Admiral, launches were alongside to convey us on board the flagship. Of our reception I shall write in another letter.

H.

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(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—As the huge steam picket boat carried us over the short space of sea that separated the *Manshu Maru* from Admiral Togo's battleships we realised that the 17th of July was one of the warmest days that we had yet experienced, though the sky, it is true, was of that coldly blue tint which the artists say is characteristic of the heavens as seen in this country, in striking contrast to the warm Italian hues with which they have been so often unthinkingly compared. The Admiral had with kindly forethought intimated that his visitors should not inflict upon themselves ceremonial dress, and they had reason to be grateful for the concession—though many of the Japanese persisted in donning frock coats. As we went alongside the flagship we noted one circumstance which might or might not possess significance: her torpedo netting presented a very rusty appearance as it lay along her top sides under the rail. Also the walls of the massive vessel were severely weather-worn, indicating unmistakably the arduous nature of the service on which for so many months she and her sisters have been engaged. We were received at the gangway in due form and at once conducted below, where the whole party assembled in the wardroom, a spacious apartment under the quarter-deck on the port side. It has reason to be of considerable dimensions for it is the living room of no fewer than eighteen officers. There we met practically the whole staff of the *Mikasa* and a large contingent from the *Asahi*, including Captain Nemoto, of the latter vessel. It would be an abuse of terms to say that they formed a brilliant group. Like their ships they looked hard, work-a-day, business-like, yet they did the honours of the day with all the courtesy and geniality that, as we had seen, marked their compatriots-in-arms under circumstances less suggestive of the rigours and perils of war. And I do not think I ever saw in an assemblage of Japanese officers, whether naval or military, so many tall and fine-looking men. A few minutes of conversation took place while the guests, many of whom had probably never seen the interior of a battleship before, gazed curiously at their surroundings. Truly the place in which they found themselves presented no serious aspect of luxury or high living. Two tables arranged in "T" form, a side board and the usual equipment of chairs completed the inventory of the furniture. But the hosts, as I have said, were not remiss in their attentions to their visitors, and cigars and cigarettes were handed round during the few minutes of conversation that followed the usual introductions. Then a hush fell over the company as a quiet looking man in plain white uniform and wearing a ruby-hearted star walked in—was, indeed, among us before we realized that he had entered—and we found ourselves in the presence of Admiral Togo. All of course rose to their feet while Captain Takarabe of the *Manshu Maru* presented to him the various leading Japanese gentlemen,—the members of the House of Peers and of the Lower House of the Diet, and the correspondents, both Japanese and foreign, whom the distinguished commander of Japan's combined squadrons had honoured with his invitation to visit him. I must, I suppose, make some attempt at a description of this man whose name has come so suddenly into every one's mouth. He is, for a Japanese, of medium size; he has what I should call a fine though not high forehead, and above all, and almost first of all, he has eyes that are clear and candid, frank and kind to a degree that must instantly awaken the interest and demand the sympathies of the most unobservant. Beside the eyes, also, there are one or two wrinkles which show that when Admiral Togo smiles he smiles not with his lips alone. He wears a moustache and a straggling beard, which are yet thick enough to conceal his mouth, and, like his closely cropped head, they are by no means as dark as is represented by such of his photographs as I have seen. Indeed the Admiral is quite grey. As most of your readers know, he underwent a course of education from 1872 to 1876 in the British training ship *Worcester*, but it may be news to many that he is fifty-three years of age, that he is married and that he has a large family of both sons and daughters. Stories about him are rife among his juniors but I will only say that he is distinguished by one characteristic: no officer ever called before him for disciplinary treatment is ever subjected to harsh language. All culprits leave his presence better men for the kindness with which he tempers justice. I will add to this sketch of the world-known Admiral that one who is far better qualified than I to read character in the human face gave it as his opinion that Togo has an infinite capacity for taking pains and that he ought to be a master of detail. That he is painstaking to some purpose will doubtless be endorsed by a very large number of people. Well, then, that is the kind of personage who appeared very quietly among us on this most interesting occasion. After champagne had been put upon the table and the Admiral and his officers had pledged their guests, the latter drank with cheers to the gallant and distinguished Chief and his officers, and to the success of the Japanese Navy, several of the foreigners present offering on behalf of the others their congratulations and expressions of their admiration of what Admiral Togo had accomplished in the past and of their best wishes for the future. The Admiral spoke of his regret that it was not possible to receive the *Manshu Maru's* party in any other way than this and of his great pleasure in now meeting them.

As has already been said, the wardroom of the *Mikasa* is simply, if not austerely furnished; the only ornaments so far as I can recollect being a dwarf pine—probably one of the collection presented to the fleet by the Imperial Household, and taken to the naval rendezvous by Captain Takarabe when he left us at Chinnampo—on a stand in one part, and some fragments of a 10-in. shell which struck the *Mikasa* during the earlier operations at Port Arthur. These latter, which were exhibited on the sideboard, were examined with the greatest possible interest.

Presently all went up to the quarter deck and the visitors were allowed to walk about the ship—her fine band in the meantime playing a variety of airs. Among the sights to be seen were the great guns in the barbettes as well as the 6-in. and smaller pieces and as no restriction was placed on the taking of photographs of course snap-shotting was indulged in. Not the least interesting of the things to be witnessed was a scene in one of the broadside batteries—a member of the gun's crew lying on the deck and employing himself in drawing or tracing some part of an engine or a gun mounting while several of his comrades lay around him watching his progress. It may be regarded by some as a small matter, but it seemed at the time to be significant as indicating that the Japanese bluejacket finds time for more than a mere ordinary and passing interest in his work. The reception did not last long, and at 4 p.m., after we had taken leave of the Admiral and his officers and returned to the *Manshu Maru*, she got under way. As she did so the battleships' crews manned their rails and the *Mikasa's* band played us off with appropriate music. Cheers were given and returned, a God-speed signal acknowledged and we passed between the two war vessels and out to sea.

By 7 p.m. we had left astern the last of the Blonde Islands and were on our course for Nagasaki. We carried the finest of weather with us to that port where, having stopped off Saseho about 2 p.m. to land Capt. Takarabe, we arrived about 5 o'clock on the 19th. It had been arranged that we should leave Nagasaki the following morning at 8 o'clock and proceed to Yokohama direct by the outside route, but news to the effect that the Vladivostock squadron was out again and had passed through the Tsugaru Straits caused a change of plan, and though we left at the hour fixed we shaped our course westward instead of eastward, passed through the Straits of Shimonoseki as darkness was falling the same evening and steaming all night through the Inland Sea, got into Kobe in the afternoon of the 21st. As there was no immediate prospect of the voyage being continued to Yokohama, practically all her passengers deserted the *Manshu Maru* at that port and there also we will close this record of an interesting and eventful cruise. H.

MR. HERBERT SPENCER—HIS PHILOSOPHY AND HIS POSITION.

With the publication of Mr. Spencer's autobiography the world at large will see the last fruit of his extraordinarily fertile brain. Hereafter a stray letter to a private friend, or some unfinished essay, may from time to time appear, nevertheless, his autobiography will be the capping-stone of his Synthetic Philosophy, and the time has arrived for the world to have a definite appreciation of the man, of his life, and of his enormous labour.

If we assign Mr. Spencer to the 19th century, to which he really belongs, and Kant to the 18th, though he died in 1805, the philosopher who has just left the world becomes by far the greatest thinker of his age. The 19th century, it should be remembered, has been a period of intense intellectual activity in Europe, especially in Germany. It has produced such deep thinkers as Fichte, Hegel, Schopenhauer, and Lotze, not to mention an immense host of lesser luminaries in Germany; Hamilton, Mill and Band in England, Maud de Biran, Cousén and the eccentric Comte, in France. Even in Italy, where we expect leadership in art only, we find Rossini, the most comprehensive idealist since Plato, and whose intensely spiritual mental productions the crass ignorance of the Vatican censorship alone could have placed in the *Index Expurgatorius*. Nevertheless, after surveying all these names we are compelled to say that for comprehensiveness Mr. Spencer's "Synthetic Philosophy" stands above all. It is quite true that in many departments of human thought he falls quite below some of the names mentioned above. In metaphysics, for example, he is incomparably inferior to Hegel and Lotze. In political economy he cannot reason with the wonderful dialectical keenness of Mr. Mill. His system of ethics is obscure, lacking motive-power or what Kant denotes categorical Imperative, and is disjointed. Finally his theory of Sociology is erected upon secondary data of the savage consciousness, that also gotten through intermediary channels. Still as a comprehensive and systematic thinker he towers above all his contemporaries within the century.

"Genius," someone has said, "is labour." There is, evidently, a *genus* of genius which is the direct offspring of labour and toil. Mr. Spencer's genius, in our opinion, is of this denomination, despite his confession in his autobiography, that by nature he was inclined to be a little lazy. In his early life he chose his subject and devoted all his time to its development and amplification. There is nothing in all his writings that will strike a deep student as being the outcome of intuitive genius; but every page, and even line, of his writings shows deliberation, industry, and untiring search after material. Spencer and Zola in the 19th century characterize, in our opinion, the development of the human intellect from an ordinary stratum to an extraordinary height. Both appear to us to have wrested genius out of the clouds through dint of labour and systematic toil. As a contrast to these two I give the names of two others of unapproachable inborn genius who were not able to produce anything of striking magnitude simply because they devoted their lives to fragmentary pamphleteering and were unable to select a life theme. Both are Englishmen. One lived in the 18th, the other in the 19th century—Berkeley and Gladstone, and both had Bacon's grand example before their eyes!

The nature of Mr. Spencer's philosophy is materialistic; that is, it concerns itself only with the knowable properties of matter and its constant changes and imitations. Adopting an attitude of ignorance as to the origin of all visible phenomena, that is, as to the relation of matter to space, and especially to time, he makes his system defective, just as every other member of the school of Agnosticism. A fantastic theory contributes more to the ultimate solution of a difficult problem, than the avowal of ignorance and helplessness. The former whets the appetite for research and investigation, the latter, if followed to its logical *finale*, will paralyze human thought.

That there have been great thinkers of the

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school of Materialism, as contra-distinguished from that of transcendentalism, who have occasionally soared beyond the limited regions of phenomena, and made valuable contributions to the sum-total of human knowledge, cannot be denied. Both Aristotle and Kant belong to the school to which Mr. Spencer belongs, yet both, especially the former, have made appreciable discoveries in the realm of transcendentalism, from which he recoils with such horror. The selection of the names of Aristotle and Kant was not by haphazard, because with them he forms the greatest triad of the school of Materialism.

Of the three Aristotle is more broad and catholic, and also more original. Kant is more soaring, but like Noah's raven he never comes back to give us some positive information of the real conditions of the visited land. Spencer is more systematic and industrious, and is like an old matron who, knowing all her limitations, tries to make the best show of what she still possesses.

Spencer challenges contrast with Aristotle, more than with Kant, hence with the great Athenian let us contrast him for a few minutes. His admirers and followers have claimed for him, in the world of philosophy, a far higher place than that usually assigned to Aristotle. In doing this they seem to have ignored the four-and-twenty centuries of the evolution of human thought, and the incalculable advantages accruing to their hero therefrom. Yet, despite Mr. Spencer's advantages of time, if we compare his system of metaphysics as expounded in his "unknowable" with the "Metaphysics" of Aristotle, it is like contrasting the graduating essay of a college student with the mature products of a veteran thinker. The same superiority of the Greek over the Englishman is conspicuous in their "Ethics." Aristotle writes like a great seer and prophet, knowing almost every spring of human action and motive; whilst to Mr. Spencer moral actions lose their life and become so many mute pebbles to be assorted and classified. In both these two pivotal subjects of human knowledge Mr. Spencer is quite inferior to Aristotle. In all the different branches of the Synthetic Philosophy his superiority over the Athenian emanates from the regular order of the evolution and advancement of human knowledge. And this superiority is so great that the impartial critic is compelled to acknowledge Mr. Spencer as the more reliable and more comprehensive of the two.

It was Bonaparte who tauntingly called the English "a nation of shopkeepers. It is exactly this national characteristic of collecting material from every corner and nook of the universe, and arranging every piece in its appropriate place and position, so that in one *coup d'oeil* the observer can behold the whole thing that makes Spencer's "Synthetic Philosophy" the best shop of positive knowledge. It is a sort of British Museum in the domain of abstract thought. In the accumulation and arrangement of his immense data what portion of it is original is a difficult question to answer. Spencer does not seem to have made any original investigations as to the mutability of life similar to those of Darwin, Huxley and Tyndall. We shall leave it to the specialist to enumerate the discoveries, if there are any, of the author of "Synthetic Philosopy" in the world of science.

It would be quite difficult to predict now the length of time during which Mr. Spencer's system of philosophy will maintain its supremacy. Scientific discoveries are making daily revolutions in our conception of matter and its properties. In every department of *a pastiori* knowledge what is accepted as indisputable to-day might turn out to be erroneous to-morrow. It is in the realm of the *à priori* and metaphysics alone that once a principle is established it becomes immovable forever. Besides, in excluding this very region from his system, he has cut the wings of his eagle, and made his whole philosophy earthly and heavy, and unable to elevate its followers to the higher spheres of pure thought.

Before concluding this letter one word on Mr. Spencer's use of the English language. It is an extremely obscure and heavy style, in all probability caused by the want of collegiate education in his youth. It is true that all philosophical ideas and theories are clad, as a general rule, in obscure language. Those who can make abstract thought to read like fiction are extremely rare. Twenty-four centuries intervene between Plato and Renan. Still a writer who will pen sentence after sentence enveloped in the impenetrable darkness of phraseology will suffer the consequences. Mr. Spencer will pay the penalty, as others have done before him. His guilt here is less excusable, considering the linguistic purity of some of his predecessors, and also contemporaries. John Locke and Berkeley, before him. Darwin, Huxley and Newman in his own time used a diction that for purity and chastity has no superior in any other language, and very few equals. The lack of perspicuity will be, in all likelihood, one of the great causes operating against the popularity of Mr. Spencer's philosophy; and next to it and of the same species is the constant repetition of symbolic illustration.

D.

GRAND HOTEL CO., LTD.

The annual meeting of shareholders of the Grand Hotel Co. was held on Wednesday afternoon. In the absence of Mr. B. C. Howard, the chair was occupied by Mr. C. K. Marshall Martin, Vice Chairman, and there were also present: Dr. C. H. H. Hall, Messrs. M. Kaufmann, L. Mottet, A. M. Knapp, F. Dietz, and the Secretary, Mr. G. C. Booth.

The Chairman explained that Mr. Howard, being unable to attend in consequence of important business, had sent the remarks he would have wished to make. He (Mr. Martin) then read them as follows:—

The report has been before you for some days and as you have had ample time to examine the same I would suggest that we dispense with the reading of it.

To this the meeting agreed.

Continuing, the Chairman said:—The result of the last year's working does not show up as well as we would like to have it, but, as you know, travel has fallen off very much since the first of the year owing to the war, and consequently the business of the hotel has suffered. In the last report we carried over some *yen* 39,000 to Suspense account and with this and the profit for the half year we have been enabled to recommend a dividend of *yen* 8 per share and to carry forward to Suspense Account some *yen* 24,000. At the meeting of the 20th January last the Chairman advised you about the engagement of Capt. F. Davies as Associate Manager, and I have now to say that Capt. Davies reported his arrival here on the 18th instant and at once took up the duties of his position. Mr. Eppinger, Manager, has worked very hard during the past season and it being necessary for him to have a complete rest and change, which he particularly deserves, he has gone to Miyanoshita and will stay there until he feels he is completely rested. Mr. Eppinger is now Advisory Manager and Mr. Davies, Associate Manager, and with these gentlemen managing the interests of the company the hotel will lose none of its popularity and we trust that under the new management we shall see an increased amount of business. The property of the hotel—furniture, etc.—has been well kept up. With these few remarks I now propose the adoption of the report and accounts as presented, and would ask someone to second the resolution.

Mr. Knapp seconded the motion, which was unanimously approved.

The Chairman then said the business of the meeting was completed and the dividend warrants would be issued next day.

Thanks were expressed to the Vice-Chairman for presiding.

MATTERS AMERICAN.

The Cecil Rhodes scholarships at Oxford have not been allowed to go a-begging in the United States, as 120 young Americans have passed as "eligibles."

Recent retrenchments made in the Pennsylvania Railroad shops resulted in a reduction of $100,000 in the pay rolls for May. These pay rolls now amount to about $500,000 a month.

Rear-Admiral W. K. Van Reypen, retired, Surgeon-General of the Navy, has been elected president of the American National Red Cross, to succeed Miss Clara Barton, whose resignation, provisionally acted upon last month by the executive committee, has now been accepted by the members of the association.

The 350 principals and teachers in the fifteen high schools in Chicago have recommended the suppression of the secret fraternities, on the ground that they are demoralizing the high-school pupils. The Superintendent of Public Schools approves the recommendation. These tabooed secret societies are imitations of the Greek letter fraternities of the colleges, some of which have of late been coming into disrepute.

Two boys, standing deep in a torrent, with an old red flannel shirt, which they waved on the track in front of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, averted a serious accident at Great Barrington, Mass., on June 8th. The track had been washed out by a terrific storm. Because of a sharp curve, the engineer could not have seen the gap in the track in time to stop his engine. There were 300 passengers on board, and they collected a purse of $27 for the boys.

Police Judge John J. Riley of Lexington, has revived the old whipping post regime by sentencing Simon Scearce, a 15-year-old negro lad, to be whipped in the public square. Scearce had struck a white boy. The court decreed that the boy's mother take the boy to the public square and give him twenty lashes with a buggy whip. The mother, in the presence of a large crowd, administered the punishment as directed. This is the first time such an incident has been witnessed in Kentucky since the civil war.

Major-General H. C. Corbin has been ordered to command the Division of the Philippines, succeeding Major-General Wade, the order to take effect in October. General Corbin at present commands the Division of the Atlantic and Department of the East, with head-quarters at Governor's island, New York. He will have had about a year and a half of service in the Philippines when Lieutenant-General Chaffee reaches the retiring age. It is expected that Major-General Corbin will then succeed General Chaffee as Lieutenant-General.

It is reported that 234 out of the 296 public-school principals in New York are favouring the restoration of corporal punishment as the only means of keeping abnormally vicious children in subjection. To maintain thorough discipline in the public schools of great cities and refrain from the use of the rod in the more orderly it may be necessary to segregate the various types of children in the arrangement of classes, sending the incorrigibles to a school where a severe course of discipline is enforced, in which the rod is not spared. This view of the case is gaining ground among Eastern educators.

A committee of arrangements representing the twelve leading American geographical societies has prepared a programme for the eighth International Geographic Congress, which is to be held in the Columbian University hall at Washington next September. This will be the first congress of the International Association to be held in the United States. After a three days' session in Washington the members of the congress will spend a day on the Hudson river, then visit Niagara falls, Chicago and St. Louis. After that it is planned that they shall take a Far Western trip and on their return to Washington they will be received by President Roosevelt. All geographical and cognate institutions are entitled to appoint delegates on the basis of one for each hundred members, up to a maximum of ten.

The great importance of the Alaska salmon fisheries is shown in the report of Special Agent Howard M. Kutchin for 1904, which has just been published. Mr. Kutchin represents that

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during last year forty corporations and firms were engaged in salmon packing and salting, the aggregate capital stock in industry being $25,531,000. The total value of the plants including shipping employed in their operation, is placed at $5,452,600. The season's pack aggregated 2,361,782 cases, or nearly double the combined product of the British Columbia, Washington, Oregon and California salmon fisheries, and its market value, at the prices quoted at the close of the season, amounted to $10,289,635. These Alaskan fisheries give employment to 12,829 persons, 5075 of whom are whites, 2371 natives and 5383 Chinese. The total wages paid during the year amounted to $2,927,745.

A characteristic letter from Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) written before his wife's death, was received by President Francis at the St. Louis World's Fair. In part it runs as follows:

"Villa Di Quarto, Firenz, May 26, 1904.

"Dear Gov. Francis: It has been a dear wish of mine to exhibit myself at the great fair and get a prize, but circumstances beyond my control have interfered and I must remain in Florence. Although I have never taken prizes anywhere else, I used to take them in school in Missouri half a century ago, and I ought to be able to repeat them now if I could have a chance. I used to get the medal for good spelling every week, and I could have had the medal for good conduct if there had not been so much corruption in Missouri in those days; still, I got it several times by trading medals and giving boot. I am willing to give boot now, if—however, those days are forever gone by now, and perhaps it is better so. Nothing ever stays the way it was in this changeable world.

"Although I cannot be at the fair, I am going to be represented there, anyway, by a portrait by Prof. Gelli. You will find it excellent. Good judges say it is better than the original. They say it has all the merits of the original and keeps still besides.

"It sounds like flattery, but it is just true."

Some very interesting statistics, the first compiled in America, with regard to the telephone industry, have been prepared by the United State census bureau. According to these figures, the telephone industry represents a capital of just over $450,000,000, covering slightly over 4,000 systems, with 2,371,044 telephones of all kinds, over which were exchanged during the year 1902 the extraordinary number of more than 5,000,000,000 telephone conversations. This industry employed 64,628 wage-earner to whom was paid $26,369,735, and 14,124 salaried officials and clerks, who received $9,885,886. The revenue derived from the industry reached the splendid total of $86,825,536, which is almost exactly the same as the sum returned for electric lighting central stations for 1902—certainly a striking coincidence—while it is also to be borne in mind that the capitalization of the electric lighting industry is very nearly the same as that of the telephone, being reported at the time mentioned as $504,000,000. The expenses for the year were $61,152,823. The interest ou bonds was $3,411,948, and the dividends paid were $14,982,719. It would appear that, exclutive of the interest on bonds, the expenses were just about 70 per cent. of the income. A very interesting feature of the report is that which shows up the extent to which rural telephony has grown and extended. The report includes 994 mutual systems, which are all of rural character, with 89,316 instruments, and 70,915 miles of single wire. In addition to these the commercial companies operate 15,598 rural lines, with 148,426 miles of single wire, and 121,905 telephones. Nor was this all, for the report included in addition 4,985 indepent farmers' lines, with 49,965 miles of single wire and 55,747 instruments. These figures, added to the others quoted above, give a grand total for continental United States of 9,136 systems and lines; 4,900,351 miles of single wire, and 2,371,044 telephones.

Buttered toast, 3 cents; tea 2 cents; apple pie, 3 cents. Check, 8 cents. That is what Hetty Green ordered, ate, and paid for in the Newsboys' Restaurant, in "Pie-Ally," Boston, on June 11. She entered unobtrusively, and picked out a table without a cloth, near one at which a newsboy was munching sinkers and handling a "hod" of coffee, all for a nickel. The proprietor noticed a curious crowd outside his window, and when a prominent lawyer entered his place, looked about, and deferentially began: "Mrs Green, here are those papers," the proprietor began to be interested. The lawyer departed, after whispering to the proprietor "That's Hetty Green." Mrs. Green had been transacting a little business in connection with the Sylvia Ann Howland will case, and in another affair, too, and was many thousands of dollars to the good, as the result of her day's work. The crowd outside was respectful, but very curious. Mrs. Green did not mind it, and brushed out through them, tightly clenching her little worn purse.

Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, who delivered the baccalaureate address at the Auditorium to the gradnating class of Armour Institute, Chicago, on June 13, said:

There was never a more interesting falsehood than "all men are created free and equal." The Declaration of Independence was the work of an hour of intense excitement, and on every national anniversary this phrase is misquoted because when it is taken from its context, it is false.

Freedom is something to be won. Men are not born free. Every power into whose control a man comes is a conquered freedom. There are no equals in this universe of God's. God is no socialist.

The problem of problems is to get a humanity that is energetic and militant—that is restful. The world needs men who can observe the approach of tremendous coming events as the engineer does the engine and still remain placid in the face of this force.

For the first time in the history of Princeton University a layman on June 12 delivered the baccalaureate address, the honour being conferred on President Wilson at the request of the students. In the academic procession was former President Cleveland. President Wilson, in the course of his address, said:—"The vast accumulations of wealth, the vast material equipment of civilization in our day, ought not to mislead us into supposing that this is an age gross and material beyond precedent, more debauched by greed or intoxicated by material power than any that has gone before it. It is not. Though its spiritual impulses and conceptions and undertakings do not run so exclusively along the old, hallowed and familiar ways of religion, as in some days that shine bright and illustrious in the early annals of our own Nation—the spirit of man has waxed as strong in our time as has his hand, and has given itself to works as mighty and as influential. Many books and homilies have been written for us of late in advocacy of a simple life, and beneath their sentiment lies a noble and enlightening truth. There is no virtue in a plainly furnished room; a little circle of employments, a little group of friends, is no certain means of grace. The simple grace may be very mean and bare and unrewarding; what is worse, it may be very selfish, belittling. The kernel of the moral is simply that our life is greater than the things that we handle, and that our life is in us, not in our possessions or social or business engagements." After saying that God is abroad, and not shut up behind conventional walls, and that the college men, because of their training, ought to be the best men and men of God, President Wilson continued: "It is no doubt ordained that the world shall be saved, not only by 'the foolishness of preaching,' but also by the courage of action and the satisfying nobility of unimpeachable conduct, and colleges cannot make serviceable men unless they make men of brains as well as men of principle."

Some estimates place the number of men dropped by American railways last spring at from 50,000 to 75,000 for the whole country. The *Railway Age* estimates that the railways employed 1,242,000 men in 1903, and that to lay off 50,000 or 75,000 would mean a decrease of from 4 to 6 per cent in the total; but a large number of those who have been discharged were taken on for temporary purposes, with uncertain tenure of place. The following table, giving total number of employees, increase or decrease in year, per cent. of increase or decrease, and number of employees per 100 miles, based on the number of employees, as reported by the Interstate Commerce Commision, is interesting as showing the rise and fall of the railway forces from year to year:

	Total No. employees.	*Inc. or dec.*	*Per cent.*	*Per 100 miles.*
1893	873,602	I. 52,187	6.3	515
1894	779,608	D. 93,994	10.7	444
1895	785,034	I. 5,426	.7	441
1896	826,620	I. 41,586	5.3	454
1897	823,476	D. 3,144	.3	449
1898	874,558	I. 51,082	6.2	474
1899	928,924	I. 54,366	6.2	495
1900	1,017,653	I. 88,729	9.6	529
1901	1,071,169	I. 53,516	5.2	548
1902	1,189,315	I. 118,146	11.0	594
1903	*1,242,000	*I. 52,685	*10.0	594

* Estimated on basis per 100 miles of previous year.

The column showing the number of employees per 100 miles of road is especially significant. Commencing with 1893, the average declined in two years from 515 to 441, and then rapidly rose until it reached 594 in 1902. This may have been considerably exceeded in 1903. In 1894 the number of employees, compared with the previous year, had been decreased 94,000 or 10.7 per cent. An equal rate of decrease this year would mean a reduction of something like 125,000 men, but there is no likelihood that any such reduction will be made. It may be further noted that the roads making the largest decrease of employees are comprising New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, in which the number of employees for each 100 miles rose from 1,026 in 1897 to the very high average of 1,317 in 1902; the actual number of employees in the same time having increased in the same territory over 95,000, without much increase in railway mileage.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Sir Gerald Strickland has been appointed Governor of Tasmania.

A club in Fukuoka belonging to the Seiyu-kai was destroyed by fire on July 27th.

Sir Alexander Swettenham, Governor of British Guiana has been appointed Governor of Jamaica.

Seven British war correspondents and four Americans left Tokyo on July 27th for Moji *en route* to the front.

A telegram reports that the Osaka Shosen Kaisha has decided to pay 5 per cent. interim dividend for the first half year.

The net income of the Sobu Railway Co. for the first half year was *yen* 188,070.73; the interim dividend being 4 per cent.

The Tokyo Electric Tramway Co. has decided to carry on traffic throughout the night, commencing at the beginning of August.

In consequence of the appearance of the Russian cruisers, the war risk in Yokohama is reported to have advanced from 1 to 5 per cent.

Prince Yamashima, having recovered from illness, resumed service on July 26th at Headquarters. He is a commander in the Navy.

Mrs. Luke E. Wright, wife of the Civil Governor of Manila, and party arrived on July 27th at Nagasaki. They left at once for Yokohama.

An official telegram from Shidzuoka reports that sounds of continuous firing were heard at 10 p.m. on the 27th off Shimoda.

The *Asahi* and some other Tokyo papers believe that fighting took place between Japanese and Russian Squadrons off Idzu peninsula on the night of the 27th.

Mr. T. Obata, third secretary of the Japanese Legation in London, and Mr. Kawamura, Director of the Bureau for Civil and Penal Affairs, arrived on July 26th at Nagasaki by the German mail steamer *Preussen*.

Commander Sayeki of the gun-boat *Amagi* circulated a note to the Harbour Office and the Harbour Police Office on the 28th stating that his vessel would leave at 3.30 p.m. on July

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28th on "a certain mission." Such an intimation of the movements of the vessel is regarded in official circles as significant.

An accountant of the Hiroshima military hospital has been arrested on a charge of having accepted a bribe from a merchant patronised by the institution.

During June, the money donated by the public towards the war expenses amounted to *yen* 72,988, the whole sum received since the outbreak of war aggregates *yen* 1,360,802.93.

The steamship *Nor*, stranded near Odanosawa, was sold by public auction by Jno. W. Hall on Saturday morning and realised the sum of *yen* 4,200.

It is reported by telegram from Sakai, near Osaka, that a man was arrested on July 23rd on a charge of having forged *yen* 5 notes and circulated them.

Professors Kikuchi and Hodzumi, and Dr. Kitazato will leave about August 24th for America to be present at the International Scientific Conference which is to be held on September 19th at St. Louis.

The damage done to cultivated land in Kanagawa prefecture on July 11th and 12th is officially estimated at *yen* 234,071, the principal districts that suffered being Nakagori and Kamakura.

Tokyo papers report that foreigners, excepting Germans, have presented to the Japanese Government an application petitioning for protection of foreign merchant ships plying to and from Japan.

Mr. Tsukishita and four other civil engineers of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, will shortly leave for Korea to investigate the conditions of agriculture, forests, mining and other industries.

Three bluejackets who were killed on destroyers on July 22nd by fragments of Russian shells, have been decorated with the Seventh Class of the Golden Kite. Their families will each receive a pension of *yen* 100.

We are informed by the agents, Messrs. H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf., that they are in receipt of a telegram to the effect that the steamship *Prinz Heinrich* has struck a rock and returned to Point de Galle, (near Colombo), slightly damaged. There will be a delay of about 3 weeks. Passengers and mails were transferred to the M. M. steamer *Polynesien*.

The 13th Bank, Osaka, which recently resumed business after having suspended for some weeks, held a general meeting on July 27th when the accounts for the first half year were submitted to shareholders. The net profits were *yen* 482,793 to which a balance of *yen* 6,821 brought over from the previous year was added, making a total of *you* 489,614. Of this sum, *yen* 489,071 was set apart to clear a loss of *yen* 489,071 sustained during the last year, leaving a balance of *yen* 543, which was carried forward to the next account.

Captain C. J. Benton, Commander of the P. & O. steamship *Socotra*, which arrived at Kobe from Yokohama on the 20th inst., reports that between Oshima and Rock Island he passed a large quantity of floating débris, some miles in extent, consisting mostly of trunks of trees and balks of timber, some of which were large enough to damage a ship's propeller if struck by them. The Commander of the *Mazagon* (Captain W. H. Selby Hall) also reported to the same effect.

The *Hongkong Daily Press* says that a shocking tragedy occurred at Stonecutters' Island in the early hours of July 16. Three soldiers were shot dead. As an inquest had not been held, our contemporary could give only the supposed facts, which are as follows:—An Indian soldier, a private in the 114th Mahrattas was on sentry duty at the East Battery, Stonecutters' Island. Suddenly he lost his head, or to use a more general phrase for such cases, "ran amok." He rushed forward and shot a brother private and then a sergeant, both of whom belonged to the same regiment. Then, apparently having realised what he had done, he pointed the muzzle of the gun at his own chest and shot himself. The three men, the one who is supposed to have committed suicide and the other two, all died immediately or shortly after receiving their wounds.

Tokyo experienced a severe thunderstorm at 5.30 p.m. on July 23rd and much damage was done to buildings and people by lightning. At Fukagawa, two persons were killed; at Honjo, two children swimming in the canal near Kikugawa-cho; at Ushigome, a student of the Military College, and Lieutenant Oda, a professor of the same college were injured; at Kyobashi, one of the cars on the electric tramway took fire, but was immediately put out, the passengers escaping injury. A part of the well-known temple, Tentokuji, at Koishikawa was damaged and a large tree in the compound riven by lightning.

YACHTING.

There were sailing races on Saturday for the 21 raters and the Lark class. There was hardly any wind, so that the racing was not of a very interesting nature, some boats being becalmed while others got slight puffs of wind. The 21 raters started over the Tsurumi Mandarin Bluff Course, the distance being 8½ miles, for "The Singer Cup." Twelve boats were in the race, but only four were "timed-in" at the finish, these being as follows:—

	Finish.	Corrected.
Valkyrien	5.53.8	5.53.8
Winsome	5.50.33	5.53.33
Edna	5.50.36	5.50.36
Chocho	5.52.51	5.51.29

There were eleven boats in the Lark Class race, but this, again, was simply a drifting match, and the only ones to finish were the following, in the order named:—Nos. 15, 11, 1, 4, 5, 8.

Protests have been lodged in both races, but we cannot at the time of writing obtain the final decision.

THE LAW COURTS.

A LEASE CONTRACT.

The hearing of a case instituted by Mr. Paul Helm against Cheong-Fen-King and two others, petitioning for cancellation of a lease and claiming *yen* 2,100, was resumed on July 26th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Watanabe.

The Court believed that the estimated value of the land leased by defendant was too cheap at four thousand *yen* and told plaintiff to make a re-estimate as to its value.

Plaintiff's counsel, having produced a copy of the registry of the estate, Nos. 119 and 120, Yokohama, said the buildings belonged to plaintiff though defendants only admit that the ground was owned by the former.

Defendants' counsel contended that the buildings in dispute were built by the Chinaman after he leased the land. A carpenter, Uyehara by name, attended to the work, and Wakabayashi, living in Chinese town, shared the contract between the Chinaman and the carpenter. The carpenter, however, was dead, and defendants' counsel asked the Court for leave to examine Wakabayashi as a witness and also to appoint an expert in order to compare the buildings with a plan which plaintiff produced in Court.

Plaintiff's counsel replied that the buildings were put up by plaintiff and after he leased the property to defendant, some parts were altered by the lessees, so that in general aspect the present houses look somewhat different to those on the original plan.

The Court declared that some parts of the buildings seemed to agree with the plan produced by plaintiff and that it was not necessary to appoint an expert to inspect the houses in dispute. The Court also ordered the parties to present further detailed plans with regard to the buildings.

The Court rose, adjourning the case till August 13th at 10 a.m.

CUSTOMS APPEALS.

The Minister of State for Finance rendered a decision on July 18th on an appeal filed by Mr. W. Vehling, the representative of Messrs. Grosser and Co., No. 180, Yokohama. It appears, according to the *Official Gazette*, that the firm imported, on April 6th, three hundred bales of paperboards made of wood pulp and the Yokohama Customs imposed a duty at the rate of *yen* 1.449 per 100 *kin* in accordance with the specific duty of No. 293 of the general statutory tariff. The importers held that the same class of the tariff also provides 15 per cent. *ad valorem* duty for such goods, and that the duty there is calculated to be about 35 per cent. *ad valorem*, which rate is considered to be too heavy for such cheap goods. The appeal, however, was dismissed.

TENNIS.

Members of the Y. C. and A. C. are showing keen interest in tennis just at present, there being a singles handicap in progress in addition to the competition for the "Jackson" Cup. The result of the games up to Wednesday afternoon was as follows:—

"JACKSON" CUP.

E. W. Kilby v. Dr. Post, won by Post—6-3, 3-6, 6-4.
H. Y. Irwine v. J. S. Happer, won by J. S. Happer—6-4, 6-0.
P. A. Cox v. S. Wheeler, won by P. A. Cox—6-1, 7-5.
M. F. Stephens v. W. Ford, won by M. F. Stephens—6-1, 6-0.
N. G. Maitland v. P. E. Jenks, won by N. G. Maitland—6-1, 7-5.
A. W. Read v. W. J. Waddilove, won by W. J. Waddilove—6-4, 8-6.
H. W. Kilby v. G. Barclay, won by H. W. Kilby—7-5, 6-4.
W. B. White v. J. M. Mollison, won by J. M. Mollison—6-0, 6-1.

Second round:—
J. S. Happer v. P. A. Cox, won by Cox—6-2, 6-0.
M. F. Stephens v. N. G. Maitland, won by Stephens—10-8, 6-0.
T. J. Chapman v. J. M. Mollison, won by Chapman—7-5, 6-2.
H. W. Kilby has scratched, so that the players left in are Cox, Stephens, Waddilove and Chapman.

SINGLES HANDICAP.

H. Grimble v. Rev. Field, won by H. Grimble—6-4, 7-5.
A. E. Pearson v. O. M. Poole, won by Poole—9-1, 6-1.
N. T. Marquetti v. Dr. Garton, won by Marquetti—3-6, 6-5, 6-4.
B. R. Berrick v. R. Bohlke, won by Bohlke—2-6, 8-6, 7-5.
W. Ford v. P. E. Jenks, won by P. E. Jenks—5-6, 6-5, 6-1.
C. E. Libeaud v. J. S. Happer, won by Happer—6-1, 6-2
W. J. Waddilove v. P. A. Cox, won by P. A. Cox—6-2, 6-1.
S. Wheeler v. M. F. Stephens, won by Stephens—6-3, 6-2.
H. W. Kilby v. J. M. Mollison, won by Mollison—6-4, 6-4.
Dr. Post v. E. W. Kilby, won by Kilby—6-3, 4-6, 10-8.
A. W. Read v. J. E. Drummond, won by Read—6-3, 6-2.
H. Bethell v. A. Scott, won by Scott—6-4, 7-5.
A. T. Comrie v. B.C. Foster, won by B. C. Foster—6-1, 6-2.
N. G. Maitland v. W. B. White, won by Maitland—7-5, 6-1.
A. Kingdon v. H. Y. Irwine, won by Irwine—6-1, 5-6, 6-2.

Second round:—
N. T. Marquetti v. R. Bolhke, won by Bolhke—6-2, 6-5.
J. S. Happer v. P. A. Cox, won by Cox—6-4, 6-5.
A. Scott v. B. C. Foster, won by Foster—6-2, 6-3.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE "MALACCA" SEIZURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—It appears to me that there is only one course open to the British Government, now that the Russians have turned barefaced pirates, and that is to retake the *Malacca* by force, and to detail a British cruiser *to shadow every Russian war-vessel afloat*. If British sailors are still made of the same

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stuff as Nelson's men, why should England stand with folded arms calmly watching her shipping interests being injured and her allies hampered, when she owns a fleet strong enough to fight and sink every Russian on the sea, and then go to work and whip any European power—or any three European powers—who had the temerity to interfere with her?

Yours wonderingly,

A JAPANESE WHO KNOWS ENGLAND'S STRENGTH

Yokohama, 22nd July, 1904.

M. RAGUET'S DICTIONARY.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—May a humble student of the Japanese language be allowed a word of protest against the tone of condescension exhibited in the anonymous article which appeared in your columns yesterday under the title, "A French-Japanese Dictionary." M. Raguet's work is a truly great one. It no doubt contains some errors. What dictionary does not? But it bids fair to occupy a unique place in the lexicographical literature of Japan on account of its exhaustiveness. Your correspondent appears to regard this quality as a fault. I cannot agree with him. In a pocket dictionary what is desired of course is wise selection, but M. Raguet's dictionary is not for the pocket and he does well therefore in including everything which can possibly be of use to the student. Your correspondent may prefer to have many difficulties left unsolved in order that he may exercise his own intelligence. The majority of foreign students of Japanese will, however, I venture to say, find exercise enough for their intelligence even after M. Raguet has done his best to remove all difficulties; and they will be duly thankful for each difficulty removed. It appears to me therefore that your correspondent scarcely recognizes the greatness and the merits of the work which he so condescendingly, not to say flippantly, criticises.

Yours faithfully, C. S. GRIFFIN.

Hakone, July 20th, 1904.

LETTER FROM AMERICA.

The season of roses, of white dresses, of academic caps and gowns, of sheepskins tied with ribbon, of the general hilarity and joyful dissipation of the "commencement" season, is over and in college aisles and on the "campus" it looks like "the banquet hall deserted." It June, the loveliest season of the year, the schools and routine work are over until the autumn. Nevertheless in many colleges after a fortnight or so of rest and recreation a summer school is opened lasting usually six weeks, in which "shop work" for the technical and engineering students, theology and philosophy for the intellectuals, and various subjects for different seekers after knowledge are treated in lecture and with apparatus by the masters. It is more and more the custom for teachers in the lower, middle, and primary grades to attend the summer schools at the university, where the apparatus, specialists, and conveniences are all at hand amid beautiful surroundings and at low cost. At the University of Chicago, which knows no cessation of industry, except part of September, the students, male and female, gather from all over the United States, but especially from the South, from the Gulf States and in the Mississippi valley. A car or train load of teachers come, for example, from Texas, and hiring houses have their own "commons," and thus by economy and assiduity can add immensely to their value as professional teachers. The vacations are usually long enough to enable the average preceptor in the public schools and academies to get both intellectual and physical reinforcement, or work and play. Of course the exodus to Europe is as great this year as ever, despite the attraction at Saint Louis, where thus far the visitors have been from the Central and Western states, the Eastern people reserving for this pleasure the later days of summer with their cool mornings and evenings. Most of the professional men who will visit St. Louis for the Louisiana Exposition will probably go in September when the International Congresses are held. These, in twenty-four departments and one hundred and twenty-nine sections, are to begin September 19th and continue until the 26th, with continuance for those who wish to remain and pursue their work. The addresses, of which there are to be 314, according to the programme, are to be published as a permanent memorial of the St. Louis Exposition. The list of chairmen and writers of papers has already been published.

At Cornell University there is now a great activity in the erection of new buildings, such as the Goldwin Smith and Rockefeller Halls. The plans already formulated for the ornamental completion of the campus will require the expenditure of about $5,000,000. At the commencement exercises this week Ambassador A. D. White was present and nearly six hundred degrees were awarded. After the New York State Convention of Public School Teachers July 9-12 and during the coming summer, there will be over two hundred Puerto Rico teachers in Ithaca, in attendance at the University Summer School. The recently completed Sage Chapel with its beautiful decorations in old English style and its mosaic processional with its thirteen life size figures, symbolizing the co-education of young men and women, the Sciences led by Beauty and the Arts led by Truth and reconciled in Philosophy, is probably the finest and largest specimen of mosac work on this continent. Above Philosophy are the Christian graces and virtues crowned (in the groined arches above) by the four guardian archangels in resplendent panoply and still higher are the angels bending round the cross as the highest symbol of sacrifice and service. The artistic decorations make this one of the handsomest houses of worship connected with any American University. Besides being a memorial of Henry W. Sage, the "second founder" of Cornell University, who championed the equal education of the sexes and founded the School of Philosophy, it is a striking proof of the high place which religion has in the country without a state church and in a state university. For, like its model, the Constitution of the United States, Cornell University attacks no creed and propagates none while ministering to the needs and desires of its constituents. It will be remembered that the first Japanese students graduated from any University in America studied at Cornell, and no fewer than seven have been in attendance this year.

At Cornell and the other universities and colleges one sees in these days a marked change in the apparel of the teaching force on Commencement Day and other public occasions of dignity or memorial. The ways of the Old World as to cap and gown have long been the ways of American College students and professors in Commencement season, but usually for one day only, or, at most, during the month preceding graduation, but in most of the colleges the decorative features of the gowns, especially the brilliant colors of hood and collar, facing and band, were tabooed. Now, on the contrary, in a sudden outburst of academic ceremonialism, a college commencement platform looks as though a swarm of orioles had by some fairy magic been transformed into men. I have noticed this in the larger universities, but this year found it true also in one of the younger and less known intitutions, the State College of Pennsylvania. The writer, when invited to Japan in 1870, asked the advice of the professor of American History and International Law as to whether he should go. The professor, who had served through the Civil War, painted a glowing future for the Far East, and advised me by all means to accept. I had not seen him since 1870, a period of thirty-four years. Under his administration the State College, once a political foundling and outcast by both political parties, has become a first class institution with a thorough and varied curriculum and elective courses of study, having nearly eight hundred students, scores of professors and instructors. The President is Dr. George W. Atherton, and the head of the Board of Trustees, the ex-general and governor James A. Beaver, who sat there in dignity, (with his one leg left over from the war) while the Faculty robed in black silk gowns with "mortar board" caps seemed to have every color of the rainbow in hood and collar, representing every doctorate now awarded by the various colleges. The exercises of music, oratory and bestowal of degrees were held in the new and superb auditorium costing $150,000, the gift of Mr. Schwab, the "steel king" of Pittsburg, while across the avenue rose the brand new $150,000 library given by Mr. Carnegie. The model farm equipment and almost matchlessly beautiful campus show how what was forest only a half century ago has been made into a smiling seat of culture. The fifteen hundred auditors heard an address on "The Far Eastern Question and Five Nations most interested in it," the United States being not the least in its solicitude. On my way home to Ithaca I visited beautiful Bellefonte and saw the pretty spring capable of supplying a city of 50,000 inhabitants. Named by Talliyrand, Bellefonte city has given five governors to Pennsylvania, one of them, the war-governor Curtin, is to have a monument in bronze.

Our Russian friends have been surprised at the reality of the deep sympathies of the United States with Japan, and there has been not a little discussion in the periodicals as to the reality of the friendship of Russia for the United States, a subject which has already been glanced at in the writer's life of Commodore Matthew C. Perry. Yet, granting not only early kindnesses to American trading ships in the Pacific, and even indirect benefit to America in furnishing us soldiers when King George called for them and when he was hiring Hessians to fight the American colonists, yes, granting even to the full what some critical scholars utterly deny,—the positive friendship of Russia which resulted in preventing the acknowledgement by Western European nations of the Southern Confederacy, in the sixties, the Americans still ask whether Russian friendship to them was not like the friendship of France for the United States during our Revolution War. When the French admirals and commanders came with fleets and armies of "the sparkling Bourbonnieres" and held councils of war with Washington, that long-headed possessor of supreme common sense, when the French wanted to attack Canada, decided no, and turned the Frenchmen's attention to Yorktown. Washington, even though he was fighting British armies and the policy of what he believed to be a very un-English king and a corrupt Parliament that represented land rather than the British people, was in deepest reality an inheritor of English law and freedom. He was opposing "revolution from without." He preferred English-speaking people as his neighbors in Canada to Frenchmen with their Latin inheritances, and so he marched with the French-allies, southward to Yorktown, because he knew that once the French were in Canada, they would claim it as their own and want to stay there. As matter of fact, John Adams told Count Vergennes to his face that the motive of France was no friendship for the United States or love of the principles of freedom, but first and last, injury to Great Britain and that only. In spite of being charged with ingratitude, the practical Yankee knows that neither France of that day nor Russia in our century has any love for the principles of the Constitution of the United States. They sympathize with Japan, because they believe the Japanese represent, as far as it is possible do so, the principles of safeguarded freedom, constitutional government and international law. They believe Japan to be a genuine pupil of the Anglo-Saxon nations and they are unfortunately too familiar with Russia's record. Furthermore, the Americans are intelligent in this matter, for what nation on earth has had so many citizens, naval officers, tourists, travellers, teachers, missionaries and residents of every sort, who have spent from one year to forty years in Dai Nippon? On the other hand, what nation has had so many tens of thousands of Japanese travelling, trading, and residing as students within her borders. The sympathy with Japan, therefore, instead of being born of ignorance or glamour is intelligent, as discerning Japanese history and purposes while shrewd in understanding Russia and her intentions. The Americans know full well what would become of their trade and of what they value even more than trade, the right to teach American beliefs and principles, if Russia became master of Manchuria and Korea. Furthermore, the whole policy of the American people, as manifested for one hundred and twenty years in the Far East and only recently expressed by our government (because our people already practice what the government formulates) has been to help rather than to conquer Asiatic peoples. For six score years American explorers, traders, teachers, physicians and missionaries had been living and working among the Eastern nations and have ever shown a desire to treat them honorably and even generously. Such a policy comes into full collision with that of any nation or power which would deprive these Asian nations of their sovereignty. If Russia persists in her policy of conquest, extinguishing the ancient and immemorial rights, not only of European but Asiatic nations, and the interests of the United States are directly menaced or destroyed, then there is danger of a war between the United States and Russia. Hence our American people see the need of a strong navy, of wise statesmanship, and the policy of the American people and government since the formation of the nation, and manifested since the ship *Empress* first carried the American flag around the world in 1784. If the principles professed in the formation of the Hague Tribunal are lived up to, and in practice as well as in precept the shedding of blood in war becomes an obsolete custom, then there will be no fear of any change in the friendly feeling between Russians and Americans, but there is no disguising the way in which the average American looks upon absolutism and religious bigotry. It is quite certain that already the terms "pagan" and "Christian" as expressed in the field of morals have already lost much of their traditional association and meaning, even as the words "Orient" and "Occident" tend to become poetical figures of speech, for the American can not forget that Japan is his nearest western neighbour, while Russia's adherence to ancient and oriental notions confuses tradition and habits of thought. In a word the American is very practical in his way of looking at realities. Certainly his sympathy with Japan is no growth as of Jonah's gourd, but has roots and unseen but perennial nourishment.

W. E. G.

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YOKOHAMA ENGINE & IRON WORKS, L'TD.

The following Report and Accounts will be presented to the Shareholders at the seventeenth yearly general meeting to be held at the Company's Office No. 161, Yamashita-cho, on Friday, the 29th day of July, 1904, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon:

The Directors beg to submit to the Shareholders the statement of Accounts for the Year ended 31st May last.

The Net Profits for that period (including the sum of *yen* 9,247.55, brought forward from 31st May, 1903) after payment of an Interim Dividend of *yen* 13,000 in January last and providing for Depreciation of Buildings, Plant and Machinery and payment of Directors' and Auditors' Fees, &c., amount to *yen* 20,114.55

This amount the Directors propose to deal with as follows:—

	Yen.
In payment of a Final Dividend for the Year of *yen* 2.50 per Share	6,500.00
The Balance to be Carried Forward.....	13,614.55
	20,114.55

Board of Directors:—Messrs. B. C. Howard & B. Gillett retire by rotation in accordance with the "Articles of Association." Mr. Gillett does not seek re-election but Mr. Howard again offers his services.

To fill the two vacancies on the Board caused by the death of Mr. James Johnstone, and the departure from this country of Mr. James Dodds, the Directors recommend that these seats be filled by the election of Mr. F. S. James and Mr. N. F. Smith, who have consented to act, if elected, at the forthcoming General Meeting.

Auditors:—Messrs F. J. Hall and J. F. Cox Edwards retire and offer themselves for re-election.

B. C. HOWARD,
Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Yokohama, 21st July, 1904.

BALANCE SHEET FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST MAY, 1904.

LIABILITIES.	YEN.	
To Capital 2,600 Shares of *yen* 50 each...		130,000.00
To Sundry Creditors		1,057.00
To Balance Profit and Loss account.....		20,114.55
		151,171.55

ASSETS	YEN.	
By Property Account (Estimated value in 1898 *yen* 62,000) 18,519.37		
By Plant & Machinery Account 46,765.56		
By Steam Launches.....12,144.00		77,428.93
By Stock on hand as per Inventory		63,812.12
By Sundry Debtors		7,343.34
By Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.....	2,189.84	
By Yokohama Specie Bank...	239.98	
By Cash on hand.....	157.34	2,587.16
		151,171.55

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST MAY, 1904.

Dr.		YEN.
To Interim Dividend of *yen* 5 per Share paid 12th January, 1904		13,000.00
To Property Account, Depreciation of Buildings 5 per cent.		961.88
To Plant and Machinery Account, Depreciation 5 per cent.		2,390.51
To Fire Insurance		1,934.00
To Wages and Expenses.....		105,701.16
To Rent.....		4,937.90
To Interest.....		304.23
To Directors' and Auditors' Fees		1,900.00
To Bad and Doubtful Debts		73.10
To Upkeep and Repairs		3,577.10
To Balance	20,114.55	
To be appropriated as follows:—		
In payment of final Dividend of *yen* 2.50 per Share	6,500.00	
Balance Carried to New Account	13,614.55	20,114.55
		154,894.43

1903.	Cr.		YEN.
June 1.	By Balance		9,247.55
1904.			
May 31.	„ Transfer Fees		10.00
„ „	Gross Earnings.....		145,636.88
			154,894.43
1904.			
June 1.	By Balance		13,614.55

B. C. HOWARD,
Chairman of the Board of Directors.

We have examined the foregoing accounts and compared them with the books and vouchers of the Company, and certify them to be correct.

F. J. HALL,
J. F. COX EDWARDS, } AUDITORS.

Yokohama, July 13th, 1904.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE "MALACCA" AFFAIR.

London, July 22.

The English papers unanimously endorse the British protest against the seizure of the P. & O. steamer *Malacca* and declare that the Government has the whole nation at its back.

A CORRECTION.

The reference in the Reuter's message printed on Friday morning, to a question presented to the authorities at Cairo, referred to the coaling and watering of the *Malacca*, and not to the landing of the British crew.

THE "MALACCA" INCIDENT.

London, July 22.

Unless the British Fleet seizes the P. and O. steamer *Malacca*, or some other untoward incident occurs, it is believed that the affair will be amicably setttled.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, the British Premier, replying in the House of Commons to a question asked by Mr. T. G. Bowles, said that the Government should undoubtedly have made a statement on this most serious question, but it was undesirable for the Government to make a premature declaration.

The *Malacca* has left Port Said, her destination not being declared.

London, July 23.

At the conclusion of the sitting of the British House of Commons at midnight, Mr. A. J. Balfour, the Premier, said that the Government had received no confirmation of the report that the *Malacca* had been released.

Nevertheless some papers take it for granted that the release of the vessel has been decided upon, though at the same time it is pointed out that the gravest question is the *status* of the Volunteer Fleet steamers.

The *Daily Telegraph* understands that the Russian Government has been informed that the Volunteer Fleet steamers will be treated as pirates if they refuse to desist in their interference with British shipping.

RUSSIAN REPORTS OF JAPANESE SUCCESSES.

A Moscow newspaper states that General Kuroki's army has driven in the Russian left wing and is now marching on Mukden.

GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

Later.

Reuter's agent at St. Petersburg states that the Russian Government's reply to Great Britain's protest undertakes that no similar instances shall occur in the future.

The *Malacca* will go to a Mediterranean port, probably Suda Bay, where, as a formality, her cargo will be examined in the presence of a British Consul, and she will not be taken to a Russian Prize Court. The claim for damages for delay will be submitted in due course.

The British cruiser *Venus* has arrived at Port Said from Alexandria and entered the Canal immediately. The cruiser *Furious*, and the fast t.b.d.s *Exe* and *Mallard* have also left Alexandria for Port Said, and it is surmised that these vessels are going to patrol the Red Sea.

Lord Lansdowne, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, had an audience of the King this afternoon.

THE TIBETAN CAMPAIGN.

General Macdonald has taken the Tibetan position in the Carola pass, where fighting took place among the glaciers.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE CZAR.

London, July 24.

Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent states that the Russian promise that British ships shall no longer be interfered with by the Russian Volunteer ships was largely due to the influence of the Czar, whom Count Lamsdorff consulted on Thursday after an interview with the French Ambassador.

THE RUSSIANS IN THE RED SEA.

London, July 25.

The German Hamburg-America steamer *Scandia* arrived at Suez in charge of a Russian prize crew on July 23rd. She had been seized by the Volunteer cruisers in the Red Sea.

In reply to the German protest Russia announces that orders have already been given to release the *Scandia*.

After a long discussion the Council of State at St. Petersburg has decided that the status of the Volunteer cruisers is insufficiently defined to justify any further seizures. Their authority to search and seize is therefore withdrawn.

THE VOLUNTEER CRUISERS.

London, July 26.

The Volunteer steamers *Smolensk* and *Petersburg* are cruising in the vicinity of Jeddah. The Russian Consul at Suez is negotiating with a view to chartering a Khedivial steamer to convey instructions to the Volunteer steamers in the Red Sea. It is expected in St. Petersburg that the *Smolensk* and *Petersburg* will eventually join the Baltic fleet and be replaced by ordinary men-of-war and that the *Malacca* will be transferred to the British Consul at Algiers.

THE JAPANESE ADVANCING.

General Sokharoff reports that the Japanese advance guard is advancing along the Taitse river east of Liaoyang, followed by a strong column with 30 guns.

THE PORTE SPEAKS OUT.

The Porte, in consequence of the British protest, has informed the Russian Ambassador that no further Volunteer steamers will be permitted to pass the Dardanelles.

MR. BALFOUR'S STATEMENT.

Later.

Mr. Balfour says he does not wish to minimise the seriousness of the question arising out of the recent captures, which raises a separate question, namely, that of the Dardanelles. The matter is still giving the Government great anxiety but there are signs which portend a favourable issue. It is inexpedient to say more. The Government considers that prizes, like ships, have a free right to pass the Canal, but it does not consider that British merchantmen are required to submit to the removal of a part of their cargo without the authority of a prize court.

THE SINKING OF NEUTRAL SHIPS.

London, July 27.

The newspapers join in condemning the acts of the Vladivostock Squadron, declaring that the sinking of a neutral ship without trial, is intolerable, the precedent amounting to an act of war.

The *Morning Post* severely criticises Mr. Balfour's statement, which it says fails to satisfy an indignant nation.

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The *Standard* says that the situation is excessively grave. The *Scandia* has re-entered the canal and resumed her voyage.

MORE SEIZURES.

London, July 28th.

The P. & O. steamer *Formosa*, bound for Yokohama, has returned to Suez in charge of a Russian prize crew from the Volunteer steamer *Smolensk*.

The British steamer *Calchas* from Puget Sound for Japan and Hongkong, has been seized by the Vladivostock squadron.

RUSSIA AND THE DARDANELLES.

Mr. Balfour states that the Government on January 1st, 1903, called the attention of the Porte to the fact that Russian torpedo-boat-destroyers were passing the Dardanelles under the commercial flag. No further infraction of the treaty was heard of until the case of the Volunteer steamers *Petersburg* and *Smolensk*. He is unaware of any private Russo-Turkish convention on this matter.

GERMAN PRESS OPINION.

Later.

The German press declares that the question with Russia is settled so far as concerns Germany, and praises the prompt and friendly action of Russia "though Berlin Russia intends thrashing out question states volunteers secured tacit support Germany."

(The passage which we quote is too obscure to permit of intelligible rendering.—ED. *J. M.*)

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

THE "MALACCA" SEIZURE.

According to a Reuter's telegram, the British Ambassador in St. Petersburg on the 20th instant presented to the Russian Government a protest against the seizure of the Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Malacca*. The protest was based on two grounds: first, that the ship *St. Petersburg*, by which the capture was made, was not qualified to make it; secondly, that the arms and munitions of war carried by the *Malacca* were the property of the British Government and were destined for use at Hongkong. The protest concluded by calling attention to the great gravity of the question.

The *Russ*, in an apparently inspired article, declares that the *St. Petersburg* and the *Smolensk* have not in any way whatever violated the rights of neutral flags or neutral countries. Further, there has been no interruption of the freedom of neutral commerce except in so far as contraband of war is concerned.

Another Reuter's telegram says that the *Malacca* is still at Port Said, her passage northward having been prevented by the Egyptian Government.

[Received at the Head Quarter Staff of the Army.]

THE VLADIVOSTOCK SQUADRON.

A War Office telegram confirms the message received by the Naval Authorities in the sense that the Vladivostock cruisers were seen some 40 miles distant from Yamada in Iwate prefecture at 7.30 a.m. on the 21st. The bonito fishers who make the report say that one of the ships had 4 funnels, one 3 and one 2. The *Rossia* has 4 funnels and the *Rurik* 2, so that the description applies accurately to them, but the *Gromovoi* has 4 funnels not 3. The men say that the mist prevented them from discerning the colours flown by the vessels.

[Received at the Naval Department.]

NO SALE OF MEN-OF-WAR.

The Minister of War of the Argentine Republic has declared, with regard to the rumoured sale of Argentine men-of-war to Russia, that there is no truth in the story and that the Republic will strictly observe its duties as a neutral.

[Received by the Foreign Office in Tokyo.]

THE VOLUNTEER CRUISERS.

On July 23rd a High Council was held at St. Petersburg under the presidency of Grand Duke Alexandrovitch. Among those present were Count Lamsdorff and several high officers of the navy. The subject of discussion was Great Britain's protest with regard to the status of the Volunteer cruisers in the Red Sea. The Council decided, after a long discussion, that the status of these ships was not sufficiently clearly defined in accordance with the requirements of International Law to justify their exercise of the powers entrusted to them, namely, the detention or seizure of ships. Therefore the Russian Empire, in view of its friendly relations with the Powers, should recall the exceptional power vested in these vessels.

With regard to the seizure of another vessel by the *Smolensk*, Count Lamsdorff has informed the British Ambassador that this incident was due to there not having yet been time to alter the instructions conveyed to the squadron in the Red Sea.

THE GREEK CHURCH IN JAPAN.

The *Novoe Vremya*, in its issue of 13th June, published a letter received from Bishop Nicolai in Tokyo and addressed to the Chief of the Greek Church in Moscow. The letter said that in spite of the war between Russia and Japan, the Greek Church in Tokyo, owing to the protection of the Japanese Government, enjoyed freedom in the exercise of its faith and had no anxiety whatever. "The business offices of the Church are guarded by police and gendarmes told off for that purpose by the Japanese Government, which has also instructed the various provincial authorities to protect our people and not to allow them to be subjected to any injury or insult. The consequence is that the business of our Church is carried on without any incident or interruption."

THE REBELLION IN KWANGSI.

The insurgents in the province of Kwangsi appear to be increasing in strength. Those in the vicinity of Liuchow are growing more obstreperous and four companies of the provincial troops stationed there absconded on June 22nd and joined the rebels. The Viceroy of the Two Kwang immediately sent five companies to the place and himself left Canton on July 16th to conduct the campaign against the insurgents. This proves that the rebellion is by no means a trifling affair.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

THE VOLUNTEER CRUISERS.

Mr. Balfour, speaking in the House of Commons on July 25th, said that a very serious question had arisen in connection with the seizure of a British ship by the Russians and at this moment the British Government felt much uneasiness on the subject, but it could not be said that there was no indication of a satisfactory settlement. He added that the time was not desirable for making any further statement. Of course so far as the passage of the Canal was concerned prizes would be treated in the same way as men-of-war and as the free passage of men-of-war was guaranteed by the Suez Canal Convention no special discussion was needed with regard to the passage of prize vessels. The Suez Canal being under the combined administration of the Powers, England was not competent to indicate what rules should be observed with regard to it. In Mr. Balfour's opinion there can be no doubt that properly captured prizes, concerning which no violation of International Law has taken place, were free to pass the Canal.

Asked by a member whether any intention existed of submitting this matter to the Hague Tribunal, Mr. Balfour did not reply. And being asked whether it was possible that Russian merchant vessels should change their character after passing through the Dardanelles he avoided answering.

THE VOLUNTEER STEAMERS.

Mr. Balfour, in reply to a question on the 27th instant, said that the problem of the status of Russian Volunteer steamers was now under discussion by the two Governments, and it did not seem advisable to make it a subject of discussion by means of questions in the House.

THE "KNIGHT COMMANDER."

As to the matter of the *Knight Commander*, the Government was using every endeavour to obtain accurate information.

All the London newspapers are indignant about the sinking of the *Knight Commander*, and call for a strong protest.

(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

RUSSIAN MOVEMENTS.

London, July 26.

During the past three days, no report has been received from General Kuropatkin.

THE "MALACCA."

The P. & O.'s steamer *Malacca* is not yet released. She will probably be on her way to Algiers.

THE "KNIGHT COMMANDER" AFFAIR.

The sinking of the merchant steamer *Knight Commander* by the Russians has caused some sensation in Washington Government circles, which will probably present a strong protest to Russia.

THE BRITISH WARSHIPS.

A number of British cruisers are watching the Dardanelles.

(FROM THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

RUSSIA, GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

London, July 26.

Very great excitement prevails in Great Britain and America. It is believed that both countries will jointly present a protest to Russia with regard to the seizure of merchant ships.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Shawmut	Tu. July 26
Hongkong	P. & A. Co.	Nicomedia 1	Th. July 28
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian 2	F. July 29
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Preussen 3	Sa. July 30
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Siberia 4	Sa. July 30
America	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic 5	M. Aug. 1
Europe	M. M. Co.	Touraine 6	W. Aug. 3
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	M. Aug. 8
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Hydes	Tu. Aug. 9
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co	Em. of China	Th. Aug. 11
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Th. Aug. 11
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	F. Aug. 19

1 At Kobe on the 28th inst.
2 Left Hongkong on the 30th inst.
3 At Kobe on the 27th inst.
4 Left Hongkong on the 21st inst.
5 Left San Francisco on the 16th inst.
6 Left Hongkong on the 23th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line.	Steamer.	Date
Hongkong	P. & A. Co.	Arabia	Tu. July 26
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Bengloe	W. July 28
Portland	P. & A. Co.	Nicomedia	F. July 29
Europe	M. M. Co.	Oceanien	F. July 29
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Sa. July 30
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Korea	S. July 31
America	P. M. Co.	Siberia	M. Aug. 1
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	M. Aug. 1
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Preussen	Sa. Aug. 6
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Shawmut	S. Aug. 7
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	M. Aug. 8
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Hydes	Tu. Aug. 10
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Sa. Aug. 20
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of China	Th. Aug. 18
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Sa. Aug. 31

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LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oanfa, British steamer, 4,867, Thos. Bartlett, 22nd July,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Huron, British steamer, 1,990, W. Walsh, 22nd July,—Moji, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Binh Thuan, French steamer, 984, Ribault Lagasne, 22nd July,—Saigon via Kobe, Rice and Wood.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Saint Nicholas, British steamer, 2240, W. Bari, Venice Italy, 22nd July, Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Feronia, British steamer, 1,930, J. B. Kent, 23rd July,—Java via Moji, Sugar.—M. Raspe & Co.

Saint Hubert, British steamer, 1,962, J. W. Wardale, 23rd July,—Chile via Honolulu, Manure.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Chiyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,082, 24th July,—Jinsen, General.—Yamagataya.

Badinia, German steamer, 4,157, Roerden, 24th July,—General, C. Illies & Co.

Tsinan, British steamer, 1,459, W. Brown, 25th July,—Australia via Hongkong, 19th July, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Lyra, American steamer, 3,516, G. V. Williams, 25th July,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Ragnor, Norwegian steamer, 1,221, Nelssen, 25th July,—Shimizu, General.—Mikazaki & Co.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 26th July,—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fernley, British steamer, 2,471, Seddon, 26th July,—Newport via Cape of Good Hope, Coal.—To Order.

Lowther Castle, British steamer, 2,961, Wm. Lightoller, 27th July,—Taku, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Marie Jebsen, German steamer, 1,771, Lorensen, 27th July,—Nagasaki, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Tynefield, British steamer, 2,257, Vigers, 27th July, Batoum via Taketoyo, Case Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Ashmount, British steamer, 2,035, M. G. Dowall, 28th July,—Yokosuka, Ballast.—Findlay, Richardson & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 22nd July,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Prinz Regent Luitpold, German steamer, 3,920, H. Kirchner, 23rd July,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Lydia, German steamer, 1,772, Kilstenbro, 23rd July.—Anping, Ballast.—Yamagataya.

Benlarig, British steamer, 2,510, A. Wallace, 26th July.—Marseilles, London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Lyra, American steamer, 3,516, G. V. Williams, 26th July,—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Fernley, British steamer, 2,471, Seddon, 27th July,—Yokosuka, Coal.—M. Raspe & Co.

Nubia, German steamer, 2,234, Habel, 27th July,—New York via Suez, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Elax, British steamer, 2,612, E. S. Baker, 27th July,—Moji, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Oanfa, British steamer, 4,867, Thos. Barlett, 27th July,—Puget Sound ports via Muroran, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Tsinan, British steamer, 1,459, W. Brown, 28th July, Australia and New Zealand via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. A. R. Agassiz, Mr. Y. Asaka, Mr. J. Baggs, Mr. A. Barker, Baron Boddien, Mr. O. H. Bollman, Mr. J. Brown, Rev. G. G. Bruce, Mrs. G. G. Bruce, Mrs. L. Buchanan, Miss L. Buchanan, Dr. I. Campbell, Mr. D. E. Campbell, Miss H. M. Cassells, Mrs. E. J. Cleveland, Lieut. G. G. Codrington, R.N., Mr. A. Conley, Mr. W. G. Darby, Mr. O. K. Davis, Mrs. O. K. Davis and child, Mr. H. H. Dearborn, Miss B. Dearborn, Mr. L. F. Dessoliers, Mrs. L. F. Dessoliers and children, Mr. R. S. Dmouski, Mr. E. Edward, Mr. F. Elmore, Mr. T. Evans, Mr. L. Fretsch, Mrs. P. de Lucy Fossarieu and 3 children, Miss I. de Lucy Fossarieu, Miss R. de Lucy. Fossarieu, Mrs. J. Gaffry, Rev. Garrett, Mrs. Garrett and 3 children, Mrs. A. M. Glenn, Right Rev. F. R. Graves, Mr. A. E. Griffin, Mr. F. E. Hamel, Mr. T. Hashimoto, Mr. T. W. Hellyer, Miss M. Henderson, Eng. Lieut. G. S. Holgate, R.N., Capt. H. N. B. Hollinshead, Mr. J. L. Houston, Mrs. W. F. Inglis, Misses Inglis, Miss C. J. Jewell, Dr. W. H. Jefferys, Mrs. W. H. Jefferys, child and infant, Mr. J. B. A. Jonkheer, Mr. W. B. Jones, Mr. S. Kanasaki, Rev. H. Keall, Lieut Col. J. W. Kincaide, U.S.A., Mr. G. N. Lamb, Mr. C. Lindsay Rev. C. F. McRae, Mrs. Marsh, child and infant, Paymaster W. A. Merritt, U.S.A., Miss M. E. Metzler, Mr. T. Miyaoka, Mrs. M. Moore, Mr. Y. Muratani, Mr. T. Muratani, Mr. A. S. Muspratt, Mr. H. Okumura, Mr. Palmer, Mrs. Palmer, Miss Posey, Mr. C. E. Putnam, Mr. F. Ratsey, R.N., Mr. P. K. Reiss, Lieut. E. L. King, R.N., Miss W. Scott, Capt. Soney, Miss M. B. Smith, Capt. F. W. Stoddard, Mr. J. Tate, Mrs. J. Tate, Dr. R. B. Teusler, Mrs. R. B. Teusler, Mr. A. Thornham, Mr. E. Touchaleame, Commander P. Nelson Ward, R.N., Mr. S. Weiss, Mr. A. Wehrung, Mrs. A. Wehrung, Mr. F. R. White, Capt. J. Willbrandt, and Dr. E. L. Woodward in cabin.

Per German steamer *Prinz Regent Luitpold* for Bremen and Hamburg via ports:—Miss Burdett Leach, Mr. Juan Selles, Mr. H. E. Daunt, Mr. and H. W. Arthur, Mrs. Happer, Miss Gordon, Mr. W. F. Inglis, Mr. T. J. Smith, Mr. Cameron, Mr. McDonald, Mr. Alb. Haim, Mr. E. W. Ray, Miss F. West, Mrs. Shun, Mr. E. M. Cohen and servant, Mr. R. S. Freeman and servant, Mr. R. Lemke, Mrs. R. Lemke and child, Miss Berndt, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Alves, Mr. and Mrs. Nörden, Mrs. Petersen, Mr. Le Che Son and servant, Mr. M. Suzuki, Mr. D. S. Graham, Mr. Leontine B. Hug, child and servant, Mr. A. R. Grant, Mr. R. R. Martin, Dr. H. Ten Kate, Mrs. M. Hunt Miss Helen Hunt, Mr. J. M. Hunter, Mr. Paon, Mr. T. Nishijima, Mr. C. R. Hatheramani, Miss R. Serper, Mr. Lee and child, Mr. Y. Ming Sun, Mr. Y. Fookten, Mr. S. Ota, Mr. Lee Sung Fook, Mr. B. Albert, Miss Graciana Scheerer, Mr. B. L. Palmer, Mr. John S. Savage, Mr. D. Ferguson, Mr. T. W. Groves, Mr. J. Stewart, Mrs. J. Stewart, Mr. J. Charles, Mr. T. Thomson, Mr. R. Rogers, Mr. Y. Minagawa, Mrs. T. Graves and 2 children, Mr. Chan, Mr. P. I. Cheong. Mr. and Mrs. Zabel, Mr. T. Okubo, Mr. Lodovico Pacchini, Mr. Dun Kan, Mr. Chow, Mr. Wong, Mr. H. White, Mr. A. N. Mitchell, Mr. M. J. Brown, Mr. Nicolas Gugunis, Mr. A. Anjulides, Mr. James Macquire, Mr. Maddison, Mrs. S. Nishigori, Mr. T. Kurokawa, Messrs. Lee Hon, Jun Quon, Tow, Pan Cho, Mr. A. Nishigori, Mr. K. T. Takagi, Mr. M. Yamato, Mr. R. Nishino, Mr. H. Yamato, Mr. S. Kawabata and Mr. Frank S. Cairns in cabin.

CARGO.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—

TEA.

From.	Canada.	Chicago & West.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total Packages.
Hongkong	607	—	—	776	—	1,383
Amoy	50	—	—	—	—	50
Foochow	75	—	—	—	—	75
Hankow	523	—	629	100	—	1,257
Shanghai	1,654	734	1,479	79	—	2,946
Nagasaki	—	—	—	7	—	7
Kobe	2,802	648	—	50	—	3,500
Yokohama	6,234	565	469	65	—	7,333
Total	11,950	1,947	2,577	1,077	—	17,551

SILK.

From.	New York.	San F'cisco.	Easton.	South Man'ster.	Total. Bales.
Hongkong & Canton	214	—	—	—	214
Shanghai	59	—	—	—	59
Yokohama	1,382	—	—	—	1,382
Total	1,655	—	—	—	1,655

Per American steamer *Lyra*, for Tacoma:—

TEA.

	Canada.	Chicago & West.	New York and East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total Packages.
Hongkong	—	—	—	25	—	25
Shanghai	—	5,644	356	1,759	—	7,759
Kobe	—	968	564	1,135	—	2,667
Yokohama	325	2,915	2,494	793	—	6,527
Total	325	9,527	3,414	3,712	—	16,978

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw and Waste Silk shipped per steamer *Prinz Regent Luitpold*:—

	Raw.				Waste.			
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	139	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sieber & Co.	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nabholz & Co.	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siber, Wolff & Co.	123	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cl. Eymard	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longin & Co.	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulysse Pila & Co.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bavier & Co.	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	470	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Silk shippers per steamship *Empress of Japan*, for Vancouver, B.C., 22nd July:—

	Bales.
Vivanti Bros.	237
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	199
Siber, Wolff & Co.	176
Ulysse Pila & Co.	137
Jewett & Bent	78
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	67
Bavier & Co.	63
Herbert Dent & Co.	30
China & Japan Trading Co.	29
Sieber & Co.	25
F. Strahler	25
L. Mottet	5
Kitto Gomei Kaisha	253
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	58
Total	1,382

Silk shippers per steamship *Doric*, for San Francisco, via Honolulu, 21st July:—

	Bales.
Siber, Wolf & Co.	258
Vivanti Bros.	50
Winckler & Co.	10
Jewett & Bent	7
Kitto Gomei Kaisha	98
Total	423

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

A very small business passing.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{40 yds. 36 in.} {50 yds. 36 in.}	PER YARD. 0.10 to 0.18
Grey Shirting—8¼ lb, 38½ yds. 39 inches	PER PIECE. Y. 3.90 to 4.50
Grey Shirting—9lb, 38½ yds, 45 inches	3.90 to 4.50
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	2.80 to 4.00
Cotton Italians and Satteens	PER YARD. 0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

Flannels	PER YARD. Y. 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches	0.16 to 0.22
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	PER PIECE. 9.80 to 10.80
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 nches	2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

Nos. 16/24, Singles	PER BALE. Y. Nominal
Nos. 28/32, Singles	—
Nos. 38/42, Singles	—
Nos. 32, Doubles	Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	260.00 to 280.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	310.00 to 330.00
Nos. 2/100 ,Gassed	460.00 to 480.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling	40.00 to 40.50
Indian Broach	31.00 to 32.00
Chinese	27.50 to 29.50

METALS.

The market continues quiet.

Round and square ½ inch and upward	PER PICUL. Y. 4.05 to 4.35
Iron Plates, assorted	4.30 to 4.60
Sheet Iron	4.65 to 6.90
Galvanised Iron sheets	10.00 to 11.00
Wire Nails, assorted	14.00 to 7.00
Tin Plates, per box	6.70 to 7.60
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.00
Hoop Iron (⅝ to 1¼ inch)	5.00 to 5.50

KEROSENE.

Nothing new to report.

American	$3.08
Russian	3.00
Langkat	2.90

SUGAR.

A small business has been doing.

Brown Takao	PER PICUL. Y. 7.20 to 7.55
Brown Manila	7.40 to 8.20
Brown Daitong	6.00 to 6.20
Brown Canton	8.00 to 9.00
White Java and Penang	8.70 to 9.70
White Refined	11.40 to 15.00
Beets (Refined)	14.86 to 15.00

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INDIGO.

Nothing to report.

	Picul
Java, Medium to best	270.00 to 320.00
Calcutta, Medium to best	180.00 to 290.00
Madras (*Kurpah*), Medium to best	140.00 to 170.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best	100.00 to 140.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

At last holders have given way and considerable business is doing on the basis of our present quotations. Filatures are the best value, but during the last two days Re-reels and Kakedas have also shown some weakness.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse	...Y.970 to 980
Filatures—Extra, Fine	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	940 to 950
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	—
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	910 to 920
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	910 to 920
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	880 to 890
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	890 to 900
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	— —
Common—Coarse	— —
Re-reels—Extra	— —
Re-reels—No. 1	910 to 915
Re-reels—No. 1½	890 to 895
Re-reels—No. 2	870 to 880
Re-reels—No. 3	— —
Kakedas—Extra	910 to 920
Kakedas—No. 1	890 to 900
Kakedas—No. 1½	870 to 880
Kakedas—No. 2	850 to 860

WASTE SILK.

Some little business has been done in Kikai Kibiso at our quotations, but reports from consuming markets are very bad and trade does not seem likely to become general until we see lower prices.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	—
Noshi—Filatures, Good	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	—
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	—
Noshi—Bushiu, Good	—
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	—
Nsohi—Joshiu, Best	—
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	115 to 120
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	100 ■ 105
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	—
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	—

TEA.

Supplies are coming in slowly and the market is dull.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	48 & upwards
Choice	43 to 47
Finest	38 to 42
Fine	33 to 37
Good Medium	28 to 32
Medium	24 to 27
Good Common	22 to 23
Common	20 and below.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, July 28.

London silver ⅛ lower but no change in China sterling quotations; local rates have an easier tendency, with Bank Paper quoted ⅛ lower.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0 3/16 @ 4/16
— — Bills on demand	2/0 5/16 @ 3/8
— — 4 months' sight	2/0 7/16 @ 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	2/0 7/16
— — 6 months' sight	2/0 9/16
Paris & 1 place—Bank sight	254½
— Private 4 months' sight	259½
— — 6 months' sight	260½
Hongkong—Bank sight per $100	92¾
— Private 10 days' sight do.	90
Shanghai—Bank sight	77½
— Private 10 days' sight	79½
India—Bank sight	151½
— Private 30 days' sight	153½
America—Bank sight	49¾
— Private 30 days' sight	50
— Private 4 months' sight	50⅛
Germany—Bank sight	206½
— Private 4 months' sight	210¾
Star Selves (London)	27¾

SAVE YOUR HAIR

With Shampoos of Cuticura Soap and Light Dressings of Cuticura.

This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, and for all the purposes of the toilet, as well as by millions of women in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and mothers.

COMPLETE TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOUR,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: H. TOWNS & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 27-28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials, containing 60 doses. CUTICURA PILLS are alterative, antiseptic, tonic, digestive, and the purest, sweetest, most successful and economical of blood and skin purifiers, humour cures, and tonic-digestives.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS.

LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, July 28.

Brett & Co., sales at *yen* 7.25. Club Hotels, *yen* 70 nominal. Grand Hotels, sales *yen* 207 sales ex dividend. Helms, sellers at *yen* 52½. Langfeldts, sellers at *yen* 50. Nickels, sellers at *yen* 32. Kirin Breweries, sellers at *yen* 90. Eagine and Iron Works, sellers at *yen* 97½ ex dividend. Yokohama Docks have been dealt in at *yen* 40 and *yen* 41.

According to latest telegraphic advices—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks buyers at $662½. Indo-Chinas buyers at Tls. 72 ex dividend. China Traders sales at $65. Raubs sellers at $8. Kowloon Wharfs sales at $112. Hongkong Lands sellers at $158. Humphreys sales at $12½. Green Islands buyers at $29½. Farnhams sales at Tls. 142 ex dividend. Shanghai Lands sales at Tls. 112.

	Yen.	
Brett & Co., Limited	7.25	Sales.
Club Hotel, Limited	70	Nominal.
Grand Hotel, Limited	207 ex Div.	Sa.
Helm Bros., Limited	52½	Sellers.
Langfeldt & Co., Limited	50	Sellers.
C. Nickel & Co., Limited	32	Sellers.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., Founders	450	Nominal.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., Ordinary	75	Nominal.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., Preference	70	Nominal.
Japan Brewery Co., Limited	90	Sellers.
Yokohama E. & I. Works	97½ ex Div.	S.

Telephone No. 383

JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, July 29, a.m.

	Paid up. Yen.	Div'd 1 year. per cent.	Q'ation. Yen.
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri)	100	5	87.70
War Bonds (Gunji)	100	5	87.70
5 % Imperial Bonds (Goburi)	100	5	85.30
Navy Bonds (Kaigun)	100	5	86.00
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	97.00
Y'hama Water-works Bonds	100	6	91.30
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	90.00
Osaka Harbour Bonds	100	6	87.50
Sanyo Railway Debentures	100	■	92.50
Kawasaki Shipyard Deb'tures.	100	9	102.00
Osaka S.S. Co. (Shosen) 3rd Issue of Debentures	100	7	95.00
Sanyo Railway	50	8	60.80
Kyushu Railway	50	8	55.70
Hokkaido Colliery Railway	50	12	*71.40
Sobu Railway	50	8½	*52.00
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha)	50	11	85.20
Tokyo Street Railway (Shigai)	50	8	82.50
Tokyo Street Railway new	1	—	19.85
TokyoElectric Railway(Denki)	50	—	58.30
Tokyo Electric Railway, new	20.00	—	29.20
Yokohama Electric Railway	25	—	29.50
Odawara Electric Car	50	2.7	23.50
Keihin Electric Railway	50	5	55.40
Yokohama Fire Insurance	12.50	10	14.50
Tokyo Fire Insurance	12.50	12	*18.80
Kanegafuchi Spinning	50	6	*37.20
Fuji Cotton Spinning	50	8	33.00
Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning	50	8	*42.00
Yokohama Dock	33	12	42.50
Tokyo Electric Light	50	12	70.00
Osaka Electric Light	50	20	*89.00
Tokyo Gas	50	14	*79.00
Tokyo Gas, new	1.00	—	16.60
Osaka Gas new	12.50	15	15.00
Yokohama Electric Light	50	15	*77.30
Nippon(Tokyo)Sugar Refined.	50	15	59.80
Nippon (Tokyo) Sugar new	44	15	53.50
Nippon Beer Brewery (Yebisu)	50	20	*92.00
Nippon Beer Brewery, new	25	20	*49.00
Osaka (Asahi) Beer Brewery	50	10	*48.50
Marusan Beer Brewery	50	—	10.00
Y'hama Chuo Godown	50	12	*49.50
Yokohama Boeki Godown	20	12	*23.50

* Ex dividend.

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, AUGUST 6TH 1904.

DEATH.

At Yokohama, on August 2nd, GEORGE FARMAN HEWETT, age 53, a native of North Shields, England.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FORTY-SIX Russians arrived on Aug. 1st at Ujina in the *Yamaura Maru* from the front.

THE widow of Phil May has been granted a civil list pension of £75 per annum.

THE work of floating the Russian cruiser *Varyag*, it is reported by Tokyo papers, will be completed in August.

THE crop of cocoons in Saitama prefecture is reported to be 1,438 200 *kwamme*, which is equivalent to about 5,402,000 kilos.

THE tyre of a motor-car running at a speed of 65 miles per hour burst and killed the Marquis of Dondiffer-Pasquier, in France.

JAPANESE gold coins, amounting to two million *yen*, were exported on Aug. 2nd from Yokohama by the steamer *Siberia* to San Francisco.

MR. SEGAWA, Japanese Consul at Yinkow, who left his post when the Russians occupied the port, will now return, leaving Kobe on Aug. 5th.

THE new buildings of the Yokohama Specie Bank being completed, business will be carried on there from Aug. 22nd. To celebrate the completion of the work, the bank will entertain its customers in Tokyo on Aug. 13th and in Yokohama on the following day.

MR. M. KATO, a high adviser to the Korean Government, who has been in Tokyo since the end of June, left on the evening of Aug. 4th for his post.

A TERRIBLE thunderstorm raged on July 31st in Tokyo for an hour, causing some damage to buildings. A farmer was killed at Omori by the lightning.

A PARTY of 250 pilgrims was crossing the River Don, in Russia, in a ferry-boat when the bottom of the boat fell out, and 160 people were drowned in the mill-race.

VISCOUNTESS KURODA, wife of one of the members of the Privy Council, died on July 31st at the Red Cross Society's hospital. She had been suffering from heart disease.

FIRE occurred on the morning of July 30th in the engine department of the Tokyo Rice Refining Factory, Tsukijima, Tokyo, destroying the building. Tobacco ashes were the cause.

THE Kwansei Railway Co. has decided to issue debentures amounting to *yen* 900,000 in order to pay for the Kiwa Railway, the whole property of which it has been decided to purchase.

A TELEGRAM from Kashiwazaki, near Niigata, reports that two trains on the Hokuetsu Railway collided on the morning of August 1st at the Kamo station, several persons being injured.

IT is reported by a telegram, from Nara, near Osaka, that a thunder-storm raged there on the afternoon of Aug. 1st causing damage to buildings. One person was killed by lightning.

THE *Asahi's* Chefoo telegram says that two Chinese junks were detained on Aug. 1st by the Chinese Customs authorities, and seven on the following day. These vessels had attempted to carry provisions to Port Arthur.

THE British steamer *La Porte*, 2,441 tons, chartered to run the blockade of Port Arthur with a cargo of coal, has foundered at Port Nolloth, Cape Colony, as the result of an explosion. All hands were saved.

THE curious in such matters will be interested to note that the King has recognised General Booth's title by causing him to be described in the *Court Circular* as "The Rev. William Booth, Commander-of-Chief of the Salvation Army."

THE *Jiji's* Saseho correspondent reports that a hospital has been established at Dalny and sick and wounded will be treated there. It is added that materials for medical use which had been left behind by the Russians weighed about two million *kin*.

FOUR RUSSIANS, including a woman, captured off Port Arthur, were brought on July 28th to Saseho. It appears that they attempted to escape by junk. Having been questioned, the prisoners replied that they were workmen employed in the port.

IN order to construct an electric railway, the Osaka City Council decided on July 30th to raise a loan of four million *yen* with interest of 6 per cent. The bonds will be issued at *yen* 90 per *yen* 100, within three years commencing this year.

ACCORDING to official investigations, the damage caused in Hokkaido by inundations in July included the loss of fifteen lives; 18,704 houses were flooded, and 36,744 *cho*,—each *cho* being about 2½ acres—of cultivated fields were laid waste. The expenses needed by local governments to repair roads, bridges, etc., damaged are estimated at *yen* 935,262.

IT is said by the *Yorodzu* that Yuan Shih-kai, viceroy of the Chihli province has ordered M. Komatsuzaki, a merchant in Tokyo, to supply him with thirty thousand sabres. These are needed for the force which has been recently organized.

TWO cases of dysentery appeared on July 31st at Yotsuya, Tokyo, and the patients died the same evening. Eighteen houses with fifty-four occupants in the neighbourhood of the house in which the disease broke out were segregated for five days.

ACCORDING to a report brought by the *Taisang*, which arrived on Aug. 1st at Moji from Shanghai the British steamer *Victoria* and a Norwegian steamer, which had shipped provisions for Yingkaw, have been detained by the Customs at Woosung.

DURING ten days ended July 31st the foreign trade of Japan is reported to have been as follows: exports *yen* 8,424,880 and imports, *yen* 7,581,188; exports of gold and silver bullion and coins, *yen* 872,347, and imports of gold and silver bullion and coins 1,362,221.

TWO employees of the Yokohama Post Office were arrested on July 30th by the Isezaki-cho police on a charge of theft and fraud. They had stolen several letters containing money orders and drawn the money at post offices in Tokyo and other districts.

THE Dover to Heligoland yacht race for the cup presented by the German Emperor was won on June 20 by Dr. Douglas Kerr's English yawl *Valiora* on her handicap. The Americans sent over the *Ingomar*, but though she was the first to arrive by two hours she had to allow all the rest seven hours and over.

THE income and expenses of the Yokohama city office for 1903—from April 1st, 1903, to 31st March, 1904—were calculated as follows: income, *yen* 1,279,323.65 and expenses *yen* 1,124,332.23: the balance, *yen* 154,991.42, was carried forward to the next budget. These accounts will be submitted on Aug. 4th to the City Assembly.

A PASSENGER from Chemulpo who arrived on Aug. 1st at Moji reports that the Russian transport *Sungari* was floated at 1 p.m. on July 29th. She was, however, carried by the running tide to the place where the *Koreets* is sunk and collided with the warship. She sank again. It may be remarked that the Mitsu Ishi Kaisha is attending to the work of floating the Russian transport.

TELEGRAMS report that owing to heavy rains an inundation occurred on July 27th in the district of Yamagata prefecture, the result being that about seven hundred dwellings were flooded and over a hundred persons were killed or injured. Traffic on the railway is suspended. The same day traffic in the Hokuriku railway was also interrupted south of Imajo station.

THE Chinese steamer *Foosai*, formerly employed as a gunboat, has been purchased by Mr. Tano, in Tokyo, and re-named *Nisshin Maru*. It may be remembered that this steamer surrendered along with other warships to the Japanese at Wei-hai-wei at the close of the Japan-China War, and that she was released by the Japanese to carry the remains of Admiral Ting, the Commander-in-Chief of the Peiyang squadron, who had committed suicide.

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PORT ARTHUR.

Friday, July 29.

Reports once more begin to arrive about incidents at Port Arthur. There appears to have been an attack by the Japanese fleet from the 18th to the 21st, with the result that much damage was done to the forts, the Hwangkinshan fortress being partly destroyed, and three destroyers were sunk. This news comes from Chefoo, so how far it can be trusted we are not able to divine. Chinese junkmen say that there are eleven war-ships anchored in the harbour and that 500 men are working in the docks. As for provisions, there is plenty of bread, but all kinds of meat except fowls have been used up. An egg now sells for 5 cents and a chicken for two dollars, but the supply of these things will soon be exhausted and many of the garrison are now living on dog's flesh. Why not on horse flesh, we wonder. There must be plenty of horses within the lines. Probably very little importance attaches to this question of provisions. If the place is to be starved out, many a week, perhaps many a month, must still elapse.

There are also reports as to the position reached by the Japanese army. We do not understand why these reports are allowed to be published. Repeated warnings reach us from the authorities against giving publicity to anything connected with the land attack. It is our duty to observe these warnings and we do so. Yet we find journals like the *Jiji Shimpo* and the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* flagrantly neglecting them. It must suffice to say that the Japanese lines appear to be gradually drawing closer to the fortress.

The *Asahi* has information that there are 10 serviceable war-ships and 12 destroyers at Port Arthur. Two of the former are sent out every night upon guard duty. There are 8 ships used as hospital-vessels. The supply of coal is running very short. That is an important point in connection with any attempt of the squadron to effect its escape.

The *Asahi's* information further goes to indicate that the greater part of the garrison is collected on the east side of the fortress, and that very few men are allotted to the batteries on the Liaotung-Gulf faces.

Saturday, July 30.

One of the Tokyo journals, the *Hochi Shimbun*, reports that on the 27th instant the whole of the Russian ships in Port Arthur made a sortie and that a desperate fight ensued, in which the Russian vessels suffered crippling damage, the Japanese also being more or less injured. Simultaneously arrives intelligence that loud and continuous cannonading has been heard in the vicinity of the fortress, but that is in the ordinary course of events, for we must assume that by this time, in spite of serious interruptions due to the summer rains, the Japanese have got their siege batteries mounted. The indications are that from the 25th instant a shower of missiles began to pour upon the place, but there is nothing to confirm the *Hochi's* news of a naval action except the consideration that if the bombardment has really commenced it would be scarcely possible for the Russian vessels to remain quietly in the harbour. To emerge and fight for their lives would then become an almost imperative necessity, since so long as they remained at anchor inside they could not contribute anything to the defence yet would themselves be in momentary danger of destruction. High angle fire from modern howitzers is just as fatal to war-ships as to land-entrenchments. It would be intolerable for the Russian ships to lie passively at anchor under a shower of shot and shell fired from land-batteries.

Is it not well within the range of conceivable possibilities that the action of the Vladivostock Squadron has a close relation with the contingencies we are here considering? In proportion as the land forces drew their cordon of attack closer and closer to Port Arthur, the blockading squadron of Admiral Togo has closed up the gaps in its line, until not even a junk can now get through to communicate with the outer world. The Russians can not mistake what this means. It must have been evident for many days to the defenders of the fortress that the hour of supreme struggle was coming within a distance calculable by days, and that before it came the fleet must either have escaped or been destroyed. What is most probable is that, confronted by the steady approach of this crisis, Stoessel telegraphed to Skrydloff, "Make a diversion by any means in your power and at any risk short of recklessness. Unless you succeed in drawing off a part at any rate of Togo's Squadrons, the fate of our fleet is sealed, for within a very few days the Japanese bombardment will commence"? Receiving this urgent message in the middle of July—just when everything suggests that he ought to have received it—Admiral Skrydroff quickly resorted to a *coup* which, doubtless, he had long contemplated as a measure of supreme emergency, the sending of his three cruisers to Tokyo Bay, there to interrupt Japan's most important tradal routes and to menace even her capital itself. Accordingly, on the 20th the cruisers passed Tsugaru Strait, just five days, or perhaps only three, before the bombardment of Port Arthur commenced, and the news of their insulting presence and heavy depredations in the very heart of Japan's home waters reached Togo just when he was utilizing every craft at his disposal to strengthen the ranks of his blockading cordon. From the 20th to the 28th the Russian cruisers continued their foray along the east coast of Japan, and from the 23rd to the 28th they patrolled to and fro opposite the entrance to Tokyo Bay, every one of their movements constituting a challenge that grew continually less endurable. It might be a very fine thing for a big Japanese fleet to be blockading a strong Russian fortress in a foreign country, but the grandeur of the feat was altogether obliterated by these marches and countermaches of a puny Russian squadron blockading the maritime approaches to the Japanese capital itself. Admiral Skrydloff and General Stoessel reckoned on the moral effects of such a defiance. They looked to it as a means of sensibly relieving the naval pressure at Port Arthur, and thus opening an avenue of escape, or at least providing some chance of escape, for the imprisoned fleet. Truly it is hard to see what smaller object can have justified the immense risks taken by Skrydloff, or to account otherwise for the perilous task he assigned to his lieutenant, Bezobrazoff. Bezobrazoff can not have been under any mistake whatever. Supposing that he allowed himself a cruise of 6 days off the entrance to Tokyo Bay, and that he thereafter steamed back at full speed, a total interval of 12 days must elapse between his first and his second passage of Tsugaru Strait. During that interval there could be no question that the Japanese would do something. Even if they did not detach ships to attack him, they would certainly take measures to block his return route. All things considered, therefore, the risks taken by these cruisers do not seem to find anything like adequate compensation in a mere raid against commerce. The apparent explanation is that the ultimate object was to relieve the pressure at Port Arthur.

Shanghai declares that on the 27th ultimo the Japanese army captured the principal fort at Port Arthur with heavy loss; the fort is named Yampeishan, a name quite strange to us. There was certainly a battle on the 27th. We know that much from official reports published on the evening of the 30th in Tokyo. These reports said that during or after the fight on the 27th the Russians behaved with shocking brutality; robbing and murdering the wounded and mutilating the dead. From every part of the field similar reports come. They show beyond all manner of doubt that some at all events of the Russian soldiers in all units of the army are the worst kind of savages. If the Japanese continue permanently to exercise self-control in the face of such atrocities, they will deserve the highest credit. Meanwhile there are many rumours to the effect that Port Arthur fell on the 29th instant, the Japanese losing ten thousand men and so forth and so on. Shanghai and Chefoo are mainly responsible for these stories which we take leave to deny. When Port Arthur falls there will be no delay about proclaiming the news in Tokyo. Very likely the time is close at hand, but it appears to us that the rumours coming from Shanghai and Chefoo are merely exaggerated versions of the fight on the 27th. From statements said to have been made by Chinese junkmen and Russian refugees it would seem that heavy fighting, or at any rate bombardment, went on from the 25th to the 28th inclusive, both by land and by sea. On the 24th two Russian destroyers are said to have been sunk, and the Russians say that they sent to the bottom, or injured, a Japanese gunboat or cruiser. The latter part of this story is conspicuously vague.

The *Jiji Shimpo* publishes what purports to be a translation of Port Arthur's reply to a summons to surrender. It is evidently a translation and on the whole it reads like a genuine document. The writers remind the Japanese that the latters' seige train was sunk by the Vladivostock cruisers, together with two transports full of soldiers, and that the ship carrying Marshal Oyama and all his staff was sunk also. They further decline altogether to believe in any victories of the Japanese army against Kuropatkin; they declare that the Japanese are in far worse plight than the Russians who are summoned to surrender, and that instead of demanding submission the proper and becoming thing for the Japanese would be to come and surrender. They would be well treated and handsomely entertained in Port Arthur, where there are ample provisions whereas the Japanese themselves have nothing to eat.

The beleaguered Russians doubtless believe that the siege train was on board the *Hitachi* and the *Sado*, and that Marshal Oyama was there too. Their source of information must be Floug.

The Naval Department, on the 31st ultimo, published a telegram received on the 26th ultimo, which they would not have given out had not the news reached Tokyo independently. The telegram is from Admiral Togo. It says that on the 24th ultimo the Fourteenth Torpedoer Squadron under Commander Kuwajima, together with gunboats Nos. 10 and 11 and some torpedo-boats from the *Mikasa* and

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the *Fuji*, attacked a Russian squadron of destroyers lying concealed in a bay eastward of Hsienshang promontory (*vide* our map of Port Arthur and environs). One of the war-ships' torpedoers fired 3 fish torpedoes, all of which were seen to explode. The two gunboats also approached close and poured in a hot fire. The result could not be clearly ascertained on account of fog.

The uncertainty of the issue prevented the Naval Department from publishing this telegram, but repeatedly arriving rumours from various quarters seem to prove that three destroyers were injured or sunk, among them being one which the Russians took from the Chinese in 1900.

Monday, August 1.

[Received at the Imperial Naval Head Quarters at 9.20 p.m. on the 31st of July from Admiral Togo.]

According to investigations made subsequently to my last report with regard to the four destroyers of the enemy which were attacked on the 24th instant on the east of Hsiensheng promontory by our fourteenth torpedo squadron, two gunboats and torpedoers from the battle-ships, one has sunk so that the upper part of her funnells alone is above water, and another also seems to have sunk.

[Received at the same from the same on the 31st ult., at 9.15 p.m.]

At a little after 11 p.m. on the 26th of August, the Clearing Squadron under Commander Hirose was at work near Langwangtang, when as one of the gunboats was about to drag away a Russian mine, the cable fouled her screw, and losing her power of free motion, she was carried by the tide towards Hsiensheng promontory. The enemy's forts and gunboats opened heavily upon her. Thereupon Commander Hirose and the gunboats of his squadron went to her aid. One of the enemy's destroyers advancing at full speed discharged a torpedo, but happily it missed its mark, and after an hour's sharp fighting we succeeded in retiring in the direction of Shaoping-tau. During the fight the rescuing gunboats were struck twice. Three men were killed and 11 wounded, the latter number including Commander Hirose and Second-Lieutenant Nimura.

Tuesday, August 2.

There is nothing to record about Port Arthur to-day. Somehow an impression has prevailed during the past week that the fall of the fortress is very near, and it must be confessed that these impressions are seldom without basis. But we have no definite news. The authorities have, however. Of that we may be tolerably certain. Faithful to their principle of not publishing the preliminary stages of any operation in the field, they keep silence, and it may be concluded that the first explicit intelligence given to the world will be the intelligence of the fall of the great fortress. We have heard it said that this event has been delayed unexpectedly long. The comment appears very thoughtless. Port Arthur is an enormously strong fortress; much stronger than Sevastopol was, and it is scarcely necessary to recall the months upon months that elapsed before a combined English and French army could reduce the Crimean fortress. In fact the Russians themselves have always expressed unbounded confidence in Port Arthur's ability to withstand any conceivable kind of siege or any imaginable kind of attack, and French experts—or some of them at any rate—have frankly endorsed that view. Possibly the Nanshan fight has helped to create an illusion. Seeing with what desperate valour the Japanese carried the line of fortifications at the Kinchow Isthmus, people have been led to imagine that they would rush Port Arthur with similar intrepidity and quickness. But Port Arthur and Nanshan are two very different things. There is an arithmetical limit to the possibilities of successful escalade. A General can not put more than a certain number of troops into action on a given front, and in the case of a fortress like Port Arthur that number would not be sufficient to carry the survivors of the carnage to victory. It would be wholly reckless, almost madness, for the Japanese to essay such an adventure at the Liaotung stronghold. The resources and devices of fortification have developed enormously in modern times, but so have the devices and resources of the attack, and if the Japanese have proceeded in a cautious manner entailing certain delays, it is because they have availed themselves of all the engines of war without needless sacrifice of human life. There are evidences that fully adequate success has crowned their efforts thus far, and that the end can not be much longer averted by the doomed garrison. In the meanwhile, however, the public must wait quietly for conclusive news. We only know that there was very severe fighting on the 26th, 27th and 28th of July, and from various quarters comes intelligence that the positions attacked on these three days were captured on the third day at noon, but what the positions are we have no information.

Wednesday, August 3.

There is nothing definite from this part of the field. Everything is veiled in secrecy. A Chinese journal published in Shanghai contains news which is easily credible, to the effect that some of the principal forts on the east of Port Arthur have been captured, and from other sources it is stated that a successful attack has been made on positions to the west. It is all more or less conjectural and beyond the certainty that active and important operations are in progress, there is nothing to record.

Friday, Aug. 5.

The news from Port Arthur this morning can scarcely be called news. It is a *rechauffé* of what we have already heard, namely, that the Japanese have won important positions, that the Russians have made repeated but unsuccessful attempts to recapture them, that the iron band is being gradually drawn round the place, and that the beseiging force, though confronted with immense difficulties, is overcoming them steadily. The fact is, we believe, that the Japanese Military Authorities long ago abandoned all idea of rushing Port Arthur at the cost of an enormous number of lives. They saw their way to reducing it by means which, although more tedious, would be less bloody and less hazardous. A general attack upon such a place while its defences are still intact might end in disaster for the best troops in the world, and disaster of that kind could only mean long postponement of success which might have ultimately been attained much sooner by more deliberate methods.

Meanwhile fugitives from the beleaguered fortress are said to be reaching Chefoo in constantly increasing numbers, Russian fugitives and Chinese fugitives. Among the Russians it is reported that there are some who seem to be disguised marines.

A ship carrying 275 wounded men from Port Arthur has reached Ujina.

Sixty Russians are said to have arrived at Chefoo from Port Arthur on the 3rd instant. They say, according to a report from the former place despatched on the morning of the 4th, that during three days prior to their departure there was continuous fighting, and that the garrison had lost 2,000 men.

On the evening of the 3rd a squadron consisting of 12 destroyers, 4 torpedoers and some gunboats moved out of Port Arthur towards Liaotishan. They were observed by a Japanese destroyer squadron, and driven back into the harbour after 20 minutes' firing. No statement is made of losses on either side.

THE VLADIVOSTOCK SQUADRON ESCAPES.

Sunday, July 31.

The Vladivostock cruisers re-passed the Tsugaru Straits steering eastward on the afternoon of the 30th ultimo. Thus they have again escaped, after spending a week off Tokyo Bay and committing all sorts of depredations. There is not one redeeming feature in the situation except the courage and ability shown by the Russians. Admiral Skrydloff and Admiral Bezobrazoff seem to have calculated to a nicety what liberties they could take. The cruisers must have left the sea off the Boso Peninsula only a few hours before a Japanese squadron sent in search of them reached the same vicinity. On the 24th ultimo various rumours reached Tokyo, their gist being that the 3 cruisers had been seen steering northward at full speed pursued by 4 Japanese ships at a distance of 14 nautical miles. It now appears that if the authors of these rumours saw anything, what they saw were Japanese vessels only. The Russians do not seem to have been sighted at all. Many people supposed that even though these mischievous cruisers were not brought directly to bay, they would at least find the re-passage of the Tsugaru Straits a work of great difficulty and danger. But the indications are that the Japanese made no attempt to mine the Straits. They probably came to the conclusion that rather than lay contact mines in such a greatly frequented fairway of maritime communications, it would be better to confine themselves to less objectionable means of defence. Probably they were right. The subsequent removal of the mines would have been a long business, not unattended with danger, and during its accomplishment the Straits must have remained closed to all traffic, to say nothing of the additional danger of mines breaking loose from their moorings and floating out into the Sea of Japan or the Pacific. As to the failure of the Japanese squadron to find the Russians, there is nothing to rail against but luck. When we consider that twenty-five or thirty miles one way or the other sufficed to settle the question, and when we observe that the steamer *Korea*, which alone would have been a prize worth all those previously taken put together, steamed without let or hindrance along her usual route where the three Russian cruisers were watching for her, it is easy to understand how on the wide ocean a small squadron of the fastest vessels can escape the observation of a squadron no faster than themselves which they are seeking to elude. It will probably be said that there was collusion with folks on shore, and that when the Japanese cruisers were steaming up the Inland Sea, a launch

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slipped out from Yokohama and sent up a rocket to warn the Russians. We need not have recourse to idle speculations of that kind when commonplace considerations of space and speed suffice to explain what has happened. The Russians have done admirably, and have given a striking object lesson as to the injury that can be achieved by a squadron which strictly confines the exercise of its destructive capacity to non-combatants and runs incontinently when any danger of a combat offers. But as to the damage inflicted on Japan there can be no room for discussion. A temporarily paralysing blow has been struck at her oversea trade. No cargo will henceforth be carried to her ports without insurance against war risks, and the rate demanded by the underwriters for such security will be almost prohibitive. The remedy will come when Port Arthur falls; a short and sharp remedy. In the meanwhile, however, these three cruisers have inflicted a cruel reverse upon Japan. They have proved also in the most conclusive manner that her navy is not sufficient for her purposes. She labours under the great disadvantage in this war that her coasts lie within easy striking distance of the enemy's naval bases, whereas his territories are virtually secure against similar attacks from her side. That would be the case, however, in almost any conflict waged by Japan with a European Power.

The Vladivostock cruisers steamed through the Straits of Tsugaru at a speed of 12 or 13 knots. But that says nothing as to their previous speed of flight. On the way to the scene of their depredations they took three days and three nights to steam down from the western entrance to Tsugaru and they chose a course within sight of the coast. On the way back they appear to have given the coast a wide berth and to have moved at full speed, probably 18 knots, so that two days, and two nights brought them to the Tsugaru narrows, where they slowed down to some 12 or 13 knots. These five hours through the straits must have been an anxious time.

It appears that the Yokohama branch of the Bureau of Marine Affairs intimated on July 31st to the Yokohama Harbour Office that steamship service between Yokohama and Hakodate was safe.

GUATEMALAN ANT VERSUS THE BOLL WEEVIL.

The ravages of the boll weevil in the cotton plantations of the Southern States at one time almost threatened the extinction of cotton-growing in some sections, particularly in Texas, and various were the means adopted to free the land from the pest. None seemed to meet the case effectually and the insect gradually advanced further and further north, leaving devastated, and, in some cases, bankrupt plantations in its train. The cry of the planters grew louder and more bitter and a paternal Government felt constrained to use its best endeavours to find a remedy, setting the Entomological Bureau of the Agricultural Department to work to perchance discover some other insect that would effectually assist in waging a deadly war on the weevil. Early this year such an ally for the poor, distracted planters was actually found in the forests of Guatemala in the person of a peculiar red ant which seemed born for no other purpose in life than to exterminate boll weevils wherever it could find them. Professor Cook, who made the discovery, at once took steps to secure a large supply of the Guatemalan ants, and bagged 5,000 of them, each insect being warranted to kill several thousand cotton boll weevils if given the chance. The ants were to have been taken to southern Texas and turned loose there in the cotton fields to test the claim made for them, but before the worthy Professor could land his interesting entomological collection, the planters of Texas, and of Houston in particular, had taken alarm and lodged a vigorous protest. They said that it was a dangerous experiment to import one pest to get rid of another; that the Central American red ant, judging by all former experiences, was likely to increase in great numbers until it became more troublesome than the weevil itself. To strengthen their case they called attention to the water hyacinth, a Central American water plant, originally imported because of its beauty, which has grown so much more prolific in Northern America that it has dammed up most of the streams, has cost the lumbermen, steamboatmen and railroads millions of dollars, so that the Federal Government had finally been compelled to make an annual appropriation in the Rivers and Harbours bill to get rid of the nuisance. While further they urged that even if the Guatemalan ant achieved the purpose of killing off the weevil, it would seriously interfere with the work of picking the cotton as now done. One-half the cotton is picked by negroes who do not wear enough clothes to make a whole shirt, and the other half by barefooted children. The ant to be of avail in destroying the weevil must cover the entire field and any one who had a few of the Guatemalan ants sting him would realize that it would be impossible to get the cotton picked. Of course Dr. O. F. Cook was ready with an answer. He said the objections of the planters were made in ignorance of the ant and its habits. The Guatemalan ant's sting is so slight as to be felt no more than that of a mosquito and it seldom attacks anything but bugs and worms. As it lives underground and goes forth only in search of prey, preferably the boll weevil, it is in no way a nuisance, as it would be if it made hills above the ground, as some ants do. On his way from Guatemala Dr. Cook fed the ants on sugar, and only a few of them died. They are about a half inch in length, he says, and live in colonies of from 300 to 400 under the leadership of a queen, who, like all other queen-ants, lays the eggs while the others work. As Dr. Cook has been studying the ants only two months he was not yet in a position to state how rapidly they multiply or how long they live. It was his intention to begin experiments with them in the vicinity of Victoria, Tex., but as Houston cotton men were talking about taking out an injunction, he had to wait for orders from Washington ere proceeding with his plans. So for a while the boll weevil can go on its way rejoicing, and the Guatemalan ant is in the unpleasant position of an emigrant alien who has not passed inspection.

THE SHIPS SUNK BY THE RUSSIANS AT DALNY.

It is stated by Tokyo journals that the Japanese have raised all the ships sunk by the Russians in Talien Bay for purposes of blockade. The steamers when raised, were found to have been completely covered with anti-decay paint, from which it is inferred that the Russians themselves contemplated raising and utilizing them after the war.

WITH KUROKI'S ARMY.

Saturday, July 30.

A letter from the First Army's position published by the *Asahi* indicates that Kuropatkin has a force of two Divisions screening Liaoyang on the east. The headquarters of this force are at Tanghoyen, which our readers will find on the map westward of Motienling on the main-road. At Tanghoyen the main-road is crossed by a minor road leading toward Haiching, and along this minor road one Division is posted. The other Division occupies a position stretching northward from Anping, which will be found on the main-road northward of Tanghoyen. To reach Liaoyang, therefore, Kuroki must force his way through these two Divisions, independently of any troops which Kuropatkin may have massed along the northern route. From this account we are confirmed in the impression that Kuropatkin's next stand, perhaps his greatest stand, will be at Anshantien. For the Division here spoken of as stationed along the minor road from Haiching to Tanghoyen, effectually covers the left flank of an army at Anshantien, and Kuropatkin, if he can depend on the staying power of this Division, might stand confidently at Anshantien to meet the advance of the Liaotung and the Takushan armies. The further north he retires the better his position becomes. It is also to be remarked that the Russian forces recently driven back from Hsihoyen—on the northern road—have retired in the direction of Anping and have reconcentrated at Hanpoling on the road to Anping. Thus everything goes to indicate that Kuropatkin has a strong screen of troops facing Kuroki and disposed between the latter and Liaoyang. But what force the Russian General has beyond Liaoyang there is nothing to show.

Monday, August 1.

Reports from Sauhokau, the head-quarters of Kuroki's Army, show that the Russians have been reconnoitering the position of the right wing with a balloon, and that some trivial skirmishes have taken place on the left wing. No serious movements, however, seem to have occurred since the Russians were driven off the northern road as far as Anping. Kuropatkin's strategy in that quarter seems intelligible enough. He has marshalled two, or perhaps three, Divisions to screen his left wing against Kuroki's advance, and he intends to make one more effort to crush Oku and the Takushan Army at Anshantien, which is midway between Liaoyang and Haiching. It may be, however, that his purpose is to avoid any serious battle until his troops are massed at Liaoyang. If so he will have to fight on two fronts simultaneously: one facing eastward, the other southward.

Tuesday, August 2.

It seems probable that the next battle will be fought by Kuroki's army at Anping. This place will be found on our map of the First Army's Operations. It is the point where the Liaoyang highway—the highway that crosses the Motien defile—is joined by a road running north and east and thus communicating with the positions upon which the Russians recently driven in by Kuroki's right wing, fell back. Moreover, a few miles south of Anping the highway is entered by another road which leads to Haiching. Anping itself is 15 miles from Liaoyang. It is conveniently situated for the head-quarters of an army covering Liaoyang against attack from the east;

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that is to say, against attack from the direction of Kuroki's force, and the Russians were recently reported to have 3 Divisions concentrated along these roads, which estimate takes, in later reports, the form of 30,000 men—practically an identical statement. We shall probably very soon hear of an attack by Kuroki's Army in this direction.

Meanwhile there is news—how trustworthy we can not tell—that on the 30th ultimo the Takushan Army obtained possession of Tomuchin, and thus placed itself within 15 miles of Haiching. Oku's Army also is said to have advanced to within 13 or 14 miles of the latter place, which is therefore directly menaced from the south and the east simultaneously. But we do not learn that Kuropatkin contemplates a stubborn resistance at Haiching. Anshantien seems a more convenient place for him to make a stand.

It is exceedingly difficult to form any clear idea of the forces that Kuropatkin can mass in this region. He certainly had 5 Divisions fighting at Tashikiao—or very nearly 5 Divisions—, and he appears to have 3 Divisions on the eastward roads covering Liaoyang, where there must be at least 2 Divisions more. That would be 10 Divisions. To these a general concentration would probably add two further Divisions, so that it will not, perhaps, be far wrong to assign to the Russian General an army of 12 Divisions for the supreme struggle. A hundred and twenty thousand men is a great army, and we may well say that the battle now pending will occupy an important place in the world's history. Just at present the indications are that there will be two battles; that Kuroki will attack the army screening Liaoyang on the east before Oku delivers his next assault upon the Army posted on its south. But at the supreme moment Kuropatkin may decline the latter combat and effect his whole concentration at Liaoyang. Neither Haiching nor Anshantien is an ideal position for defence. Whatever defences the Russians construct there must be purely artificial, for the ground offers no such advantages as it did at Telisz, at Kaiping and at Tashikiao. Indeed that fact has to be borne in mind when appraising Kuropatkin's strategy. His political desire to fight at a point as near as possible to the Liaotung Peninsula may have been strongly supplemented by the strategical consideration that from Tashikiao southwards all the topographical advantages would be on the side of the defence. It seems to us, considering all the circumstances and facts, that he intended to make a desperate stand at Tashikiao, which may be said to be the last rampart on the southern boundary of the comparatively level country stretching northward of that place as far as Mukden. Henceforth he has to fight in the plains.

Wednesday, August 3.

General Kuroki has driven the Russians further back along the highway and the northern road to Liaoyang. On the northern road they were in occupation of an entrenched position at Yushulintsz and on the highroad they were similarly entrenched at an eminence called Yangtszling. They have now been forced back to Anping on the northern road and to Tanghoyen on the highway. Both of these places are 14 miles from Liaoyang. One more fight, therefore, if successful will lay Liaoyang bare. General Kuroki's reports tell the rest of the story:—

Received at the Military Head Quarters in Tokyo on the forenoon of the 2nd instant.]

At dawn on the 31st of July the Army advanced in two directions against the enemy's strongly entrenched positions at Yushulintsz and Yangtszling.

The attack against Yushulintsz proceeded as planned until sunset on that day. Both of the enemy's flanks were vigorously assailed, but his force was so great and his position so strong that night fell without our succeeding in dislodging him. Therefore before dawn on the following morning the attack was renewed, and he was finally driven back, our troops pursuing as far as Laoholing.

On the Yangtszling side also the attack proceeded successfully. From one o'clock in the afternoon our infantry advanced to the assault from the directions of Tawan and Makumenza, and by evening the main points of the enemy's position were in our hands. One part, however, of his force offered a very stubbon resistance, and held its ground until sunset, so that our attacking columns passed the night in battle-order. Before dawn on the 1st of August the fight was renewed, and by 8 a.m. the whole of the highlands near Yangtszling were in our possession.

The following are the reasons that the fight was not brought to a speedy conclusion:—

1. The ground was steep and ill-adapted to purposes of attack.

2. There were no good positions for our artillery, so that it could not be employed with effect.

3. There were 100° of heat, so that the troops suffered considerably.

The enemy's forces opposed to us at Yangtszling consisted of about two and a half Divisions of Rifles and four batteries of Artillery (32 guns). They retired in the direction of Tanghoyen. His force at Yashulintsz was at least two Division with their complement of artillery (probably 8 batteries, or 64 guns. - *Ed.*) The main part retreated upon Anping.

The casualties on both sides are under examination. We appear to have taken some field guns, but no exact report is yet to hand.

The Foreign Office has received a telegram saying that according to a wire sent to Europe, General Keller was assassinated on the night of the 31st of July. Probably the message should read "killed in battle."

General Keller was doubtless in command of this screening force which Kuropatkin had interposed between Liaoyang and Kuroki's army. It was he that commanded the desperate but ill-managed attempt to recover Motienling from the Japanese on the 17th of July, and he doubtless remained in command. An important fact is that whereas this screen of troops was supposed to consist of only 3 Divisions—according to latest previous advices—it now appears that the advanced sections consisted of no less than 4½ Divisions, and as it must be assumed that there are reserves at Tanghayen and Anping, we shall be safe in concluding that Keller had at least 5 Divisions under his command and that Kuropatkin counted on being able to fully ward off Kuroki's attack with this force. The screen, however, has now been pushed back to within 14 miles of Liaoyang, and we have next to see whether the Russians will be able to make any stand in their reserve positions or whether they will fall back at once. As to the battles themselves—for there were two battles waged at the same time and big battles too—their main feature is the splendid tenacity of the Japanese. When these people go out to take a position or to break the enemy, they take it or break him. No such thing as failure is acknowledged by them. If, owing to defects of position, they can not utilize their artillery so as to secure success for attacks by day, then they attack by night, and if sunset finds their object still unachieved, they lie down beside their rifles and renew the fight at dawn. Such soldiers well led, and they are well led, can not be beaten except by a coordination of forces and circumstances which the Russians neither possess nor are likely to be favoured by. We ventured to predict after the battle of Tashikiao that the next great event would be a farther advance on Kuroki's side so as to place him within striking distance of Liaoyang. He has now made that advance, and the grand *denouement* is brought a long stage nearer.

Thursday, August 8.

General Kuropatkin, according to a telegram received at the Foreign Office in Tokyo, has reported to St. Petersburg that on the 31st of July and the 1st of August the Japanese assumed the offensive vigorously at Yangtszling and Yushulintsz, and that the Russian commanding officer in that part of the field received a gunshot wound from the effects of which he shortly afterwards expired.

General Kuroki reports that in the two battles at Yangtszling and Yushulintsz on the 31st ultimo his casualties, thus far ascertained, were 961 killed and wounded, among whom are included 6 officers killed and 15 wounded.

Friday, Aug. 5.

According to the *Nichi Nichi's* special correspondent now at Lienshankwan the Russians concentrated at Yushulintsz threatened another attempt to recover the defiles when Kuroki moved out to attack them. This correspondent adds that the enemy's losses at Yushulintsz and Yangtszling were fully double those of the Japanese.

BATTLE OF TASHIKIAO.

Monday, August 1.

The following detailed report was received on the afternoon of the 27th at the Military Head Quarters in Tokyo from General Oku:—

At 4 a.m. on the 23rd July the army moved out of its lines in the vicinity of Kaiping. The various cooperating columns, after skirmishes with small bodies of the enemy whom they drove back, took possession of the line from Liukiakau *viâ* Hwarhshan to the neighbourhood of Wutaishan. Throughout the day the left wing found its advance disputed from time to time by mixed detachments of infantry and cavalry, about one company of each arm.

The Army deployed within the line it had occupied and made all the necessary dispositions for a general attack the next day.

At dawn on the 24th the various units forming our right wing, moving in unison, advanced towards Tapingling and an eminence about 180 metres high on its west, as well as against the land adjacent to the latter on the west. By 8 a.m. these forces obtained possession of the line stretching from the highlands on the north of Yangsankau as far as the eastern side of the eminences on the north of Sunkiatun via the 180-metres hill above mentioned. The enemy's artillery, posted on hills near Tapingling, Pienhankau and Chengkiakau, was now playing on us strongly, and in consequence of the difficulties of the ground our guns had not yet been able to reach a position whence any effective reply could be made. Accordingly our infantry entrenched themselves in their place and awaited a favourable moment to advance.

The units forming our centre moved forward simultaneously with the attacking advance of the right wing, under cover of our artillery posted near Hwarhshan. At about ten o'clock they occupied the highlands on the north of Sunkiatun, but they were unable to continue their advance owing to the fierce fire kept up by a large number of the enemy's guns from positions between Chengshihshan and Wangmatai. Therefore they awaited the renewal of the right wing's advance and the approach of our artillery.

The units of the left wing had at first been in a position near Wutaishan, but immediately on the deployment and advance of the right wing,

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these units, at 9 a.m., took possession of the line Niukiatun to Liupehta, and their artillery, posting itself near Tapingchwang, hotly engaged the enemy's artillery near Wangmatai.

The enemy's main position extended from near Niushiushan on the west to the vicinity of Tapingling. Along all the chain of highlands between these two places he had constructed a great number of defensive works, and moreover these highlands completely overlooked our zone of advance, which lay within range of them far and wide. He had dug covered rifle-pits in many lines of trenches, erected palisades, constructed wire entanglements, and exhausted nearly all the devices of field fortification. Further, skilfully utilizing the features of the ground, he had posted his artillery so completely under cover that we were virtually unable to discover its whereabouts. On the other hand the only positions available for our artillery were most disadvantageous, being not only fully exposed to the enemy's view but also very difficult of approach. Thus though our guns, in spite of these drawbacks, frequently changed ground and in spite of heavy loss laboured to cover the advance of our infantry, their desperate efforts could not succeed in silencing the enemy's artillery. The General in command of the Army, determined to push his attack to a successful issue, gave orders that the right should advance regardless of losses, and the order was obeyed by a stubborn advance through the zone of fire. But the disadvantages of the ground were too great, and night fell without so much as one point of the enemy's main position having been captured. One of our columns, with extraordinary valour, had actually forced its way within his lines, but in the face of the formidable defences and a strong counter-attack by the enemy, it was compelled to retire to its former position

Such being the situation his artillery and ours naturally ceased fire at sunset, though one section of his guns continued to search our position at intervals up to 9 o'clock. The officer commanding the right wing now determined to consummate the plan of the Commander-in-chief by means of a night-attack, and this project having been approved, a large part of the right wing moved to the assault at 10 p.m. The infantry advanced with the utmost gallantry, and, charging the enemy's strong position in the vicinity of Tapingling, carried his first line of defences. Thereafter, in spite of heavy losses, our men charged his second line of works and captured these also at 3 a.m. on the 25th, the units in the vicinity of our right following soon after and capturing the highlands near Shanhsitau.

That morning (25th) at dawn our artillery posted near Wolunkong opened fire on the enemy's guns in front of the position, but as his condition seemed to have undergone a change, our troops at Wolungkong advanced at once and occupied Chengshihshan.

Our left, on receiving intelligence of these things, moved forward and captured the Niushiushan-Kiaotaipu line, our cavalry, which was on the extreme left, co-operating and protecting our flank against a strong force of the enemy's cavalry and artillery.

The enemy's main force retreated by the Tashikiao high way, but one section went eastward towards Haiching. His rear-guard, under fire from our artillery, passed through Tashikiao at 11 a.m. The troops in our first line of battle pursued, and thus came into occupation of Tashikiao and its neighbourhood.

The enemy's forces opposed to us were the First, Second, Ninth and Thirty-fifth Divisions together with a force belonging to the Siberian Reserve Division. His guns numbered about 120.

According to the statements of captured officers, General Kuropatkin was on the field, and Lieut.-General Sakaroff as well as Major-General Kondradovitch (?) were wounded. Further, judging from all accounts the enemy's casualties were at least 2,000. We lost about 1,000 of all ranks, and took some prisoners and spoils.

The enemy's retreat was thrown into much disorder by our pursuit. It would appear that he had strongly fortified the district in the neighbourhood of Chengshihshan with the intention of fighting a decisive battle there, but there are indications that during the night he determined to retreat. The reason of this change of plan seems to have been that the sudden and successful attack of our right wing rendered the position of his right untenable.

(Received on the forenoon of the 28th.)

On the 26th the enemy took up a position at Huchangtun. His artillery, consisting of about 2 batteries, came into action at Kiushanling on the east and commanded the Tungkiakau vicinity. We are now carrying on a reconnaissance.

(Received on the afternoon of the 28th.)

The enemy near Huchangtun on the Kaiping-Haiching highway has retreated. On the 27th instant there remained only some 6 squadrons of his cavalry near Wenkiakau and a force of cavalry with one battery of artillery near Tungyangshukau. It would appear, also, that the enemy's troops which retired from the Yingkow region are at Hungwachai.

A detachment of garrison troops sent by us to Yingkow reached that place on the night of the 26th, and, relieving our cavalry which had already occupied the town, proceeded to enforce law and order.

General Oku's latest report says that the Japanese casualties in the battle of Tashikiao were 146 killed, including 111 officers, and 895 wounded, including 47 officers.

There are various rumours about Kuropatkin. The Chinese in Chefoo say that he was killed in the Tashikiao fight, but from other quarters it is alleged that he was not even wounded. General Oku's latest report says nothing whatever about Kuropatkin being wounded. It says that he was present at the fight and that Lieut.-General Sakaroff, his chief of staff, as well as Major-General Kondradovitch (?) were wounded. The evidence is, we believe, that General Kuropatkin is safe.

There is talk, *viâ* Newchwang, of another fight northward of Tashikiao, ending in the defeat of the Russians with heavy losses.

Tuesday, August 2.

There is again talk of a second battle near Tashikiao. This time the news comes from Tientsin (*Jiji Shimpo's* correspondent), and is to the effect that the fight took place on the 29th ult. at Hungwachai and Fuchangtung. At sunset the Russian artillery was silenced and the enemy was completely routed, losing, it is alleged, 5,000 men.

It seems to us scarcely likely that if such an important fight had taken place no official news would yet have been published, but of course there may be some special reason for reticence. At all events we know from General Oku's previous report that the Russians had some concentration at Hungwachai. The troops found there by a Japanese reconnaissance were described as those that had retreated from Yingkow. It has always been uncertain what force the Russians had at Yingkow and Newchwang or in that neighbourhood, but that they had anything like a *corps d'armée* was not supposed by outsiders, whereas the above report suggests that a formidable number of Russians were engaged. Besides there is confusion of dates and of names. One account puts the battle on the 28th, another assigns it to the 29th; one telegram gives Hungwachi as the scene; another mentions Kangwachi. With Hungwachai we have no acquaintance, but Kangwachi we know very well as a place where Katsura's army fought a sharp battle with the Chinese in the war of 1894-5, and had to march to the attack through snow and ice.

One of the Russian Generals wounded at Tashikiao in the night attack on the 24th of July is said to have died on the 28th. This would seem to have been General Sakaroff, for Major-General Kondradwitch, who commands the Ninth Division, is spoken of as having been wounded in the right arm and as having undergone amputation of that limb, so that his death seems improbable. Lt. General Sakaroff was General Kuropatkin's chief of staff.

KOREA.

Saturday, July 30.

It is rumoured that a Japanese subject has agreed to lend a sum of ten million *yen* to the Korean Government at 5 per cent., for a period of 30 years, the customs revenue being hypothecated as security. The object of the loan is to establish a central bank which is considered essential to the reform of the State finances. It is stated that the Japanese who figures as the principal is Mr. Takagi Bumpei, and the Korean negotiator is Mr. Hyong Yong-un, whose wife is now in Japan. Mrs. Hyong seems to be a very remarkable woman. She occupies quite a prominent place in Korean politics, and it is said that during Marquis Ito's recent visit to Seoul, she very frequently visited His Excellency on business of State. In Japanese circles she is constantly spoken of as *Genyemon no nyobo*, "Genyemon" being a close approximation to the Japanese pronunciation of "Hyong Yong-un." Madame Genyemon is the extremist among the extreme pro-Japanese. We need scarcely say that she herself does not contract for the ten million *yen*. She is merely her husband's agent, and a very clever agent too.

Monday, August 1.

The Emperor of Korea is said to have issued orders that the land-reclamation affair should be settled amicably. Negotiations have therefore been renewed with that object.

Wednesday, August 3.

The Russians in north-eastern Korea continue to occupy themselves with road-making, on which work they employ numbers of Koreans. They have already completed a good road, it is said, from Kyongheun to Kilju, and they intend to carry it on to Songjin. They are also putting up lines of telegraph. All this tends to give colour to the menace circulated some time ago that it is Russia's intention to send a powerful army of invasion into Korea across the Tumen. Unless the operation commences soon, there will be no time left this year. As for the bridge over the Tumen, it is said to be more than half finished.

It would seem that the excitement in Korea is calming down. A committee has been appointed to consider the land-reclamation programme, and probably some kind of compromise will be effected. Meanwhile the Privy Council admits that it gave money to promote the organization of the so-called "peace-preservation association," but pleads that it could not help itself, being coerced by menaces. What a Privy Council! What a country! Is anything to be done with these people except to put them into the nursery under the strictest tutelage?

Thursday, August 4.

Gensan reports, under date of the 2nd, that some Cossacks have made their appearance at Iwon, which our readers will find on our Map of North-Eastern Korea between Pakchhong and Tanchhon. It appears that the Cossacks, a few hundreds strong, are wandering at will along the Korean coast in the north-east. No one takes any notice of them, except the unfortunate inhabitants, who doubtless have good cause to remember their presence.

Friday, Aug. 5.

The raising of the *Sungari* is said to be pro-

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ceeding successfully. She has been brought to the surface and towed into shallow water. There are said to be about 2,000 tons of water in her hold, which will be pumped out in about a week. Her machinery is believed to be uninjured, and the expectation is that she will soon be able to steam to Nagasaki.

Gensan sends word that the 200 Cossacks whose presence was recently reported at Iwon have begun to move south and that they are supposed to be followed by a large body lately sent from Vladivostock.

It is reported that the Emperor's attempt to place the direction of affairs chiefly in the hands of three pro-Japanese statesmen is not succeeding well. The three do not agree among themselves and their colleagues do not agree with them.

The anti-Japanese feeling finds expression in a wholesale refusal to respond to the Government's recent call for students to proceed to Japan. Officialdom has invited but no one accepts.

CHINA.

Saturday, July 30.

M. Lessar is again heard from. He continues his futile remonstrances about the Hunghutze. These people, he affirms, have "dens" in the regions west of the Liao and are led by Japanese officers, a state of affairs which the Chinese can not neglect without incurring the charge of violating their neutrality. The Peking Government having referred this matter to Mr. Uchida, Japanese Representative in Peking, he is said to have replied that he is not aware of any leadership of Hunghutze by Japanese subjects, but that under any circumstance he fails to recognise the justice of such objections in the mouth of the Russians who themselves have flagrantly violated China's neutrality in the West-Liao regions, and have armed and used the Hunghutze there for Russian convenience. We cannot but agree with Mr. Uchida. M. Lessar's countrymen must begin by showing that they themselves have some disposition to practically respect Chinese neutrality before they lay against China charges of allowing her neutrality to be violated by a third Power.

The German newspaper of Shanghai says that the French Government has informed Russia that in the event of China showing any hostility to Russia in the north, France will at once set her Indo-Chinese forces in motion. Who will credit that?

From the same journal we learn that General Nogi having been defeated at Port Arthur on the 10th instant, Field Marshal Marquis Yamagata has been appointed to supersede him. The German newspaper should surely know by this time, if it cared to collect information, that the Japanese Military Authorities have explicitly denied that any fight of any kind took place at Port Arthur on the 10th of July.

This affair, already reported, has been amicably settled. It had its origin in some riotous behaviour by French soldiers at a drinking saloon. A Japanese gendarme interfered, but was stabbed by an intoxicated Frenchman. Thereupon a Japanese tradesman, said to be an adept in the art of *jujutsu*, attacked the 4 Frenchmen and gave them bad falls, at which point the bystanders joined in and killed the unfortunate soldiers. This naturally brought upon the scene a number of their comrades, and a party of Japanese also appeared, so that things looked very threatening. But quiet was restored, and the trouble has now been peaceably arranged.

Monday, August 1.

News comes from China that two Belgian missionaries, named apparently Wealhagen, have been assassinated at Ichang in Hupeh province. It would seem that China is afflicted with another epidemic of missionary murder.

NEWCHWANG.

Saturday, July 30.

Yingkow repeats the rumour that Kuropatkin is in hospital with a bad wound, but whether he was hurt by a fall from his horse or hit by a bullet there is uncertainty.

Immediately on the appearance of the Japanese scouts the flags flying over the civil government office and the customs office at Newchwang were changed from Russian colours to French, and subsequently changed again to Chinese. The chief of the administrative bureau, a Russian, and the Russian Consul decided to leave for Tientsin on the 27th. Several of the foreign residents of the place are said to have ridden out to greet the Japanese. There does not seem to have been any disturbance or any reign of lawlessness as was feared at one time. An exception must be made, however, in the case of the Russian settlement. We learn from a report sent by the British Consul to Peking that immediately after entering the town the Japanese organized a strong force of police and that order was successfully preserved, but after the Russian residents had left their part of the settlement, some Chinese thieves broke in and carried away articles that had been left.

Majors Hoshino and Takayama, in conjunction with the Foreign Consuls and the leading Chinese residents, have organized a civil administration in Newchwang.

A veto has been temporarily imposed on the traffic of neutral vessels between Yingkow and Newchwang.

It is stated that the *Siwantch* has been captured by the Japanese. General Oku's last report spoke of her having been taken up the Liao to a point some miles above Tienchwangtai, and the *Asahi's* Shanhaikwan correspondent now says that the vessel has been seized by a Japanese force. There is doubt, however, whether the seizure refers to the gunboat or to a destroyer which also is supposed to have gone up the river. The *Siwantch* theory seems the more likely.

Tuesday, August 2.

It appears that Major Takayama, who has been appointed head of the Yingkow Administration, is taking steps to limit the number of Japanese subjects entering the place. He is reported to have intimated to the Japanese Consul at Tientsin that only those who previously had business connexions with the place will be permitted to enter, and he is further reported to have organized a committee of leading Japanese residents, by whom the qualifications of any one applying for admission will be considered. This procedure is said to have caused much chagrin to a number of Japanese subjects who had gone to Shanhaikwan and Kinchow with the intention of opening business in Yingkow immediately on the expulsion of the Russians.

The Taotai of Yingkow is engaged clearing the Russian mines from the river. Two have been raised out of twenty that were sunk. Good order and tranquillity are said to prevail in the place.

Wednesday, August 3.

On the 30th of July three Japanese torpedoers and three gunboats entered the Liao River at Yingkow. They were followed by the cruisers on the 1st of August. We do not understand what these vessels are intended to accomplish.

It is stated that various measures have been adopted for the maintenance of peace and good order in Yingkow and that things are in a very satisfactory condition. Trade has re-commenced. The Chinese Taotai has entered the place at the head of 500 guards, and the Japanese have advertised a reward of 500 *yen* for any one capturing a Russian spy and 200 *yen* for information leading to a capture. There are very few Russian subjects left in the place.

Thursday, August 4.

Everything appears to be in a satisfactory condition at Yingkow. Mr. Gilchrist has taken up the duties of commissioner of customs, and Mr. Kurozawa has been appointed assistant-commissioner. The collections are to be paid into the Specie Bank as soon as it has re-opened its office, with which object officers of the Bank have already set out for Tientsin. It is stated that the temporary veto on the opening of stores by Japanese subjects has been removed. The Chinese are said to be delighted at the advent of the Japanese, and some thousands of coolies are employed repairing the railway to Tashikiao. General Fukushima is reported to have paid a visit of inspection to the place.

THE "HSIPING."

One of the officers of the *Hsiping*, which vessel was lately captured by the Japanese when *en route* for Newchwang with contraband of war on board, writes to the *Daily Press* an account of the capture. In the course of his narrative he says:—

"I hear that the ship is likely to be detained for a long time, and that a Court of Enquiry is to be held on her at Saseho, for we have lots of flour, old iron, lead, wines, and provisions on board, all consigned to Newchwang, which is now, of course, regarded as a Russian port, and all therefore contraband. Most of the cargo belongs to Russian civilians who are on board as passengers. One man alone owns Tls. 40,000 worth of the stuff. He actually broke down and cried when the ship was taken, and the tears rolled down the back of his neck, for he was lying on a deck-chair at the time.

"We have altogether eleven Russian passengers on board, all of them interested in the cargo, and all naturally in a state of deep dejection" . . .

The *Hsiping* and the *Peiping* were both the property of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company. There does not seem to be any ground for the latter to complain of the capture. Due notice had been given by Japan to the Chinese Customs and to the Foreign Consuls that so long as Newchwang was in Russian possession food stuffs sent thither would be considered contraband of war. We learn from the *N.-C. Daily News* that the majority of shipping firms in Shanghai were very careful not to accept such cargo for Newchwang, but evidently the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company did not observe similar caution and they have suffered in consequence. Until the Japanese occupation of the place a few days ago Newchwang was a Russian port in the most unequivocal sense of the term, and any ship, under whatever flag, carrying contraband of war thither was liable to capture. We entertain no doubt that the *Hsiping* and the *Peiping* will both be confiscated by order of the Saseho Prize Court.

The Lyons silk market, according to a telegram dated July 30th from the Japanese Consul there, is inactive but prices are steady. Japanese filatures, No. 1, 9½-11 deniers are quoted at 43 francs.

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CAPTURE OF TOMUCHING.

Received at the Military Head Quarter Staff on the forenoon of the 2nd instant from the force which attacked Tomuching :—

The enemy in front of our force had strongly fortified the line of heights from Hunyaoling to the east of Sanchiaoshan viâ Changsanku and had erected parapets for artillery on the eminences south of Hung-yaoling. In the neighbourhood of Laotatsz he had about 3 battalions. On the 30th of July our force moved against these positions. We deployed along the line from a point westward of Tafangshen to the highlands on the north of Hsiapachakau, our left wing deploying along the line from the hills south of Kukiapautsz to those on the south-west of Yinglashan.

On the 31st at dawn our main body moved towards the highlands occupied by the enemy on the east of Sanchiaoshan, and our left opened its attack against the enemy on the heights northward of the two Yangshukau—namely East Yangshukau and West Yangshukau. At about 8 a.m. our left wing obtained possession of the enemy's position westward of a hill 345 metres high on the north-east of East-Yangshukan. But as the enemy at Rhtaokau received constant re-inforcements and brought about 21 guns into position, our left was stiffened by a farther force, and after a violent cannonade it finally succeeded in driving the enemy northward at 3 p.m.

Our main body drove the enemy at half-past 10 a.m. from his position on the highlands westward of Tapingling, but was unable to continue its advance in the face of the heavy fire maintained by his artillery from the heights on the east of Changsanku and Shaofangshin. Thereafter the enemy gradually increased his best troops and at half-past five he assumed the offensive but was at once driven back with heavy loss by our infantry and artillery. Nevertheless his heavy gun-fire prevented us from pursuing and the two armies finally passed the night at close range.

Inasmuch, however, as our left wing had already driven back the enemy's right and now menaced his line of communications, he took advantage of the darkness to abandon his positions gradually and retire in the direction of Haiching.

The enemy had devoted several months to strengthening this position with various defensive works and the fire of his quick-firers was also so deadly that our artillery suffered much and the attack proved very difficult. We had about 400 casualties and the enemy left 50 dead upon the field.

His force opposed to us consisted of about 2 Divisions and Admiral Alexieff was on the field

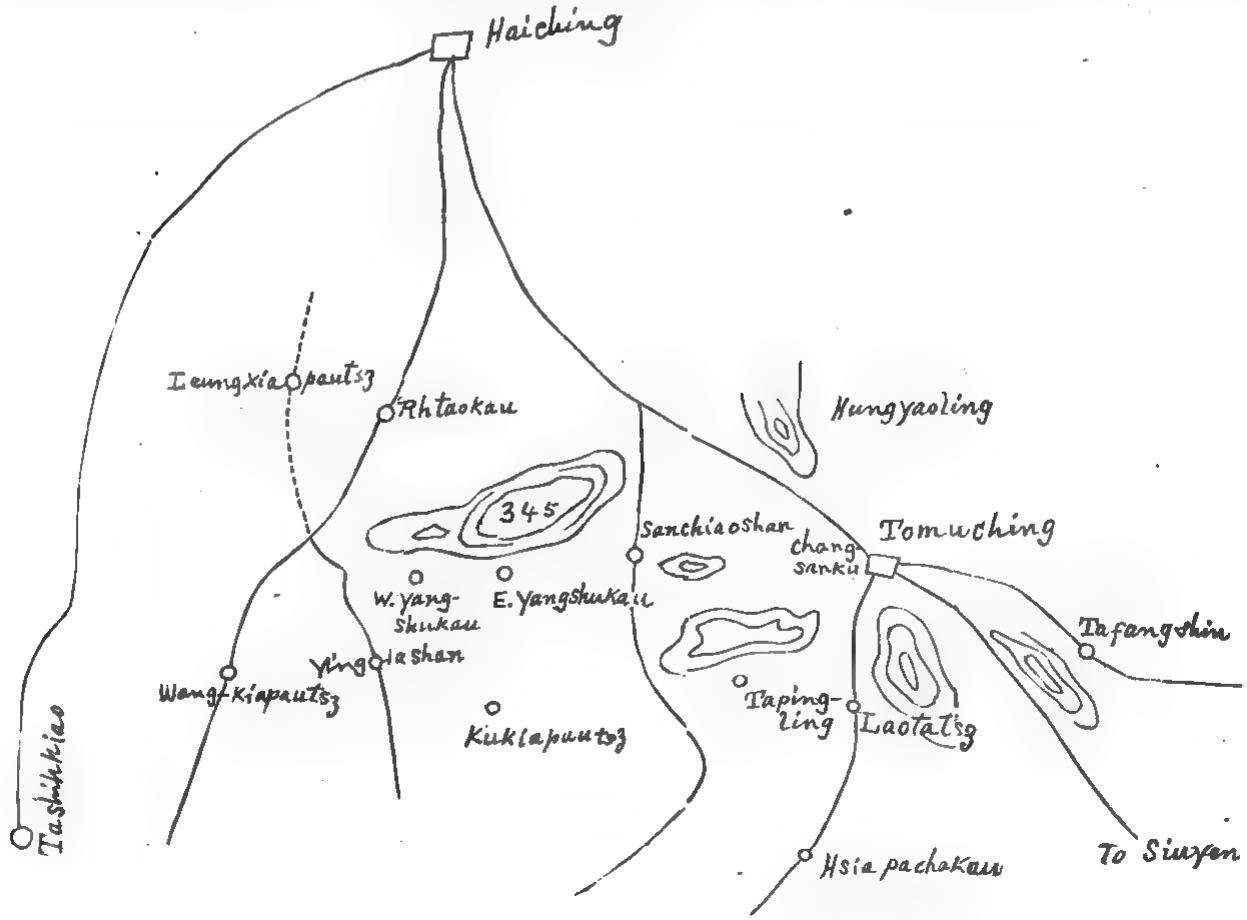
We captured 6 field-pieces and some prisoners. The heat during the day was very great, the thermometer registering 120° in the open.

It appears that there was a mistake in the copy of the official telegrams published on the 3rd instant with regard to Russian casualties in the battle of Tomuching. The published telegrams said that the Russians left 50 dead upon the field, whereas the number actually reported from the front was 150. It had probably occurred to all readers that in view of Japanese casualties numbering some 400, the discovery of 50 Russian dead upon the field was comparatively insignificant. But 150 dead should mean total casualties of seven or eight hundred at least, which is probably nearer the truth.

THE SITUATION.

Nine battles have now been fought in Manchuria, namely, the Yalu, Nanshan, Telilisz, Kaiping, Motienling, Tashikiao, Yushulintsz, Yangtszling and Tomuching. In every one of them the Russians have been worsted. There has long ceased to be any question about the strategy of Kuropatkin in one respect. What his real intention may have been with regard to the Yalu opinions may still differ, but when we find his troops occupying positions which they have exhausted all the resources of field fortification to strengthen, their intention to hold them to the bitter end is beyond query. That was the case undoubtedly at Kaiping, at Tashikiao, at Yushulintsz, at Yangtszling and at Tomuching. The Russians were there to stay, and having failed in every case to hold their ground, their strategy has now entered its secondary stage. Apparently they do not intend to make a stand at Haiching. For some time it has been expected that they would not do so, and the defeat of their two Divisions which should have screened the place against the Takushan Army must have precipitated their decision. Anshantien, too, has become a very questionable position. So long as Keller stood between Kuroki and Liaoyang, Kuropatkin might have fought at Anshantien with tolerable confidence. But he can not do so now. Indeed no action has had more influence on the situation than Kuroki's last two victories, for they lay bare the whole of the Russian left flank, and practically deprive Kuropatkin of any alternative except to fall back upon Liaoyang. Mukden would be incomparably a safer objective, but we repeat the opinion already expressed more than once, namely, that it is too late for Mukden. If, indeed, Oku's Army and the Takushan Army move in an exceedingly leisurely way and lose touch of the retreating Russians, the latter might possibly find leisure to turn their

BATTLE OF TOMUCHING 31ST JULY.



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backs upon Liaoyang, and convert the whole operation into a stern chase for the Japanese. Even then heavy sacrifices would probably be inevitable. But there are evidences that Oku is pressing the Russians hard. He has already reached a point only 10 miles from Haiching, it is said, and daily skirmishes are taking place between the outposts of the two armies. What Oku has to do now is to deprive the Russians of leisure to throw up a new line of fortifications. Probably they are falling back upon positions where that has already been done, as is certainly the case at Liaoyang. His grand objective is to keep touch with them, and if possible to force them to fight once more before they reach Liaoyang. Kuroki is pursuing the same tactics. Only 5 miles separate his outposts from those of the Divisions lately commanded by Keller. We may assume that an artillery duel is going on all the time, and the first symptom of its slackening on the Russian side will be the signal for a fresh rush forward by Kuroki's men. There will be no time for the Russians to limber up and ride away quietly to Mukden.

This next week will be momentous in the history of the East and of the world. The three Japanese Armies are moving with one impetus and under one direction. They have long been acting as pieces in a general plan of strategy, but the coördination of their manœuvres is now more striking than ever.

Since writing the above comments on the situation, news has been published officially to the effect that the Russians having evacuated Haiching, the place was occupied on the 3rd by the Japanese without any fighting.

The *Nichi Nichi* has intelligence from Peking that the Russians at Haiching have retired to Anshantien and Liaoyang, and that those hitherto at Liaoyang are being withdrawn to Muñden. This looks like a general retreat to the Manchurian capital. But it seems to us that Kuropatkin is too late for that manœuvre. His army is likely to be cut in two.

RUSSIA AND THE PRISONERS' INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.

Some time ago mention was publicly made of the fact that Russia has persistently ignored the humane duty of conveying to Japan information about the prisoners that have fallen into her hands. One of the best rules laid down by the Hague Conference was that each of two belligerent Powers should keep an accurate record of prisoners taken from the other and should from time to time convey intelligence of their names and condition. Japan carefully observed this rule from the outset, so that the Russians have known throughout who of their nationals are held by the Japanese and what the state of their health is. The Russians, on the contrary, have been correspondingly remiss. Whether they do not consider the Japanese worthy to be treated with common humanity, or whether they themselves are too deficient in magnanimity to observe such a rule, it appears that, in spite of several applications, they have neglected until this day to convey any information about the naval officers and men who fell into their hands at Port Arthur on the occasion of the third blocking operation. That some were saved is certain, but who they are the Russians will not say, and thus the families of the brave men who took part in that memorable enterprise remain in a state of harrowing anxiety. It is very difficult to imagine that educated people calling themselves civilized should be so strangely lacking in elementary charity as the Russians have shown themselves in this matter. The Japanese, being essentially kind-hearted and having every desire to mitigate the horrors of the war for private persons, can not comprehend such wantonly cruel conduct, and seem disposed to conclude that the desired information is withheld for some sinister reasons, as, for example, with the intention of murdering these prisoners in the event of Port Arthur falling. Truly in the conduct of the present war not one redeeming feature presents itself on the Russian side. The soldiers are not only suffering defeat after defeat, but are also behaving with shocking brutality in the field while the officers, or at any rate some of them, do not seem to understand the plainest duties of humanity. What renders this harder to believe is that accounts long ago reached us of the ceremonious burial of Japanese dead with due honours at Port Arthur. It has been suggested that Port Arthur being sealed, no means exist of communicating with the outer world or conveying the desired information. The excuse is untenable. Within the past few days the Russian Government has made formal application to Japan in the sense that as it has been found necessary to allot three additional vessels for hospital service at Port Arthur, the Japanese military authorities are requested to issue orders for the immunity of these vessels. When, then, her own convenience is at stake, Russia finds no difficulty in communicating with the garrison of the beleaguered fortress.

HOSPITAL SHIPS.

The Russian Government has applied to Japan for recognition of three additional hospital ships at Port Arthur, namely the auxiliary cruisers *Kasan* and *Angara* and the S.S. *Mongolia*. The receipt of this application makes it evident that some means of communication still exist between Port Arthur and Viceroy Alexieff. Of course it is just possible that the requisition may have been sent from the beleaguered fortress *via* Yingkow before the latter place fell into Japanese hands, but that does not seem probable since it involves the hypothesis that the Viceroy failed to forward it for some days after its receipt. We have heard nothing lately about the installation of wireless telegraphic apparatus at Chefoo, though the incident attracted much attention for a moment. The presumption is that for some reason the project was abandoned, or perhaps, that it was never seriously entertained. At any rate we may be sure that the plant is not working. By what route, then, does the Port Arthur garrison convey its requisitions to Mukden? It is an interesting subject of conjecture.

As to these hospital ships, it must occur to any reflecting person that their practical recognition is an exceedingly difficult matter. If a Japanese war-ship met one of them at sea and found it flying the Red Cross flag, the vessel would of course receive all consideration. But there can be no question at present of meeting at sea. The Russian hospital ships have to lie in harbour, and being in harbour they are exposed to all the effects of the Japanese bombardment in common with the men-of-war that share the berth with them. It is more than probable that Port Arthur and its two harbours are at present exposed to a storm of shot and shell from rifled howitzers and other ordnance fired at a high angle. Japanese gunners are not capable under these circumstances of discriminating between various classes of ships. Everything lying in the two harbours must take its chance, and if this proposal were agreed to it would inevitably be employed hereafter as a basis for founding against the Japanese an accusation of having violated the rules of war by firing on hospital ships. We presume, therefore, that the Japanese Government will return an emphatic negative, though if it does, that too will be utilized by ignorant people as a handle for criticism. Plainly the proper course for the Russians is to provide hospital accommodation on shore at some place entirely beyond the range of the bombardment. If they can not do that, they must take the consequences, instead of attempting to impose upon the Japanese an unbearable responsibility.

In this context we may mention that according to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, Admiral Togo's squadron on the 24th ultimo, captured a Russian steamer, sister ship to the *Manchuria*, having on board women and wounded men. The Russians insisted that this steamer should be regarded as a privileged vessel. But the plea is obviously extravagant. Were it admitted, every non-combatant steamer at Port Arthur might be sent away freely by resource to the simple expedient of putting a few women and wounded men on board.

A RUSSIAN OFFICER'S DIARY.

We have received the following translation of a portion of the diary of a Russian officer (whose name is given as Boldahen Kuruvan Senehoff) which has fallen into the hands of the Japanese military authorities:—

May 14th.—We have to leave Rioyang (Liaoyang) in order to join one of the detached bodies of troops commanded by H.E. General Mischenkoff.

At 12 noon we advanced toward the south under the command of the division general, and with several officers.

We saw on the way a camp occupied by our detached troops.

It was seven o'clock when we arrived at Alsanjan; the distance is 23 versts.

This place is occupied by the Saraiski regiment together with 2 artillery battalions of the Third Orlenburgh (Orenburg) brigade.

We bivouacked here; all officers went to the station.

A strong wind prevailed and it became cold with occasional rain, which stopped at midnight.

May 15th.—Advancing towards Haijan.

At 8 a.m. we struck our tents and started.

M. Fromkoff and M. Haffor, forgetting they are commanders of battalions and also that they are in the field, spent all night in the station eating and drinking, instead of reflecting that they are marching to battle.

The infantry hitherto stationed here, have begun to advance with us.

As our military train (infantry) had already started, it became necessary for us to run after them. The train driven by natives continued to advance more than 20 versts. We marched side by side with the infantry, and about mid-day it rained.

In the neighbourhood of Hainjon (海城), a long line of ditches for skirmishers is now in course of preparation. The topographical conditions of this place afford convenient cover for the retreat of our army.

Passed Haijan station, and bivouacked by the river. Haijan river is only a small stream; we could see the railway bridge. It was 7 o'clock before we could pitch our tents, till that time all the officers were exposed without cover.

My baggage came to hand, about 11 o'clock, very late; it had been left among the Chinese cart trains.

Fortunately our large baggage train arrived with the company. We took tea and supper with M. Kurisui. Several officers had spent the whole night in drinking and eating, some passed it in the public house near the station.

M.M. Toroshikoff and Suhari went again to the station though they had come by train. I could not sleep till very late at night being occupied making tea for a company which had pitched their tents at a late hour.

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May 16th.—To-day I was the officer on guard. I have heard from the officer who came here from the station that His Excellency Fack has killed 18 of the enemy. This report is true.

This incident has caused the 1st Army Corps to advance to find out the enemy towards Gaipiang and attack him with the army from Port Arthur on both sides.

H.E. General Mischenkoff, commanding the Sabaikal brigade, marches towards the Yalu River in order to protect our right flank. Our troops are marching towards him to join his brigade. I could not sleep this night: in the tent by me, that is M. Toroshikoff's, many officers assembled and commenced gambling; I noticed an infantry captain coming out irritated over losing several hundred roubles.

I heard from L. Piroiko, that 5 squadrons of the enemy appeared not far from Haiyan, so 2nd Captain Kuridorad started scouting, with one company.

June 17th.—Our troops advanced towards Shaokushia; the distance is about 40 versts. My company has to form the rear guard; which is very tiresome, as we can not march quickly. The division of sharpshooters marches with us. We march without trouble. The natives welcome us and give us hot tea. My company becomes guard of the tents; M. Suwari looked very much fatigued owing to the fact that he did not sleep last night.

June 18th.—Advanced towards Okahoshi, the distance is 25 versts. 8 a.m. we started; at noon we arrived at Bunsuirei. This is the position at which we have to resist the enemy's advance. Here I saw the 21st regiment of sharpshooters, and one artillery battalion of Sabaikal. My company becomes the advanced guard; so we marched forward having our scouts in view. This place is defended with ditches and several other defensive arrangements. When I advanced near Shaopinin I was commanded to turn back; here one regiment was quartered; I went to take tiffin with M. Nadenoff.

All our baggage was left at Bunsuirei, only necessary things being brought with us. At 2 p.m., we advanced, the road is very hilly and steep, and is sometimes cut by defiles and valleys. It is 12 versts to Okahoshi. Here we established a line of outposts; I bivouacked with one of my section.

Raining, damp and gloomy, fatigued very much. I struggled with privation and hardship; my water proof and over-coat formed my bed.

June 19th.—Marched towards Kurunishi and joined a detachment of General Mischenkoff's command.

At 8 a.m. our army marched towards Kurunishi; Okahoshi is a small place surrounded with steep mountains and hills; I climbed them; my horse was lame.

At a place 2 versts this side of Kurunishi, I met General Mischenkoff and his staff; and was welcomed on my safe arrival.

I saw the Sabaikal soldiers of the Chechinski's regiment all wearing blue shirts.

I heard a report in our tent that fighting is now going on. All our troops took positions under cover, availing themselves of the steep mountains; the distance from the enemy is only 10 versts. The Sabaikal troops were supplied sufficiently, and were to go to the first line. Higher officers and officers like me all assembled in a native house, where we killed fowls and drank healths; 5 p.m. all went off.

June 20th.—I started scouting to find the enemy. Before starting, a Sabaikal soldier said to me "You should be very careful with regard to the enemy's sharp-shooting. The other day when Chichinski's troops were passing through a village, they came across the enemy, and by only one volley, our captain and several other officers were killed; our casualties were more than 30 in that time."

PROSPECTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The magnificent recuperative powers of New South Wales are beginning to make themselves felt in the various revenue producing services of the State. Chief of these is the railway system, which, for some time, waged an unprofitable struggle with the drought. During the latter half of 1902 and the first half of 1903 the mission of the railways, says a Sydney correspondent, seemed to be not so much to earn money as to assist, at a sacrifice, farmers and pastoralists who had fallen on hard times. With the break up of the drought, however, and the fall of generous rains over the State's three hundred and odd thousand square miles of country, the necessity for their mission of relief and mercy ended, for a period of prosperity and financial productiveness opened up before them. The drought had carried off large numbers of sheep, and it was anticipated that the wool clip for 1903-1904 would, as a consequence, show a serious diminution on the previous season's yield. Nature, however, has a trick of asserting herself in strange ways, and during the recent shearing period the curious phenomenon was witnessed of the diminished flocks of 1903-1904 producing a quantity of wool almost equal to the harvest of the previous year. This was due to the intervention of no miracle, but simply to an increase in the weight of the fleece per sheep, which was largely in excess of that for the previous season. As a consequence it took fewer fleeces to make a bale, and figures show that up to April 2 the railways of New South Wales carried 403,000 bales of wool, as compared with 417,000 bales carried during the corresponding period of 1903. How hard things went with agriculture in 1902-1903 may be gleaned from the fact that from December to April the railways carried only 1,656 bags of wheat. Nature had starved the land, and the land starved railways. How well things are going with agriculture to-day may be gathered from the fact that from December to April of this year, a period corresponding with 1,656 bag period of 1902-1903, no fewer than 1,710,000 bags of wheat were handled by the railways. Nature relenting gave a 27,000,000-bushel harvest to the country, and as a result there is not a truck with idle wheels in the traffic sheds of the State. Throughout New South Wales the dominant note is one of hope, and the pastoralist, farmer, and miner are jubilant at the splendid prospects which lie ahead of them.

DEATH OF MR. G. F. HEWETT.

Many residents in the Far East will read with regret of the death of Mr. G. F. Hewett, which sad event occurred at his residence on the Bluff, Yokohama, shortly after 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening. A native of North Shields, Mr. Hewett first came to the East in the employ of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company and after spending some time in Hongkong joined the firm of Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, arriving in Japan some fifteen years ago. A life of gentle unobtrusive goodness has been brought to a close, for he was a man who never made an enemy but won staunch friendships. At the time of his death he was W.M. of the Yokohama Lodge of Freemasons, and his removal will be sadly felt by his Brethren.

The obsequies of the late Mr. G. F. Hewett, took place on Thursday morning and were attended by a large number of both foreigners and Japanese. The coffin was taken from Christ Church to the Cemetery, where the funeral service was performed by Rev. W. P. G. Field, M.A. The pall bearers were Messrs. E. C. Fox, L. Wilson, E. R. Thompson, W. Karl Vincent, D. H. Blake, E. Mendelson, J. W. Weaver and F. M. Tegner. The chief mourners were Mr. W. J. Hewett, (Shanghai), brother of the deceased gentleman, and Mr. H. J. Sharp, (Manager, Kelly and Walsh, Ld). Many wreaths and other floral tributes were sent and those of the mourners who were bound to Mr. Hewett by Freemasonic ties signified their sentiments by dropping sprigs of acacia upon the coffin.

Forty-eight Russian prisoners arrived on Aug. 3rd at Shimonoseki by the *Fuyo Maru* from the front. They were removed to Himeji by the 9.50 p.m. train.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Several of the merchants of Yokohama are said to have addressed an urgent appeal to the Japanese Government through His Excellency Baron d'Anethan, on the subject of affording better protection for the principal tradal routes to Japan. We fully sympathise with this appeal, though in one respect it reminds us of Mr. Snodgrass' entreaty to Mr. Pickwick to keep himself above water in the pond, an effort which, if Mr. Pickwick did not make it for his own sake, he was not likely to make for the sake of any one else. But why do the foreign merchants of different nationalities combine to address the Doyen of the Corps Diplomatique? Have they not yet understood that for such purposes there is no such thing as a united Corps Diplomatique under a single head. Each body of nationals has to address its own Minister in order to reach the Japanese Government, unless the method of direct appeal be resorted to.

It is pleasant to think that we may go on believing that General Wolfe read Gray's Elegy to his officers as he was crossing the St. Lawrence river to the storming of Quebec. More than one weighty writer has recently thrown doubt on the story, and its re-instatement is due to Mr. Augustine Birrell's discovery of an unpublished letter of Sir Walter Scott, giving chapter and verse for the original statement. It seems that Southey had undertaken to edit Wolfe's letters. As a matter of fact, he never did edit them, but in this letter Scott sends him the "Elegy" story as he had received it from John Robison, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburg. As a young midshipman Robison steered Wolfe's barge on the occasion, and he perfectly remembered the incident. Scott writes:—"I do not know if the recitation was not so well received as he expected, but he said with a good deal of animation, 'I can only say, gentlemen, that if the choice were mine, I would rather be the author of these verses than win the battle which we are to fight to-morrow morning.'"

What does it cost to win a sovereign's worth of gold? This is a very old question, and the answer varies accordingly as the inquiry has application to gold mining as a world-wide industry or to a specific property. Sir Percy Fitzpatrick throws some light upon the matter in the latter sense in a speech just delivered in Johannesburg. At certain of the deep levels of the Rand Mines group the cost of winning a sovereign's worth of gold was as follows:—Crown Deep, 11.79s.; Durban Roodepoort Deep, 13.43s.; Ferreira Deep, 10.26s.; Geldenhuis Deep, 11.32s.; Glen Deep, 13.70s.; Langlaagte Deep, 16.13s.; Nourse Deep, 15.17s.; Rose Deep, 12.01s. These figures combine the factors of grade and cost, and show in conclusive fashion that the Rand industry is necessarily worked between very narrow limitations as to working expenditures. At only two out of the 25 companies included are the costs less than 10s. for every sovereign's worth of gold won.

The Times, according to telegrams to the Foreign Office in Tokyo, while strongly condemning the assassination of M. Plehve, is of opinion that something of the kind was inevitable. M. Plehve had been the inveterate foe of liberty in every form. He had stopped all the channels through which the elements of discontent are carried to the

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wide sea, he had fastened down all the safety valves, and an explosion of some kind could not but ensue. The result will be a further tightening of the reins of Russian autocracy.

A pessimistic writer in the *Westminster Review* declares that at the present moment English literature is devoid of ideas and of imagination and that "our recent novels, with few exceptions, are of the kind that amuse without rousing either thought or feeling." Even in America, where widespread literary activity is a new thing, there is a disposition to laugh at the superficiality of authors; and a satirical versifier thus portrays the writer of the historical novel of commerce:—

In history I was my teachers' despair
At school, and I've learned little since;
I forget whether Louis the Debonair
Was a German or English prince:
But I'll write a romance of the Georges' Court,
Or Virginia under King James,
With gallants of the Philip Sidney sort,
And powdered Colonial dames.
Old fashions in dress I have only seen
At an Arion fancy ball;
Nor royalty, saving perhaps a queen
Of song in a concert hall:
But my lady shall wear a patch by her nose,
And a Queen Elizabeth ruff,
And my lord shall swagger in peach-coloured hose,
With a yard of lace on his cuff.
So it's *Marry, come up!* and it's *Varlet, what ho!*
By my halidom, sire! and *Gadzooks!*
For of history little we need to know
When making historical books.

We commend to the notice of our German fellow-residents an article in the *Jiji Shimpo* with reference to Germany's attitude in the present war. To translate the article and comment on it would probably provoke susceptibilities which we should prefer to allay. But it can not be well that Germany's relations with Japan should thus be a subject of frequent doubt. The *Jiji* speaks wisely when it says that sentiment is a strange thing, and that trifles easily dealt with individually may ultimately grow to a mountain difficult to remove without costly effort. Assuming that the German nation's sympathies are with Japan—an assumption which we believe to be strictly correct—, is it not regrettable that by some mismanagement, or want of management, Germany should not get the credit of being even decently neutral? When a paper like the *Jiji Shimpo* speaks, it is folly to ignore its utterances.

Peking has news that Harbin's resources are insufficient to accommodate the Russian wounded. Five hundred buildings constructed for the purpose have been filled to overflowing and 500 new edifices are in process of construction. That seems a little exaggerated, unless these so-called "baraku" are places offering very small accommodation. At the rate of 30 per building, 500 would hold 15,000 men. However, if the sick be added to the list, it is not improbable that Russian doctors have now to look after some thirty thousand at least.

The Eastern Hongwan-ji has been visited by a baliff. As is generally the case with bankrupts, the great temple's property is attached at the suit of a very petty creditor, the Ohashi Bank of Mino, to which it owes 4,000 *yen* in the shape of interest. At first the baliffs wanted to seize the Kikokuden, which is Count Otani's residence, but when it was explained that this building is the property of the Otani family whereas the debt is the debt of the Hongwan temple, the myrmidons of the law transferred their attentions to the latter. Of course all the other creditors are now busily presenting their claims to the courts, and the great place of worship of the Shin sect is in imminent peril. What will happen, we wonder, if money to pay the debts be not forthcoming. It is difficult to conceive the temple being dismantled, its heirlooms scattered and the buildings sold for the price of their materials. Yet one does not see how else the asset is to be realized.

A good story is current in Berlin concerning Admiral Prince Henry and a van-driver. Prince Henry was driving with a companion in his automobile along a certain road leading to a high bridge. Just ahead of them was a slow-moving goods van, the driver whereof was in no wise to be disturbed by the approach of the motor-car. Van-drivers in general have a particular spite against fast cars and their owners, and are wont to use rough language to them. Accordingly, as the Prince's car rushed by, the van-driver shouted, "Here, fat-head (*Dickkopf*), you might as well have asked me to make room." The astonished Prince stopped the car, and after a moment's discussion his companion returned to the complacent van-driver and inquired, "Did you mean his Royal Highness by 'fat-head'?" The van-driver turned pale and trembled visibly. "Good gracious," he stuttered, "I never knew." "His Highness is quite sure of that," said the Prince's companion. "Take this," he added, handing a gold coin to the speechless van-driver; "It is a present from his Royal Highness because you are the first man who ever called him a 'fat-head.'" And before the man could recover from his astonishment the motor-car and its Royal occupant had disappeared beyond the bridge.

The many friends of Mr. F. M. Tegner, of Messrs. Vivanti Bros, No. 168-B, Yamashita cho, Yokohama, will be interested to learn that the King of Denmark has been graciously pleased to confer upon him the order of "Ritter of Danebrog"—that is to say, Knight of the Danebrog. News of the bestowal of this honour only reached Yokohama on the evening of August 2nd, but Mr. Tegner has already received hearty congratulations from many quarters on the well-merited decoration.

A telegram to the Foreign Office states that the P.M.S.S. Company and the O. & O. Company have decided not to take any freight for Japan in view of the uncertainty existing as to what constitutes contraband of war in Russia's eyes.

A new expedition to the North Pole is under discussion, according to the Paris correspondent of *The Times*. M. Benard, a member of the Permanent Committee of the International Association, has just unfolded to a meeting of men of science a scheme in which he has laid it down that the only feasible route of penetration to the North Pole is one a little north of that followed by the *Fram*. His idea is that an expedition ought to start from a Norwegian port, cross the southern portion of Barents Sea, take in dogs at Karabora, coast along Yalmal, ship at Port Dickson its coal, transported thither by special steamer, pass at the end of the summer along the Peninsula of Taimyr, arrive by the end of the autumn at the islands of New Siberia, and then, instead of going northward, as did the *Fram*, manage at all costs, even if it be necessary to winter in the Liakhoff or Bennett Islands, to reach a point on the 150th degree of east longitude. Thence the ship or ships need only drift with the ice.

"Marmaduke," who writes a column of Club Comments for the *Graphic*, remarks that the West End tradesmen are describing the London season just closing as the "starvation season." "There is no money," they say, and the statement is correct, thinks "Marmaduke," in so far as it applies to the West End. "This is the transition period; the money has passed, and is still passing, out of the hands of the titled and territorial magnates into those of the traders, and the vast majority of the last mentioned have not yet become connected with West End life. That is why in recent years each 'Season' has been worse than the one which came before it, though, of course, other circumstances have also had some influence. The bulk of the money now is in the suburbs and in the provinces. All round London thousands of beautiful villas have been built and are being built, the streets of the town are filled as they never have been before with expensively dressed women, the theatres and the restaurants are growing in numbers as if by magic, the hotels and houses at the seaside are fuller in the holiday months than ever, and the trains and boats carry far more passengers than they did even ten years ago. The money is not absent, but it has been redistributed, and the channels in which it passed formerly are not being fed as they were, because it is others who are now controlling the expenditure. Here is a problem that has to be solved. The basis of 'Society' is money; but the money is now not almost entirely in the hands of the few who are well connected, or whose names have been associated for ages with the land; it is in the possession of thousands. All these rich people cannot be absorbed by 'Society,' for a hundred entertainments a night would not accommodate them all; a hundred Courts could not hold them; and there are not sufficient clubs of social importance to contain one-tenth of the men whose education, wealth, and influence entitte them to membership. A 'Society' of titled people who can spend no money cannot long exist. Are we to have, as they have in New York, a 'Society' composed of the richest men and women of the moment, who earn their right to belong to it by spending money the most extravagantly, and by advertising themselves the most persistently?"

A MISSING HUSBAND.

Mr. S. Nishimura, silk merchant of San-jo-dori, Kyoto, writes to the Editor of the *Japan Mail*, under date August 1, as follows:—

"The enclosed was received by me the other day and I will appreciate any effort made by the *Japan Mail* to discover the whereabouts of Mr. Muir."

(ENCLOSURE.)

2550, North 16th St.,
Philadelphia, Penn., U.S.A.

June 13, 1904.

Dear Sir,

Having some friends who have done business with you I am writing to ask a favour of you. Will you kindly insert the slip at the head of my letter in one of your newspapers. My husband left for Japan, Feb. 12 and have not heard of him and I am very ill. I fear something has happened to him and of course I shall not be able to get his life insurance unless I can prove his death. Trusting you will pardon me for the liberty I am taking in writing you a perfect stranger, but I have a friend who does business with you, and I thought you would not think it too much trouble to do this for me,

Yours faithfully, (Mrs.) MUIR.

P.S.—My husband sailed from London, England, Feb. 12th, steamship *Mongolia*.

[SLIP.]

J. A. Muir. Wanted. Wife very ill.

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THE RUSSIAN PRESS AND THE "KNIGHT COMMANDER."

THE Russian press, according to Reuter, is adopting a strong attitude with regard to the sinking of neutrals. It maintains that such procedure is entirely justifiable when the neutral vessel can not possibly be taken into port. We shall be much surprised if any British or American jurist is found to endorse that theory. It is an essentially vicious theory. All lawful rights impose obligations. Every legitimate exercise of power is conditional. Thus if a country desire that its sovereignty over certain regions be acknowledged by other States, it must prove effective occupation, and if it desire that a blockade shall be acknowledged it must make the blockade also effective. By parity of reasoning, if a State wish to exercise the right of confiscating neutral ships found carrying contraband of war to a belligerent's ports, it must provide itself with accessible machinery for adjudicating the liability of such ships to capture. It can not plead its own want of provision as a reason for arbitrarily sinking these ships with all their cargoes. One might just as logically argue that if a suspected murderer were apprehended in some region very remote from a law court, his captors would be justified in executing him then and there without trial, because they lacked time or means to carry him before a duly constituted tribunal. It is a monstrous notion that any belligerent should be free to sink neutral British vessels without form of trial, merely because it does not suit his convenience to bring them up for trial. We should like to know how such an insolent and arbitrary proposition would have been received in the days of Lord PALMERSTON. Observe what the practice involves. It involves the almost certain destruction of property which a prize court would assuredly release. There can not be the slightest doubt that on board the *Knight Commander* there were quantities of goods bought with neutrals' money, to be paid for with neutrals' money, consigned by neutrals to neutrals and in no sense contraband. All these were sunk with the vessel because, forsooth, it did not suit the convenience of the Russians to incur the delay of carrying her into port. The practice involves something else also. It involves the unlawful seizure and unlawful imprisonment of British subjects. There are said to have been 60 persons on board the *Knight Commander*. Twenty-two of them were released and sent to Yokohama in the *Tsinan*. The other 38 have been taken to Vladivostock. These numbers are possibly incorrect, but what is certainly correct is that the British-born master and officers of the sunken steamer were seized and carried away as prisoners by the Russians. Had the Vladivostock cruisers fallen in with a Japanese squadron and had a fight ensued, the lives of these men would have been seriously jeopardized. They escaped that danger, though the Russians deliberately exposed them to it, but they have not escaped lawless imprisonment. If there be any conceivable justification for the seizure of unoffending British subjects from a British ship, flying the British flag, and for their transportation under duresse to a Russian prison while Russia and Great Britain are at peace, our imagination fails to conceive it. These unfortunate men have committed no sort of offense. No sort of offense is charged against them. Their captivity is one of the grossest outrages perpetratable.

And even if the plea advanced by the Russian journals were generally tenable, its shallowness in this particular case is at once evident. For the *Knight Commander* was not the only neutral vessel with which the Vladivostock cruisers dealt. They dealt with the German steamer *Arabia* also, and, rumour says, with the British steamer *Calchas*, but at any rate with the *Arabia*. She was captured in the same place and under precisely the same circumstances as the *Knight Commander*. But the *Arabia* was not sunk. She was sent to Vladivostock with a prize crew on board, and she has reached Vladivostock safely. It is, then, absolutely untrue to allege, as Russian newspapers allege, that there was no possibility of carrying the *Knight Commander* into port. There was a possibility, and the Russians themselves demonstrated it by carrying the *Arabia* into port. They treated the German flag with deference; the British flag with contumely. It is difficult to write with any semblance of calmness in the face of such facts. We are all for peace if it can be honourably maintained, but peace at the expense of tolerating insults such as the sinking of the *Knight Commander* and the capture and imprisonment of her crew would be altogether too dearly purchased.

THE FIRST ARMY.

AS might have been anticipated the fact that KUROKI found himself confronted by nearly five Russian Divisions in the fights at Yushulintsz and Yangtszling has caused some comment in Japan. KUROPATKIN was supposed to have collected his principal force for the purpose of beating back the armies moving up from the south, and that force appeared to be five Divisions in the recent battle of Tashikiao. But now KELLER is seen to have been not less strong, and the question arises whether KUROPATKIN has divided his strength equally, and instead of concentrating it to crush one part of the assailing force, is endeavouring to beat them both back simultaneously. We doubt whether any such change of strategy has taken place. It has often been pointed out in these columns that KUROPATKIN could not safely move southward to fight at Haiching or Tashikiao unless he interposed a strong army between Liaoyang and KUROKI's forces. Some weeks ago rumour alleged that he had only 20,000 men at Liaoyang when his concentration in the Tashikiao region was completed, but we ventured to query the correctness of that estimate, or, at any rate, to suggest that whatever the Liaoyang force might be at the moment, KUROPATKIN probably knew that it would be largely and speedily re-inforced from the north. The latter hypothesis has apparently proved correct, for nearly five Divisions, or about 45,000 men, were in position at Yushulintsz and Yangtszling on the 31st of July to receive KUROKI's onset, and we must assume that there is a strong reserve at Liaoyang, probably two Divisions. This is scarcely a change of strategy on KUROPATKIN's part. It is merely a disposition dictated by circumstances. KUROKI's army presents a tremendous danger to the Russian General. If KUROKI forces his way to Liaoyang before KUROPATKIN manages to withdraw thither from Haiching, a heavy disaster is in store for the latter. Therefore although the Russian General would gladly have concentrated seven or eight Divisions at Tashikiao instead of five, he appreciated the imperative necessity of guarding his rear against KUROKI, and he therefore put five Divisions under KELLER'S command for that purpose. No special knowledge of strategy is needed to perceive that even though KUROPATKIN had beaten OKU at Tashikiao, he dared not have utilized his victory by pushing southward until KUROKI's army also had been shattered, for the latter constituted a perpetual menace to the Russian communications at and northward of Liaoyang. It is hard to avoid the conviction that KUROPATKIN'S wisest plan would have been to move out with all his strength at an early date against KUROKI, and crush him at every hazard instead of allowing him to close up steadily upon the Russian flank. But it is evident at the same time that KUROKI foresaw that contingency and regulated his movements so as to obviate it. There were critics in the early days who wondered at the apparent slowness of KUROKI's advance towards Liaoyang. The fact was that KUROKI wisely confined himself to securing all his bases and lines of communications, and that he purposely avoided pushing to any point within easy striking distance of KUROPATTIN until the latter could be subjected to such pressure from the south as would forbid any Napoleonic coup in the nature of a swift concentration for the attack of the Japanese forces in detail. Every movement of the Japanese forces has been strictly co-ordinated. No feature of the campaign is more remarkable. Widely separated as were the Yalu Army, the Takushan Army and the Liaotung Army, and commanded though they were for months by different generals, they operated like parts of the same machine. After the battle of Telisz some Russian officers were quoted as saying that STACKELBURG'S defeat did not affect the strategic situation. A strange criticism, and one that displayed complete want of insight into the Japanese programme. OKU'S army fought at Telisz not merely because it found a Russian force there, but primarily because that force barred the route which the Japanese General

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had to take in order to act his allotted part in the grand drama. That drama is now drawing very near to its *denouement*. Yushulintsz and Yangtszling, where the fights took place on the 31st ultimo and the 1st instant, are equi-distant from Liaoyang—25 miles, not 50 as has been erroneously stated. The positions to which the Russians retreated, Anping and Tanghoyen, are 14 miles from Liaoyang. If the Russians are again defeated at Anping and Tanghoyen, Liaoyang itself will be the scene of the next engagement. But Anping and Tanghoyen offer no such facilities of defence as did Yushulintsz and Yangtszling. In fact, all the serious obstacles on the road to Liaoyang have now been surmounted by KUROKI. What then will KUROPATKIN do? Will he take the risk of fighting at Haiching or even at Anshantien? Neither place is suitable. At neither place can he find the formidable positions from which he was driven at Tashikiao. The Takushan Army captured Tomuching on the 1st instant, and Tomuching being only 15 miles from Haiching, the Russians at the latter place would inevitably have to face both OKU's Army and the Takushan force. Their circumstances at Anshantien would not be much better. Evidently KUROPATKIN's wisest plan would be to abandon Liaoyang and retire with all haste to Mukden. But can he reconcile himself to such a course—a retreat of 120,000 Russian troops before the Japanese, and the abandonment of positions to which he has hitherto clung with such tenacity? If he does, he will show himself greater in strategy than in politics.

Meanwhile there can be no doubt that the loss of Yingkow makes for Russian inconvenience as much as for Japanese benefit. OKU's Army can now be provisioned without difficulty from the new basis and a large part of the Japanese land-transport service will be freed. The task of provisioning KUROKI must be now very arduous, but the worst is over.

THE BOOKSHELF.

The Russo-Japanese War (fully illustrated). Published by the Kinkodo Company, Tokyo.

THE publishing firm known as the Kinkodo send us the third volume of their publication, "The Russo-Japanese War." Like its predecessors it is very fully illustrated, both in black and white and in colours, and every notable incident up to the taking of Kaiping receives attention at the hands of artists or descriptive writers. The sketch maps of the battles of Nanshan, Tehlisz, Fenshiuling and Kaiping are good and the portraits of leading Japanese officers are all well-reproduced. The literary matter includes readable articles on the "Manners and Customs of the Japanese People from the earliest times to the time of the Tokugawa," which is carried down to the Nara epoch; "Judo;" "Introduction of Western Learning into Japan;" "Early Intercourse with Europeans;" and an essay by Count Okuma under the heading of "The Rise of Japan was not unexpected." In addition to 8 coloured plates, one collotype and 18 full page photographs, there are over 150 smaller pictures, making the book well work the single *yen* which is asked for it.

Physical Training for Women by Japanese Methods; by H. IRVING HANCOCK: New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons; Yokohama, Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.

PHYSICAL culture is one of the prominent fads of the moment among American women, and Mr. H. Irving Hancock, who has already brought out a small book on Jiu-Jitsu, or Japanese physical training, now meets the popular demand with a volume in which he adapts the system, as he understands it, to the needs of America's womankind. In reading his work we find ourselves again and again asking where he picked up his ideas regarding Jiu-jitsu and Japanese women. One not conversant with the land and its people will inevitably form the opinion, after perusing Mr. Hancock's pages, that jiu-jitsu forms the regular daily routine of every female unit of the Japanese nation. But, as all residents know, it is far from being such a habit, being confined in fact to a very small section of the country's womankind, and only to the most robust of them. But in his Preface Mr. Hancock speaks of the "athletic work that has resulted, undoubtedly, in making the little Japanese women the strongest and most cheerful members of their sex to be found anywhere on earth." While again, in the chapter devoted to "Exercises for the Back," he writes: "Japanese women suffer no more in their backs than they do in other portions of their splendidly built bodies," a remark which shows that Mr. Hancock is writing on a subject of which his knowledge is very limited. Japanese women suffer as much from weak and aching backs as do their sisters in Occidental lands, and we advise Mr. Hancock to eliminate all his remarks on this subject if his book runs to a second edition, and if he desires to be truthful. Another chapter which shows that Mr. Hancock's observations of life-conditions in Japan are very faulty is that headed: "Fresh air the vitaliser in womanhood—some observations." He writes:—

> First of all the Japanese woman has been taught that life is impossible without a sufficient supply of fresh air. The purer the air and the more of it, the happier and healthier will life be. In Japan there is found but seldom such a thing as window-glass. In the native houses the panes are of oiled paper. These are sufficient to shut out the air. During the coldest nights of winter these oiled-paper panes will not do this. But the Japanese sleep rarely with these paper windows closed.

Mr. Hancock could never have slept a night in a Japanese house, or he would not have penned such a silly paragraph as this. Stuffy is hardly the word to express the state of the atmosphere in a Japanese bedroom when the heavy night-shutters have been run into position, and after an experience which embraces both winter and summer we can honestly declare the Japanese house to be the worst ventilated domicile a man could have the misfortune to sleep in. Again according to Mr. Hancock "consumption is a rare disease in Japan. Even in winter coughs are of rare occurrence." Unfortunately the facts are all the other way, as Mr. Hancock would have learnt had he spent any time at all in Japan. Consumption stalks throughout the Empire like a flame that dieth not, and one of the most painful sounds in winter are the constant, racking coughs heard on every hand. Mr. Hancock's system of physical culture will undoubtedly have a certain vogue in America where the nation is ever turning with feverish intensity to the last new thing, but we prefer for our girls the older forms of physical exercise, such as lawn-tennis, rowing, skipping, skating, walking, golf, hockey, Indian clubs swinging and dumb-bells to the jiu-jitsu which our author advocates.

NEW BOOKS FOR MORAL INSTRUCTION.

The Japanese Higher and Lower Primary Schools each use a set of reading books of eight volumes each. In connection with these is used a set of supplementary readers having as their prime object instruction in morals and propriety. These sets consist generally of four volumes each.

When the writer began his study of the Japanese language, he read several different sets of these readers, and at the same time several sets of the books on morals for both the higher and the lower grades. The last of these was read perhaps six years ago, and no special attention has been given to books of this sort published later till recently.

As a result of the agitation following the prosecution of men high in educational and political circles on the charge of taking bribes for assisting in introducing certain text books, the Educational Department decided to undertake the compilation and publication of text books on its own account. Consequently we now have brought to our attention a new set of readers and books on moral instruction for both grades of primary schools. I have recently read the four books on moral instruction prepared for the higher primary grades, and having been struck with the change in these books, the manifest advance on former editions, I venture to call attention to some of these points.

The lessons inculcated cover a broad field. My recollection of the earlier books is that they did not go a great way beyond the five relations, viz., prince and subject, parent and child, etc., though they were not confined to that. The present books deal not simply with morals, but go far out into the field of general propriety. Religion is, of course, left entirely out of count. The admonitions are exceedingly practical, and tend to cover ground that from a European standpoint seemed quite overlooked in the instruction of the young heretofore. The instruction as a whole seems to tend to world standards, which, as things are now, is perhaps merely another way of saying general Christian standards.

There was some fear expressed before these books appeared, lest, on account of the necessity of their appearing at a certain definite, and not remote date, they would show defects incident to hurried preparation, but a candid examination goes to show that whatever other faults they may have, they have been prepared with sufficient care and deliberation.

It is interesting to see the pupils admonished to be punctilious in returning umbrellas and rain-shoes borrowed under stress of circumstances, and it is said that a certain school janitor who had shown remarkable discrimination in foretelling men of mark from among the graduates of the school, made the promptness of the return of borrowed articles the basis of his estimate.

Europeans have all been struck with the way Japanese, who are most courteous and punctilious in their accustomed surroundings, make almost flat failure when introduced into the new surroundings occasioned by steamboats, steam cars and the like. Consideration and decorum under these circumstances are specially urged.

I have never observed before in books of this class a word in regard to the evils of

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the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors. There is little even in these, but the one little reference that is made is something to be thankful for.

There is not a foreigner in the empire who has not been distressed at the lack of consideration shown to dumb animals, and no instruction intended to correct this has come to my notice heretofore, but here we have several pages devoted to this subject and the closely related one of care for suffering humanity, the efforts of Florence Nightingale being drawn upon for illustration. In the same connection is a short lesson upon *haku-ai*, or world wide good-will, of which we hear so much.

There is an unusually strong lesson on superstition, and in a country where so much superstition is mixed up with the prevailing religions, it is very creditable that the subject is referred to in such a way as cannot affect unpleasantly the most sensitive. One lesson, in discussing our relations to our neighbours, quotes the saying of Confucius that what we do not wish done to us we should refrain from doing to others. I can hardly understand how an author writing on this subject could neglect to quote the saying of Jesus, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them," either in place of, or in connexion with, the saying of the Chinese sage. The latter word is at least as strong as the former, and a stronger impression would be made for each from the contrast. Leaving out all claim of Jesus's divinity, he certainly stands as one of the world's great teachers, at least as high as Confucius. My explanation would be that the author, in his endeavour to avoid religion, makes the common mistake of going too far in order to escape it.

It is a joy to note the sturdy word in favour of religious toleration. The famous article in the Constitution is referred to and given its full value. There is no doubt that Japan means to take and maintain high ground on this subject, and while there are places in the empire where there is something of restraint in the matter at present, the people as a whole will eventually take just as high ground as Anglo-Saxon nations on this subject.

Commercial morality is a live question, and comes in for its full share of consideration. False weights and measures are condemned, and honesty commended. Keeping of promises is urged strenuously in a number of places, though one sentence seemed to indicate a weak point. The text runs; *Mata tadashiki yakusoku nite mo, furyo no jihen no tame ni tagau wa yamu wo ezaru koto uari.*

The idea seems to be that even where the matter of the promise is all correct, unexpected changes may make the breaking of it unavoidable. One does not like the expression of a presumption that way; there doubtless arise circumstances where even a good promise cannot be kept. I would prefer to emphasize another side of the subject, using the words of the Psalmist, who in describing the kind of a man who finds favour with Jehovah, says he "sweareth to his own hurt and changeth not." The Japanese translation is equally strong,—*Chikaishi koto wa onore no wasawai to naru mo kawaru koto nashi.*

An anecdote is given of the magnanimity shown by Washington toward a fellow officer who had insulted him. Such instruction is specially useful here where the great attention given to military affairs is in danger of erecting false social standards as it has done in some European countries.

While in the earlier books of this sort reference was often made to individual acts of benevolence, here for the first time we have the subject of organized benevolence referred to, and orphan asylums, charity hospitals, schools for the poor, and the like, are commended. Patriotism is inculcated from beginning to end, not in the Jingo style, but in a sober, thoughtful way. By diligence in study, and afterwards in trade and other pursuits, the pupil is urged to toil for his country's prosperity and development. Special mention is made of relations to foreigners, and in a very sensible way the youth are exhorted to be considerate of the stranger within the national gates.

I was not prepared to see suicide condemned in a book of this kind, but it is condemned very explicitly. The events of the last few months at the scene of war have done so much to tarnish Japan's high fame in the eye of western nations, who without exception condemn suicide, that one cannot but regret that instruction of this kind was not begun some years ago. But a nation cannot be born in a day, and it is perhaps too much to have expected more rapid movement in a matter that depends so much on religious sanctions. I cannot help but think that nothing short of the Christian influence to which the country as a whole is being subjected can account for the introduction of such instruction even now. The same thing is true in regard to sacrifice of self for man and society if occasion demand it. The thing no doubt existed from the very beginning, but the abstract conception and the very word itself, have come since the dawning of Japan's Christian era, and because of it. Nor had I before noticed such strong use of the words character and conscience as I find in one of the lessons here.

It is a step forward, too, to have the pleasures of literature and art held out even to primary school children as objects for their pursuit, as contrasted with merely sensual pleasures. Again, in the other books I have noticed that the youth were urged to choose their life work with care, and while perhaps not strictly enjoined to do so, a presumption was expressed that they were to follow the occupation of their fathers, but in this work not a word of such presumption appears. One cannot but to grateful that unseasonable laughing and talking, for example, at funerals, is reproved; and in general the pupil is enjoined to cultivate the real sprit of courtesy rather than the mere form.

Some of the school books I have read have been positively offensive in their proud boastfulness, reminding one of the Chinese way of looking down on all outside Barbarians. But this book takes the rational position that Japan is a small country, in many respects behind the strong countries of Europe and America, and for this reason every youth in the land is bound to do his best to bring his fatherland up to the very highest standards.

The set of books is already a thoroughly good one, and the Educational Department will, no doubt, as the years go by, improve on this. The well-wishers of Japan will be abundantly satisfied if the improvement shown in these over all previous books of their kind, be maintained.

H. V. S. PEEKE.

JAPANESE SECURITIES.

Japanese bonds have risen greatly in the London market. The four-per-cents. are now quoted at £74 10s. and the five-per-cents. at £90 12s.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

The *Koye* (*Revue Catholique*) is of opinion that, though during the first few months the war proved a great obstacle to religious propagandism, the public mind has quieted down somewhat. At any rate religious teachers should be on their guard against allowing the war to become an excuse for slackness in work. The men who act thus are not really in earnest. The *Koye* publishes two long articles in reply to two articles which appeared in the *Fukuin Shimpō* (Nos. 461, 462), entitled *Russia kokkyō to Kirisutokyō*. The *Koye* asserts that in the press, in the pulpit and on the platform Roman Catholicism is habitually misrepresented by Protestants, whose knowledge of ecclesiastical history is frequently most imperfect. The *Koye* then proceeds to deal with the various assertions made by the *Fukuin Shimpō* in detail. In reference to the allegation that Roman Catholic countries are backward as compared with Protestant countries, the *Koye* observes that such an assertion has no meaning unless the standard by which countries are to be measured is defined. This is not done by the writer of the *Fukuin Shimpō* articles. Material civilisation, financial prosperity, commercial progress are not everything by any means. In reference to the three countries cited by the *Fukuin Shimpō*, France, Italy and Spain, is it not a fact that during the centuries when they were faithful to the Catholic Church they were at their best, and that it is only in modern times when they have begun to cast off the Christian yoke that they have degenerated? It cannot be said that Catholicism is associated with retrogression and degeneration in the face of the undoubted fact that in England, Germany and America the Roman Catholic Church to-day is most prosperous. The attempt to decide on the merits of religions by applying to them the test of material civilisation is bound to be misleading. If religion is infinitely superior to any and every type of material civilisation, and if the chief benefits it confers on mankind are of a distinctly spiritual type, the argument advanced by the *Fukuin Shimpō* is based on a total misapprehension of the question discussed. Instead of applying industrial, commercial and political tests to Catholicism and Protestantism, let their merits be gauged by the increase of faith, hope and charity, in the hearts of their converts and by the amount of real good they do in the world. Resort to such arguments may serve the purpose of shallow controversialists who wish to prejudice an ill-informed public in favour of their creed, but no weight can be attached to them by serious-minded, thoughtful men.

In an article entitled "Are there any defects in Christianity?" the *Koye* replies to certain anti-Christian allegations; such, for instance, as the assertion that Christianity does not dwell on the duties of citizens to the State, nor enunciate socialistic principles suitable for application in modern life nor teach loyalty to superiors and filial piety. The general line of argument taken by the *Koye* is that Christian principles when properly understood are applicable to all subjects.

* * *

The *Nichiyō Sōshi* (Protestant Episcopalian) of June 30th, comments very sensibly on the suicide of the soldiers on the *Hitachi Maru*. It does not deny for a moment that the action of these men has its noble side, but it goes on to point out that suicide under such circumstances is quite indefensible. It is the consequence of mistaken notions. The present is a time when soldiers can ill be spared. To fight to the death is the duty of all soldiers, but to wantonly destroy the lives that belong to the State is wrong. It is a pity, says the *Nichiyō Sōshi*, that military men should be found still retaining the idea that suicide is preferable to temporary humiliation and chagrin. (*Gunjin kishitsu no uchi yori jisatsu no ichi nen ga tori-nozokaren koto wo yokubō suru no jō, hanahada setsu naru wo oboyu*). The courage to die may appear greater than the courage to live subject to intense humiliation, but in most cases it is not so. The notion of our ancient warriors that to by die

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one's own hand was preferable to being captured is not one that any modern State can afford to encourage. It will be a great misfortune for this country if the practice of suicide, which Japanese enlightened public opinion has long since condemned, should once again become fashionable. The universal praise which the press has accorded to the old type of warriors who died in the *Hitachi Maru* makes one think that we are still living in feudal times, and there is no saying that this incident may not act as a strong stimulus to the morbid sentiment which during the past four years has ended in the self-destruction of quite a number of promising young men.

The following is the latest statistical report of the Protestant Episcopalian Mission, which appears in No. 174 of the *Nichiyō Sōshi*. Foreign Missionaries, 217.* Bishops, 6. Retired Bishop, 1. Presbyters, 62, Deacons (*Shitsuji*), 2. Lay workers (平信徒役者), 10. Wives of Missionaries, 48. Wives of Christian lay workers, 6. Unmarried ladies, 82. Total number of Japanese workers, 266. Presbyters, 40. Deacons 13. Catechists, 138. Deaconesses, 75. Total number of converts on the Mission rolls. 22,011. Communicants, 5,985. Applicants for baptism last year 1,002. Number of Adult baptisms during last year 1,035. Infant baptisms, 543. Persons confirmed during the year, 985, (boys, 539, girls, 446). Ordinations, 15 (Presbyters, 11, Deacons, 4). Marriages, 45. Deaths, 168. No. of Churches and other Mission buildings, 85. Preaching places, 137. Hospitals, 5. Dispensaries, 4. Orphanages, 6. Primary Schools, 24. Sunday Schools, 226. Sunday School Scholars, 9,155. Boarding Schools, 13. Boarding School pupils, 501. Theological Seminaries, 4. Divinity Students, 41. Mission Schools for training Bible Women, &c., 4. Pupils in attendance, 24. Total amount of money collected by the Mission during 1903 20,247 *yen*, 09 *sen*, 5 *rin*. Total amount expended 18,635 *yen*, 12 *sen*, 5 *rin*. Spent on Charity 186 *yen*, 50 *sen*, 3 *rin*. Pastors' Salaries, 7,752 *yen*, 17 *sen*, 6 *rin*. Church expenses, 5,528 *yen*, 82 *sen*, 6 *rin*. Spent in Evangelistic work, 644 *yen*, 11 *sen*, 7 *rin*. For Special objects, 3,623 *yen*, 50 *sen*, 3 *rin*.

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The *Seikyō Shimpō* (Greek Church) institutes a comparison between the fortunes of the Greek Church in Turkey and Japan. In Russia the Greek Church holds the position of a State religion, but neither in Turkey nor in Japan is there any chance of Christianity's becoming the established religion. But we are of opinion, says the *Seikyō Shimpō*, that religion fares better when free from state control and state interference. There is no comparison between the freedom enjoyed by a Christian minister belonging to the Greek Church in this country and a Russian priest residing in Russia. State privileges involve state interference and restraint of various kinds. The liberality with which Christianity is treated by our Government finds a parallel in the attitude of Mahomet II. to the Greek Church religion in the fifteenth century.

Under the title "A Species of Nihilism" the *Seikyō Shimpō* denounces those who make boast of their indifference to all ideals, who worship nothing, admire nothing, feel grateful for nothing, who murmur at things in general and to whom the whole world of men and things seems out of joint. Terrible as is the mischief wrought by the Nihilists who rely on dynamite as their chief weapon, the effects of the poison scattered broadcast by this school of pessimists are still more to be feared, says the *Seikyō Shimpō*.

In all the various crises through which this country has passed the *Seikyō Shimpō* has ever maintained a sober, common sense tone that does it great credit. No magazine has shown better judgment in the discussion of current events. Time and again it has raised it voice against sensationalism, national vanity and flippancy of spirit. In an article entitled *Gunkoku no Toku-iku*, which appears in the latest number of the magazine, it says: Nobody can deny that great responsibility rests with educationists at the present time. All young people are naturally much excited about the war and very few of them take into consideration all the evils attending it. War obscures the moral vision and actions are apt to assume deceptive appearances at such times as these. Acts which in themselves possess no good qualities at all are frequently crowned with glory by an excited and an undiscerning public. Judged from a moral standpoint war brings much good to a nation. It increases the spirit of devotion and self-sacrifice, and strengthens the moral fibres of combatants and non-combatants alike. But it also brings many evils in its train. History has shown that both murders and suicides have invariably increased after a war. Men's finer feelings are much blunted by the habit of slaughtering their fellow-men. In time of war courage is apt to be regarded as a virtue whenever displayed. But in reality it is not in itself a moral quality at all and is as often associated with the worst forms of vice as with the higher types of virtue. It is the duty of educationists to point out this fact and to warn the young against ascribing extraordinary merit to actions performed on the battlefield on the sole score of the pluck they exhibit. There is a danger that acts performed in time of war should be invested with a brighter halo of renown than those performed in time of peace. War is apt to lower the value of human life in the minds of people generally and to make men careless as to their future. This is a dangerous state of mind for any nation to fall into. If war calls into play certain virtues possessed by man, it has the effect of suppressing and stunting the growth of a whole group of noble, moral qualities; so that it can only be regarded by moralists with a feeling of extreme solicitude, as an evil which, despite the good uses to which by some nobler natures it is put, is likely to leave behind it a whole train of bad effects. Moral teachers must be very careful at such a time of excitement as this lest it appear to their pupils that the heroes of the battlefield are on a higher moral plane than the brave men and women whose lives are passed in a conscientious, courageous and persevering discharge of the duties of everyday life.

* * *

The *Rikugō Zasshi* has an excellent leading article entitled *Shūkyōka no Igen* (Dignity and impressiveness in Religious Teachers), of which the following is the gist. Indifferent to money, desiring no patronage from any man, holding in light esteem the titles and offices which men have it in their power to bestow on him, self-reliant and independent, with character of a sufficiently exalted type to impress most of his fellow-men, and with religious convictions deep down in his soul, is the man who alone is entitled to be considered a worthy representative of religion. Priests and ministers who lack these qualities exercise little influence over their fellow-men. There is nothing like superiority of character for unloosing the purse strings of rich members of a church or for enlisting the services and the respect of men of rank and position. In the case of numbers of religious teachers lack of dignity and impressiveness is very marked. The extent to which individuals influence their fellow-men depends principally on personal charms and endowments. Some little time ago I was struck by the contrast which was presented by an aged priest and a veteran politician as regards personal impressiveness. In the waiting-room of Count Ōkuma I listened to a conversation between the Count and an aged priest. The priest was ill at case. His whole manner and speech betrayed lack of self-confidence. He talked as though he felt himself to be inferior to the politician whom he addressed, to whom he kept applying the title "Your Excellency" (*Kakka*). Even his manner of sitting on his chair showed how overawed he felt by finding himself in the presence of a man whom he regarded as high above him. It seemed to me that this was an example of the attitude too often assumed by the representatives of religion to earthly potentates. In other ways there is far too much servility and acquiescence shown by religious teachers. They must bear in mind that where morality and religion are concerned they are expected to lead and not to follow public opinion. Senseless opposition to politicians is of course to be avoided, but these are times when policies and measures are being pursued which call for whole-hearted and fearless denunciation on the part of religious teachers. In such cases too often these teachers are either silent or they trim to suit prevailing sentiments. Among Buddhist priests there is much sycophantist worship of rank. We have always thought it a disgrace to the Buddhist faith that the Chief Abbots of the two Hongwanji should have consented to be created peers. Such things show how far certain religious teachers still are from realizing in what the true dignity of religion consists. In the opinion of the present writer the attitude of the representatives of religion to the existing crisis has been lacking in initiative. It has consisted in following the lead of politicians rather than of specifying the particulars in which religious people can conscientiously support the policy of the present Japanese Government. To us it seemed that the large meeting held in Tōkyō a few months ago failed to show that religion occupies a status peculiar to itself and that its ideals are high above those followed by the ordinary politician.

* * *

In an article entitled "Those who know not the value of experience fail" the (新公論) *Shinkōron* says that among young men in Japan at the present time there is a great lack of perseverance in the pursuit of their several callings. With a certain class of young men there seems to be a desire to find an occupation that will involve little labour and much profit. And so after gaining a certain amount of experience in one line of life they go off to another, where they have to begin afresh. Inconstancy seems to be a deeply seated characteristic of certain Japanese minds.

* * *

The *Kirisutōkyō Sekai* has during the past few months repeatedly impressed on its readers the importance of utilizing the present political situation for pushing evangelistic work in Korea. In an article published in the middle of June we find the following utterances. In almost every Christian country long periods have been allowed to elapse before any attempt has been made to send the Gospel to other lands. In Europe and America it was not until the middle of the nineteenth century that mission work was taken up in earnest. In this country Christianity is only about 30 years old and the number of converts compared to the 45 million inhabitants is small. Many would say that our best plan would be to try and convert our own people before taking steps to proclaim the Gospel message in other lands. But the command of Christ given to his disciples is not one that we can afford to disobey. So already the Kumiai Kyōkai, the Methodists and the Presbyterians have begun work in Seoul and Fusan. These new efforts on the part of our native churches may be said to be one of the results of the success of our arms and of the prestige the country has won for itself in adjacent lands. We regard the course of events as a call from God to which it is our duty to respond. This new enterprise is one in which all the 100,000 Christians belonging to our Japanese Churches should take the deepest interest. Let us not be discouraged by the seeming inadequacy of the means we have at our disposal. Japan is at war with a country that is 60 times bigger than she is, yet victory crowns her efforts on land and on the sea. When we see how our troops meet danger, how they overcome obstacles, how they regard death as the most natural of all events, the terms "small" and "big" assume new meanings. (*Shikaraba shō naru mono kanarazushimo shō narazu. Ten-i Shinmei* (天意神命) *ni yotte koto wo nasu nanigoto ka nashi atawazaran*) There is no saying what Christian zeal may bring about. Think of what Xavier did in Japan. Think of how the

* We give the figures as they stand, but they seem to be overstated here, as afterwards we find the Presbyters given as 62 Deacons as 2. There is some mistake in the numbers.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

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whole Roman Empire was transformed by Christianisty. The growth of this country's prestige and her commercial and industrial development should be utilized by the Christian Church for the wide expansion of its work in neighbouring countries.

In a sermon entitled "An Ideal Church" preached by the Rev. T. Miyagawa at Osaka in connection with the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Kumiai Kyōkai, which appears in the *Kirisutokyō Sekai*, this well-known pastor reviews the fortunes of the Congregational Church in the following terms:—In looking back over the history of our mission we perceive that our greatest success was achieved during the first fifteen years. To give a few examples of the rapidity with which converts multiplied, the Kobe Congregational Church started in the 7th year of Meiji with 11 Christians, but in the 21st year of Meiji (1888) they had 403. The Osaka Church started the same year with 7 members and increased within the same period to 323 members. The Okayama Church was founded in 1880, and in 1888 had a membership of 542 persons. The Kumiai Kyōkai in the 7th year of Meiji had a membership of 18 persons only, but in the 21st year of Meiji their membership was 9,023. At that time there were pastors and ordinary Christians who steadfastly believed that before the close of the nineteenth century the whole of Japan would be Christianized. But from the year 1889 onwards the movement was checked by various influences. A wave of conservatism swept over the land. A new school of theologians sprang up and the minds of Christians everywhere were greatly disturbed by its teaching. Not a few Christian workers threw up their posts and took to secular callings. Prior to this when the wind had been favourable the Christian ship had gone ahead by itself without the aid of seamen. But now when a contrary wind was encountered it was felt that the vessel needed to be cleverly handled in order to make any headway at all. There was a time when our congregational ship actually lost ground; for whereas in 1894 our numbers stood at 11,000 members, the following year the figures fell to 9,080. Our Osaka church alone lost in one year over 300 members. No one can tell what anxiety we felt on that occasion. But subsequently things changed for the better and it was seen that our best members were not to be moved by the opposition they encountered. But looking at the church to-day it can by no means be regarded as an ideal body. *Shikaredomo nawo risō no kyōkai wo saru hanahada tōku; genjitsu no kyōkai wa hanahada yōchi ni shite, warera Poro to tomoni tanzezaru wo yezaru koto hanahada ōshi*). It shows marks of infancy in various particulars. What is an ideal church? A church which duly represents the spirit of Christ to the world. Some years ago I attended one of Dr. Parker's services at the City Temple in London. I came away with the feeling that the body of Christians which assembled there were Parker's body rather than Christ's body. But I subsequently attended the Church of a minister called Horton, who was no preacher, but who was full of Christ, and I felt a greater respect for this pastor than for Dr. Parker.....If asked what is the greatest difficulty in Christian work to-day, I say it is to get all Christians to do what they can to make known the Gospel to other people. Certain sections of Christians work, but other sections do nothing. An ideal church is a church where each unit is contributing its quota to the success of the Christian cause; where all the members are bees and there are no drones.

Mr. K. Tomeoka has been engaged in collecting statistics illustrating the effects of the war on the lower orders. He has canvassed for this purpose two of the poorest districts of Tōkyō, Shitaya and Asakusa. The results of his investigation are being published in a series of articles in the *Kirisutokyō Sekai*.

* * *

In the *Kyōiku Kōhō* (No. 282) appears a very long and learned article on "Agnosticism." by Mr. Nakajima Rikizō. The article is founded on an address delivered before the Nihonkai Kōdankai on February 27th last. Agnosticim, says Mr. Nakajima, is very widely professed in this country. Although it has existed here for centuries, in modern times Japanese agnosticism may be said to be of a distinctly Spencerian type. Spencer will be remembered as the champion of two great theories, the theory of evolution and the theory of agnosticism; the one theory being based on a close study of nature, the other on an analysis of the human mind. The belief that there are certain subjects which are absolutely unknowable rests on an analysis of the mental faculty know as cognition. In his latest work, says Mr. Nakajima, Spencer discountenanced the notion that there is any real connection between evolution and agnosticism. Many Japanese suppose that if they accept the theory of evolution, they are bound to accept that of agnosticism. But this by no means follows. Evolution has been demonstrated to be true in a way that is not possible in the case of agnosticism. As a theory agnosticism has many imperfections and its wide acceptance in Europe and America as well as in certain Eastern countries can only be explained by saying that it appears to be more rational than any rival theory. Our attention, proceeds Mr. Nakajima, has recently been called to this subject in a somewhat alarming manner by the fact that certain young men have destroyed themselves for the alleged reason that no satisfactory explanation of the universe and of man's place in it has been forthcoming. The whole question of how far the agnostic theory should be allowed to influence our views and lives, and of the authority it really possesses, calls for calm and dispassionate consideration. It cannot be said, continues Mr. Nakajima, that agnostic views are exactly the kind of notions the nation needs at the present juncture. That our young men to settle down to the belief that of the universe and of the destiny of man nothing can be known is most undesirable. There is no denying that in recent years the number of agnostics among our young men has been constantly increasing. I desire to do something to alter the trend of opinion by discussing the claims the theory has on us. This Mr. Nakajima proceeds to do at considerable length. After observing that the term Agnostic was invented by Huxley, being founded on the sense in which the term "Gnostic" was used by the sect who boasted that they had a special kind of knowledge, Mr. Nakajima passes on to compare the Agnosticism of Kant with that of Spencer. He reaches the conclusion that Kant's agnosticism was founded on subtler arguments than any made use of by Spencer, that Kant was in many respects a greater philosopher than Spencer, but he adds the observation that Kant failed to impress the world generally with the significance of his views on the imperfections attending all human methods of cognition and on the consequent uncertainty as to the accuracy of our knowledge of certain laws, principles and phenomena. Spencer popularized Kant's doctrine by simplifying it and stating it in a way that caught the fancy of the European and American public mind. But the popularity of Spencerian agnosticism in the West was largely owing to the fact that Spencer had established his authority over the intellectual world by the way in which he demonstrated the truth of the theory of evolution. Agnosticism came in the wake of evolution and was accepted without question. Another reason for Spencer's superiority to Kant as an expositor of the theory of agnosticism was his method of writing. Kant's German treatises are penned in a style that baffles the comprehension of the majority of German readers, whereas almost any fairly educated Englishman or American can thoroughly understand Spencer's books* The popularization of philosophy is something in which the English have especially excelled. But Spencer surpassed both Hamilton and Mansel in the lucidity with which he set forth the relativity and non-absoluteness of all our knowledge. These two writers had dwelt on the fact that all our knowledge is relative, that our description of things is solely based on the qualities which impress themselves on our minds. We know things not as they are in themselves but only as they appear to us. An object we call a "cup" might to beings with different mental faculties from those we possess appear to be falsely described when so named. So with all properties, qualities and substances, our ways of describing them are essentially subjective and relative. All our knowledge is founded on the interpretation our minds give to the information supplied by the senses and to inferences logically drawn therefrom. But with organs of knowledge that are only partly trustworthy, in many branches of inquiry, anything like accuracy is out of the question, and so we have to be satisfied with the approximately true, the probable, or the possible. Of objects we only know such properties as strike us. These objects may possess far more important and even essential qualities which we have no means of discerning. This doctrine of the limitation of human knowledge, of that liability to go astray, which characterizes even the most highly developed minds, which doctrine is the substratum of agnosticism, cannot be gainsaid. It is this consideration that has given such strength to agnosticism. The feeling that objects may have subtler qualities than any that the human mind has discovered is one that all deep-thinking men have had. And if this be so in reference to visible objects, how much more is the subtlety likely to be increased when we come to consider first causes, laws of nature and their intricate relationship to each other! According to Spencer there are many lines of inquiry where it is impossible to be sure that we have reached the truth, however carefully we may have proceeded with our investigations. But there is no reason why the admission that many of the deeper questions men put to themselves concerning the laws of the universe and man's place in it can never receive any satisfactory answer should interfere with our getting to know sufficient to guide our actions in life and to stimulate us in the performance of our duties to our fellow-men. It is not at all necessary that agnosticism should lead to ultra-pessimism and to despair. A nation without hope and without ambition would be in a sorry condition. While without all the light that we crave for, we have sufficient to indicate the path of duty, says Mr. Nakajima.* Agnosticism is a theory that is necessarily limited to the explanation of certain phenomena and laws of nature, and was never intended to act as a check on the various forms of human activity in the physical, the intellectual and the moral worlds.

* It seems to us that this remark needs qualifying It is only Spencer's popular books like his treatises on education, Ethics and "The Study of Sociology" and his essays that are written in a lucid manner. All his deeper works are most defective in literary style. The sentences are involved and heavy, making the study of the thoughts expressed an arduous task to most readers.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

* This and much more was always maintained by Spencer, whose whole career was full of the most untiring devotion to the gigantic task which he set himself to perform and to benefiting his fellow-men in every way possible.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

BRASSEY'S NAVAL ANNUAL.

PROGRESS OF NAVIES, ETC.

If a book may ever be said to appear at an opportune moment, then *Brassey's Naval Annual* for 1904 comes at such a time and will assuredly awaken the maximum of interest. Indeed even an earlier appearance would have been most welcome, though it is not later than usual, and one can quite understand the desire of the authors to embody in it the latest and most trustworthy information as to the events of the present war. We are now entering upon the month of August, nearly six months after hostilities broke out, consequently we should be entitled to assume that any facts presented or views expressed with regard to those events had been carefully selected and maturely weighed before being sent forth on the high authority of this book; but it has to be noted that in his preface the editor clearly disclaims any attempt to deal with the war, for "sufficient information is not yet available as to what has taken place to enable the subject to be effectively treated." As might be expected, however, there are few pages upon which the war does not leave its imprint. Thus in the chapter on Progress of Navies there is reference to it in connexion with the

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section dealing with Russian naval affairs; it comes in again in the chapter on Comparative Strength; again in Sir William White's article on armour protection in modern warships, in the chapter by Mr. Carlyon Bellairs on Commerce and War, and in that on Progress in Guns and Gunnery, and in addition there is a Special Article on the Japanese Navy by a writer who signs himself "Erin." In no case, however, so far as has come under our notice, is information given or any expert opinion expressed based on occurrences subsequent to the end of March. The illustrations also claim attention chiefly on account of the present struggle. There are plates of the Russian battleship *Cesarevitch*, the armoured cruiser *Bayan* (both of which are now at Port Arthur), and the cruiser *Varyag* which, our readers hardly need to be reminded, was sunk at Chemulpo, and of the Japanese armoured cruiser *Kasuga* (formerly the Argentine *Rivadavia*), and at the end of the book there is a description and a plan of one of the Japanese new battleships ordered from Vickers and Armstrong respectively.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

At the outset reference is made to the British Naval Estimates for the purpose of recalling that last year the *Annual* pleaded for some limitation in the growth of naval expenditure and pointed out certain directions in which it seemed possible to economise. The suggestions then made, though severely criticised in some quarters, are now said to have been in more than one instance justified by the actions of those responsible for the administration of the Navy. However that may be, there is an increase in the Estimates for 1904-5 (£36,889,500) as compared with those for 1903-4 (£34,457,500). In two directions the opinions expressed in 1903 appear to receive justification: a limit to the expansion of the permanent force has evidently been reached and there is an increase in the Reserves of nearly 13,000 men.

THE "SWIFTSURE" AND "TRIUMPH."

In dealing with the progress of the British Navy a large share of attention is given to the new battleships *Swiftsure* and *Triumph* (formerly Chilian *Constitucion* and *Libertad*) built at Elswick and Barrow respectively, which were acquired for £1,875,000 and a table is given comparing them with the British battleship *Duncan*, the French *Suffren*, the German *Braunschweig*, the Italian *Regina Margherita*, and the Russian *Cesarevitch*. From this comparison the new ships seem to emerge with great credit. It is true that their main armament of four 10-in. is inferior to the four 12-in. guns of the *Duncan*, the *Suffren*, the *Margharita* and the *Cesarevitch*, though just equal in penetration of Krupp steel at 3,000 yards to the 11-in. battery of the *Braunschweig*; but as Admiral Sir John Hopkins remarked in a letter to *The Times*: "The developed 10-in. gun which forms the main armament of the Chilians, has now practically power enough for anything, and need not be looked upon as a disqualification for any battleship." It is pointed out, moreover, that the fourteen 7.5-in. guns which form their secondary armament, each of which fires 200-lb. shell at the rate of eight per minute, more than readjust the adverse score, for according to *Engineering* the new ships can fire 13.5 tons of metal per minute against 8.9 tons by the *Duncan* class (of over 2,000 tons more displacement), the relative muzzle energies being 1,705,249, and 984,365 foot-tons. In speed the purchased ships are a knot faster than the *Duncans*, two knots faster than the French, German and Russian battleships, and at least half a knot faster than the Italian. In the matter of protection—from which point of view they are said to be most open to criticism,—the *Swiftsure* and *Triumph* do not compare unfavourably with the *Duncans*—or indeed with any of the other ships taken as examples, and they enjoy the special advantage of having their secondary armament mounted on what is known as the concentrated casemate system first adopted in the Japanese battleship *Mikasa*, built at Barrow and embodied in the newer British ships. In another part of the work a comparison is made between the armament of the new ships and that of the 10-year-old battleship *Revenge*, one of the flagships of the British Home Fleet, with a showing of such tremendous superiority for the former that the two new vessels "could fight the whole five ships of the *Royal Sovereign* class now in the Home fleet with a very fair chance of success." The conclusion, then, is that the two ships are valuable additions to the British Navy, where in speed and offensive power they have as yet no equals. In defensive qualities they are certainly fit to take their places in the line of battle.

NEW PROGRAMME.

The new programme of shipbuilding includes two battleships of a new design to be called the *Lord Nelson* class, four armoured cruisers, fourteen destroyers and ten submarines. Britain's list of submarines now consists of nine (of which *A 1* was sunk at Spithead) built, ten new boats of the 1903-4, and ten of the 1904-5 programme.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

The notes on Russian naval progress include about a page, which merely records the earlier incidents of the Russo-Japanese war. The new programme provides for two battleships of 16,630 tons, the *Imperator Pavel I.* and the *Andrei Pervovannui*, which have been laid down at the Baltic Yard and at Galerny Island, St. Petersburg, respectively and two of 12,500 tons, the *Ioann Zlatoust* and *Evstafi*, which are to be built in the Black Sea; and three improved destroyers of the *Sokol* class; while twelve large sea-going torpedo-boats are to be built in German yards.

SUBMARINES.

Reference is also made to submarines contemplated, building and under trial, and we gather that a small submarine (displacing 20 tons, surface speed 8, submerged speed 6 knots) has been designed and received the name of *Matros Piotr Koschka*; that a larger boat of 175 tons has made a successful run of 36 hours from Kronstadt to Bjerkoe, 26 hours submerged, while a storm was raging, and that six more of this type are to be built at the Baltic Yard. Two other boats 80 feet in length are from different plans and one is said to be completing in the Black Sea; and finally a boat has been designed by Engineer Pukaloff to have surface and submerged speeds of 10 and 7 knots respectively.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

We receive little assistance here in endeavouring to reach a conclusion as to the composition of the Baltic fleet, about which so much has been written, and have to turn to other and later sources for information. But we gather from news in a London paper of June 3rd that the utmost secrecy was being observed upon the subject, so perhaps it is not surprising that the work before us should be silent in this respect. About this time the fleet was said to consist of eight battleships, ten cruisers, 25 destroyers, with transports, etc. But on the date mentioned it was said that the newly acquired ships were being rapidly equipped at Libau for service. They were to include the *Franche Comte*, perfectly new, brought to Libau from the builders, the *Auguste Victoria*, built in 1890, capable of steaming 18½ knots; the *Kaiserin Maria Theresia*, 20 knots, built five years ago, the *Belgia*, and the *Colombia*. "All the fittings intended for the accommodation of passengers have been removed, and the vessels are being plated and furnished with ordnance. When ready they will serve as auxiliary cruisers. A number of 6-inch guns have been brought to Libau by rail." About the same date it was stated on the authority of a Paris journal's correspondent that the battleship *Osliabya*, which was in Kronstadt roads, had been brought into harbour again apparently damaged. By June 24th more circumstantial statements were being made as to the fleet. The Emperor was to go to Libau on that date to say good-bye to the first part of the squadron, which was to leave for the Far East under command of Admiral de Felkersam, and would be composed of ships having a speed of 21 to 23 knots and an armament of quickfiring guns. That speed it was expected would enable it to avoid the Japanese men-of-war and to chase torpedo boats. Further it was to carry two submarines, and it was to go by Cape Horn. The second division (of battleships presumably) was to start in September and proceed via the Horn. But a correspondent of *The Times* at Kronstadt writing about the end of June quite discredited the above arrangements, and we may as well, while on the subject, reproduce his statements:

The only battleship of the seven at the present moment in process of completion or construction which it is technically possible to despatch from the Baltic in an efficient condition in August is the *Imperator Alexander III.* If Russia should send out her Baltic fleet in August, then it will consist, as far as new battleship tonnage is concerned, of that one unit, which was launched from the Baltic yard as far back as 1904. Her dimensions are:—392 ft. 10 in. between perpendiculars, beam 76 ft. and displacement 13,516 tons with a draught of 26 ft. Her 15,100 I.H.P. maximum from 20 Belleville boilers was designed to give her a speed of 17.6 knots. Two other of the new battleships under construction, the *Imperator Pavel I.* and the *Andrei Pervovanni*, each of 16,630 tons and designed to steam 18 knots maximum, have only recently been laid down at the Baltic and Admiralty yards respectively. They may or may not be ready by 1906; probably they will be ready by 1906; probably they will be ready by 1907; but they cannot posssibly be ready in 1905, much less in August of this year. There are four others—namely, the *Borodino, Orel, Kniaz Suvaroff*, and *Slava*. The *Slava* was only launched from the Baltic yard in 1903. Her chances of accompanying any fleet to the Pacific before the middle of 1905 may be dismissed. The *Borodino* was launched from the Admiralty yard in 1903. She is completing, but is still a fair distance from completion. Like the *Kniaz Suvaroff*, launched in 1902 from the Baltic yard, she is still far from being ready for her preliminary trials even, much less for her final official trial and commission. The *Orel*, launched in 1902 from the Admiralty yard, is in a worse case. Apart from the fact that her back was recently strained in an accident in the Neva, a considerable number of the fittings already fixed in place on her had to be removed. These will have to be replaced, and I learn that trouble has occurred with some of her boilers. In any case she is still many months from completion, trial, and commission. It would be useless to treat of the cruisers' chances of despatch at an early date when the facts in regard to the battleship section are as above.

The eighth battleship is, of course, the *Osliabya*, about which unfavourable reports are current; and taking all considerations and facts together readers will be in some position to realize what are the prospects of a Russian naval descent upon Far Eastern waters.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

The section dealing with the American navy declares that the United States will shortly become the second naval power of the world. There are at present no fewer than 24 first-class battleships completed, completing and under construction, thirteen being in the two latter categories. The ships still on the stocks consist of the *Ohio*, building at San Francisco, which is now all but ready to be launched, and five vessels of the *Virginia* class (14,948 tons) work on which has been greatly delayed owing to a variety of causes, though Admiral Bowles, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, contends that notwithstanding the difficulties encountered the period actually occupied from the time orders are given to build a vessel to the time the ship is ready for commission "compares not unfavourably with the best results obtained in England and Germany." The *Louisiana* and *Connecticut* (16,000 tons) are also building at Newport News and New York, and three other ships of this class have been laid down, the *Kansas, Minnesota* and *Vermont*. These are very powerful ships in armament, while in defensive qualities they quite hold their own with the latest vessels of other nations. Two smaller battleships, the *Idaho* and *Mississippi* (13,000 tons) which Cramps are to build for £600,000 each, carry nearly the same armament as the class just mentioned—four 12-in., eight 8-in., and ten 7-in. guns (*Connecticut*, twelve 7-in. pieces) and are to steam at 16½ to 17 knots, but there has been talk of reducing the armament, some members of the Board of Construction objecting to the sacrifice of speed and range of action. The passage of the *Rearsarge* across the Atlantic at an average speed of 13.1 knots, during which she encountered a good deal of bad weather, is described as "the most remarkable that has ever been made by a battleship." Comment is offered upon the fact that the Board of Construction has reversed its former decision against the

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submerged torpedo, and now recommends that submerged torpedo tubes be fitted on all the new ships, even those of small tonnage. Owing to the original decision all the battleships and cruisers beginning with the *Pennsylvania* class are without submerged torpedoes.

THE FRENCH NAVY AND SUBMARINES.

French naval affairs do not call for special mention, except to note the view held in some influential quarters that the burden of supporting a large army and at the same time endeavouring to maintain a powerful navy is beyond the capacity of the country, and that French naval policy should be directed mainly to the construction of cruisers and submarines. *Brassey's* list shows 34 of the latter craft launched and six building, and we learn that only two of the thirteen boats included in the programme of 1902, and only seven of the eighteen provided by the 1903 programme have been put in hand. Sixteen boats are included in the 1904 scheme.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

It is interesting to note that modern German battleships are of successive homogeneous classes: four *Brandenburgs*, now under construction, five of the *Kaiser Friedrich* III. class, all in commission, five *Wittelsbachs*, and eight of the *Braunschweig* class now in hand. It is stated that Germany has five submarines completed and a modified Holland boat building, while two large submersibles are proposed.

ITALY.

Italy launched (towards the close of last year) or has approaching completion four battleships—the last of them will probably leave the stocks in October next—and the old battleship *Italia* is to be refitted. One battleship of the *Vittorio Emanuele* type is to be laid down this year. She intends to add to her two existing submarines by building five, one of which, the *Glauco*, is to be constructed at Venice.

JAPAN'S NEW SHIPS.

The chapter devoted to Japan under this head (Progress of Navies) is small. It mentions that two new battleships have been ordered of 16,400 tons displacement, with 18½ to 19 knots speed, and notes that their armour is to be on the concentrated casemate system first introduced in the *Mikasa*. The purchase of the *Nisshin* and *Kasuga* is recorded, and it is stated that a small cruiser, the *Tsushima* (3,420 tons) is under construction at Kure, another of the same class, the *Otowa*, at Yokosuka, and the *Uji* a gunboat of 620 tons, is being completed at Kure, and that a river gunboat with a speed of 13.27 knots has been built by Messrs Thornycroft. But in the appendix we have, facing the plate already mentioned, a very full description of the battleship ordered from Vickers by the Japanese Government. Various items of information have appeared with reference to the new vessels, but if only for purposes of reference a summary of the details now given in the *Naval Annual* would seem to have some value. The length of these ships between perpendiculars will be 420 feet (compare with *Azuma*, armoured cruiser, 445¾ feet; *Mikasa*, *Asahi*, battleships, 400 feet); breadth 78 feet (*Mikasa* 76 feet); mean draught 27 feet; displacement 15,950 tons; I.H.P. 16,000; speed 18½ knots; normal coal capacity 750, full coal capacity 1,800. The armament consists of four 12-in. guns mounted in pairs in barbettes forward and aft, four 10-in. guns mounted singly in barbettes on the upper deck quarters; and twelve 6-in guns, ten mounted in an armoured battery on the main deck and two on the upper deck amidships behind armoured screens—all these pieces being 45 calibres in length. The subsidiary armament consists of ten 12-pdrs.—eight mounted on the main deck forward and aft—, two 12-pdrs. for landing purposes, three 3-pdrs. and six maxims. There are to be five 18-in. submerged torpedo tubes, four on the broadside and one aft. In protection they will have a water-line belt 9-in. thick in way of the machinery and barbettes, tapered forward in thickness to 6-in., 5-in. and 8-in. and continued aft to the stern by armour 2½ in. thick. An intermediate belt forming the base of the armoured main deck battery, is continued forward from the aft screen bulkhead to the stem, consisting of 6-in armour in way of the main deck battery, tapering in thickness to 5 in. and 4 in. at the forward end, the whole of this intermediate belt being carried to the height of the main deck. The main deck battery—between the main and upper decks—is to have armour 6 in. thick extending from the main to the upper deck, and this will be connected by screen armour of similar thickness to the barbettes for the 12 in. guns at each end. In way of each of the barbettes transverse waterline 2-in. bulkheads are fitted from side to side, extending from the lower edge of the belt armour; these form protection against raking fire. The armour of the 12-in. gun barbettes is to be 10-in., of the 10-in. gun barbettes 6 in., of the conning tower and tube 9 in., and of the observer tower and tube (aft) 5 in. thick. There will be 2-in. traverses isolating the 6 in. guns in the main deck battery and longitudinal bulkheads for this battery 1 in. thick. The protective deck between and abreast of the barbettes will be 2 in. thick on the flat and 3 in. on the slopes, and at the ends it will be 2½ in. thick on flats and slopes. The deck over the battery will be 1 in. thick, the main deck forward will also be 1 in. thick to form a protected roof to the intermediate belt, and there will be a 1½-in. nickel steel roof to the upper deck screen. The engines will be twin screw triple expansion, having eight vertical cylinders of 16,000 aggregate indicated horse power; the boiler safety valve will be loaded to 230 lb. pressure per square inch and the pressure at the engines will be 200 lb. to the square inch. The boilers will be of the Niclausse type, twenty in number and arranged in three water tight compartments. The vessels will be fitted with electric cranes. Lastly, it may be accepted without question that in many important respects these battleships will when completed embody the most vital lessons taught by the present war.

H.

YOKOHAMA ENGINE AND IRON WORKS, LD.

The seventeenth yearly meeting of shareholders of the Yokohama Engine and Iron Works, Ld., was held on Friday afternoon at the offices of the Company, No. 161, Yamashitacho, Yokohama. Mr. B. C. Howard, Chairman of the Company, presided and there were also present Messrs. C. K. M. Martin, C. B. Bernard, J. W. Cain, R. T. Bell, Secretary, W. K. Tresize, Manager, and J. W. Weaver, General Foreman.

The notice calling the meeting having been read by the Secretary,

The CHAIRMAN said:—The annual report and statement of accounts having been distributed amongst the shareholders will, with your permission, be taken as read. It will be seen from the accounts that the balance of profit for the year, after paying an interim dividend of *yen* 5 per share and providing for depreciation, payment of directors' fees, etc., amounts to *yen* 20,114.55, which the directors propose to deal with by the payment of a final dividend of *yen* 2.50 per share, absorbing *yen* 6,500; leaving the balance of *yen* 13,614.55 to be carried forward to next account. The directors regret that the operations of the company have not been so successful as in the previous year, but taking into account the war and its effect on trade generally, they think the shareholders will regard the accounts as, on the whole, satisfactory; and although a larger final dividend could have been paid, the directors think you will agree with them that they are adopting a prudent course in carrying forward the sum shown on the accounts. The plant and machinery have been maintained at a high standard of efficiency, and are fully equal to meet any demands made upon them. The directors have to record with regret the loss by death of their former chairman, Mr. James Johnstone, who was one of the original promoters of the Company and for some years chairman of the board. They have also to record the loss to the Board by his departure from Japan of Mr. James Dodds, who has rendered valuable services to the company for some years past. To fill the vacancies on the board, Mr. F. S. James and Mr. N. F. Smith have consented to act, and the directors have pleasure in putting those names before the meeting. I now propose the adoption of the report and accounts.

MR. MARTIN seconded and the report and accounts were adopted.

On the motion of Mr. Martin seconded by Mr. Tresize, Messrs. F. S. James and N. F. Smith were elected to fill the vacancies on the board of directors.

On the motion of Mr. Bernard, seconded by Mr. Tresize, Mr. Howard, the retiring director, was re-elected.

On the motion of Mr. Martin seconded by Mr. Weaver, Messrs. F. J. Hall and J. F. Cox Edwards were re-elected as auditors.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman on the motion of Mr. Tresize brought the proceedings to a close.

YACHTING.

The usual yacht races took place on Saturday in a light southerly breeze and very pleasant weather. It had been arranged that the 39 raters should sail to Futsu Fort and back, making a course of 22 miles, and that the cruising class should race to Uraga, but reports about the doings of the Vladivostock Squadron induced the Racing Committee to alter their plans and both these classes were instead sent over the Nagahama course, a distance of 15 miles.

The cruisers started first on Saturday at 1.45 p.m. and *Daimyo* at once assumed the lead. At the Nagahama buoy she was 4½ minutes ahead of *Nina* and 5¼ of *Spray*, *Wanderer* next, then *Asagao*, and *Kathleen* last. At the Lightship on the homeward run she had increased her lead of *Nina* to 5.50 and *Nina* was 2 minutes ahead of *Spray*, *Wanderer* still in front of *Asagao*, *Kathleen* away astern. They finished in this order, and *Asagao* therefore takes first prize—the *Kathleen* cup on handicap—with 2 record points. *Kathleen* won the second prize with a large handicap from *Daimyo* by 33 seconds, but the latter takes one record point. Times:—

	Finish.	Corrected Time All'ce.	Corrected Handicap.
	h.m.s.	h.m s.	h.m.s.
Spray	5.51.20	5.51.20	5.47.20
Wanderer	5.58.55	5.57.46	5.46.55
Nina	5.47.40	5.38.55	5.47.40
Daimyo	5.42.48	5.34.03	5.42.48
Asagao	6.01.50	5.32.26	5.37.50
Kathleen	6.12.15	5.35.21	5.42.15

The 39-raters started three quarters of an hour after the cruisers, and *Mary* took and kept the lead all through. She was first at the Nagahama mark (4.25.00), *Kingfisher* next (4.26.30) *Maid Marion* last (4.36.30). In the end *Mary* got her gun 12 minutes 45 seconds before *Kingfisher* but the latter won the first prize on handicap taking also one record point. *Mary* received 2 record points. Times:—

	Finish.	Corrected Club.	Corrected Handicap.
Mary	5.33.00	5.32.14	5.33.00
Maid Marion	5.57.30	5.52.54	5.48.30
Kingfisher	5.45.45	5.45.45	5.27.45

The extra race for the 21 raters, who competed for a handsome subscribed silver cup, resulted in favour of *Pima*, though *Valkyrien* led all round and finished a little less than three minutes ahead of *Edna*, second boat. Times:

	Finish.	Corrected.
	h.m.s.	h.m.s.
Edna	4.34.57	4.34.57
Patsy	4.44.04	4.24.04
Pima	4.38.32	4.23.32
Witch	4.35.33	4.32.33
Valkyrien	4.32.15	4.32.15

The "Lark" race resulted again in a win for No. 15, with No. 13 in second place. Times:—

	h.m.s.
No. 1	4.42.45
No. 2	4.43.20
No. 4	4.41.26
No. 5	4.42.39
No. 8	4.41.30
No. 10	4.38.42
No. 11	4.38.35
No. 12	4.29.36
No. 13	4.29.05
No. 15	4.27.18

As intimated elsewhere, a prize is offered for a special race on the Swiss National Holiday.

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THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

We are informed by Mr. J. T. Hamilton that the Equitable Assurance Socie y of the United States has made the final deposit of 50,000 *yen.* in conformity with the Government decree of June 1903, thus completing the Society's obligations in connection with its business in the Japanese Empire.

The deposits required from life assurance companies were called for at a very imopportune time. The excitement and suspense anterior to and ever since the beginning of the war with Russia have paralysed many branches of business, life assurance amongst the number; so that, practically, the operations of the great companies have been suspendad, but their expenses still go on without material diminution.

When the war comes to a close, a consumation devoutly to be wished, prospects seem eminently favourable. Ever since the termination of the war with China the feeling in the Celestial Empire in regard to Russian action in Manchuria and Russian encroachment upon other parts of China combined with distrust of Russian commercial policy, has been so unsettled that North China trade has been materially and adversely affected. The troubles of 1900 added to the uncertainty of the future; and the expanding commerce of China has been held in abeyance consequent upon the disbelief in the future of the Chinese Empire while the Russian cloud hung over it. Should the settlement of the questions for which the war has been undertaken be according to the principles laid down by Japan, there will be immediate revival of confidence, expansion of trade, and an era of prosperity of a magnitude scarcely realisable at the present time; and in this increased commerce Japan must have a large share. This means national prosperity, in which all men engaged in commerce and in commercial enterprises of every description will participate. It is, therefore, probable that in the course of a very few years life assurance may become a prominent institution; and as American companies are in high favour throughout the world, the Equitable, amongst others, may become an important factor in the future of Japanese progress.

We have been informed also that the Equitable Life made a liberal investment in the War Bonds recently issued in London and New York by the Imperial Government of Japan; and by doing so the Society has acquired a new stake in this country.

While on this subject, it may be useful to endeavour to remove a misapprehension which seems to prevail even amongst the best informed classes in Japan. This is, that life offices are established here to collect premiums and send them out of the country. This is not true; the assumption is without foundation; and it may be disposed of in this brief and emphatic manner: Every policy, if kept in force, must become a claim; and the money assured must, therefore, be paid to the policy-holders on maturity, or to their representatives if they die. Not only is the principal sum of the policies payable, but in addition large sums in the form of cash bonus on matured policies will accrue. It is, therefore, unreasonable to assume that the establishment of American life offices means the withdrawal of money from Japan; the very opposite is the result of the business. While policies remain in force they are available as security for loans; and the Equitable has already advanced a large sum on policies issued by the Eastern Branch; and as business grows the sum of the loans will increase proportionately at the moderate rate of interest charged.

The probability is that if the large American companies receive the support they look forward to in Japan, they will become important financial aids to the country at large; for their reserves, as is shown in the published reports, are very large, the assets of the Equitable alone, on 31st December last approaching 800,000,000 *yen.* The strongest tie that can kind nations is common interest in international commerce.

BASEBALL.

Exceptionally keen interest was aroused by the baseball match on Saturday between British and American members of the Y. C. and A. C. The British went ahead at the beginning of the game, scoring four in the first inning to their opponents' nil. This was increased in the second inning to seven, the Americans scoring three. The British kept the lead until the fifth inning, when the Americans equalised. The seventh inning brought the Americans five runs, mainly due to bad errors on the part of the British, several chances being missed of putting men out at third base, to which point the catcher threw somewhat wildly. There were some very good hits made during the game, notably two home runs by E. B. S. Edwards. The pitching was good throughout, and Waddilove did excedingly well in what we believe to be the first match in which he has pitched. There were a large number of errors, as was only to be expected, but the game showed that there is plenty of good baseball material among the members of the Y. C. and A. C. Mr. W. S. Stone acted as umpire, and the teams were composed of the following:—

British.		American.
E. B. S. Edwards,	S.S.	N. C. Perin.
H. W. Kilby,	2 B.	C. H. Thorn.
G. E. Brewster,	3 B.	D. H. Blake
E. W. Kilby,	C.	C. H. Thompson.
P. A. Cox.	R.F.	P. E Jenks.
J. M. Mollison,	1 B.	Dr. Garton.
W. J. Waddilove	P.	C. Parker.
W. D. S. Edwards,	C.F.	P. Messer.
B. R. Berrick,	L.F.	R. J. Tobin.

Scores by Innings.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
American	0	3	2	0	2	0	5	1		13
British	4	3	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	11

INDUSTRY ENCOURAGEMENT BANK.

The Nippon Kwangyo Ginko (Japan Industry Encouragement Bank) held a general meeting on July 28th when Mr. Takahashi, President, delivered a brief speech, after which the accounts for the first half-year were submitted to shareholders.

	Yen.
Gross income	966,927.846
Sundry expenses	699,405.348
Net profit	267,522.498
Balance brought forward from last account	177,064.750
	444,587.248
Reserve	43,000.000
Reserve for equalizing dividends	11,000.000
1st interim dividend, 2½ per cent.	81,250.000
2nd interim dividend, 2½ per cent.	81,250.000
Bonus to employees	26,700.000
Balance carried forward	201,387.248

AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS.

The following are the names of drawers of the Australian Subscription Griffins which arrived by the steamer *Heathercraig* on Saturday after a voyage of 49 days. They seemed to have stood the journey well:—

No. 1.—Chestnut Mare 5 years, Mr. Barclay.
No. 2.—Chestnut Mare 4 years, Mr. Higginbotham.
No. 3.—Chestnut Mare 6 years, Mr. Mori.
No. 4.—Bay Mare 5 years, Mr. Hiranuma.
No. 5.—Brown Mare 5 years, Mr. Runge.
No. 6.—Brown Mare 5 years, Mr. Hiranuma.
No. 7.—Bay Mare 4 years, Mr. Norfolk.
No. 9.—Brown Mare 4 years, Mr. Lefeber.
No. 10.—Bay Mare 4 years, Mr. Kashiwagi.
No. 11.—Chestnut Mare 5 years, Mr. Dietrich.
No. 12.—Brown Mare 6 years, Mr. Astral.
No. 13.—Chestnut Mare 4 years, Sir Claude Macdonald.
No. 14.—Bay Mare 6 years, Mr. Lefroy.
No. 15.—Bay Mare 5 years, Mr. Sakuma.
No. 16.—Bay Mare 4 years, Mr. Satsuma.
No. 17.—Brown Mare 5 years, Mr. Ikeda.
No. 18.—Bay Mare 6 years, Mr. Kawakita.
No. 19.—Brown Mare 6 years, Mr. Tegner.
No. 20.—Chestnut Mare 4 years, Mr. Sato.

THE SWISS NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

The 613th anniversary of the foundation of the Swiss Confederation was celebrated in Yokohama on Monday by a largely attended garden party given by the Swiss Consul-General and Mrs. Ritter at the Consulate on the Bluff. The afternoon though warm proved most delightful and Dr. Ritter's guests thoroughly enjoyed the function. Needless to say the grounds were nicely decorated with national and other flags, the colours of all the Cantons being shown.

The Larks of the Yokohama Yacht Club had a race during the afternoon for prizes presented by Mr. P. Gampert and Mr. O. T. Gillon, the conditions being that the skippers should draw for the boats they were to sail. The result was very curious, the boat owned by Mr. Gampert, which was sailed by Mr. Mason, wining Mr. Gampert's prize, and Mr. Gilon's boat sailed by Mr. Manley securing the prize offered by Mr. Gillon. The order of finishing and names of sailing masters were:—

No. 13.—Mr. Mason.
„ 1.—Mr. Manley.
„ 2.—Mr. J. Abbey.
„ 8.—Mr. J. Charlesworth.
„ 5.—Mr. H. Russell.
„ 12.—Mr. D. Abbey.
„ 10.—Mr. H. Hearne.
„ 11.—Mr. O. T. Gillon.

CRICKET.

A match between an "A" team of the Y. C. & A. C. and the Junior Athletic Club was played on Monday in glorious weather, Old Sol kindly retiring behind the shelter of the clouds, and a pleasant breeze blowing from the Pavilion making the temperature much cooler than is usually the case on August Bank Holiday.

Before passing any remarks on the game, we are sorry to have to mention that more than half of the senior members of the Y. C. and A. C. team failed to put in an appearance until quite half an hour later that the appointed time for commencement, while two did not arrive at all, the services of two mombans being requisitioned in their stead. This is not as it should be, as, not only is the game delayed considerably thereby, but a very bad example is set to the youngsters. Owing to the unpunctuality of the start, the game resulted in a draw, but, had the hour which was lost at the beginning of the afternoon been available, doubtless a definite conclusion would have been arrived at.

Bishop, for the Junior Athletic Club, won the toss, sending D. Drummond and H. W. Kilby to the wickets. Mollison started bowling at the Pavilion end, and Foster was in charge of the Settlement end. Off the first over twelve runs resulted, Kilby appearing to be quite at his ease with the Club bowlers, against whom he has of course practised several times at the nets. Drummond, Thwaites, Upton and Bishop were soon disposed of, though Upton certainly deserved to score, and four wickets were down for thirty. On Argent joining Kilby, however, a complete change came over the scene, and the bowling was changed several times, Cooper, Dinsdale, and Correa relieving Foster and Mollison in turn. Kilby gave a chance in the slips at 47, which was not accepted, and before these two batsmen were parted exactly 150 runs had been added by the partnership, Argent retiring for a carefully compiled 47. The rest of the players did not offer much resistance until the arrival of Gorman, who shaped very well, and on the innings being declared closed, carried out his bat for nine runs including a hit to the boundary. H. W. Kilby's score was 149 (not out) but after passing the century he played carelessly, and should have been dismissed on two occasions. The Y. C. & A. C. were confronted with the task of making 242 runs in an hour, an almost impossible feat. Just at this stage of the game some excitement was caused by the appearance of a pair of pads walking across the ground, but on closer inspection it was seen that a diminutive wicket-keeper was attached to them. Four of the senior club's best wickets were down for 30 runs, but on Dinsdale joining Cooper a good stand

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was made. When only 15 minutes remained for play the bowlers attempted to make the batsmen put up catches, but they were not to be caught napping, and the game ended in a draw. Gorman again distinguished himself, this time behind the sticks, and W. Scott fielded smartly at long-off.

It will be noticed that the Club wicket-keepers allowed 32 extras to be scored against them, whilst Gorman only let 5 pass. Below are the scores :—

JUNIOR ATHLETIC CLUB.

H. W. Kilby, not out	149
D. Drummond, b. Mollison	0
C. Thwaites, played on b. Mollison	0
A. Bishop, b. Foster	1
G. Upton, b. Mollison	0
S. Argent, c. Hearne b. Cooper	47
G. Neville, b. Cooper	0
C. E. Libeaud, c. Mollison b. Foster	2
S. Vincent, b. Foster	0
A. Gorman, not out	9
W. Scott did not bat	
Extras	32
Total	241

Y. C. & A. C.

O. Strome, b. Argent	1
B. C. Foster, c. Neville b. Libeaud	7
F. G. Correa, b. Libeaud	3
A. E. Cooper, not out	42
J. M. Mollison, b. Argent	3
E. K. Dinsdale, not out	28
V. A. Hearne, T. Kilby, R. G. Bell, J. E. Drummond, Yoshihara and Tora to bat	
Extras	5
Total	89

CUSTOMS APPEALS.

Baron Sone, Minister of State for Finance, rendered a decision on July 26th dismissing an appeal lodged by Messrs. Grosser and Co., No. 31, Kobe, against the Kobe Customs. It appears, according to the *Official Gazette* of July 29th, that Messrs. Grosser & Co. imported seventy bales of "white wood-board" manufactured in Finland, and produced the certificate of origin. On these goods the customs authorities imposed duty at the rate of *yen* 1.449 per hundred *kin*. The firm held that the Russian staple was brought to Japan on February 9th and application for a permit to pass it through the customs was presented the following day; war was still not declared, so that the duty for wood-pulp should be *ad valorem* 10 per cent. under the conventional tariff. The importers further contended that the present duty, *yen* 1.449 per hundred *kin*, would make a rate of 35 per cent *ad valorem* and that such a high tax could not be borne by such cheap goods. The protest was not sustained on the ground that the application was presented on February 12th to the customs though it was dated on the 10th of the same month, and that the goods in dispute were not classifiable as "wood board" manufactured with wood-pulp, under No. 293 of the tariff.

Mr. Minakami, Superintendent of the Yokohama Customs, delivered decisions on July 30th with reference to two protests lodged by Messrs. A. Oestmann & Co., No. 74, Yokohama. It appears that the firm imported materials for artificial flowers, on which the appraisers imposed 25 per cent. *ad valorem* duty in accordance with article No. 438 of the tariff. The duty rate was, however, corrected to 20 per cent. on the ground, as held by the importers that the goods in dispute should be dealt with under No. 497 of the tariff as materials that could not be immediately recognized as artificial flowers. The same firm imported a kind of sewing yarn made of flax and jute. The Customs authorities ordered the imposition of 15 per cent. *ad valorem* duty under No. 376 of the tariff, but the importers held that the duty should be 10 per cent. according to No. 375 of the tariff as the class referred to by the Customs provided for twines, etc. The protest was not sustained on the ground that the goods were twine made of flax and jute, but not sewing yarn in quality of manufacture.

The same day, the Superintendent gave a decision on a protest filed by the China and Japan Trading Co., No. 89, Yokohama. The firm imported 348 bundles of galvanized steel wire on which the appraisers decided to levy 10 per cent. *ad valorem* duty in accordance with No. 496 of the general statutory tariff. The importers contended that the staple in dispute was telegraphic wire made of mild steel and that consequently the duty should be *sen* 25.6 per 100 *kin* under the provisions of the conventional tariffs of Japan—Great Britain or of Japan-Germany. The Director corrected the duty to 5 per cent. under No. 13-B of the conventional tariff between Japan and Germany on the ground that the nature of the goods was not mild steel as shown by the analysis of the Customs authorities, but that the wire was provided for telegraphic purpose.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

Ten railroad presidents in the United States draw salaries aggregating $485,000 per annum, an average of $48,500 for each individual. Few of these men are capitalists, but each one wields a labouring oar in railway management and takes great responsibilities off the shoulders of the capitalists who employ him.

The Governor of Maryland advised a college graduating class not to marry for a long time, and President Schurman of Cornell urged the graduates to enter the married state at once. When college doctors disagree how can the inexperienced graduate be expected to determine what is best for him to do?

There is considerable interest displayed in the American Colony in Paris over the news that Clara Ward, who married Prince de Chimay and afterward eloped with Rigo, the gypsy violinist, has now run away with a canvasser in the service of Thomas Cook & Sons, the tourist agents in Paris. She made an agreement to pay Rigo 1000 francs a month.

Cuba is in the enjoyment of a steadily increasing revenue. The prosperity of the islanders, due to the partial remission of the American sugar duty, enables them to buy largely from foreigners; hence the larger receipts at the Custom-house. The United States is not much benefited by the increased purchasing power of the Cubans. Germans, French and Britons are the chief beneficiaries.

Party nominations for Vice-President have been declined a number of times. In the Democratic National Convention of 1844 Silas Wright of New York was nominated for Vice-President on the first ballot, receiving 256 of the 266 votes. He declined to accept, and George M. Dallas of Pennsylvania was nominated on the ticket with James K. Polk. The Democratic ticket was successful in the election. The nomination for second place on a national ticket by third parties has been several times declined.

Canadian preferential treatment of Great Britain does not militate against the development of trade between the Dominion and the United States. In 1894 the States exported to Canada goods to the value of $56,664,094; in 1903 the exports had increased to $123,266,788. Imports from Canada into the United States during the same period increased from $30,790,916 to $54,781,418. Every year witnesses a further expansion, the exports being $14,000,000 and the imports $6,000.000 greater in 1903 than in 1902.

S. Charles W. Penrose, for many years editor-in-chief of the *Deseret News*, the official church publication, has been chosen an apostle of the Mormon church, to fill the vacancy in that body caused by the recent death of Apostle A. O. Woodruff. Next to the first presidency this is the highest governing body of the church. Penrose is widely known as a defender of polygamy by tongue and pen. Penrose's legal wife is dead and he now lives "officially" at the home of No 2. He has at least two wives in Salt Lake City. His appointment at this time has caused much surprise.

The announcement is made of the marriage of Senator William A. Clark of Montana to Miss Anne La Chappelle, the French Canadian girl whom he educated in the most exclusive art schools in Paris. The ceremony is said to have taken place in Marseilles on May 25, 1901. Not the least interesting part of the announcement is the further news that Senator and Mrs. Clark are the parents of a daughter, now 2 years old. Mrs. Clark is about 24 years old, tall, dark and slender, with a typical French face and dark, luminous eyes, which are associated with her artistic temperament.

The new school buildings and additions to old schoolhouses now under contract in New York will provide sittings for 80,000 children, and within the next three months it is said that contracts will be awarded to accommodate 30,000 more. But there are at present 6,000 children in Manhattan borough alone without room in the schools, and these have to be accommodated by half-day divisions among the lower grades, occupying at different hours the same buildings. The growth of the Eastern metropolis is so rapid that it is surmised that the congestion will be as great as ever when the new schoolhouses are all finished.

Mr. George Gould controls about 16,000 miles of rail-road, counting the Western Pacific, which one of his New York directors recently admitted constitutes the western link of the transcontinental system. The railroads included in the Gould combination are the Missouri Pacific, Texas Pacific, Denver and Rio Grande, Wabash, Wheeling and Lake Erie, Pittsburg, Carnegie and Western, the International and Great Northern, the Ann Arbor Railroad, the Western Maryland, the West Virginia Central and the Western Pacific, with an additional undefined interest in the Denver, Northwestern and Pacific or Moffatt road.

Mark Twain once expressed the following sentiments to a young woman who had not smiled at a thing that he had said during an impromptu reception in his honour at Byrn Mawr College, to which his daughter had invited him. All the young ladies but one were in a state of great glee during the humourist's address—all but one had laughed heartily at every witty remark. Just as Twain finished he turned to the young woman who had not laughed and said, in an undertone: "You are the only sensible one here. I have not said a single amusing thing. If it were not for the conspicuousness of it I would like to press your hand."

Professor William H. Pickering, Harvard's eminent astronomer, who has made such important discoveries recently in connection with lunar formations and variable stars, has started on a trip to visit the volcanic regions of Hawaii and the Pacific Coast with the intention of making an exhaustive study of volcanic craters and a comparison with his observations on lunar craters. He will stop at Lowe Observatory on Echo Mountain, near Pasadena, where with a clear atmosphere he will be able to study closely Eratosthenes and Plato, two lunar craters. He will then spend a month in Hawaii, carefully examining Kilauea, Mauna Loa, Maunakea and Haleakala. On his return he will visit the Yellowetone geysers for study.

The *Journal* of the American Medical Association gives the following list of Fourth of July casualties in the United States in 1903 :—

Died of lockjaw caused by injuries	406
Died of other injuries	60
Totally blinded	10
Number who lost one eye	75
Arms and legs lost	54
Number who lost fingers	174
Number injured who recovered	3,983
Total number of casualties in the United States	4,349

The total number of lockjaw cases was 413. Of this number, 363 were produced by toy pistols and blank cartridges. Children were, of course, the main sufferers.

Right Rev. Frederic D. Huntington, Bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Central New York, died on July 11th, at Hadley, Mass., aged 85 years. Dr. George P. Huntington, professor of Hebrew at Dartmouth College and son of Bishop Huntington, died the same night of slow fever.

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Bishop Huntington graduated from Amherst and completed his theological course at Cambridge. He became pastor of the South Congregational Society (Unitarian), and was elected that same year preacher, professor and pastor at Harvard College. He resigned a few years later and was confirmed in the Episcopal church and ordained priest in 1860. He was once elected Bishop of Maine, but declined. In 1869 he was consecrated Bishop of Central New York. Bishop Huntington edited several religious papers and wrote a number of books. He and his family spent part of every year at the ancestral homestead at Hadley, Mass.

President Roosevelt's letter to the retiring Attorney-General Knox is couched in flattering terms. It runs :—

"Dear Mr. Knox—I accept your resignation, not only with keen personal regret, but with a very real feeling of the loss the country thereby sustains. Permit me to add that I do not think I could have made up my mind to acquiesce, however reluctantly, in your leaving your present position had I not also realized the service you could render in the Senate.

"There is nothing that I can say that will add to the reputation which you have won, and no tribute I can pay you will approach in value that already paid you by the hearty admiration and respect of your fellow citizens. Yet from my own information I wish to bear testimony to the invaluable work that you have done. During your whole time of service you have had no real holiday. You have never really rested from your exhausting labour. To your high professional qualifications you have added unflagging zeal and an entire indifference to every consideration save the honoured interest of the people at large. Many great and able men have preceded you in the office you hold, but there is none among them whose administration has left a deeper mark upon the country's development. Under you it has been literally true that the mightiest and the humblest in the land have alike had it brought home to them that each was subject to the laws passed and that neither could hope to defy the law. In what you have done you have given proof, not merely of the profound learning of the jurist, but of the bold initiative and wide grasp of the statesman. You have deeply affected for good the deportment of our political system in its relations to the industrial and economic tendencies of the time.

"For all you have done I thank you most earnestly, not only on my own behalf but on behalf of the public, whom you have served with such single-minded devotion. With all good wishes for your future, believe me, ever faithfully yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

THE REV. JOHN BATCHELOR ON THE PRESENT SITUATION.

(*Translation.*)

In his speech delivered in Japanese at the great meeting of religious bodies in Sapporo on July 16th, (1904) the Rev. Jno. Batchelor said :—

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen—It is well known the world over that this country is, alas, engaged in a deadly struggle with one of the greatest powers on earth; and while I most heartily sympathize with you and congratulate your country on the wonderful success of both her Navy upon the seas, and her glorious Army upon the land, I would like, would it not appear to be sheer impertinence on my part to do so, to speak a word or two of praise in your hearing to-day for the bravery of your soldiers and the courage, in the very face of certain death, of your noble sailors. But I feel that silence is the best praise and so will not insult you by lauding either, while at the same time I do homage to both. Yet I wish at this time to state just one fact, the relation of which will be, in its way, of the very highest praise, not to your sailors and soldiers indeed, but to the people of Hokkaido in general.

I have but lately returned from a journey among the Japanese and Ainu of the interior. My work took me from Sapporo through Kamikawa, Obihiro, and the Tokachi District over to Biro on the east coast, and thence by Otsu up to Kushiro and back by Toshibetsu. During the whole journey out and back again, I received nothing but kindness from all, men, women, and children alike. I did not hear a single word spoken in bad humour, nor did I meet with a single scowling countenance or angry frown. All faces were as jolly, bright, welcoming, and happy as of old. And were it not for the newspaper I should never have known that your country was at war! I think this wonderful, and I beg most kindly that you will accept a word of thanks from me for this great courtesy—a courtesy which I very much doubt whether the like would be forthcoming in any other land under the like conditions. (Loud applause).

On hearing of the journey a foreign, and most cautious Friend (not a resident in Japan, I am happy to say) said :—"But don't you take a pistol with you on such journeys?" "What," said I, "Take a pistol! Whatever for?" "Why," replied my friend, "the Japanese are now at war with Russia—won't you be taken for a Russian?" "No," I replied, "I am not afraid of that. I never go armed and do not see why I should. I have not thought of such a thing as carrying a pistol. Japan is a civilized country, and I look upon myself in the light of a guest. Were I in another country I might perhaps feel inclined to pray to be delivered from my friends, but not so in Japan. (Loud applause). The Japanese do not harm even non-belligerent Russians, and they care for their sick and wounded as they do for their own people.

While on my journey I was often most anxious to know just how things were progressing at the seat of war, and in order to post myself on the subject looked out for the newspapers and extras. But alas, I was often left quite in the dark, if not even more bewildered than ever. Now, here is a sample of the information obtained. "Yesterday morning the oooooooo men of war left ooooo and steamed hastily towards ooo and after a severe engagement took ooooo. Our loss was nil while that of the enemy is unknown. (Roars of laughter and much clapping of hands). After a time I ceased to worry about the papers and *gogai* and patiently awaited the Yokohama and London news. (Laughter).

A perusal of the London *Times* and the Yokohama and Tokyo *Japan Mail* and *Japan Times* leads me to believe that Japan has a certain class of enemies abroad. These enemies are very busy attempting to propagate the ideas that the present war is a fight between the races and also a struggle between religions. I believe both of these allegations to be, in so far as Japan is concerned, absolutely without foundation in fact. This is neither a racial nor a religious war. I myself, though having spent more than half my life actually here in Yezo, still have a fair share of patriotism and race pride. I am glad to be an Englishman. (Applause). I will give way to no Japanese here present in love for my Sovereign, Country, Home Friends, Hearth and English Home. (Applause). Still, in this war I am with you, heart and soul. But mark this, did I for a moment believe this to be either a race or a religious war I should even here and now be earnestly against you. As it is I am proud to have you as comrades and brothers. (Loud and prolonged cheers). A war of race—of colour indeed! *Abas!* Away with the thought. We now live in the 20th century not in the middle ages. We have learned now that colour is not even skin deep! And like colour the idea has no greater depth in it. We must look to the first historical beginnings and there we shall find that this war is not a war of colour or race. Japanese is not the yellow peril, the real peril is of another colour and exists elsewhere. We know well where that peril is and that it threatens not only Japan but also the whole of Asia. (Applause).

But in calling this a racial war, what race, I ask, does Russia represent? What race does Japan represent? People say that Russia represents the "white race." But look at the matter ethnologically;—read history;—study your encyclopaedias. This threefold witness tells us that the Slav does not represent the whole of the white race by any means. Nearly half of the so-called Russian people are Mongols. I do not say this by way of disparagement at all. I am merely stating a fact. There are many races represented in Russia. I am not one of those who affect to despise any of these races, be they Mongol, Tarter or what not. There are men and women among them, good and true, and many of them, as there are also among the Slavs. But I do say that in this war the Russians are not fighting Japan as the representatives of the White Race. They have no commission to do so. There are representatives here to-day, in this room, of England, Canada, and the United States of America, and we, none of us will admit that Russia has any commission whatever to fight for us, our race, or kindred. We can fight our own battles when necessary. (Loud applause). We want no assistance. We earnestly and with no uncertain sound emphatically protest against any such assumption if it really exists.—(Applause).

Last evening a certain English traveller, a gentleman, called to see me. A certain question arose between us on a particular matter connected with the name of some wood. To settle the matter in question I sent for my Ainu man-servant who very quickly solved the problem. As soon as ever my man entered the room my friend exclaimed. "But this is surely not an Ainu, he must be a Russian. Are you sure he is not a Russian?" But I was able to vouch for it that he was really an Ainu. Now, Ladies and Gentleman, I assure you that neither Russian nor Ainu represents me in this war. I have no representative. (Laughter).

Nor will I admit that the Japanese represent the Yellow races. Nor do I believe they have any desire to do so. (Applause). Show me your mandate to do so and then I will believe it. No, you represent *Yamato* only, being heirs to Jimuten-no-Sama. You are not fighting simply for your honour, Hi-no-maru, but for the very existence of your beloved Fatherland, and Emperor, and home, and friends. You are fighting that even we foreigners may have liberty to live among, to trade with, and to preach to your people. (Applause).

Then, in the next place, there are those who say that this is a religious war. And by saying so the inference is that the fight is between Buddhism and Christianity. But this charge is absurb. Does Japan represent Buddhism? What of your Shinto, Confucian, and Christian soldiers all fighting together? Again I say, *abas!* away with the absurd thought and wicked lie! Do you know that in that British ship which left Mororan full of coal and bound for Hongkong a short time since and was seized by the Russians there was a Japanese lad on board? Well that lad is a member of our Church here in Sapporo, for I baptized him myself. And there are other members of our Church also who have gone as soldiers. How then can this be said to be a war of Buddhism against Christianity? The idea is grossly absurd.

Again. Can it be said that the Russians represent Christianity? In this meeting there are Greek Church Christians, Roman Catholics, British and American Episcopalians, Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists and others. Does Russia represent us as Christians in this war? No. A thousand times no! In war Christianity has not, nor can have, any representative. The only warfare Christianity knows of is that of the Spirit and not of the Flesh.

It is said that at the battle of the Yalu a Russian Priest headed the Russian Army holding a cross on high! But this in no way proves this to be a religious war. It was a mistake, and a very bad one on the part of that Priest. The cross had no business there. The Christian cross is not a sign of war and death, but of peace and life. That Priest, I verily believe, was killed not on account of a shot well aimed by one of your soldiers, but in the dispensation of Providence it was a punishment from God. That poor Priest should not have been there in the forefront of the battle. His place was behind among sick, the wounded, and the dying. He should have been hearing the last words and messages of those about to pass away and administering spiritual comfort; or helping the wounded, or writing letters for the sick. Such, according to my ideas, are the most important duties of the Priest on the battle field (Applause). He should have been with the Red Cross Society.

Was there time I would like to say a few words on the origin and aims of this war both as regards Russia and also as regards Japan. But the bell has rung and I must draw my remarks to a close. Speaking according to my own limited light I must say that I heartily wish Japan every success. Why? Because past history shows me that should Russia win the victory it would mean a further closing of the doors to trade:—it would mean political oppression, as illustrated by Finland and Poland among other places:—it would mean strict press censorship:—and it would mean religious oppression and terrible persecution, as is shown by the treatment of the Jews and other non-professors of the so-called Orthodox Faith:—furthermore, it would also mean another term of mind stagnation through lack of educational institutions among lower classes of the populations coming under Russian rule.

On the other hand, should Japan win, I believe there would continue to be maintained an open door for trade: political freedom: popular government by duly and openly elected representatives: freedom of the press: liberty in religion: a free and open court: civilization: justice, light, progress and humanity. (Loud and prolonged applause).

FUTURE SUPREMACY IN THE FAR EAST.

In a recent issue of the *Chicago Daily News* we find the Editor writing :—

Like Prof. Starr of the University of Chicago, Prof Leroy-Beaulieu, the well-known French economist and sociologist, believes in the "yellow peril" and predicts that the time will come when a coalition of white nations will be formed to resist it. Such an opinion from a man of Prof. Leroy-Beaulieu's eminence is likely to renew the controversy without changing the views of either side. Recent discussions of the subject have made it plain that the believers in the "peril" are unalterably convinced of its reality. It would be as difficult to change the Kaiser's views on this question, for instance, as it would to convince the average Englishman that the peril is anything more than a bogy and a myth.

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To most thoughtful Americans the idea of an uprising of Tartar and Mongol hordes to overrun the earth and lay all other nations under thrall is manifestly absurd. For these observers the real question is not of racial supremacy, but of economic and commercial interests, particularly as relates to the ultimate development of commerce on the Pacific. The only "peril" they recognize is that which might result were the oriental races to seize the entire Asiatic seaboard, raise the cry of "Asia for the Asiatics" and either drive out the foreigners or establish conditions which would hamper and destroy their enterprises.

Japan has declared for the open-door policy and for equal trade rights for all, and there is no present reason to question its sincerity in this respect. The really important questions are whether China, once "awakened," will fall in with this attitude and whether Japan itself, if it issues victorious from the present war, will resist the temptation to assert lordship over the entire Pacific seaboard from Siberia to Siam, Indo-China and the Philippines. Nothing is more certain than that it would look upon its victory as giving it a position of primacy in all this area, as regards both commercial and political advantages. Indeed, it would be the one naval power in that section of the world, its location giving it an advantage equivalent to that which possession of a vastly larger fleet would confer. The most important question to be determined at the close of the war, assuming that Japan is the victor, is whether that nation in the full flower of achievement will adhere to the same policies and the same ideals it has in the time of aspiration, when it is more or less on its good behaviour before the world.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A case of cholera is reported from Osaka.

Eight Krupp guns captured at Nanshan were brought on Aug. 2nd to Moji.

The value of the estate of the late Sir H. M. Stanley has been sworn at £145,451.

During the seven months ended July 31st, 11,234 persons emigrated to Hokkaido.

The death is announced of Herr Herzl, the leader and founder of the Zionist community.

The *Algoma*, stranded at Tongmi Point, has been sold for $200 and her cargo of 4,000 tons of coal for $16.

Fire broke out on the morning of Aug. 2nd at Nakanogo, Honjo, Tokyo, destroying one house and damaging six. The cause is reported to be negligence.

A telegram from Chicago was received on Aug. 2nd in Tokyo to the effect that the market was active in superior grades of tea, the prices for which had risen.

Mr. Midzuno, Japanese Consul at Chefoo, has issued a notification that the services of merchant vessels to Yinkow is permitted excepting such ships as carry contraband of war.

S. Tabei, a police constable attached to the Isezakicho station, Yokohama, was attacked on July 31st by dysentery. A boarding house called the Osaka-ya, where the man was staying, has been segregated.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Japanese Consul at Bombay, telegraphed on July 30th that the cotton market continues in the same state as reported in the previous week. Prices for present delivery are steady but for future delivery quotations have fallen two or three rupees.

Mr. Alan Owston, Yokohama, has received from the Japanese Government a silver cup. He at various times presented to the Imperial College of Natural Philosophy several varieties of zoological specimens.

Lieut.-Colonel Awadzu, Chief of the Commission in charge of the Matsuyama Prisoners Detention Department, has been transferred to the same duty at Himeji, and Colonel Kono has been ordered to succeed him.

A German, whose name is given by the Kagacho police office as Joseph Augustus, was punished on August 3rd by that office with ten days' detention. It appears that he demanded money under threats at the office of Messrs. D. Messulum and A. Haim, No. 246, Yokohama. It is added by the police that the German had no fixed abode.

The *Asahi's* Yinkow correspondent reports that four Greeks, who had been suspected as spies employed by Russia, arrived there on Aug. 2nd from Shanhaikwan by train and were at once summoned to the Japanese military station.

Major-General Fukushima is reported to have arrived on the morning of Aug. 2nd at Yinkow. Mr. Fukamidzu, formerly Manager of the Newchwang branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, has also arrived at Yinkow to make preparations to open business there.

Baron Kiyoura, Minister for Agriculture and Commerce, has ordered the Governor of Kanagawa to investigate and report on the damage to business and industries in the city of Yokohama by the recent raid of the Vladivostock squadron on this coast.

The Yokohama Specie Bank received a telegram on Aug. 3rd from its London branch to the effect that Japanese loan bonds have generally advanced. The quotations were: 4 per cent. £74.10; 5 per cent. and war bonds, £90.12; and new bonds premium of 2.375 per cent.

The Marine Court in Melbourne has given its decision respecting the wreck of the R.M.S. *Australia*. The captain and officers were absolved from all blame. It was found that the wreck was due to the wrongful act of Pilot Dennis, in porting the vessel's helm. The Court recommended that the pilots should be compelled to submit to annual medical examinations.

The total gold shipments from Alaska and the British Yukon to Seattle for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, will materially exceed $19,000,000. Up to June 22, the United States assay office of Seattle had received $17,000,000 in native gold. Since then the steamships *Senator*, *Victoria* and *Nome City* have arrived from Nome with an agregate of $500,000 in gold from that district.

According to a passenger from North China on Aug. 3rd at Moji, says the *Asahi's* correspondent, diplomatic circles in Peking were very quiet. The Russian Minister is reported to be still confined to his room in consequence of illness. The number of Russian refugees from Port Arthur who have reached Chefoo has reached about three hundred and further arrivals are expected. They are expected to return home via Tientsin.

According to the *Field*, Great Britain can boast now of only one branch of sport in which her supremacy is unchallenged, namely, lawn tennis. But this, says the writer, unfortunately is a game for which its votaries have made no very high pretensions. Nevertheless, the popularity of lawn tennis is, we believe, on the increase. At Cambridge, for instance, it is said that the captain of a college cricket team has a hard task to raise an eleven owing to the numbers who prefer to take their exercise with the racquet instead of the bat.

Unable to weather the period of business depression Manila is now passing through, two of its largest firms, the American Commercial Company and the Philippine Lumber and Development Company, are in the hands of receivers, says the *Cablenews*. The immediate liabilities of the American Commercial Company amount to P505,000, the creditor being the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; while the liabilities of the Philippine Lumber and Development, although not exactly known at this writing, are believed to be almost as heavy.

About 2 a.m. on July 29th, a suspicious-looking man assaulted police-constable Kawahara at Amanuma near the Japan Brewery Co., No. 123, Bluff, Yokohama, just as the officer was about to ask a question of his assailant. The policeman assisted by another officer on duty in the compound of the Brewery arrested the man after a severe fight in which all parties used swords. The man was eventually removed to the Bluff station where he was found to be a robber commonly called Yoshi, whom the police had long been searching for. The two injured officers were taken to the Rokkaku Hospital.

Copies of the new daily paper published in Seoul under the title of *The Korea Daily News* have come to hand. Its editor is Mr. E. T. Bethell, its manager Mr. T. Ross Reid, both former residents of Kobe. The paper makes an excellent start and a big future undoubtedly lies before it. We wish it every success.

There could not, we imagine, remarks the *Globe*, be any impropriety if the Royal Humane Society's medal was bestowed upon Colonel Satow, of the Japanese Service, who rescued General Sir Ian Hamilton from drowning at great risk to himself. Recognition of acts of this nature has been known even between nations that were actually at war with one another, and neither the Russians nor anyone else could possibly twist an acknowledgment of Colonel Satow's gallant act into any violation of neutrality, or even of the most perfect correct attitude towards themselves. On the other hand, it would certainly be received with much gratification in Japan.

Very bad news has reached Canton about the situation at Kwangsi, a correspondent writes to the *Hongkong Telegraph*. The Viceroy has left Kwei Liu, under orders from Peking to suppress the rebellion within three months. The rebels have looted the Taotai's yamen at Laochaofu, and carried about $300,000 from the Treasury, besides taking about 6,000 arms and 400,000 cartridges from the *Kwan Hai Kok*, the store for arms etc., at Laochaofu. From Laochaofu the rebels proceeded to Cheong Chow, and looted the city. Before leaving Laochao city they set fire to the place and very few houses, if any, are left standing. They looted a pawnshop at Laochaofu, of over $300,000, and from other business shops etc., over $600,000—making a total of about a million dollars besides the Government treasury of $300,000. Over 20,000 men including the mutinied Imperial troops have joined the rebels. The rebels are anxious to see the Viceroy in the field and they have offered a reward of $100,000 for his capture and say that they will butcher him, if they succeed in capturing him!

THE LAW COURTS.

A CRUEL PARENT.

In the Tokyo Appeal Court, the appeal of a farmer, I. Ichikawa (47), in the village of Hanasono, Osato, Saitama prefecture, who had been sentenced in the Urawa District Court, to six years' minor confinement, was dismissed on August 3rd. It appears that the man had locked up his daughter Ren (19) since November last as a means of punishing her for dissolute conduct, and also fixed wooden fetters on her feet. The health of the girl was thus seriously injured.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

The book which has been so well reviewed at home, "Letters Which Never Reached Him," is by the Baroness Heyking, whose husband was German Minister at Peking, which he left before the Boxer troubles, being succeeded by the gallant Baron von Ketteler.

Ex-Lieutenant Bilse has found an imitator in the person of an actor, named Korakowski, who has just published a volume entitled "Musketeers of an East German Garrison." This time the officers are not attacked, but a most unpleasant account is given of the behaviour of non-commissioned officers towards their men.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge have just sold some valuable early English books and illuminated MSS., including the properties of the late Canon Ainger, Master of

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the Temple and others. High prices were secured. A "folio" Shakespeare of 1623, measuring 12¾in by 8in., portrait by Droeshout, with slight repairs, but on the whole a sound and good copy, bought in £250 (Pickering); a holograph letter, signed, of Sir Philip Sidney to Monsier Plautin (the famous printer of the sixteenth century), asking for certain books, reached £119 (Sabin).

Paris is much excited over the publication at Brussels of the letters exchanged by George Sand and Alfred de Musset. At the time when the two lovers definitely separated Alfred de Musset asked that his letters might be returned to him, but George Sand did not ask for hers. Finally, at their last interview, they placed the two sets of letters in two sealed packets, which were deposited in the hands of a mutual friend, M. Gustave Papet. After De Musset's death, in 1848, George Sand said that so far as she was concerned the correspondence might be published; but De Musset had not wished that this should be done, and the publication was consequently postponed in conformity with his wishes and those of his surviving relatives. At last they have appeared in anticipation of the Sand centenary, but not without eliciting an indignant protest from Madame Lardin de Musset, the poet's only surviving sister.

It is the practice of the Royal Institute of British Architects to bestow the Royal gold medal every third year on a literary man whose work has made for the advancement of architecture, and in selecting for the honour M. Auguste Choisy, the Institute has made a happy choice. The distinguished Frenchman, who this year received the medal, has done a great deal to elucidate the methods of construction employed by the ancients. He has written largely and learnedly, his chief work being a "History of Architecture," which occupied him over 20 years. M. Choisy holds in Paris the position of Inspecteur-Général Honoraire des Ponts et Chaussées.

Assaults on the alphabet are a perennial pastime. The latest is that recorded in the *Leisure Hour* where it is stated that two men of science, having tested the speed with which the mind can recognise certain forms, find that the Roman characters are badly conceived from a physiological point of view. If all the characters were of simple construction, like T and L, the speed of recognition would be greatly increased, and the mental fatigue would be much diminished. It is further suggested, as the result of experiments, that the letters should appear white on a black ground, when the speed of recognition would be multiplied tenfold. The specimens of this kind of printing given in the *Leisure Hour* suggest slate-and-pencil essays in rudimentary geometry.

Popular favour came to the late George Gissing too late to enable him to make adequate provision for children, and a small pension has been bestowed upon the sons of the novelist from the Royal Civil List "in consideration of the services to literature of their father, and of their straitened circumstances." The name of Sir W. Laird Clowes, "in recognition of his services to naval literature," also appears in this list, as does that of Mrs. Charlotte Stopes; while there is a remembrance of Crimean days in the Civil List, as well as in the Birthday Honours, in the pension given to Mrs. Lucy Allen. It comes as a recognition of the services of her late husband, Mr. R. Roberts, Master R.N., in connection with the disembarkation of troops during the Crimean War. The wife of the late Phil May, the black-and-white artist, receives a pension.

Mr. Hall Caine has gone to Iceland for the background of the new play upon which he is now engaged. "The Prodigal Son," as it is called, will first be published in serial form as a story. The theme handled is the misdeeds of a younger son who brings ruin and disgrace upon his family and then leaves home to try to recover their lost honour and fortunes. By the love of a good woman he is stimulated to worthy endeavour and becomes a wealthy and prosperous man. Then after many years he returns to his old home to find his father dead and poverty and desolation in the household. Being unrecognised, he begs for shelter, and in the home he had wrecked invited to pass the night. Then a terrible temptation comes to the impoverished family to rob this supposed stranger, and in a fight that ensues between the two brothers the prodigal is killed. It will make a play of strong emotions, and the setting of the Iceland scenes promises to reveal some new stage effects.

Sir H. M. Stanley left behind him, according to the *British Weekly*, not only an immense amount of material concerning himself, in the form of diaries and letters, but also documents of immense historical importance, which could not properly be published during the lives of the persons most concerned in them. His publishers are said to be in communication with a well-known English man of letters with a view to a biography, but probably much of the material cannot yet be given to the public.

Some interesting glimpses of notable men and women are given in "Among My Autographs," an attractive little volume by Mr. Sims which Messrs. Chatto and Windus publish. The embellishing of a good book with the letter of a man who gave it to the world has been a delight of Mr. Sims from his youth upwards, and the present work contains no fewer than seventy facsimiles from his collection. Concerning Cruikshank, the artist, Mr. Sims tells a curious story. His friend and collaborator Mr. Arthur Shirley was in early life in the Prints and Drawings Department of the British Museum, and he has frequently known Cruikshank come with a drawing to the Museum to ask the head of the Department if it was a genuine Cruikshank or not! The late Robert Buchanan was a friend and close companion of Mr. Sims for many years, and he tells what an incessant worker the poet was:

> He would produce half a dozen plays in a year, and have another half-dozen ready for production. In the pigeon-holes of his study at Merkland he had always a score of unacted plays, ranging from comic operas to historical tragedies. On one occasion, when an American manager was in town, Buchanan had an idea which he thought would suit him. In one week he turned the idea into a three-act comedy, took it to the manager, read it to him, received £200 on account, and at the reading threw out an idea for a serious drama. The American manager liked the idea; Buchanan went home, and in three days had a scenario of five-and-twenty pages ready.

And all this time Buchanan was correcting the proofs of a book which was about to appear, at work on a long poem, writing daily letters to the papers on a highly controversial subject, and seeing his solicitor with regard to an action-at-law which was pending.

What man, having lived in England for a long time, asks M. Boutmy, the author of a new book entitled "The English People: A study of Their Political Physchology," can deny the bestiality of the larger part of the nation? To-day, as heretofore, sport, betting, and drinking must reckon among the most appreciated pleasures of the English: to-day, as heretofore, the plentitude of a satisfied stomach is required for the uplifting of their genius; and, if a statesman at the beginning of the last century is to be believed, the most important resolutions and ingenious schemes are formed in the half-hour after dinner which Englishmen devote to hard drinking and smoking-room conversation. M. Boutmy also remarks on the inhumanity of which, he says, in all ages the English have given examples that can never be forgotten. It bears no sort of resemblance to the artistic cruelty of the Italian and the Spaniard. Their cruelty is that of men who are acutely conscious of the sufferings of others, but the impression, as it reaches them through their nerves, entirely alters its character, and instead of the torments which should arouse sympathy they experience a feeling of joy. The impression that the Englishman receives of the sufferings of others is quite the reverse; to him it is simply a spectacle, he does not feel it reproduced in his own body, and has no occasion to ask himself whether it would be a torture or a pleasure; his nerves receive no thrill. These opinions show the error of coming to the study of a nation with preconceived ideas of that nation's institutions and characteristics, albeit after a perfectly honest study of its literature and its journalism. What impresses M. Boutmy very much is the ceaseless and restless activity of the English. The prevailing tendency in the whole political life of the English nation is the desire to exert strength, to give vent to energy, heedless of result. This is the cause which has led us into adventurous exploits to the pursuit of conquest and the subjugation of inferior races. But, he says, the English have never placed a conquered people on a equality with themselves, nor have they any conception of the art of conciliating them. They only know how to oppress them, make use of them, crush or destroy them.

The town of Tiverton laid itself out for a great celebration on the 29th and 30th of June on the tercentenary of Blundell's School. Peter Blundell, a clothier by trade, was, by tradition, a native of Tiverton, and was born in 1520. He died unmarried in 1601, and was buried at St. Peter Noster, or the present St. Michael Royal, in London. His will is dated June 9, 1599, and contains the covenant that "with all convenient speede upon a fytt & convenient platt and piece of grounde in Tiverton" there was to be "erected & buylt a faier school house and conteyne" for teaching. In the execution of his design Blundell directed that "the advice and direction of my righte deare and honourable friend Sir John Popham, Kt., Lord Chief Justice of England, shall be taken, and to him I give power and authority" to act in the building of the school.

The work of erecting the school was entered upon in October, 1603, the site selected being close to the present railway station as the traveller leaves that point for the town. The magnificent roof in the school is believed to have been constructed of material found on the estate at Prawle—ship wreckage on the sea front and chestnut logs from West Prawle Wood. Blundell intended the school to be for 150 boys, first of all locals, and after them "forreyners as are of honest reputation and feare God, without regarding the riche even more than the poore," were to have admission. The school property has long been of great annual value, and there are many scholarships at the Universities attached to the foundation. Among Old Blundellians were Archbishop Temple and Mr. R. D. Blackmore, and a portrait of the Archbishop by Herkomer was presented to the school at the tercentenary celebration. New Blundell's stands a mile out of Tiverton town.

HOW AMERICA MAY BECOME A GREAT MARITIME NATION.

The economical side of the shipping question, says *Engineering*, is too frequently sunk in the sentimental and patriotic. Some United States authorities put their finger upon the weak spot of the whole business. "The cancer that has slowly but surely destroyed our merchant marine," says one authority, "is embodied, body and soul, in the obsolete and barnacle-covered navigation laws of the United States." He added that if these were abolished, and the markets of the world were opened to American citizens, and if materials produced in the country were sold to builders there as cheaply as they are sold to foreign builders, American yards could turn out ships in competition with foreigners, and the questions of costs of operations and management would work themselves out. A representative of an American shipping line declared that the first step towards building up the merchant marine was such a change in laws as would enable American citizens and corporations to purchase their ships in the lowest market and register them under the American flag, and also to allow the crews to be shipped

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under the same conditions as those of foreign owners. The resident agent of an English line said that it seemed to him that "a reasonable and effective way of re-establishing and maintaining the supremacy of the American merchant marine would be to grant to American capital the right to seek an outlet and make investment in foreign-built vessels." At the same time he believed that the decadence of American shipping industry was not so much due to legislative neglect as to "the fundamental fact that the American citizen has found other and more profitable outlets for his energy, enterprise, and capital; and has gradually withdrawn from a business the profits in which have been steadily diminishing within the past twenty-five years, and were always of a precarious nature."

REINCARNATION.

The darkness draws me, kindly angels weep
Forlorn beyond receding rings of light,
The torrents of the earth's desires sweep
My soul through twilight downward into night.

Once more the light grows dim, the vision fades,
Myself seems to myself a distant goal,
I grope among the bodies' drowsy shades,
Once more the Old Illusion rocks my soul.

Once more the Manifold in shadowy streams
Of falling waters murmurs in my ears,
The One Voice drowns amid the roar of dreams
That crowd the narrow pathway of the years,

I go to seek the starshine on the waves,
To count the dewdrops on the grassy hill,
I go to gather flowers that grow on graves,
The world's wall closes round my prisoned will.

Yea, for the sake of the wild western wind
The sphered spirit scorns her flame-built throne,
Because of primroses, time out of mind,
The Lonely turns away from the Alone.

Who once has loved the cornfield's rustling sheaves,
Who once has heard the gentle Irish rain
Murmur low music in the growing leaves,
Though he were god, comes back to earth again.

Oh Earth! green wind-swept Eirinn, I would break
The tower of my soul's initiate pride
For a gray field and a star-haunted lake,
And those wet winds that roam the country side.

I who have seen am glad to close my eyes,
I who have soared am weary of my wings,
I seek no more the secret of the wise,
Safe among shadowy, unreal human things.

Blind to the gleam of those wild violet rays
That burn beyond the rainbow's circle dim,
Bound by dark nights and driven by pale days,
The sightless slave of Time's imperious whim;

Deaf to the flowing tide of dreams divine
That surge outside the closed gates of birth,
The rhythms of eternity, too fine
To touch with music the dull ears of earth—

I go to seek with humble care and toil
The dreams I left undreamed, the deeds undone,
To sow the seed and break the stubborn soil,
Knowing no brightness whiter than the sun.

Content in winter if the fire burns clear,
And cottage walls keep out the creeping damp,
Hugging the Old Illusion warm and dear,
The Silence and the Wise Book and the Lamp.

EVA GORE-BOOTH.

CORRESPONDENCE.

YACHTING.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Allow us to express, through your columns, on behalf of the competitors in the Race on Saturday last our thanks for the handsome subscription cup which was so kindly presented as a first prize for a private race for the 21-Raters, and which we were so fortunate as to win.

Thanking you for your courtesy, we remain, Sir,

Yours, etc.,

THE OWNERS OF THE "PIMA."

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

RUSSIAN MINISTER ASSASSINATED

London, July 28.

M. de Plehwe, Russian Minister of the Interior, has been assassinated at St. Petersburg, a bomb being thrown at (or into) his carriage.

THE CAPTURED STEAMERS.

London, July 29.

The P. & O. steamer *Malacca* has arrived at Algiers. Her crew are at Gibraltar on board the P. & O. steamer *Formosa*, which has been released.

The German steamer *Halsatia*, which a prize crew had brought to Suez, has also been released.

Later.

The prize crew from the *Malacca* landed at Algiers, and the British Consul has taken possession of the vessel, which resumes her voyage within the week.

FRENCH CABINET COUNCIL.

M. Combes has summoned an extraordinary Council of Ministers for Friday, in consequence of which President Loubet has postponed his departure for the country.

ASSASSINATION OF MR. PLEHWE.

A special telegram from St. Petersburg reports that M. de Plehwe has been assassinated by means of a bomb thrown into his carriage.

THE RUSSIAN BOMB OUTRAGE.

London, July 29.

The bomb thrown at M. de Plehve also killed the coachman and shattered the horses and carriage. M. de Plehve had an arm and both legs torn from his trunk.

STATEMENT BY BRITISH FOREIGN MINISTER.

Lord Lansdowne, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, speaking in the House of Lords, said that the Government had entered a strong protest with Russia against the sinking of the *Knight Commander*, an outrage which was a very serious breach of International Law. The Government also demanded the release of the British crew and had requested Russia to give orders to prevent similar occurrences. The manner in which Russia had dealt with Britain's representations regarding the Red Sea cases, justified confidence in the belief that the present representations would have the desired effect. Lord Lansdowne said that there remained other serious questions which had engaged the Government's attention, such as the status of the Volunteer steamers and the navigation of the approaches to the Black Sea, and these questions could now be examined without the impediment which the retention of the vessels seized in the Red Sea would have occasioned.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, the British Premier, made a similar statement in the House of Commons.

THE "KNIGHT COMMANDER."

London, July 30.

Sir Charles Hardinge, British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, has lodged a protest with Russia against the sinking of the *Knight Commander*.

RUSSO-GERMAN COMMERCIAL TREATY.

Count von Buelow and M. de Witte yesterday in Berlin signed the new Russo-German Commercial Treaty.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

Later.

After a prolonged Cabinet Council in Paris, a Note was telegraphed to the Vatican which, it is reported, involves a complete rupture of relations.

THE LATE M. DE PLEHVE.

King Edward has telegraphed to the Tsar his sympathy at the loss of the distinguished Minister.

Mr. Hay, American Secretary of State, has also cabled his condolences.

FRANCE'S RUPTURE WITH THE VATICAN.

London, August 1.

M. Delcasse, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, has notified the Papal Nuncio in Paris that owing to the rupture of relations with the Vatican his presence in Paris has become purposeless.

AMERICA ON RUSSIAN ACTIONS.

The American Government, in a semi-official statement, states that regardless of the rules promulgated by Russia with reference to the sinking of neutrals, America holds that such practices are opposed to all modern principles of international law.

THE "KNIGHT COMMANDER" AFFAIR.

The Russian press is adopting a strong attitude with regard to the sinking of neutrals which have contraband-of-war on board. The papers maintain that the sinking of the *Knight Commander* was entirely justifiable on account of the impossibility of taking her to port.

RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

London, August 2.

Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent says that Russia's answer to Great Britain's representations regarding the sinking of the *Knight Commander* is still unreceived at the Embassy, but there is no reason to believe that the assurances given to Sir Charles Hardinge, the British Ambassador, will not be loyally fulfilled.

REVISED ORDERS FOR SKRYDLOFF.

Revised instructions will be sent to Admiral Skrydloff as a result of the *Knight Commander* incident.

BRITAIN'S PROTEST.

Later.

Earl Percy, speaking in the House of Commons, said that Great Britain had protested to Russia against foodstuffs being listed as contraband-of-war.

DEATH OF GENERAL KELLER.

General Kuropatkin reports that General Keller who commanded at the battle of the Yangtszling Pass, has been killed by a shell.

BRITISH POLITICS.

London, August 3.

The vote of censure upon the Balfour Government (in connection with Mr. Chamberlain's recent fiscal speeches) moved by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was rejected in the House of Commons by a vote of 238 to 210.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT GAINS.

The elections to the French Councils-general show a net gain for the Government of eighty-three.

RUSSIA AND THE "MALACCA" INCIDENT.

London, August 3.

The Russian Government has issued a statement to the effect that the liberation of the P. & O. steamer *Malacca* was owing to the British declaration that the contraband

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on board was Government property, and affirms that the captain refused to show his papers. The statement adds that the Government in no wise abandons its intention to send out cruisers or other warships in order to prevent the carriage of contraband of war to the enemy. The terms of the commission under which the *St. Petersburg* and the *Smolensk* were sent out have now expired. The status of the Volunteer steamers and the Dardanelles question are not mentioned.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

THE ASSASSINATION IN RUSSIA.

The press of Austria considers that the assassination of M. Plehve will prove a severe blow to the present autocratic government. It is true that the act of assassination is to be strongly condemned, but in a country like Russia revolution is the only way to bring about political reforms and national tranquillity. The incident has fully exposed the internal condition of Russia. The semi-official *Fremdenblatt* says :—" The thing to be feared is that such acts may be imitated. Russia's unfortunate lot at present is to have to face war abroad and disorder at home. It is difficult to tell which is the greater calamity. A State seldom falls into such an evil condition; there are almost no precedents.

Such American newspapers as are pro-Russian preserve silence, but others, the independent journals, discuss the affair in very strong terms. The *Sun* gives a list of the misfortunes that have overtaken Russia owing to Plehve's mismanagement. Among them it places the war with Japan. The fact of assassination is detestable, but there are times when it has to be recognised as the last resource of a suffering nation against intolerable oppression. Even the most reasonable and loyal among Russian subjects must feel satisfaction at being relieved from the yoke of such a man. The New York *Journal* is pursuaded that the removal of M. Plehve from the scene will restore M. Witte to power, will involve the recall of Alexieff, will put an end to the disputes with England, and will lead to a pacific termination of the present terrible war which should never have arisen. All the other independent newspapers take more or less similar views, and one goes so far as to regard this event as the first step to a revolution in Russia.

CHINESE CUSTOMS AT NEWCHWANG.

Mr. Uchida, Japanese Representative in Peking, telegraphs that Mr. Gilchrist is now acting as Director of Customs at Newchwang, but that owing to the capture of the place by the Japanese and the consequent change of conditions, which call for the presence of a Japanese Commissioner of Customs, Sir Robert Hart has announced that Mr. Kurosawa Heikichi will replace Mr. Gilchrist from the 1st of August.

(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

DEATH OF GENERAL KELLER.

London, August 2.

The report with regard to the death of General Keller has greatly shocked St. Petersburg.

INTELLIGENCE FROM RUSSIA.

In connexion with the seizure of the P. & O. steamer *Malacca*, an explanation is given by Russian Government circles that the ship should be released on the ground that such explosives as are included in the cargo belong to the British Government. Questions regarding the right of examining the status of the Russian Volunteer ships, the passing of the Dardanelles, the sinking of the *Knight Commander*, etc., however, are still under consideration by the Russian Government.

RUSSIA'S NEW CRUISERS.

The new cruisers *Don* and *Ural* are about to leave the Baltic for the Red Sea.

(FROM THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

TWO RUSSIAN CRUISERS.

London, August 2.

Two large Russian cruisers are traversing the North Sea for the Mediterranean, to replace the Volunteer steamers *Smolensk* and *St. Petersburg*, which have been compelled by England to stop their piratical attacks.

RUSSIA AND CONTRABAND OF WAR.

It is suggested that pressure has been brought to bear on Russia to follow the precedent of England in the South African war and limit the area of search for contraband.

THE ARGENTINE BATTLESHIPS AGAIN.

Russia is negotiating for the acquisition of several Argentine battleships.

JAPANESE SUCCESSES IN MANCHURIA.

The continued Japanese successes in Manchuria confirm the views of experts that the Russian positions are untenable.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE.

From	Line	Steamer	Date.
America	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic 1	Su Aug. 7
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India 2	M. Aug. 8
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co	Em. of China 3	Th. Aug. 11
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Th Aug. 11
America	P. M. Co.	Mongolia	Tu. Aug. 16
Europe	M. M. Co.	———	W. Aug. 17
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	F. Aug. 19
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Korea	M. Aug. 22
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Hyades	Tu. Aug. 23
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Tremont	Th. Aug. 25
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Gneisenau	Sa. Aug. 27

1 Left San Francisco on the 16th ult.
2 Left Vancouver on the 25th ult.
3 Left Vancouver on the 3rd inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date.
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Preussen	Sa Aug. 6
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Shawmut	Su Aug. 7
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	M. Aug. 8
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	M. Aug. 8
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Taisang	W. Aug. 10
Europe	M. M. Co.	Touraine	F. Aug. 12
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of China	F. Aug. 12
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Sa Aug. 13
Hongkong	P. M. Co	Mongolia	W. Aug. 17
Hongkong	P. & A. Co.	Aragonia	Th. Aug. 18
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co	Tartar	Sa Aug. 20
America	P. M. Co.	Korea	W. Aug. 24
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Hyades	W. Aug. 24
Portland	P. & A. Co.	Arabia	Th. Sept. 1

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Korea, American steamer, 5,651, W. B. Seabury, 29th July,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Itaura, British steamer, 3,363, C. R. Kendall, 29th July, Rangoon via Manila, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Athenian, British steamer, 2,440, S. Robinson, 29th July.—Hongkong via ports, Mail and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Heathcraig, British steamer, 2,780, R. Wm. B. Blacklin, 30th July,—Australian ports via Manila, Mails and General.—Cornes & Co.

Preussen, German steamer, 3,278, E. Prehn, 30th July,—Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Polyphemus, British steamer, 1,822, B. C. Lewis, 30th July,—Taku, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Amagi Kan, (10), Japanese gunboat, 920, Captain M. Yoshitaka,—Cruise.

Siberia, American steamer, 5,655, J. T. Smith, 1st Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 31st July, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Khalif, British steamer, 2,219, J. H. Middleton, 1st Aug.,—Kobe via Shiotsu, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Emma, German steamer, 1,681, Zeigenmeyer, 1st Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bengloe, British steamer, 1,933, H. W. Bee, 1st Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Braemar, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 2nd Aug.,—Kobe, 31st July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Clitus, British steamer, 1,588, Hislop, 2nd Aug.,—Saigon, Rice.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Hugo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 2nd Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Choko Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,216, M. Honda, 2nd Aug.,—Kobe, Coal.—Yamagata-ya.

Tourane, French steamer, 2,338, Girard, 2nd Aug., —Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S. S. Co.

Sithonia, German steamer, 4,239, Hilderbrandt, 2nd Aug.,—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Thyra, British steamer, 2,244, A. Bainbridge, 3rd Aug.,—Java, Sugar.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Nicomedia, German steamer, 2,808, Wagner, 3rd Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Baralong, British steamer, 2,684, H. G. Roberts, 3rd Aug.,—London via ports, General,—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ras-Bera, British steamer, 2,500, A. G. Morris, 4th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Samara, British steamer, 1,790, W. Lewis, 4th Aug., —Muroran, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

Shawmut, American steamer, 6,195, Wm. Smith, 4th Aug.,—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Spezia, German steamer, 2,659, Miltzlaff, 4th Aug., —Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Serpedon, British steamer, 3,023, Grier, 4th Aug.,— Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Glenroy, British steamer, 3,141, J. McGillivary, 4th Aug.,—London via ports, Kobe 3rd Aug., General. —Jardine Matheson & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Badenia, German steamer, 4,243, Roerdey, 29th July,—Havre, Bremen and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Oceanien, French steamer, 2,104, Oliver, 29th July,— Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M.M. S.S. & Co.

Feronia, British steamer, 1,930, J. B. Kent, 29th July,—Moji, Ballast.—M. Raspe & Co.

Ocampo, British steamer, 1,329, G. Gordon Graham, 31st July,—Muroran, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Athenian, British steamer, 2,440, S. Robinson, 30th July,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Benlomond, British steamer, 1,752, David Clark, 30th July,—Ujina, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hugo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 30th July,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Lennox, British steamer, 2,361, McNair, 30th July,— Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wingsang, British steamer, 1,644, W. D. Welsh, 30th July,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sheikh, British steamer, 2,828, C. Jones, 30th July,— Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ashmount, British steamer, 2,035, MacDowall, 30th July,—Newcastle, N.S.W., Ballast.—Findlay, Richardson & Co.

Marie Jebsen, German steamer, 1,771, Lorensen, 30th July,—Moji, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Kilburn, British steamer, 2,111, E. Le Templier, 31st July,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Heathdene, British steamer, 2,277, W. J. Kilburn, 31st July,—Muroran, Ballast.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

Korea, American steamer, 5,651, W. B. Seabury, 31st July,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Binh Tuan, French steamer, 984, Ribault Lagasne, 31st July,—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Ragnar, Norwegian steamer, 1,220, Nelsen, 31st July,—Kobe, General.—Mikazuki & Co.

Toba Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,154, Hirai Toyokichi, 31st July,—Muroran.—Transport.

Tokumei Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,750, S. Kawano, 31st July.—Muroran, Ballast.—Japanese.

Huron, British steamer, 1,990, W. Walsh, 1st Aug., —Otaru, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Saint Hubert, British steamer, 1,962, J. W. Wardale, 1st Aug.,—Kobe, Manure.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Moyune, British steamer, 3,016, D. P. Campbell, 2nd Aug.,—London, Amsterdam and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Emma, German steamer, 1,681, W. Zeigenmeyer, 2nd Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Itaura, British steamer, 3,363, C. R. Kendall, 2nd Aug.,—Kobe, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Siberia, American steamer, 5,655, J. T. Smith, 2nd Aug.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Heathcraig, British steamer, 2,780, R. Wm. B.

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Blacklin, 2nd Aug.,—Kobe and Osaka General.—Cornes & Co.

Louther Castle, British steamer, 2,951, Wm. Lightoller, 3rd Aug.,—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co,. Ltd.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 3rd Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bengloe, British steamer, 1,933, W. H. Bee, 4th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *Korea*, from San Francisco via Honolulu :—Mr. K. Endo, Mr. W. Epstein, Mrs. Epstein, Mr. K. Furukawa, Mrs. H. J. Horton, Mrs. A. E. Hammond, Mr. K. Matsui, Mr. W. L. Merriman, Miss M. Merriman, Miss C. Merriman, Mr. S. Nemoto, Mr. C. Thurm, Mr. T. H. Mayberry, Mr. A. W. Mayberry, Mrs. J. B. Kuhns, Miss Lottie Scott, Dr. L. A. Martin, Dr. D. N. McGraw, Mr. N. E. Perin, Mr. Gilbert Reiman, Miss Katrina Wright, Mrs. S. E. Coulston, Mrs. Richardson Clover and maid, Miss Eudera Clover, Rev. F. S. Scudder, Mrs. F. S. Scudder, Miss M. Scudder, Master R. Scudder and Mr. J. Kalle. For Kobe :—Rev. D. B. Bunker, Mrs. D. A. Bunker, Mr. E. N. Meadoske, Mr. Carroll Miller, Mrs. Carroll Miller, Mr. C. E. Warren, Mr. J. M. Ruegenberg, and Mr. Wm. Rowland. For Nagasaki :—Mrs. K. H. Mitzger and Mr. Robert Walters. For Manila :—Capt. S. M. Ackley, U.S.N., Mrs. F. Allen, Mr. P. P. Bassett, Mr. J. K. Beverleigh, Mrs. J. K. Beverleigh, Miss B. E. Campbell, Mrs. E. M. Campbell and infant, Dr. A. P. Goff and child, Mr. Burns Graham, Mrs. C. M. Graham, Miss Anna C. Grand, Mr. C. P. Harkaway, Mr. A. A. Kelnis, Mr. J. F. Rhodes, Mrs. J. F. Rhodes, Mr. T. H. Rhodes, Mrs. T. H. Rhodes and infant, Mr. C. A. Richter, U.S.A., Dr. C. E. Sears, Mr. G. B. Stephenson Jr., Mr. G. L. Swank, Mr. G. Campbell, Mr. Robert Clauson, Miss Mary B. Craus, Mr. C. E. Doty, Mrs. C. E. Doty, Mr. C. E. Fitch, U.S.N., Mr. W. Cameron, Forbes, Mr. F. S. Fox, Mrs. A. A. Helmes, Mr. C. M. Keykendall, Lieut. Geo. W. Laws, Miss Ethel Mason, Mr. J. W. Myers, Mr. J. E. Otterson, U.S.N., Mr. J. T. Powers, Capt. D. H. Ward, Mr. C. E. Wright, Mr. U. A. Westcoft, Mrs. U. A. Westcoft, and Mr. E. C. Clayton, and infant. Hongkong :—Mrs. B. J. Adams, Mr. T. C. Afong Chun Tong, Mr. H. L. Daniels, Mrs. H. L. Daniels, Miss V. Dale, Mr. W. W. Kern, Mrs. W. W. Kern, and child, Miss Rachael Kern, Mr. E. Rostrow, Rev. J. E. Scott, Miss Margaret Wilson, in cabin.

Per German mail steamer *Preussen*, from Bremen via ports :—Capt. M. Guemareas, Mr. Camillo Frank, Mr. and Mrs. Ono and child, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Tophan, Mr. Percy Tilley, Mr. A. Dierking, Lady Bredon, Miss Bredon, Mr. Fr. Hanck, Mr. G. Dusthl, Mr. R. Otta, Mrs. Law, Miss Law, Mr. E. W. Ray, Miss Mary Grautoff, Mr. A. D. Haim, Mr. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. G. Schlaffke and children, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, Mr. G. A. Walker, Mr. W. Fursman, Rev. Willingham, Mrs. Willingham, Miss M. Hillenbrand, Mr. Willy Takahashi and Mr. Y. E. Gigling in cabin.

Per British steamer *Athenian* from Hongkong via ports :—Mr. J. C. Blackwell, Mr. A. E. Blackwell, Mr. E. G. H. Master, Mr. A. H. Allan, Capt. Jones, Capt. Wilkinson, Sir John Lister Kaye, Mr. Nelson, Mrs. Nelson, Mr. H. H. Pearson Jr., Mrs. Pearson and servant, Major Charles Richard, Mr. A. Thornman, Rev. A. T. King, and Rev. A. L. Sharp in cabin ; Mr. Geo. Davis, Mr. A. Tallman, Mr. F. McCafferty, Mr. T. Carter, Mr. A. Jane, Mr. Tsenk Koon Lou, Mr. Wong Wing Sing, Mr. Wong Wing Sing Jr., Mr. Tsenk Kam Jog and Master Tem Po Tuen ; Mr. J. Murphy, Mr. J. Ironsides, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. P. Chiene, Mr. J. D. Thomas, Mr. A. Warale, Mr. Makino, Miss Treahy, Miss Beygran, Miss Leahy, Mr. Teneyeh, Mr. A. Stark and Mr. and Mrs. Thompson in transit ; 28 in steerage.

Per American steamer, *Siberia*, from Hongkong, via ports :—Mr. G. L. Grant, Mr. Armand Levy, Miss Marjorie Ide, Miss Ida Ide, Mrs. T. C. Kanney, Mrs. L. E. Wright, Lt. J. C. Townsend, Mr. H. R. Roberts, Mr. A. C. Manley, Mr. E. Shibbeth, Mr. C. Pursell, Mr. S. Fishe, Mrs. S. Fishe, Mrs. J. Bass, Master Bass, Mr. S. D. Hepburn, Mrs. S. D. Hepburn, Miss C. R. Bowie, Mrs. Stevens, Miss Stevens, Mr. Kenmure and wife, Miss Kenmure, Mr. H. S. Wheeler, Mr. A. W. S. Austen, Mrs. S. S. Lyon, Mr. B. Vorschutte, Mrs. Vorschutte and infant, Miss Vorschutte, and Mrs. R. Lesper, in cabin. For Honolulu :—Mr. Chang Chau, Mr. Godfrey Brown, and Mr. Yong Kwah Tai, in cabin. For San Francisco :—Mrs. Marshall, Mr. A. M. Thompson, Mr. Laureiro, Mrs. C. Baker, Mr. T. H. Clagett, Mr. F. E. Russ, Mr. K. Himes, Mr. J. C. Wilson, Mr. P. A. Levering, Mr. J. G. Boon, Mrs. J. F. Boahan, Mr. L. F. Gibbens, Mr. R. Lancaster, Mr. M. R. Lancaster, Mrs. L. D. Miner, Mr. B. Stevens, Mr. E. H. Jennings, Mr. W. E. Day, Mr. C. G. Smith, Mrs. C. G. Smith, Mr. H. C. Gray, Mr. A. B. Burkhelder, Mrs. A. B. Burkhelder, Mr. Benzon, Dr. R. S. Bartlett, Mrs. R. S. Bartlett, Mr. Ling San Fang, Mr. Fong Fook, Mrs. Wong Fook Mr. Wong Cheng Chu, Dr. H. H. McConnell, Mr. Martin, Miss C. Martin, Miss S. Martin, Mr. J. Ven Hilst, Lieut. Hahn, Mr. R. M. Benedickter, Mr. H. J. Weiss, Mr. B. F. Baker, Mr. R. H. Parker, Mrs. R. H. Parker, Miss Parker, Mr. C. T. Bowdein, Mr. Col. Cleve, Mrs. C. Evans, Mr. C. Levennois, Mrs. C. Levennois, Mrs. J. W. Coffin, Mrs. L. Van Rensselaer, Miss K. Van Rensselaer and Mr. F. J Engelken.

Per American steamer *Shawmut*, from Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C. :—Mrs. Grace Elkins, Mrs. E. T. Elkins, Mr. T. H. Morris, Mrs. T. H. Morris, Mr. Mary D. Earle, Mr. Clinton Earle, Mr. L. B. Hamilton, Mrs. Ellen Earle and infant, Mr. C. S. Downs, Miss Kirtland, Mrs. J. E. Kirtland, Mr. J. E. Kirtland, Miss Michi Kawai, Mr. H. S. Boone, Mr. R. A. McLellan, Mrs. R. A. McLellan, Mr. T. J. Morse, Mr. R. R. Painter, Mr. R. G. Leppere, Miss P. M. Leppere, Mr. R. W. Neel, Mrs. E. Ostrand, and Miss Nina E. Height in cabin ; Mr. J. F. O'Brien and Mrs. D. H. Ward in second class, and 75 in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Oceanien* for Marseilles via ports :—Mr. Stuart S. Garrick, Mr. R. Werdemann, Mr. Egan Crevatin, Mr. G. Hantot, Mr. A Theisen and son, Mr. H. Hansen, Mr. E. Awahamsen, Mr. Fredriksen, Mr. K. Ballzersen, Mr. Mouten, Mr. Bickers, Mr. F. Mendonca, Mrs. H. B. Collins, Mr. Loftus E. P. Jones, Mrs. Launay, Mrs. Dentici, Mr. Mr. G. Richamme, Mr. Jach Hardup, Mr. Nakagawa, Mr. A. Culty, Mr. Nimmerfall and 31 Chinese passengers with 2 servants in cabin.

Per British steamer *Athenian*, for Vancouver B.C. :—Mr. D. Finlayson, Miss E. Griffin, Major Willy von Hardt, Miss A. Mocatto, Mr. J. Poznansky and Mr. T. Y. Tokuno in cabin.

Per American steamer *Siberia*, for San Francisco via Honolulu :—Mr. M. I. Akamatsu, Mr. J. Asiaya, Mr. B. W. Baker, Mrs. C. Baker, Mr. M. K. Bamber, Dr. R. S. Bartlett, Mrs. R. S. Bartlett, Mrs. J. F. Beahan, Mr. R. M. Benedickter, Mr. Benzon, Dr. Rob. Berndes, Mrs. W. Beveridge, Rev. A. F. R. Bird, Mr. J. G. Roon, Mr. C. T. Bowdoin, Mr. Godfrey Brown, Mr. A. B. Burkholder, Mrs. A. B. Burkholder, Mr. Chang Chau, Mr. T. H. Claggett, Col. Cleve, Mr. H. C. Cheng, Mr. Wong Cheng Chu, Mr. E. H. Clough, Mrs. E. H. Clough, Mrs. J. W. Coffin, Mr. W. E. Day, Mr. C. L. F. Duhain, Mr. F. J. Englekin, Mrs. C. Evans, Mr. Ling San Fang, Mrs. Jno. A. Ferguson, infant and maid, Miss D. Ferguson, Miss G. Ferguson, Miss H. Ferguson, Miss Estelle Flash, Mr. Wong Fook, Mrs. Wong Fook, Mr. L. T. Gibbons, Master V. Gedge, Master F. Gedge, Mrs. W. W. Gordon, Mr. H. C. Gray, Mr. B. Guggenheim, Lieut Hahn, Mr. R. Hayashi, Mr. Rob't Herfurth, Mr. J. von Hilst, Mr. K. Himes, Mr. F. H. Hesse, and valet, Mr. C. C. Hsu, Mr. M. S. Hutton, Mr. S. Isaacs and servant, Mrs. S. Isaacs, Mr. J. Iwaya, Mr. E. H. Jennings, Mr. Abdul Gufoor Khan and 2 servants, Mr. A. C. Kingsford, Master John Laffin, Mr. R. Lancaster, Mr. G. Lennois, Mr. C. Lennois, Mr. H. I. Diang, Mr. J. Latta, Mr. P. Loureiro, Dr. P. E. Lovering, Mr. Lowe, Mrs. M. Marshall, Miss G. Martin, Miss S. Martin, Mr. W. Martin, Dr. H. A. McConnell, Mrs. L. D. Miner, Mr. E. Mildeberger, Dr. P. H. Morrison, Mrs. P. H. Morrison, Mr. K. Nomura, Vicomte d'Ollone, Mr. R. H. Parker, Mrs. R. H. Parker, Miss Parker, Hon. G. Peel, Mr. H. Ranger, Mr. C. R. Richards, Mr. F. E. Russ, Mr. S. Sato, Mr. M. M. Shoemaker and servant, Mr. K. Shibuya, Mr. C. G. Smith, Mrs. C. G. Smith, Mr. B. Stevens, Mr. H. Suizui, Mr. Yong Kwah Tai, Mr. A. H. Thompson, Rev. David Thompson, Mrs. David Thompson, Miss G. Thompson, Miss R. Thompson, Mr. W. J. Tobin, Mrs. L. Van Rensselaer, Miss K. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. A. M. Vaughan and maid, Miss C. B. Vaughan, Mr. J. von Hilst, Mr. B. Vorschulte, Mrs. B. Vorschulte and 2 children, Mr. H. J. Weiss, Mr. J. E. Whitcher, Mr. J. C. Wilson, Mr. S. Witkowski, Mrs. S. Witkowski, Mr. S. Yamashita, and Mr. S. Yokoyama, in cabin.

REPORT.

The British steamer *Braemar*, Capt. S. L. Saxby, reports :—On Aug. 1st at 5 a.m., in Lat. 33.50 N., Long. 137.30 E., passed the wreck of a small junk, or large fishing-boat, full of water, and masts and gear floating alongside. Near her a quantity of logs and timbers, some logs very large and dangerous to shipping. At 10 a.m. in Lat. 34.05 N., and Long. 138.20 E., passed a small sampan, bottom up. Continued to pass much wreckage and numbers of logs large and small all the way from there to Rock Island.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw & Waste silk shipped per steamer *Oceanien* :—

	Raw. Marseilles	Raw. Lyon	Raw. Milan.		Waste. France.	Waste. Italy Sw'erland.	Waste. London.	
Varenne & Co.	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jewett and Bent	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hara Yushitsuten	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
H. Bernardin & Co.	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bavier & Co.	55	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otto Streuli & Co.	—	30	20	—	—	—	—	—
Ulysse Pila & Co.	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
P. Dourille	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longin & Co.	—	65	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siber, Wolff & Co.	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	104	227	20	—	—	—	—	—

Silk shippers per steamship *Athenian* for Vancouver, B.C., 30th July :—

	Bales.
Siber, Wolff & Co.	223
Vivanti Bros.	128
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	77
Herbert Dent & Co.	70
Bavier & Co.	35
China & Japan Trading Co.	31
Jewett & Bent	31
American Trading Co.	10
Sieber & Co.	10
Kitto Gomei Kaisha	206
Doshin Kaisha	73
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	67
Total	971

Silk shippers per steamship *Siberia*, for San Francisco, August 2nd.

	Bales.
F. Strahler	111
Siber, Wolf & Co.	70
Herbert Dent & Co.	65
Bavier & Co.	53
Vivanti Bros.	15
Jewett & Bent	10
Kiito Gomei Kaisha	154
Doshin Kaisha	41
Mitsui Bussan Kwaisha	25
Total	544

CARGO.

Per British steamer *Athenian* for Vancouver, B.C. :—

From.	Tea. Canada.	Chicago & West.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total Packages.
Hongkong	404	—	—	—	—	404
Amoy	—	1,474	3,400	—	—	4,874
Foochow	714	553	—	—	—	1,267
Hankow	47	—	—	—	—	47
Shanghai	574	2,302	301	—	—	3,176
Keelung	—	—	5,730	—	—	5,730
Kobe	1,705	241	432	—	—	2,378
Yokohama	3,628	1,541	—	—	—	5,169
Total	7,072	6,110	9,863	—	—	23,045

From.	Silk. New York.	San F'cisco.	Kaston.	South Man'ster.	Total Bales.
Hongkong & Canton	95	—	—	—	95
Shanghai	151	—	—	—	151
Yokohama	917	—	—	54	971
Total	1,163	—	—	54	1,217

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

There is no demand for Yarns and no prospect of other than a retail business ; in Shirtings there are small deliveries of previous purchases but no new business ; and no change in Fancy Cottons and Woollens.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	Per Yard.
White Shirting—{40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.}	0.10 to 0.18
	Per Piece.
Grey Shirting—8¼ lb, 38½ yds. 39 inches	3.90 to 4.50
Grey Shirting—9lb, 38½ yds, 45 inches	3.90 to 4.50
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	2.80 to 4.00
	Per Yard.
Cotton Italians and Satteens	0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

	Per Yard.
Flannels	Y.0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches	0.16 to 0.22
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66

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	PER PIECE.
Velveto—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.80 to 10.80
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches...	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches...	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 nches...	2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALE.
Nos. 16/24, Singles ... ... Y.	Nominal
Nos. 28/32, Singles	—
Nos. 38/42, Singles	—
Nos. 32, Doubles...	Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	260.00 to 280.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	310.00 to 330.00
Nos. 2/100 ,Gassed	460.00 to 480.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling...	40.00 to 40.50
Indian Broach...	31.00 to 32.00
Chinese	27.50 to 29.50

METALS.

There has been a fair business in Plain and Galvanized Sheet Iron, but the general tone of the market is quiet.

	PER PICUL.
Round and square ⅜ inch and upward...Y.	4.05 to 4.35
Iron Plates, assorted	4.30 to 4.60
Sheet Iron...	4.65 to 6.90
Galvanised Iron sheets	10.00 to 11.00
Wire Nails, assorted	14.00 to 7.00
Tin Plates, per box...	6.70 to 7.60
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.00
Hoop Iron (⅝ to 1⅛ inch)	5.00 to 5.50

KEROSENE.

The Kerosine market is firmer.

American	$3.10
Russian	2.90
Langkat	2.80

SUGAR.

Prices in this market are firm but buyers are disinclined to operate. The market is consequently inactive.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao ... ...Y.	7.60 to 7.90
Brown Manila...	7.80 to 8.60
Brown Daitong	6.20 to 6.40
Brown Canton...	8.00 to 9.40
White Java and Penang...	9.00 to 10.00
White Refined...	11.40 to 15.00

INDIGO.

Rather more enquiry but at poor prices.

	PICUL.
Java, Medium to best...	200.00 to 250.00
Calcutta, Medium to best	140.00 to 220.00
Madras (*Kurpah*), Medium to best ...	100.00 to 140.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ..	—

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

A further fall in quotations, the result of larger arrivals from the interior, has led to fresh transactions, and buyers have been busy the last two days on the basis of quotations given below. From the present outlook it seems probable that prices may fall yet further during the month.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ...	...Y.960 to 970
Filatures—Extra, Fine	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	930 to 940
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	—
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	890 to 900
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	900 to 910
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	870 to 880
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	880 to 890
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	— —
Common—Coarse	— —
Re reels—Extra	— —
Re-reels—No. 1	890 to 900
Re-reels—No. 1½	875 to 880
Re-reels—No. 2	860 to 865
Re reels—No. 3	840 to 845
Kakeda—Extra	895 to 900
Kakeda—No. 1	875 to 880
Kakeda—No. 1½...	860 to 865
Kakeda—No. 2	840 to 845

WASTE SILK.

Supplies are very scanty at present and the market has been opened for a few piculs of Kikai Kibiso at quotations, but with very unwilling sellers. On the other hand buyers refuse to submit to the high tone of sellers and consequently but little is done. We look for lower prices in this market also before much can be accomplished.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	—
Noshi—Filatures, Good	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	—
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	—
Noshi—Bushiu, Good...	—
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	—
Nsohi—Joshiu, Best	—
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	80 to 90
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	115 to 120
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	100 to 105
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	—
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	—

TEA.

Demand has fallen off somewhat.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	48 & upwards
Choice	43 to 47
Finest	38 to 42
Fine...	33 to 37
Good Medium	28 to 32
Medium	24 to 27
Good Common	21 to 23
Common...	20 & below.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, Aug. 4.

London silver ⅛ higher, but China sterling quotations have declined 1/16 to ⅛ causing local rates on China to rule firmer.

London—Bank T.T.		2/0 5/16 @ 7/16
— —	Bills on demand	2/0 5/16 @ 3/8
— —	4 months' sight	2/0 3/8
— —	Private 4 months' sight	2/0 7/16
— —	6 months' sight	2/0 1/2
Paris & Lyons	—Bank sight	254 3/4 @ 5
—	Private 4 months' sight	259 3/4
—	— 6 months' sight	260 3/4
Hongkong	—Bank sight per $100	92
—	Private 10 days' sight do.	90
Shanghai	—Bank sight	77 1/4
—	Private 10 days' sight	79 1/2
India	—Bank sight	151 3/4
—	Private 30 days' sight	153 1/2
America	—Bank sight	49 3/16
—	Private 30 days' sight	50
—	Private 4 months' sight	50 1/4
Germany	—Bank sight	206 1/2 @ 7
—	Private 4 months' sight	210 3/4
Bar Silver (London)		27

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JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, August 5, a.m.

	Paid up.	Div'd 1 year. per cent.	Q'ation.
	Yen.		Yen.
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri) ...	100	5	87.80
War Bonds (Gunji)	100	5	87.80
5 % Imperial Bonds (Goburi).	100	5	85.70
Navy Bonds (Kaigun)	100	5	85.80
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	97.30
Y'hama Water-works Bonds .	100	6	91.30
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	90.00
Osaka Harbour Bonds	100	6	87.50
Sanyo Railway Debentures ...	100	6	92.50
Kawasaki Shipyard Deb'tures.	100	9	102.50
Osaka S.S. Co. (Shosen) 3rd Issue of Debentures	100	7	95.00
Sanyo Railway	50	8	61.50
Kyushu Railway	50	8	56.50
Hokkaido Colliery Railway ...	50	11	72.20
Sobu Railway.....	50	8	53.50
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha).	50	11	88.00
Tokyo Street Railway (Shigai)	50	8	85.80
Tokyo Street Railway new ...	1	—	22.40
TokyoElectric Railway(Denki)	50	—	60.50
Tokyo Electric Railway, new.	20.00	—	31.50
Yokohama Electric Railway..	25	—	29.80
Odawara Electric Car	50	2.7	23.00
Keihin Electric Railway	50	5	56.30
Yokohama Fire Insurance ...	12.50	10	14.90
Tokyo Fire Insurance	12.50	12	19.00
Kanegafuchi Spinning	50	6	40.00
Fuji Cotton Spinning.....	50	8	33.00
Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning.	50	8	43.00
Yokohama Dock	33	12	43.50
Tokyo Electric Light	50	12	71.30
Osaka Electric Light.....	50	20	91.00
Tokyo Gas.....	50	14	81.20
Tokyo Gas, new.....	1.00	—	17.10
Osaka Gas new	12.50	—	15.00
Yokohama Electric Light.....	50	15	79.00
Nippon(Tokyo)Sugar Refined.	50	15	60.50
Nippon (Tokyo) Sugar new...	44	15	54.00
Nippon Beer Brewery (Yebisu)	50	20	93.00
Nippon Beer Brewery, new ...	25	20	49.50
Osaka (Asahi) Beer Brewery..	50	10	48.50
Marusan Beer Brewery.....	50	—	9.50
Y'hama Chuo Godown	50	12	51.50
Yokohama Boeki Godown ...	20	12	24.00

* Ex dividend.

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每土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回刊行

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, AUGUST 13TH, 1904.

MARRIAGE.

On August 6th, at Christ Church, Yokohama, by the Rev. W. P. G. Field, ALBERT LEWIS to THERESA, youngest daughter of FREDERICK ELKINS, K.C.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

ON the night of Aug. 7th, fire broke out at Nishi-horikawa, Kanazawa, burning down nineteen houses.

THE well-known actor Ichikawa Sadanji died in Tokyo on the morning of Aug. 7th. He was sixty-three years old.

A TELEGRAM from America has been received in Yokohama to the effect that freight on flour has advanced from $4 to $5 per ton.

A TERRIBLE storm raged on Aug. 3rd and 4th in the district of Kuji near Mito, the result being that thirty-six fishermen are missing.

THE sixth detachment of Red Cross Society's nurses left Shimbashi on Aug. 3rd by the 10 p.m. train on their way for the front.

ON August 5th, a fall of ashes took place in the district of Komuro, Nagano Prefecture. This is believed to have been emitted from Asamayama.

THE net income of the Nippon Railway Co. for the first half-year was *yen* 2,841,297.65, and an interim dividend was declared at the rate of 5 per cent.

THE Emperor was pleased on August 8th to present three thousand *yen* to the family of the late General Viscount Yamaguchi to be devoted to the expenses of his funeral.

JAPANESE gold coins were exported on Aug. 6th by the German Mail steamer *Preussen* as follows: to Hongkong, *yen* 250,000; to Shanghai, *yen* 18,000.

PRINCE FUSHIMI, Commander of the First Division, who recently returned from the front, left Shimbashi on Aug. 4th by the 6 p.m. train for Kyoto.

ORDER in Dalny having been restored, says the *Asahi's* Moji correspondent, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha will shortly open regular service to that port.

BARON KIKUCHI was ordered on Aug. 4th by the Emperor to take the office of President of the Peers' School. The position was formerly occupied by the late Prince Konoye.

THE Emperor and Empress have distributed five hundred *yen* among the people in Nagano Prefecture who have been in a distressed state since the floods of July 10th.

AT 2 a.m. on Monday, fire broke out in the village of Suma, near Hiratsuka, Kanagawa prefecture, destroying about one hundred houses. The cause is not yet known.

THE *Jiji's* Saseho correspondent reports that the British steamer *Hsiping* captured by the Japanese was released on August 7th with her cargo by the Saseho Prize Court.

IT is reported by the *Asahi* that Mr. Iida, station-master at Kumamoto on the Kyushu Railway, has been appointed to take charge of the Dalny station on the East China Railway.

TELEGRAMS from Yamaguchi report that a drought has continued for forty days and the agriculturalists are suffering severely. On Aug. 8th a soldier was killed by sunstroke while at drill.

AN official telegram says the French flag was hoisted on the buildings of the former Russian Administrative Office and the Russo-Chinese Bank, Yingkow. It will shortly be hauled down at the request of Japan.

THE number of wounded and sick persons in Tokyo, Toyama and Shibuya hospitals, (all in Tokyo-fu) are:—Imperial Body Guards, 1,057; First Division, 1,140; various sections, 46; the total being 2,543.

A TELEGRAM says that H. Otaki, a farmer in the village of Fuji, Ibaraki prefecture, was found on August 6th to have died from poison. His wife and two other persons were arrested on suspicion of having administered the poison.

SERGEANT S. TOKORO attempted to commit suicide on Aug. 8th at his house, Shimidzu-machi, Yokohama, by cutting his throat with a razor. He had been refused permission to join the army at the front in consequence of illness.

OWING to favourable weather, say Tokyo papers, the rice crop is generally expected to be prolific, so that prices have gradually fallen. On Aug. 8th the closing prices were *yen* 13.65 for immediate delivery; *yen* 13.35 for delivery in Sept; and *yen* 12.79 for future delivery.

ABOUT 5.10 p.m. on Aug. 6th a passenger train from Kobe which left at 10 p.m. on Aug. 5th collided with a freight train at Omari station. Four cars of the latter were destroyed, and severe damage was caused to the permanent way. The damage was, however, immediately repaired and traffic was resumed. The cause is reported to be the negligence of a pointsman.

THE Department of Finance on Aug. 4th issued bonds amounting to ten million *yen* with interest of *sen* 1.7 per day per hundred *yen*. The whole amount is to be redeemed by Dec. 5th this year. The Bank of Japan subscribed the loan.

IT is reported by Tokyo papers that the Government intends to introduce again at the next session of the Diet a bill with regard to the tax on silk goods. Probably the bill will be similar to that which was submitted at the previous session.

A TELEGRAM from America says that the Bureau of Agricultural Affairs has issued an estimate with regard to the cotton crop which puts the yield at 91.6. It may be remarked that the estimate given at the beginning of July was 88.3 and that of August last, 79.7.

AT 10 p.m. on Aug. 3rd fire broke out at Hoigawa, Takata, Niigata prefecture, destroying over six hundred buildings, including the district Administrative Office, the post office, a police station, the tax bureau, etc. Two persons were injured. Details are not yet published.

MRS. OMORI, wife of a major of infantry who is now at the front, committed suicide on the evening of Aug. 9th by cutting her throat with a short sword at her residence in Ichigaya, Tokyo, it is said that she had been suffering from hysteria since August last.

TWO men, Nakamura, an official of the Ujina military store office, and Soyejima, an official of the sanitary department, were arrested on Aug. 4th. The *Ashi* says they stole money and other valuables from the clothes of men killed at the front which were to be handed over to families of the dead men.

A TELEGRAM from the Governor of Okinawa prefecture (Luchu islands) says that a storm raged on July 30th over the district of Shimashiri, the result being that fifteen fishing boats with forty-three fishermen are missing. The steamer *Kinshu Maru* was sent to the scene with the view of rescuing the boats.

A TELEGRAM from Shimonoseki reports that a British steamer, the name of which is given by the *Jiji* as *Whitekist* (8,000 tons), from Java with sugar went ashore at 1 a.m. on Aug. 9th off Maita in the Hayatomo Straits, having been driven out of her course by currents on her way to Moji. At 6 p.m. the same day she was floated, and reached the vicinity of the Ryoki Lighthouse. While weighing two anchors where she had stranded, she grappled the submarine cable, damaging it seriously. The Osaka-Fukuoka, Tokyo-Nagasaki and four other lines were severed, but auxiliary lines being brought into use communication is reported to be free.

CAPTAIN LEWIS, of the British steamer *Samara*, chartered by the Hokkaido Colliery and Railway Co., which arrived on August 4th at Yokohama from Muroran, applied on the 6th to the Yokohama Customs for a permit for charter. It is said that on July 20th the ship met the Russian squadron off Ihoyama, Hokkaido, when she was ordered to stop. The captain burned the permit and several other documents issued by the Japanese Government before the Russian officers came on board to search for evidence. Thus the *Samara* escaped confiscation.

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PORT ARTHUR.

Sunday, August 7.

[Received at the Naval Head Quarters at 10.10 p.m. on the 6th instant from Admiral Togo.]

At 4 p.m. on the 5th instant when our destroyers *Akebono* (Commander Kuzumi Masao) and *Oboro* (Commander Takemura Bungo) approached Port Arthur for the purpose of reconnoitering, 14 of the enemy's destroyers suddenly emerged from the harbour Just as they came within range they divided into 3 squadrons, the first of which, consisting of 4 vessels, steamed southwest; the second, of seven boats, steamed southward, and the third division of three destroyers went in the direction of Hsiensheng promontory. At about 4.40 p.m. the *Akebono* and the *Oboro* exchanged a sharp fire with the enemy, and then steering north-east for Hsiensheng promontory, got ahead of the three Russian destroyers in that quarter and poured a heavy fire into them, whereupon they at once turned and made for the harbour in full flight, pursued by the *Akebono* and the *Oboro*. These being then joined by the *Ikazuchi* (Commander Shinohara Kishichi), the three steered southward and approached the divided squadrons of 11 Russians, which, in turn, retired towards the harbour, so that the fight came to an end. Our three destroyers did not sustain any injury whatever. The enemy's destroyers all entered the harbour at 6 p.m. His losses are uncertain, but as for the bravery of our three destroyers in attacking 14 of the enemy's vessels and frustrating the latter's purpose, our whole fleet applauded it.

Apparently the restrictions about publishing Port Arthur news have been withdrawn, in part at any rate, for the *Hochi Shimbun* published, on Saturday morning, a series of statements which, it declares, passed the official censor. The first of these statements is that on the 26th of July the Japanese captured Laushan (Wolf Hill) on the north of the fortress, the Russians losing 5,000 men in defending it. They also captured, on a date not given, a position on the north-east at a distance of 5 versts (5,830 yards), whence the town is within easy range. The important positions near Shiushiying have also fallen into their hands, which brings them to within less than 2 miles of the city at that point. They are further said to be using balloons for the purposes of their observations. On the 28th of July they took the forts on Urlungshan (*vide* our map of Port Arthur) on the north-east of the fortress. This was the first position captured by the Japanese in the war of 1894-5. They considered it the key of the situation then and so did the Chinese. The *Nichi Nichi* affirms that the Japanese have now mounted 12-cent. (3.7 inch) siege guns on the hill and that they hold the fate of the place in their hands. Field-Marshal Marquis Oyama is said to have summoned the garrison to surrender, giving them until the 6th instant to decide.

It is to be observed that all these statements come from Shanghai or Chefoo, the latter place being the prime origin in every case. They are in the main confirmed by refugees—70 Russians including women and children—who left Port Arthur on the 1st instant. Some discretion must be observed with regard to the story, but on the whole, though its details may be exaggerated, the broad facts are probably credible. It is certain that there was heavy fighting on the 26th, 27th and 28th of July. We have that on official authority, and we know further that the Japanese, though repulsed at first, were finally successful. Such fighting could have only one object. It was not the storming of forts forming the main defences. It was a struggle for positions whence the fortress could be bombarded. These positions the Japanese won, and thereafter they had to perform the tedious and arduous duty of mounting siege guns, a duty which might occupy a week, or even longer, though we have to assume that the positions were not assaulted until all preparations to utilize them had been virtually completed. On the other hand, if, as must be assumed, the Russians have utilized every means available for strengthening the place, even the silencing of their forts would not necessarily mean immediate surrender. There would remain all the defences included in the sphere of secondary fortifications and these might impose another lengthy effort on the part of the besiegers.

The story is repeated that certain Russian steamers carrying refugees from Port Arthur were captured by the blockading squadron on the 24th July. Some accounts say one ship; others go as high as five. But there is nothing official, and we can not but suppose that if these ships had been captured they would already have reached Japan. Admiral Togo would not be likely to hold them with his fleet.

From the 28th of July the Russians seem to have been burning all the large edifices at Port Arthur. There is some perplexity as to what this means. From a military point of view it would be interpreted as the clearing of important lines of fire, yet there is difficulty in supposing that such measures are necessary at this eleventh hour in a place where considerations of defence must always have been superior to questions of architecture or commerce. It is just possible, however, that the Russians are seeking to utilize the sea-forts for purposes of inland defence, and are consequently removing any buildings that obstruct the view.

There are various other reports from fugitive Russians and Chinese but it is difficult to reconcile them. Their sum is that the Japanese have advanced from the east and the north and captured certain positions of importance. One story is that over 2,000 Russians who had been cut off by the Japanese were all made prisoners.

There is a report that the *Bayan* has struck a Japanese mine and barely succeeded in reaching the vicinity of the dock, where she lies sunk to a depth of 3 feet below her water line. She and the *Sevastopol* are both waiting to be docked.

Kinchow sends news that owing to the heavy casualties suffered by the garrison, it has been found necessary to land one half of the marines and to assign to them the duty of manning the forts. There are about ten thousand men belonging to the fleet. If they have to be utilized in this way, it is probable that the ships will be undermanned when they make their final break for freedom.

A Russian refugee, who reached Chefoo on the 4th, has given to the correspondent of the *Asahi Shimbun* a detailed account of the formidable nature of the Port Arthur defences. He says that on the east, the Urlung and Kikwan fortification (*vide* our map of Port Arthur) consists of 12 forts, the biggest guns mounted in them being 24-ton pieces. They are all connected by shelter trenches and in front of them is a wet fosse 30 feet wide. The Kinkishan fort is especially strong. It has an armament of two 8-inch guns, eight 6-inch, four siege guns and some machine-guns. Next to it in strength is the fort on its north (Kikwan) which is armed with six 6-inch guns, four seige-guns and some quick-firers. Then come the forts which guard the railway, which have six or seven 4-inch guns, one or two siege-guns and six quick-firers. North of these is a fort at a height of 550 feet. It has an armament of eight 6-inch and four 8-inch guns and it commands the ground on the south and south-east of Shiuishiying (this doubtless refers to the Antszshan fort). But on the north-west of this is a range of hills (easily seen on our map) which command the fort. It is probable that a Japanese attack has been made from this direction. On the highland of a promontory east of Golden Hill (Hwangkinshan) there are four forts (this is the Hsienshing promontory of our map, and the forts will be seen to be the Laoluichui forts) which have an armament of 35 guns. Hwangkinshan has its guns in casemates with their slopes to the sea. These are so strongly constructed that no ship now afloat has guns capable of destroying them. The height is 460 feet, and the forts are three, armed with two 12-inch, two 9-inch and 15 smaller pieces. All these traverse through an arc of 90°. Lower down on the same hill are 6 forts, intended to guard the flank of the position. These are at a height of 100 feet, and are armed with siege-guns and quick-firers. Further, for the protection of the harbour's entrance, there are 3 forts each armed with two 6-inch and several smaller guns. As to the armament of the forts on Tigers' Tail promontory this informant is not clear, but immediately south of these are 4 forts all armed with 6-inch guns. He also speaks of a long line of temporary fortifications extending all along the rear of the position from Liautishan to Takushan (on the north-east). These have been constructed since the war began. At the extremity of Liautishan promontory there is a fort on an eminence 600 feet high, and from thence along the coast to Pigeon Bay there are 5 forts, which, being unduly far apart, are regarded by the Russian engineers as a weak point. Altogether, the guns mounted at Port Arthur number 400. A garrison of 20,000 men would not suffice, but the present garrison aggregates 30,000. Thus the Port Arthur of 1904 is very different from the Port Arthur of 1894. It will not easily be taken.

So far as number of pieces and strength of garrison are concerned, the above account seems correct. There ought, however, to be from 50 to 60 field-guns in addition to the regular armament. Some of these guns were in action at Nanshan.

It is stated that the Russian destroyers sunk by Japanese torpedoers on the 24th of July were the *Lieutenant Drakoff* and the *Boevoi*. The former was a 250-ton craft and the latter 370 tons.

Monday, August 9.

The *Hochi Shimbun* published on Monday morning an extra containing a telegram from its Chefoo correspondent to the effect that on the 3rd instant General Stoessel, commander-in-chief at Port Arthur, committed suicide. It was further reported by junkmen who had just arrived at Chefoo that the garrison had determined to surrender, and that they were not offering any obstinate resistance to the attacks of the Japanese. The news given out by the *Hochi* does not rank as first-class intelligence, but in this case a measure of confirmation is afforded by a telegram to the *Asahi*, also from Chefoo, which says that a Russian General at Port Arthur committed suicide on the 31st of July by drinking poison.

Meanwhile many rumours arrive as to the state of the Japanese attack. They are often contradictory rumours and they also lack coherence. The sum of the matter, so far as

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we can gather, is that most if not all of the Russian outworks have been captured and the Japanese army, right, centre and left, has closed in to a position within easy range of the main defences. Accounts differ as to whether Shiuishiying has fallen or not, but on the whole the balance of testimony is in the affirmative. It would now seem to be merely a question of mounting heavy ordnance in the positions won by the Japanese, and there are indications that such work commenced four or five days ago. The Russians appear to have made a desperate resistance at the outworks and to have suffered proportionately, a serious consideration from their point of view since every man struck down means so much permanent diminution of the garrison's fighting strength. On the other hand, it has to be remembered that with the fall of the outworks the arc of defence has been correspondingly shortened and the number of men needed to man the remaining works is proportionately reduced. Sanguinary resistance may therefore be looked for to the bitter end, unless, indeed, the garrison have lost heart as some accounts seem to suggest. Up to the 28th instant some intelligence is furnished by the Port Arthur journal, but it relates solely to the operations on the east side of the fortress and it does not convey any conclusive idea. "Changes of position" are referred to as taking place on the Russian side, and "changes of position" in such a context can mean only one thing, namely, retirement. There are indications that the Japanese fleet has been cōoperating vigorously with the army, especially in the attack against Shiuishiying. As to the Russian fleet, we hear nothing. There must be at least 25 vessels of sorts lying in the two harbours, but all appear to be inactive except the small craft, destroyers and gunboats. The inference is that the larger vessels can not venture out. We can not be far now from the denouement. It will be one of the most momentous and exciting events in the history of wars. Chefoo says that ammunition is running short and that the reserve supply has to be drawn on, but the reserve may be very large.

Tuesday, August 9.

Reports from the Liaotung Peninsula confirm the general fact that the cordon of attack is drawing steadily closer. The Chinese say that on the 30th or 31st ultimo Shiushiying was captured, the Russians retreating to Sanlikiau. This refers to the centre of the Japanese army. Meanwhile the right wing had gone round by Louisa Bay, marching from Hukiatung to Hankiatung so as to turn the fortifications on Paulungshan, and the left wing had reached Takushan. This represents the state of affairs at the end of July. Shanghai says that a part of the Japanese Squadron is at the east shore near Tiaoyutao, whence an important stretch of ground is within range. From the same source it is also stated that on the 24th ultimo the Japanese stormed all the Pehyashan forts and Lioluichui, leaving one position to be taken before reaching Hwangkinshan. On the 2nd and 3rd instant there was fierce fighting at the Takushan forts (on the north-east), and the Russians lost very heavily.

On the 5th instant the Russians released some 200 prisoners from the jail, evidently because the latter had come under fire, and further intimated to the Japanese their desire to move the hospital to a safer position.

Our readers will understand that the above statements are all unofficial and that they may prove more or less erroneous. But there can be no doubt of the broad fact that the outworks of the fortress have nearly all fallen, and that the besiegers have won positions where heavy artillery can be mounted for destructive bombardment.

The rumours are renewed that Stoessel has committed suicide. Some accounts refer the incident to the 31st of July, others to the 3rd of August.

From the *Jiji's* Chefoo correspondent we learn that about 100 Russian refugees arrive daily at that place from Port Arthur. They maintain strict silence as to the state of affairs at the fortress, but it is easy to infer their thoughts from their dejected mien. One Russian officer came to Chefoo and set out at once for Taku, whence he is believed to intend making his way to Mukden or Liaoyang in order to lay a report before Kuropatkin.

The number of wounded and sick in Port Arthur is put at ten thousand. Most of the wounded are in the hospital ships *Mongolia*, *Angora* and *Kazan*, and the Russians have asked the Japanese to allow these vessels to steam to a place of safety. As for the main powder-magazine, it has been removed to Pehyushan.

It is now stated that the number of guns, large and small, in Port Arthur totals 650. If that be true many guns from the ships must have been landed.

From Chefoo comes news that the garrison of Port Arthur consists of the 12th, 13th, 18th, 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th Regiments of infantry; one regiment of garrison artillery; 12 batteries (8 guns each) of field artillery, and a certain force of cavalry, making a total of 26,000. Eight regiments represent 24 battalions, which would give 19,200 men if the units were of full strength. It appears therefore a slight exaggeration to speak of 26,000, but there is little doubt, we think, that the garrison is much stronger numerically than was originally supposed. This estimate of 26,000 comes from Chefoo, but it is supplemented by a statement that owing to heavy losses commencing at Nanshan, the effective strength of the garrison does not now exceed 15,000.

It is stated that there are only 4 Japanese prisoners at Port Arthur, of whom one, an officer, has been sent on board the *Sevastopol*, and three, of inferior rank have been placed on the *Cesarevitch*. That is a curious way to dispose of these prisoners—concerning whom, it may be mentioned *en passant*, the Russians have steadily declined to give any information. The time must be coming very near when the Russian Squadron will have to chose finally between running for freedom and committing suicide. Whichever choice it makes, the presence of Japanese prisoners on board will not be convenient.

A Japanese who returned on the 7th to Saseho from Port Arthur says that in addition to all the ordinary defensive devices, the Russians have had recourse to a new method, namely, strewing a wide band of lime outside the entrenchments. The result is that when an assaulting force attempts to cross this obstacle the men are blinded and choked by the thick dust that rises, and it becomes almost impossible to go forward.

There is a strong impression that the Russians are falling short of armour-piercing projectiles. They used these missiles freely at first, but they now fire shrapnel only, from which fact their lack of the former kind of projectile is inferred. Much depends, however, on the nature of the task imposed on the artillery. It would be mere waste to employ armour-piercing projectiles against troops. Probably the above statement comes from a naval man and has reference to ships only, in which case the fact would be highly important. But, on the other hand, the Russian ships can not have used many armour-piercing projectiles since the 9th of February. Their stock should be still nearly intact.

A telegram to the *Nichi Nichi* from Chefoo says that Chinese junkmen who left Pigeon Bay at 5 p.m. on the 4th carry news of the capture of Takushan two weeks previously by the Japanese, and also of the occupation twelve days earlier—*i.e.* on the 23rd or 24th July—of Fukiatun, 4 miles north of the fortress. According to the same informants the Russian ships in harbour, imagining that Palichuan fort had fallen into the hands of the Japanese, opened fire against it on the 25th instant and killed 80 of the garrison.

Another story told by the same junkmen is that the dock-hands, seeing no prospect whatever of defending the place successfully, and being persuaded that surrender would be the wisest plan, were planning a strike at the time of the junk's departure. Vegetables and meat are absolutely unprocurable by the garrison.

Owing to the prevalence of a northerly wind during the 8th—on the evening of which day the above telegram was despatched—several junks had arrived at Chefoo carrying some 200 Russian fugitives and 300 Chinese. Arrivals were continuing.

All official news about Port Arthur being still withheld in Japan, there is an opportunity for such tales as those coming this morning from St. Petersburg by Reuter's agency. From inquiries made in trustworthy quarters we venture to deny these tales *in toto*. The fact that Japanese wounded were murdered by the Russians during the engagements on the 26th, 27th and 28th of last month shows by inference that there was a hard struggle and that the Japanese did not win without one or more repulses. But they did win. Then as to the battle on the 5th, when some ten thousand Japanese are supposed to have been killed, it stands on a level with Shanghai's recent canard about 15,000 blown up by mines. Probably Floug is having an innings.

Wednesday, August 10.

The sounds of a vehement cannonade were heard on the 8th instant in the vicinity of Port Arthur. Chefoo also reports, on the authority of a Chinaman who has just arrived from Liaoyang, that another conflagration has taken place in the town of Port Arthur. This fire is supposed to have been caused by the Japanese bombardment. All accounts agree that the Japanese lines have been steadily advanced and that the fate of the fortress must soon be put to final arbitrament. The Russians who have withdrawn to Chefoo say, however, that the place is not likely to fall before the 18th instant. Again we hear rumours that the dock-hands have struck. In fact it is now said that a number of them have arrived in Chefoo, their opinion being that their own lives are of more value than the repairing of ships.

The conflagration spoken of above seems to have taken place on the 8th instant. A Japanese who arrived in Chefoo on the 9th reports having witnessed the flames, and speaks also of seeing the forts firing hotly that day. Their target was not at sea, however, for no Japanese ships were visible in the offing.

It is scarcely necessary to observe that

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the large exodus of non-combatant Russians now taking place is due to the fact that Japanese shells are falling in the town and rendering residence there highly perilous. There are refuges for soldiers in such circumstances—pit dwellings where shells can not penetrate. But civilians can not be expected to immure themselves in such places in midsummer when escape to comfortable quarters beyond the sea is possible. Nevertheless this flight of civilians is not without its significance. Some of them may be prompted merely by the desire of withdrawing temporarily until the inconveniences of the siege are over, but many must be swayed by the conviction that the place is doomed.

Our readers may well be perplexed to discover exactly where the Japanese beleaguering force is now stationed. We confess to similar perplexity. Piecing together all reports, it appears that at the close of July the Japanese right wing had reached Hukiatung, the centre had taken Shiuishiying, and the left was in occupation of Takushan. Since then there has doubtless been a substantial advance but how far it has reached we can not say in the absence of all official information. Hukiatung is near the head of Louisa Bay, at a distance of 6¼ miles from the old town. Shiuishiying is 3½ miles from the same place, and Takushan is 3¾ miles. If the reader will consult our map of Port Arthur, he will find a large eminence on the immediate north-east of the Urlung and Kikwan forts. That is Takushan. Later reports speak of the besiegers having captured the Urlung and the Kikwan forts, but for the present we must be content to leave the position as it was on the 31st of July. As for Stoessel's reports that he repulsed all the Japanese attacks on the 26th, 27th and 28th of July, we greatly doubt whether such reports were ever sent.

A junk from Dalny reports that on the night of the 7th sounds of violent cannonading were heard in the Port Arthur offing.

Friday, August 12.

General Dessino's reports, whatever, responsibility he himself may have for their contents, have been again and again so glaringly erroneous that the public now approaches their perusal with a smile. His latest essays will not tend to restore the tarnished reputation of this source of news. The reports inform us that having completely beaten back the Japanese attacks on the 27th of July, and having inflicted heavy losses on the enemy without themselves suffering more than petty casualties, the Russians on the 28th abandoned their advanced positions and retired upon "Toza." This "Toza," we may mention *en passant*, is believed to be "Lanshan," or Wolf's Hill, an eminence on the immediate north-east of Shishiuying, called also Chienshan, or "Crane Hill." From its summit the two harbours can be cannonaded. Now in what story of military operations has it ever been related that the defenders of a cardinal outwork abandoned it incontinently after beating back the enemy's assaults, causing him heavy loss and suffering little in return? We can not conceive such a method of warfare. If the outwork was important, its abandonment in the hour of victory was a farce. If it was not important, its tenure at the cost of 1,200 men—the number admitted by the veracious Dessino and Floug themselves—was equally a farce. And then observe what ensues. Describing the state of affairs immediately after this inexplicable retreat, Dessino and Floug tell us that the Japanese were quite exhausted, that they had undergone the loss of ten thousand men, and that they allowed the Russians to retreat unmolested with bands playing and colours flying. (This last touch is delightful. A victorious army retreating with bands playing and flags flying! It is a species of buffoonery). That was on the 28th of July. Two days later (30th) these exhausted Japanese were seen to be preparing for an attack in immense strength against Lanshan, whither the conquering Russians had withdrawn. Lanshan, as we have said, is a position of immense importance, In the hands of the besiegers its tenure involves the greatest dangers for the fortress. Yet at the mere aspect of preparations to attack it, the victorious Russians were ordered to abandon it. This time it would seem, in fact the tale leads us to believe, that there was no fighting, yet immediately afterwards the Dessino-Floug report adds that the Russian losses were small and those of the enemy great. So then there was a fight. Lanshan was not abandoned without a struggle. We can not suppose that it was indeed, but how carefully Dessino and Floug obscure the fact! At all events the upshot of these splendid victories won by the beleagured garrison is that they have been driven in and that their cardinal outworks are in the hands of the besiegers. It does not greatly matter whether in converting their theoretical victory into a practical defeat, they did or did not fly flags and sound trumpets.

The *Jiji Shimpo* has a telegram from Chefoo sent on the afternoon of the 10th instant, which says that a heavy naval engagement took place off Port Arthur on that day. Details are not yet to hand.

Shanghai sends news received from Chefoo and Weihaiwei that on the 8th instant an unprecedentedly severe fight took place at Port Arthur by land and by sea. Masses of black smoke were seen ascending from the place, and it is inferred that a conflagration was caused by the bombardment. But information from other sources suggests that the Russians themselves are burning a number of buildings which interfere with the defenses. It will be remembered that on the 10th instant a statement reached Tokyo from Chefoo to the effect that a conflagration had taken place on the 8th, and this was supplemented by the statement of a Japanese who saw the forts firing hotly that day.

The so-called Russian organ at Shanghai gives most glowing accounts of the state of affairs at the fortress. It represents Lanshan as quite useless for the purposes of the attack—forgetting that the Russians expended 1,500 men in defending it, according to their own account—, and it declares that up to the evening of the 2nd instant, not one of the forts forming the main defences had fallen. On the contrary, all Japanese attempts to capture them had failed, and the assailants were believed to have suffered total losses of about 20,000. The Russian casualties are put by this newspaper—quoting a Russian officer—at 6,000, but of these 1,500 have been treated and sent back to the line of battle. Provisions are plenty, ammunition is abundant and the spirits of the men are excellent. It is added that the Japanese, when taken prisoners, are found to be drunk!

The exits made by Russian vessels show at all events, that the harbour's mouth is tolerably clear from obstructions. On the other hand, it does not appear that there is the slightest evidence of any disposition on the part of the squadron to effect its escape, Whenever the ships go out, it is for the purpose of aiding the land defenses. They claim to have prevented the Japanese from mounting siege guns at one place, but the Japanese, on their side, claim that the attempts are always frustrated. What is quite plain is that the essays of the squadron are attended with much danger. Viceroy Alexieff, in reporting the sortie of 8 war-ships and 12 torpedo-craft on the 27th of July, says that they were preceded by clearing steamers, and that a mine exploded under one of the latter on the return voyage.

On Thursday morning the Imperial Naval Head Quarters in Tokyo published the following:—

Collating various reports received from Talien Bay, the enemy's squadron at Port Arthur attempted to escape early on the morning of the 10th instant, and came into collision with our united squadrons. There ensued a fierce fight, which lasted until sunset. After night-fall our destroyer squadron seems to have attacked the enemy. A telegram received this morning from a certain observatory says that the *Retvisan* and a ship like the *Pobieda* were sighted at dawn on the 11th apparently flying towards Port Arthur.

To this information may be added a telegram received by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* and the *Jiji Shimpo* from their Chefoo correspondents to the effect that a Russian destroyer escaped to that port at dawn on the 11th.

Assuming that this battle took place—and nothing is more unlikely than that the Naval Authorities in Tokyo are mistaken—the result is tolerably clearly indicated by the return of the *Retvisan* and the *Pobieda* to Port Arthur, and the flight of a Russian destroyer into Chefoo. The Russians must have been badly defeated. Certainly the absence of detailed news from Admiral Togo suggests that he had to engage in a chase of the fugitive ships and that the *Retvisan* and the *Pobieda*, being cut off, saw their best chance of safety in returning to Port Arthur, whither Admiral Togo would not have detached vessels to pursue them. Following the same line of hypothesis the escape of a destroyer to Chefoo may signify that it too was cut off from the main squadron. The *Retvisan* and the *Pobieda* are 18 knot ships. The same is true of the *Cesarevitch* and the *Peresviet*. But the *Poltava* and the *Sevastopol* have never steamed 17 knots, and possibly their comparative slowness may have prevented them from getting back to port after encountering the Japanese squadrons. These conjectures are of little value, however. What is certain is that the fight lasted all day and that the scene of combat was never so far removed from the entrance to the Gulf of Chili as to disqualify Port Arthur and Chefoo for purposes of refuge. We must assume that the six battleships were accompanied on this essay by the *Gremiastchy* (1,492 tons), the *Otvasny* (1,492 tons), the *Bayan* (7,800 tons), the *Askold* (6,500 tons), the *Diana* (6,630 tons), the *Pallada* (6,630 tons), the *Novik* (3,000 tons), the *Giljak* (1,300 tons—14 fighting ships—with probably 14 destroyers. A formidable squadron this, and it can not be supposed that, even at the worst, some did not escape.

Does this flight mean that the crucial moment has come for Port Arthur? No other construction seems possible. Had the ships left the place long ago, their enterprise might have been interpreted as an attempt to recover the command of the sea, or, at any rate, to dispute Japan's possession of it. But only 14 days back (27th July) the squadron was assisting actively in the defence of the fortress, and we must assume that its

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assistance is not longer valuable, or, at all events, is not thought worth the risk of forfeiting the last chance of escape. In short, Stoessel believes Port Arthur to be very near its unavoidable doom, and so he told the squadron to fare for itself. There is just one alternative supposition. It is that the squadron may have gone out solely for the purpose of temporarily breaking the blockade so as to provide an opportunity for the ingress of ships carrying supplies. That would be purchasing a few hours' leisure at a very high price, but still it is not impossible.

WITH GENERAL KUROKI'S ARMY.

Saturday, August 6.

Detailed Report of the Battles at Yushulintsz and Yangtszling; received at the Military Head Quarters in Tokyo on the 4th instant from General Kuroki.

Since the middle of July the enemy confronting us gradually increased his forces until, during the last ten days of the month, they reached 4 Divisions. Further, his main body, previously posted on the Liaoyang highway, had gradually changed its position to Anping, and from the 28th of the month his right wing, which was at Yushulintsz, began to display activity; while his van, consisting of several columns, took possession of some highlands from 2000 to 3000 metres in advance of the front and left, and seemed to be on the point of assuming the offensive.

It was therefore determined that our army should assume the offensive without delay, so as to drive back the enemy and defeat his plan before his preparations were complete.

In accordance with this resolve the army commenced suddenly to move on the night of the 30th of July, and at dawn on the 31st our right wing attacked the enemy on the Yushulintsz side while our left advanced against Yangtszling. A force was also sent out from our left to attack the right of the enemy at Yushulintsz and thus render aid to our right.

The ground in the neighbourhood of Yushulintsz and Yangtszling consists of a succession of steep ravines running into each other, and is very ill-suited for attacking tactics.

The enemy had taken skilful advantage of the natural features. He had built parapets with steeply scarped slopes in various places as well as closed forts at several points, and had thus taken up a strong position from which he was able to fire upon us without exposing his own men.

THE YUSHULINTSZ BATTLE.

About three battalions of infantry from our right were posted at Laomuling to hold the Panhsi-hu district. The rest, dividing into two columns, advanced, and from dawn on the 31st delivered a frontal and flank attack against the enemy's van which was posted on heights about 2,000 metres in advance of his main position (the highlands on the West of Yushulintsz). After a heavy interchange of rifle and gun fire we captured this position at 8.50 a.m., and thereafter continued the engagement with his main body, postponing our attack, however, until the advance of the force sent out by our left wing. Meanwhile the enemy made several counter attacks but they were all repulsed. Meanwhile the left wing encountered about 2 regiments of the enemy at Pienling (some 5 miles south-west of Changkiapautsz) and at 6.53 a.m. opened artillery fire on them, driving them back after a sharp engagement. The cooperating force sent out from this wing, left Hsiamatang at 1 a.m. for Pienling, and at a little after 8 drove back a battalion of the enemy which was in occupation of Teyobarei (some 2,000 metres south of Pienling) Pursuing this retreating body the force advanced towards Pienling, and getting on the flank of the enemy's large column (3 regiments of infantry and 4 guns) which was then in the act of retreating, poured a heavy fire into it from van to rear at a distance of from 2000 to 1000 metres as it passed, inflicting heavy loss and throwing the column into confusion. Thereafter, the force endeavoured to advance against the right of the enemy's position at Yushulintsz, but owing to the difficulties presented by the ground night fell before this could be accomplished. At dawn on the 1st of August the enemy at Yushulintsz began to retire, and our right wing, at once taking up the pursuit, occupied Lagolin at 9.40 a.m. Our left observed the retreat of the enemy's infantry and artillery, but owing to the obstacles presented by the ground was unable to get near him. Finally lining up with the right, it took a position to the south of Lagolin. On the morning of the 21st the cooperating force drove back the enemy on the south of Leipiu and at 1 p.m occupied the highlands on the west of that place.

THE YANGTSZLING FIGHT.

The left column, which was to advance from Tawan in the direction of Yangtszling, sent out a force which, on the morning of the 31st at half past three, drove back two companies of the enemy's infantry posted on a hill eastward of Tawan and occupied this place. The remaining units posted themselves according to plan. The artillery alone could not reach the position originally contemplated, and owing to the steepness of the ground there was nothing for it except to drag the guns to their place by sheer strength. This was barely effected by 11 a.m. Two batteries, however, had taken up a position before dawn near Kinkiapautsz.

At dawn on the 31st the main body of the left flank of the left column opened the attaek from the direction of Makumenza. A force detached from this column to turn the enemy's right wing, had to cross steep mountains and was obliged to break into small bodies for the purpose.

The enemy had posted 4 batteries in cleverly chosen positions on the saddle-land of Yangtszling and on the heights in the neighbourhood, and there opened fire on our artillery. At a little after 8 a.m. one of his forts, mounting about 4 guns, was completely silenced by our artillery, but his guns posted on the tongue of highland northward of Tawan swept all the eminences about Tawan. On the other hand, the artillery with our left wing numbered only 20 guns and moreover the range was too long for their fire to be effective. Consequently, our frontal attack made no progress up to mid-day. Meanwhile the detached force, crossing hills and ravines that presented the greatest difficulties, reached, at 11 a.m. a line of highlands about 3,000 metres on the left of Chujapuza.

At a little after 2 o'clock the artillery belonging to the right (of the left column) opened fire, sweeping Tawan and the positions on the north of it, and a body of our infantry advanced to reconnoitre. The result was that the enemy's artillery, which was concealed on the highlands some 3,000 metres north-west of Tawan, opened heavily upon our guns, and thereafter the guns of both of the right and left of the column (the left) again came hotly into action. At a little after 4 a.m. the infantry of the right advancing from near Tawan and that of the left from the neighbourhood of Makumenza, attacked in the face of the enemy's rifle and gun fire, and gradually approached Yangtszling. It was a general rifle engagement, and our artillery gave its fullest support to the advancing infantry. But the steepness of the ground conspicuously impeded the movements of the infantry and the enemy also offered a stubborn resistance. Thus night fell without our being able to capture the enemy's lines. There was nothing for it therefore, but that the troops should bivouac in battle order.

On the 1st of August at dawn the two flanks of this wing (left) reopened the attack, and between 7 and 8 a.m. the whole of the highlands near Yangtszling at length came into our possession.

The enemy's losses are not accurately known, but they must exceed 2000 at least. Our casualties were above 900 of all ranks The details are still under investigation.

With regard to the enemy's forces on the Yushulintsz side, there was an infantry brigade of the 9th Division of the Tenth Army Corps which is under the command of General Slutchevsky (this General left Kharkoff on June 11th—Ed. *J.M.*) and the main bodies of the 31st and 35th Divisions (the latter belongs to the 17th Army Corps which was mobilized at the end of May —Ed. *J.M.*) with about 4 batteries of artillery. On the Yangtszling side there were the whole of the 3rd and 6th Divisions under General Keller, who commands the Second Army Corps, a brigade of the 9th Division and about 4 batteries of artillery. We captured 130 prisoners, including officers, 2 guns and a quantity of rifles, clothing and accoutrements.

On the afternoon of the 31st of July a detachment of the enemy's field ambulance corps, flying the red-cross flag, appeared in front of the force cöoperating with our right wing, and proceeded to carry away the wounded. We therefore ceased firing and allowed the operation to proceed.

The thermometer on both days rose to over 100° and this, supplementing the arduous nature of the ground, caused our troops much suffering.

[Received at the Military Head Quarters on the forenoon of the 4th instant.]

The captures made by us in the fights at Yangtszling and Yushulintsz are as follows:—

2 guns.
500 or 600 rifles.
300 or 400 tents.
600 or 700 entrenching tools.
A quantity of gun ammunition.
8 officers and 149 men prisoners.

Our casualties were 40 officers and 906 men killed and wounded.

RESULTS OF THE TOMUCHING BATTLE.

After the battle on the 31st of July at Tomuching our men found about 700 of the enemy's dead on the field in the ravines. The officers were buried with due honours. According to statements made by the prisoners and the Chinese, the enemy carried away a large number of killed during the night of the 31st. His casualties in this fight can not have been less than 2,000. Our casualties were 860 of all ranks, among whom 8 officers and 186 men were killed, and 24 officers and 642 men wounded.

Our captures were:—

6 field guns.
570 rounds of gun ammunition.
63 rifles and 980 rounds of ammunitions.
180 entrenching tools.
890 *koku* of barley.
500 *koku* of wheat.
130 over-coats.
Various other articles.
33 prisoners, whose number is increasing.

Some of the enemy's ambulance corps left on the field were sent to Haiching with a letter.

Monday, August 8.

[Received on the 7th in the forenoon from General Kuroki]

The prisoners taken by us in the battles of Yangtszling and Yushulintsz on the 31st of July and the 1st of August totalled 268. Of these 153 were unwounded. They included five officers, namely, Captain Porchijo, who commanded the 4th battalion of the 121st Regiment; Lieutenant Nanukowin, second in command of the same; Captain Proranaff, who commanded the 13th Company of the 121st Regiment; Captain Kuropatoff, who commanded the Second Company of the 122nd Regiment. Among the 115 wounded prisoners were three officers, namely,

Major Swaurin, commander of the 2nd battalion of the 36th Regiment; and Lieutenant——of the 32nd Regiment and a Captain of the 122nd Regiment.

We buried 512 of the enemy found dead upon the field, including 6 officers.

There were three battles fought on the 31st of July: the battle of Yushulintsz, the battle of Yangtszling and the battle of Tomuching. To which of these battles the Russian despatches refer as indecisive (*vide* Reuter's telegram of this morning) we can not be quite sure, but apparently Tomuching is in question, since the loss of 6 guns is mentioned. Now it is certainly

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true, as the Japanese official report plainly says, that the Russians clung to their position until evening in spite of the attack of the Japanese centre and right. But this attack was only a part of the battle. The flank movement made by the Japanese left was at least an equally integral feature, and that this flank movement succeeded thoroughly the Russian despatch admits. The sum total was that the Russians had to abandon a position which they had spent months fortifying, whereas could they have succeeded in holding it, General Kuropatkin's retreat from Haiching would not have been necessary. It seems to us that the epithet "indecisive" can not properly be applied to such a fight. Indeed we are reminded of the gentleman who pleaded that he would not have been checkmated had not his adversary brought his bishops into operation. To say that a battle was indecisive because a flank attack decided it is extremely fatuous.

In this context we may refer to the casualties at Tomuching. The Japanese estimate of the Russian losses seems much too moderate. Their own casualties were 194 killed and 665 rank and file wounded. Now they themselves buried 700 Russian dead found upon the field, and they learned from the prisoners and the Chinese that many dead and wounded had been carried to the rear during the night of the 31st. But even taking the dead at 700 only, and presuming that the wounded bore to the killed on the Russian side the same ratio that is shown by the Japanese casualties, the Russian wounded must have totalled 2,428, and their aggregate loss is thus brought up to 3,128 instead of the 2,000 guessed by the Japanese. If the dead carried to the rear were included, it is probable that the total figure would reach 4,000.

Since the above was in type Reuter sends news from St. Petersburg to the effect that the Russian losses did actually aggregate 4.000.

General Floug, telegraphing from Mukden on the 6th instant, says that the Russian forces engaged on the 30th and the 31st of July were merely rear-guards which had received orders to check the enemy's advance. Small bodies of these rear-guards were posted at three places, whence they retreated for the purpose of concentrating to form a more efficient army. On their retreat they were attacked by a greatly superior force of the enemy and must have suffered heavy losses which, however, are not yet known. The guns lost by our troops were not taken by the enemy in battle. They were abandoned by our men, having been shattered by the enemy's artillery fire.

Poor Floug. His imaginative powers are giving out and tears begin to be heard in his accents.

WITH GENERAL OKU'S ARMY.

[Report from General Oku received at the Military Head Quarters in Tokyo on the 4th instant.]

On the 1st of August at 4 a.m. the army left the lines near Tashikiao and moved forward. The Second Column occupied the district near Nanchienshan at about 2 a.m. without encountering any resistance from the enemy. The First Column, driving back the enemy in front of it, took possession of the heights near Liukiapautsz at 1 p.m. The Third Column, at 5 a.m. occupied the heights near Kinshanling, and then sent out an artillery reconnaisance towards the hills on the east of Tutaitsz which the enemy had held for some days, but as he appeared to have retired, the column advanced at once, and at about half past nine a.m. took possession of the highlands on the north-west of Tashanpu. Some 2 batteries of the enemy's artillery now appeared on the hills to the north-east of Huluku and opened a heavy fire on the infantry of the Second and Third Columns. Shortly afterwards the artillery of the Second Column took up a position on the highland to the north-east of Tungkiakau and that of the Third Column came into action near Wenkiakau, and both corps replied to the enemy's cannonade. At 11.30 a.m. another battery of his artillery appeared on the south of Hsiachiaho and opened fire on the infantry of our Third Column, but at a little after noon all these batteries limbered up and retired in the direction of Haiching.

The Fourth Column, driving off a small force of the enemy's cavalry, reached, at about 10 a.m., the line extending from the left of the Third Column as far as Chaokiatun. Some five or six companies of the enemy's cavalry with a company of mounted infantry opened a desultory fire on our infantry from the neighbourhood of Hungwachai, but at about noon these troops retired towards Haiching.

The Fifth Column, driving back the enemy's infantry and cavalry from Liukiapautsz and Liensantun, took possession of these positions. The force of the enemy in front of us was about 1 Division and its main body, at about 10 a.m., retired in the direction of Haiching passing by the left base of Tangwangshan.

In this manner our army, without encountering any special resistance from the enemy, advanced on the 2nd instant to the line of the river Paliho, and at noon on the 3rd occupied the line from Haiching to Niuchwang. On this day (3rd) the enemy's force which retreated north-east from Haiching, aggregated about 2 Divisions.

It will be seen from the above that the Russians fought merely a rear-guard action of the most ineffectual character. They confined themselves chiefly to bringing a few batteries into action in order rather to harrass the Japanese than to hold them. The distance from Tashikiao to Haiching is 20 miles. About 16 miles of this were traversed—as far as the banks of the Paliho—in the first two days, and on the third the Haiching-Niuchwang line was occupied. There was nothing remarkable in point of celerity. Indeed throughout this campaign there has not been one instance of a forced march. Probably that is to be attributed partly to the nature of the country through which the Japanese have had to move, and partly to the fact that they were perpetually confronted with the certainty of finding the enemy in a strongly entrenched position against which their attack had always to be delivered after a manner inconsistent with very rapid preliminary movements. This remark does not apply, however, to outflanking operations. Any one following the story closely must have observed that, time and again, columns of Japanese troops, told off for a flank attacks, had to move over long distances and over the most trying ground. In every instance they accomplished their object. That is a very remarkable feature of the war. The Russians never seem prepared, or at any rate seem unable, to meet and defeat this cardinal manœuvre of modern warfare, and it will probably be safe to assume that the Japanese are too quick for them. Now has come the time, however, when the three Japanese Armies should employ all their celerity to keep in touch with the enemy and, if possible, to force him into action. We read General Kuropatkin's despatch, as wired by Reuter, to mean that he intends to fight at Liaoyang. Probably he had that intention from the first, but even if he had not, it appears to be now too late for him to adopt any other line of strategy without deterrent sacrifices.

THE SITUATION IN THE NORTH.

Saturday, August 6.

Japanese newspapers review the situation on very much the lines taken by us when writing in our last issue. The whole question now is whether Kuropatkin can possibly withdraw his army to Mukden or whether he will be compelled to fight at Liaoyang. The distance between the two places is only 40 miles, and if Kuropatkin is determined upon avoiding a fight at Liaoyang, very strenuous exertions might carry all his troops from that place to Mukden in a week. He would have to abandon an immense quantity of stores, however, for the accumulations at Liaoyang could not be removed unless he possesses an incredible organization of land-transport resources. Hitherto he has been operating with forces divided into three armies, whose commissariat has probably proved quite a sufficiently difficult problem, though the base of supplies, Liaoyang, was never more than 50 or 60 miles distant. But the railway must have been constantly carrying to Liaoyang vast supplies of provisions and ammunition which are now stored there, and if Kuropatkin decides upon a sudden retreat he will want every car and truck on the line for purposes different from the emptying of Liaoyang's warehouses. It is quite within the resources of military art to cover the retreat to Mukden with a rear-guard strong enough to impose a temporary check on the Japanese advance, but once the rear guard is driven in, the whole 40-miles' line of troops must either stand on the defensive or change the retreat into a rout. These considerations confirm our previously expressed views that the Russian General will fight at Liaoyang rather than incur the risks and endure the losses of heading for Mukden in the immediate presence of pursuing armies. Everything now depends on the celerity of the Japanese movements.

The military expert of *The Times*, writing on June 20th, estimated that the field army under Kuropatkin's immediate command ought then to number about 127 battalions with 41 batteries of field guns and 2 of machine guns. He further estimated that to this army would be added, if all went well for the Russians, about 30,000 men by the end of July. A Russian Division consists of 12 battalions, and it will thus be seen that 127 battalions represent about 11 Divisions. Thirty thousand men would make three more Divisions, thus bringing up Kuropatkin's field army to 14 Divisions, a force of about 130,000 infantry and twelve thousand cavalry. That, it will be observed, tallies remarkably with the reports sent from the front by Japanese commanders. For Oku found himself faced by 5 Divisions at Tashikiao; Kuroki had the same number in front of him in his last fight; the Takushan army was confronted by 2 Divisions, and we may fairly assume that 2 are at Liaoyang, acting as reserve. If Kuropatkin decides to fight at Liaoyang he will therefore be able to dispose of a very large force, as large, we should think, as the Japanese are likely to bring against him. If, on the other hand, he makes up his mind to fall back to Mukden—supposing such a manœuvre possible—, and if he can delay the Japanese pursuit throughout the month of August, it is quite conceivable that he will find another body of twenty thousand men ready to join his ranks at the Manchurian capital.

Monday, August 8.

Peking has received a telegram from

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Yingkow to the effect that Kuropatkin is making his main concentration at Liaoyang, but that he has left some fifty thousand men at Anshantien, where they have entrenched themselves. The telegram further says that since the 6th instant a heavy battle has been going on at Anshantien. The telegram was despatched on the morning of the 7th and nothing was then known as to the issue of the fight. Oku's Army occupied the Haiching-Newchwang line on the 3rd at noon, and from thence to Anshantien the distance is 18 miles. Hence if Oku was in a position to advance at once from Haiching he might have been at Anshantien by the 6th. But this is doubtful. His troops must have been in urgent need of a little rest when they occupied the Haiching-Newchwang line. They had been marching for three days, not over long distances, it is true, nor yet in the face of heavy resistance, but under a broiling sun. It seems to us more likely that the 8th or the 9th will see him at Anshantien. Nevertheless celerity is so essential at this juncture, since every day gained by the Japanese forces lessens the chances of Kuropatkin's retirement to Mukden or Harbin, that Oku may have pushed on with exceptional speed. It is to be observed that since the attack on Liaoyang demands the fullest and closest cooperation on the part of the three Japanese armies, Oku finds it wise to place himself as close to that position as Kuroki is. Were the former at Anshantien the distance separating the two from Kuropatkin's main body would be equal. As for the Takushan force, it is probably moving north-east from Tomuching with the object of delivering a flank attack at Anshantien. The part which this force will play in the final drama is very important. It represents a wedge between the armies of Oku and Kuroki, and when the wedge is driven home in the vicinity of Liaoyang, the effect will be to impart expansive power to Oku and Kuroki, thus enabling them to deploy widely to the west and north so as to envelop the Russian position. The great object of the Japanese—independently of actual victory—will be to force Kuropatkin off his line of communications with Mukden, and to drive him westward towards the Hun and the Liao rivers. With that end in view Kuroki will aim at as wide an extension as possible of his right wing and the presence of the Takushan force on his left will materially facilitate that manœuvre.

From Chinese sources it is stated that Kuropatkin is undoubtedly concentrating at Liaoyang, whither he has withdrawn all the troops from Mukden. Liaoyang is strongly fortified and two excellent military roads have been constructed from Mukden to Kirin and Harbin. There is practically no garrison at Mukden and no defensive works have been thrown up, but a little south of the city and along the banks of the Hun River, thousands of Chinese labourers are employed on entrenchments.

London telegraphs to the *Jiji Shimpo* that the Tsar has asked Kuropatkin to explain the meaning of these continual retreats and that Kuropatkin, in replying, refers to the exhaustion of his troops, who are not accustomed to mountain fighting. But the Russians have been standing constantly on the defensive. If they assign their defeats to fatigue, how should it be with the Japanese armies which have always, with one exception, been the assailants?

From Yingkow comes news that a complete consensus exists between the Japanese administrators, the consuls and the Chinese authorities, and that everything is moving without let or hindrance. A large fleet of Chinese junks is on the river and some fifty Japanese vessels have arrived, but as yet the transports expected from Japan have not come. Newchwang will doubtless be of the greatest use to the Japanese as a basis of supplies. Access to the place will materially relieve the strain on the land-transport service. It is stated that the passage of the bean-carrying junks down the Liao is much impeded by three boat-bridges which the Russians built.

Tuesday, August 9.

Shanghai sends a statement that Kuropatkin has determined to withdraw to Harbin, leaving a rearguard of only 3 Divisions at Liaoyang. We do not see how Shanghai can be informed on such a subject, unless General Dessino has been circulating some news, and in that case the story must be received with many reserves. To withdraw his main body to Harbin leaving 3 Divisions at Liaoyang would be to sacrifice the Divisions. Perhaps Kuropatkin may have concluded that only by some heavy sacrifice can he extricate the main body of his army from the toils, but we do not forget that from virtually the same source of intelligence it was announced two days ago that the Russian General was concentrating at Liaoyang, that all his available troops were moving thither from Mukden, and that he had posted same 50,000 men at Anshantien to delay the advance of the Liaoyang and Takushan armies. Military dispositions on a huge scale can not be made or changed in a few hours.

A British subject who has just gone to Peking from Yingkow, says that the latter place has been transfigured by the Japanese occupation. Peace and good order are now maintained on Japanese lines with thorough efficiency. Every vestige of Russian occupation has disappeared, except the Russo-Chinese Bank. All the Russian flags that used to be shown have been taken in, and there is a general feeling that the era of prosperity has dawned. Japanese troops are stationed in the barracks built by the Russians near the railway station. Since the Russians began to collect the customs revenue in 1898, it is believed that some five millions of taels passed into their hands. Some 20 mines have been removed from the river. The United States Consul, who showed himself so able and useful while the place was in Russian hands, continues to exercise his good offices in cooperation with the Japanese.

There is no confirmation of the news that an engagement took place on the 6th instant at Anshantien. We noted at the time that the statement was probably premature and that the 8th or the 9th would probably be the earliest date when Oku's Army could reach that place in fighting order.

The *Official Gazette* now publishes an Imperial Message addressed to Lieut.-General Kawamura on the 30th of June, that is to say, just after the capture of the Fengshuiling Defile. His Majesty speaks of the force under General Kawamura as the "Independent Division," (*i.e.*, the 10th Division which has its head-quarters at Himeji), and expresses high approval of the work done by it in driving the enemy from important positions and establishing and preserving the connections of the Japanese main army. From this it will be seen that the Takushan force has for its original nucleus one Division, and that any other troops included in its battle line must have arrived after June 30th. We presume that as these facts are clearly deducible from the Imperial Message and as the publication of the latter has been purposely delayed until now, the necessity for preserving strict reticence is judged to be less imperative.

Wednesday, August 10.

Rumours come from Shanhaikwan that on the 3rd instant—*mikka* is probably a telegraphic error for *muika*—an engagement took place at Anshantien. The same source of news (not frequently reliable) speaks of cannonading heard in the direction of Singminting, which is on the west of Mukden. It is within the range of possibilities that Kuroki may have pushed forward his right wing so as to interpose between Liaoyang and Mukden, but that he should be anywhere in the vicinity of Singminting is out of the question. If there has been any fighting at the latter place, it must have been between the Russian guards and the Hunghutsz, who may possibly have undertaken some extensive enterprise against the boat-bridge said to have been thrown by the Russians over the Liao at that point.

Peking telegraphs that on the 8th instant eight Russian soldiers in uniform made their escape to Shanghaikwan. They were apprehended, disarmed and sent to Tientsin. It is added that there are appearances of increasing desertions of this nature. But with what object should soldiers adopt such a course? They could not foresee anything but to be ultimately handed over to Russia and shot.

In confirmation of the probability that if there has been fighting at Singminting it was between the Russians and the Hunghutsz, a rumour comes that the Russians, persuaded of the presence of Japanese subjects in the ranks or at the head of the bandits, have sent out troops in several directions against the latter, Singminting being one of the directions taken.

Chefoo receives news that steps are being taken to transport from Liaoyang to Kirin the large supply of stores collected at the former place. From other quarters, however, it is asserted that not only are the Tashikiao and Haiching troops assembled at Anshantien, but also they have been reinforced by troops from the north, and vigorous measures are now being taken to intrench their position. Thus the indications are that the Russians contemplate a determined stand at this place. There are at all events no trustworthy evidences of any retreat from Liaoyang, and if such a movement were now undertaken, it must be attended with disastrous results. Kuropatkin is evidently fighting for time. His purpose is to delay the final struggle as long as possible so as to receive the maximum of reinforcements from Russia. Presumably troops are reaching Mukden at the rate of twenty thousand a month. That is something to wait for.

It is stated that the ammunition and guns of the *Sivoutch* were sent by land to Liaoyang. Thus the ship alone was blown up. Not alone, indeed. About a dozen Chinese went up with her, it is said. But what do the lives of a dozen Chinese matter to the civilized Russians? The *Sivoutch* killed herself in anticipation of the advent of a Japanese gunboat which was ascending the river to attack her. She was just in time, and, to be sure, suicide is preferable to encountering the Japanese.

Of four small Russian steamers which ascended the Liao, two had to put back to Tienchwantai, where they were ignominiously captured by the Japanese.

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It is stated that the Russians have disbanded the Chinese who were employed by them as railway guards. These men were suspected of collusion with the Hunghutsz.

There is absolutely no news this morning (Thursday) from the scene of operations in the vicinity of Liaoyang. No confirmation comes of the reported fight at Anshantien on the 6th instant, but for reasons already stated in these columns, no confirmation was to be expected.

KOREA.

Saturday, August 6.

It is stated that the advance of a Russian force from the Tumen along the north-east coast of Korea has been inspired by Kim Cheun-chu, whom our readers may remember as M. Pavlow's interpreter, and as the man who visited Port Arthur for the purpose of inviting Russian military assistance just before the outbreak of the war. He subsequently escaped to Vladivostock where it is supposed that his representations induced General Linevitch to undertake the desultory movements which have been so fruitful of suffering to the unfortunate Koreans along the north-east coast. Kim is believed to have accomplices in Seoul, and two of these have been arrested by the Japanese.

The indications now are that the Russians have approached the vicinity of Hamheung, which is very near Gensan.

Sunday, August 7.

It is stated that the Russian force which has reached Hamheung is said to consist of 400 men with two machine guns. Immediately on arrival they took possession of the telegraph office. Apparently they do not march by day but only in the night. It is evident that these irruptions of small bodies of Russian soldiers into Korea can have no purpose except to create a feeling of disquiet and foment an anti-Japanese spirit. To the common country-folk an object lesson like the presence of Cossacks is more convincing than any information they may receive of victories won by the Japanese at a distance. There can be no denying that this is a device of some efficiency. If General Linevitch has soldiers to spare for such a purpose, it is as well that he should keep them thus employed, though it must seem to most onlookers that they would be more useful in Manchuria.

It would seem that some settlement has been arrived at in the matter of the land-reclamation scheme, but what the settlement is we do not discover. Some accounts say that Korea has agreed to the general principle of the concession but that the details are to be discussed at a later date. Others allege that the application has been withdrawn in exchange for certain ministerial reforms, or the promise of them. Yet others declare that the scheme has been abandoned unconditionally. We incline to believe the first version.

A Japanese workman and a Korean interpreter were killed by a Korean mob at Kinshan in Chhollado on the 3rd instant. Six Japanese soldiers were sent on the 4th instant to quell the disturbance and investigate the facts.

We read in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* that it has been decided to cut down the Korean military establishment. The expenses incurred on account of armaments represent one-third of the State's total outlays, which is obviously an undue ratio. Consultations on the subject will soon be held between Major Nozu, military adviser to the Korean Government, and a financial adviser whose arrival from Japan is expected soon.

A body of 160 Cossacks arrived at Yongheung on the 5th instant at 10 a.m. Yongheung is only 25 miles from Wonsan (Gensan), so that these nomadic troopers seem likely to come into speedy conflict with the latter's garrison. If the Vladivostock Squadron assaulted Wonsan simultaneously on the sea-side, the results would be temporarily unpleasant.

Monday, August 8.

A Korean force of 80 Cossacks is said to have reached Kowon, in the vicinity of Wonsan. Their purpose is not discerned. They appear to be the van of a body 400 strong which moved down to Yongheung on the morning of the 5th. Rumour says that the Cossacks behave as though they had come to stay. They are using provisions carried by themselves and they appear disposed to conciliate the inhabitants.

It is rumoured that the land-reclamation scheme has been settled by the withdrawal of the objectionable replies made by the Koreans and the consent of the Government to the Nagamori application, with an understanding, however, that the practical enforcement of the scheme shall be deferred to a fitting occasion.

Tuesday, August 9.

A new Cabinet is in process of organization under the control of Chin Sangheung. This statesman was one of those recently chosen to confer with the Japanese about the land reclamation scheme. Presumably, therefore, the new Ministry will be more tractable than its predecessor.

The Agricultural and Commercial Company formed in Korea a few weeks ago has been deprived of its grants and dissolved. Information in that sense has been conveyed to the Japanese Representative from the Palace. This company was a mere dummy, intended to be set up by way of bar to any applications made by foreigners for land-reclaiming, mining or cognate privileges. The Nagamori proposals called it into existence, and we assume that its demise may be interpreted as signifying that opposition to the proposals has weakened.

On the 9th the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* published an extra to the effect that on the night of the 8th instant two companies, approximately, of Russian cavalry pushed southward to within some 2½ miles from Wonsan on the north, and that at the time of despatch of the telegram (9 p.m.), they were engaged with the Japanese garrison. Three days ago we heard of 400 Cossacks getting as far south as Hamheung, and subsequently of 80 from this force making their way to Kowon. Apparently the latter were subsequently reinforced, and the Japanese doubtless went out to drive them off. The Korean Government, it is stated, has received secret information that the Russians intend to support this advance with troops sent over-sea to Sinpho. But if the support is to be effective it ought to have been forthcoming earlier. Nothing could be more unpractical than to launch into battle a force of 150 or 200 men while their supports are still far beyond supporting distance. Besides Sinpho is a long distance—75 miles—north of Wonsan and the danger of carrying troops thither by sea, whether from Vladivostock or from Possiet Bay, would be very great, while the use to be made of them even if successfully carried would be more than problematical. At any rate they would have to be fed, and it is inconceivable that General Linevitch thinks of keeping up a maritime line of communications in the presence of Japanese war-ships. We look upon this affair, therefore, as a mere desultory raid, not intended to accomplish anything except to disturb the Korean nation.

Wednesday, August 10.

There appear to have been several abortive demonstrations on the part of the Russians against Wonsan. First, at 1.40 p.m. on the 8th a party of 20 Cossacks approached along the coast-road. They were quickly driven back, losing only one horse and causing no losses. Then at 3 o'clock on the same afternoon 10 troopers rode down the main road. These also, whose object can only have been to reconnoitre, were sent back with one wounded man. Finally, on the 9th instant, at 8 a.m. two bodies of 100 each with 2 machine guns appeared on the highlands at different places. What their purpose was there is no indication. They inflicted no injury on the Japanese, and beyond showing themselves (at Tokwon) in the immediate vicinity of Wonsan, they can not be said to have effected anything It is not stated whether they suffered any casualties.

The Emperor of Korea and the members of the Imperial Family have contributed a sum of 15,000 *yen* to the Japanese Soldiers Relief Fund.

Friday, August 12.

Wonsan reports that the abortive and frivolous attack by 200 Cossacks with two Hotchkiss guns began at dawn on the 9th and terminated at 8.20 a.m., when the Russians retired, leaving 3 dead upon the field and carrying away 7 wounded. The Japanese had no casualties. They captured 3 rifles and 100 rounds of ammunition.

CHINA.

Some readers may have been perplexed to learn that the Japanese occupied Newchwang on the 3rd instant, but the explanation is that this Newchwang is the Chinese city which lies far up the river Liao above Yinkow, the site of the foreign settlement. The two names are commonly used without any distinction, and confusion is therefore likely to arise at a time like the present.

There is a report that General Tseng has fled from Mukden where he suffered for so many months the pains of impossible responsibility, and that he has taken refuge with the Japanese army. Such a step would mean complete abdication of authority for the time being, at all events, and certainly would not be approved by the Chinese Government. The rumour is scarcely credible, though the unfortunate General seems to have been often driven very close to the point of edsperation.

A telegram from Tientsin to the *Asahi Shimbun* does not give a very rosy picture of the state of affairs at Yingkow. Trade can not be said to have recommenced yet, and though many Japanese have arrived at the place, they belong to the class known as war-tradesmen. There are signs, however, that things will mend quickly, though unless some steps are taken to remove the obstruction caused by the *Sivoutch* and her destroyer companion, water traffic by the Liao is likely to be completely interrupted. The two vessels are said to be lying 7 miles above Tienchwangtai.

We announced on Saturday that the China Navigation Company's steamer *Hunan*

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has reported that she sighted a contact mine some 30 miles (nautical) from Port Arthur. It now appears she lowered a boat to examine the engine of destruction, and found it to be a Russian mine not adrift but duly moored *in situ*. If this story be credible it indicates an extraordinary abuse of the laws of war. The seas thirty miles from Port Arthur are free to the passage of ships of all nations. The fairway of trade is there, and to lay mines in such a position is to expose neutral vessels to a most unwarrantable risk.

M. Lessar is reported to be interesting himself in the fate of Tibet. He has addressed, it is said, a letter to Prince Ching in the sense that anything like a foreign occupation of Lhassa would have a serious effect upon the Mongolian subjects of Russia, because of their religions connections with the Tibetan hierarchy. His Excellency is further of the opinion that such a step would be preparatory to the invasion of Russian dominions. This warning will tend doubtless to perturb Prince Ching, but it will not greatly distress England.

THE VLADIVOSTOCK SQUADRON.

The three cruisers, during their recent raid, were under the command of Rear-Admiral Essen, so we learn from Skrydloff's report, a copy of which has been published by the Foreign Office in Tokyo. The report says that the *Rossia*, *Gromoboi* and *Rurik* left Vladivostock for northern Japan on the 20th of July. Three Japanese ships, the *Okashima Maru* (? *Takashima*) and two others of which the names are not given but which are described as sailing vessels, were the cruisers' first prey. The report does not say where they were sunk. Off Muroran a British steamer, the *Camara*, was overhauled on suspicion of carrying contraband, but as no evidence was found against her, she was released. Another coasting steamer, called by the impossible name of *Kild Union*, was also unmolested. On the 22nd of July the Squadron stopped the German steamer *Arabia*, at a point about 100 miles from Yokohama. She had on board a quantity of railway material and flour, and these being contraband she was sent to Vladivostock. On the 23rd the *Knight Commander* was sighted. She brought to after 4 shots had been fired. According to the "imperfect and dishonest" documents shown by the ship and according to the statement of the master, her cargo consisted mainly of from 3,000 to 4,000 tons of railway material. It having been thus ascertained beyond doubt that she carried contraband, and it having been found that she did not possess a sufficient supply of coal to enable her to reach a Russian port, her crew were removed and she was sent to the bottom. On the same day two Japanese sailing vessels laden with salt were destroyed (the term used does not signify sunk). The S.S. *Tsinan* was also stopped, but having no contraband on board, she was released. On the 24th the German S.S. *Thea* was seized, and, being found to be an indisputable prize, was sunk. The Squadron steamed for the Tsugaru Strait at noon on the 30th. That day a cruiser resembling the *Takao*, 3 torpedoers, a sailing-vessel like the *Kongo Kan*, 4 torpedoers, and a coast-defence ship like the *Saiyen* were sighted at 3 p.m. at a long distance in rear of the squadron, but at 5 p.m. they withdrew. The Russians had no casualties of any kind, nor was there any loss of life on board the ships captured or sunk.

We now hear for the first time of the sinking of the *Thea*. The record stands, 6 small Japanese vessels sunk (4 of them being sailing craft), 2 steamers sunk (1 German and 1 British) and one steamer (German) sent to Vladivostock. What is meant by the assertion that the *Thea* was a legitimate prize of war, we can not tell, unless she was found to be in Japanese employ under Japanese charter. It must be confessed that the direct material injury wrought by the cruisers was not serious.

The S.S. *Thea* was chartered by the Oguri Company of Kobe. She was a vessel of 2,225 tons (displacement) and her cargo consisted of fish manure. Being chartered by a Japanese, the Russians doubtless thought themselves entitled to regard her as a prize of war.

The German steamer *Germanicus* has brought back to Muroran from Vladivostock 60 men who formed the crews of the *Iisai Maru*, the *Fukuju Maru*, the *Hokusei Maru* and the *Keicho Maru*, and also 30 men who belonged to the *Knight Commander*. The *Germanicus* reached Muroran on the 9th instant and it thus appears that these 30 British subjects were held prisoners by the Russians from the 24th of July till the 6th or 7th of August. The British Government, speaking through Mr. Balfour, has declared that even though the reasons alleged by Russia for the sinking of the *Knight Commander* be proved true, Great Britain must refuse to recognise the sinking of the ship as a lawful act. The case of the *Malacca* has been compromised. Some little ambiguity still envelops the terms of the compromise, but we gather that while England conceded a nominal examination of the *Malacca's* cargo at a neutral port, Russia promised that the vessels of the Volunteer Fleet which had passed the Dardanelles as merchantmen, should not subsequently act as cruisers. It would seem that the Russian Government, *more suo*, has attempted to beat the devil round the bush in this latter point by pretexting that the period of the commission granted to the *Smolensk* and the *Petersburg* has expired. That kind of prevarication will scarcely deceive any one except those desiring to be deceived. But there is to be no compromise, there can not be any, in the case of the *Knight Commander*. She lies at the bottom of the sea, and a large part of her crew have just returned from illegal capture and imprisonment by the Russians. The outrage will have to be answered for.

DEATH OF SADANJI.

The death is announced of the celebrated actor Sadanji. This event removes the last of the great trio who delighted Japanese audiences during some 40 years—Ichikawa Danjuro, Onoe Kikugoro and Ichikawa Sadanji. The greatest of the three, incomparably the greatest, was Danjuro, but had there been no Danjuro this period of Japanese histrionic annals would have been sufficiently illuminated by Kikugoro and Sadanji. Sadanji was in his 63rd year. He died on the 7th instant at 3.40 a.m., and he was to be buried at Joshin-ji in Fukagawa on the 9th at 5 a.m. With the removal of these three celebrities the Japanese stage loses all the renowned exponents of the pure old style. The era of the hybrid school now definitely commences.

THE "HIPSING."

The master of the *Hipsing*, 6 Europeans who were on board—presumably British subjects—and 16 Chinese have arrived at Chefoo in the S.S. *Stolberg*. The master says that his ship left Yingkow on the 15th of July and reached the neighbourhood of Pigeon Bay on the 16th. Two Russian torpedoers came out and opened fire on the vessel from ahead and astern. Sixteen shots sent her to the bottom. Most of the passengers were drowned, but some were saved by the torpedoers and taken to Port Arthur. The reason assigned by the Russians for sinking the vessel was that she fired at them, but her people declare that she had not a gun on board, and indeed it is quite incredible that she should have attempted to fight even though she had a gun. That excuse may be dismissed as a bare-faced falsehood, the real reason probably being that the *Hipsing* was mistaken for a Japanese vessel. At all events she must have been flying the British flag and her mere presence in Pigeon Bay could not justify the Russians in sinking her. Towards the close of July the Russian Commander-in-chief notified that all non-combatants must take their departure. The *Hipsing's* people applied for food for their voyage, but were refused, and had to put out in an unsupplied junk. They were presently stopped by the Japanese fleet, but on recounting their experience they were treated with the utmost courtesy. Commander Kagiwada of the *Yugiri* (destroyer) supplied them with everything they needed, and gave them a quantity of beer and biscuits for the prosecution of their voyage. On the way to Chefoo they experienced such bad weather that the *Stolberg* had to take them off the junk. The master of the *Hipsing* is represented as declaring that he will eternally treasure Commander Kagiwada's card. He further alleges that the Russian troops in Port Arthur have only black bread to eat and water to drink, apart from vegetables, which, strange to say, are plentiful.

The Saseho prize court has released the *Hsiping*, together with such part of her cargo as is not contraband. For this decision the court assigns the reason that although the vessel was certainly carrying contraband to a port of the enemy, the evidence goes to show that her owners were not privy to the carriage and had no act or part in it.

THE KAISER AND GERMAN SHIPPING.

During the recent trial trip of a new steamer of the Hamburg-American Line, the *Meteor*, the Director-general of the company, Herr Ballin, delivered a speech in which he made some interesting statements regarding the practical interest displayed throughout a long series of years by the Emperor William in the development of German shipping. Herr Ballin, says *The Times*, mentioned that when the Hamburg-American Steamship Company were about to build their first steamer for the Transatlantic trade and were in negotiation with an English firm regarding the contract, they were one day astonished to receive a visit from the Prussian Minister at Hamburg, who said that he came in consequence of express instructions from Prince Bismarck. The Imperial Chancellor, acting in accordance with the urgent desire of the young Prince William, now the German Emperor, asked the company to give a German firm the order for the large steamer which they were about to build. He added

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that the young prince was convinced that, in the interests of Germany's future, it was absolutely necessary that she should no longer have merely the portion of a Cinderella in the work of shipbuilding, and that the German shipbuilders were quite capable of producing as good ships as the British. It was only the pressure exercised by the Iron Chancellor at the instance of the young prince which had induced the company to make the experiment of giving their order to a German firm. The experiment, however, had been crowned with success, since the ship which the German contractors built beat the Atlantic record on her first voyage. The next venturesome experiment which the company tried was to send their fast steamers on pleasure trips to the Mediterranean and to the East during the slack season for Atlantic traffic in winter. It was once more the Emperor who encouraged them in this venture, for in 1891 his Majesty went to Cuxhaven and carefully inspected the first vessel that set out from the Elbe on one of these winter trips under the personal supervision of Herr Ballin. The Emperor saw possibilities in the new enterprise which Herr Ballin himself did not at first realise, and his Majesty said at parting: "Only get our countrymen on to the sea and both the nation and your own shipping company will reap a rich harvest." The idea of these extended pleasure trips had been developed in various directions, and the latest development was the new steamship *Meteor*, which was intended to bring sea voyages for pleasure, health, and recreation within the reach of Germans of more moderate means.

THE RUSSIAN LOSSES AT TEHLISZ.

General Kuropatkin has made the following return of his losses at the battle of Tehlisz:—

OFFICERS.	
Killed	28
Wounded	75
Missing	12
Total	115
RANK AND FILE.	
Killed	648
Wounded	1,767
Missing	676
Total	3,091
Grand Total	3,206

The trouble about this report is that the Japanese troops actually buried 1,854 Russians found dead upon the field. Now it is plain that General Stackelburg was not in a position to make any return about the fate of the officers and soldiers that he failed to carry away: he could not tell whether they were killed or wounded. The "missing" in his return of casualties represent those left behind upon the field, namely, 12 officers and 676 men, or 688 in all. He must have carried away the dead bodies of 28 officers and 648 men, together with 75 wounded officers and 1,767 wounded men. Some one has been guilty of egregious falsification, and it is hard to believe that the Japanese deliberately multiplied by nearly three the tale of burials made by them. If we add to the 1,854 interred by the Japanese the 676 dead carried away by Stackelburg, we shall probably get the true number of killed, namely, 2,530, which would give a total casualty list of about ten thousand. The aggregate Russian casualties in the 8 battles hitherto fought, to say nothing of Port Arthur or the numerous skirmishes that have taken place, must be a very large figure.

THE "NOVOE VREMYA" ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE VLADIVOSTOCK CRUISERS.

The following article appears in the *Novoe Vremya* of June 19th:—

The invasion by the Vladivostock squadron, hitherto unexampled in maritime history, gives rise to a very serious question. A Russian cruiser meets on the high seas a Japanese vessel carrying soldiers, artillery horses, warlike stores, guns and rifles. This vessel is captured by the cruiser as representing an important part of Japan's armed forces. The cruiser can then put a sufficiently numerous Russian crew on board and send her under her own steam to the nearest Russian ports, or take her in tow. But in our war with Japan neither of these courses is possible; Vladivostock and Port Arthur being both blockaded by the Japanese, the conducting of a prize to Russia is obviously an impossibility. Then also it will often be impracticable for the cruiser to weaken herself by putting a prize crew on board, and the towing of the enemy's ships not only puts a great strain on the vessel towing but also exposes the latter to the danger of capture. The practice of wars in the past has been under circumstances analagous to those represented, to get rid of prizes and simply sink them. The famous *Alabama* did not bring a single prize to the Confederates; she took from the conquered merchantman, as a trophy, her navigating chronometer and then sank her. Our squadron is constrained to act in precisely the same manner with every transport it may meet. Sink her; but how about the people on board? says the public. On the three occasions which have come before us up to the present, viz those of the *Kinshu Maru*, the *Hitachi* and the *Sado*, the troops on board have opened fire on the Russians and, in consequence, rendered themselves liable to be sunk as active combatants. But how should we deal with Japanese who surrender? Ought one to sink people who have laid down their arms? This is the question which deserves serious consideration.

We are of opinion that this problem was rightly solved by the commanders of our cruisers in the affair of the 22nd June. A perusal of the telegrams reveals the following:—"The squadron met 35 miles to the west of Hiroshima the transport *Sado*, but did not send her to the bottom on the spot as was its right. On the contrary, with exceptional humanity, it suggested to her to stop by the signal of a blank shot. It was only when the *Sado* disregarding the forethought shown, tried to escape at full speed from the Russians that fire was opened on her, a signal having been previously made to those on board to quit the ship." The procedure adopted in the case of the *Hitachi* was precisely similar: forty minutes were given to the soldiers on board of her to take to the boats. In these few lines we think, the best solution is found of the problem propounded above. For the future the Japanese Government must consider itself forewarned. If it values the life of its soldiers so lightly that it sends them off on transports unprotected by any convoy, it should at least see that they are provided with a sufficient number of boats and rafts in case of their falling in with the Russians. This circumstance naturally complicates the Japanese landing operations as it would be necessary to supply a very large number of boats to accommodate 2,000 men. Such however are the exigencies of naval warfare. In any case if in the future it should be impossible to save the soldiers on board a transport owing to lack of boats, the fault will be entirely on the side of the Japanese Government. It has had its warning.

War is not a joke. The permission given to the soldiers to get into the boats was all that humanity could demand. On the expiration of the time allowed for quitting the vessels, transports should be sunk, regardless of the fact whether there are people on board or not. In such cases, when the transport does not stop at the first order, or shows a disposition to resist (even although only one shot should have been fired) she ought to be sunk with all on board without further formalities. Russia's forces cannot stand upon ceremony in their operations simply because Japan takes no pains to secure the safety of her soldiers.

This article is evidently intended to be calm and judicial, but the writer labours under the serious disqualification of being at fault as to his facts. Particularly notable is his erroneous assertion that Vladivostock is blockaded by the Japanese. The same mistake has been made by Captain Mahan and by another eminent publicist writing in the columns of *The Times*. Both of these critics assumed the existence of a state of blockade and expressed surprise—natural enough in men labouring under such a delusion—that the Russian cruisers were able to make exits and entries with so much freedom. But is it not strange, strange almost to incredibility, that a leading Russian journal should perpetrate such a blunder after the war had been more than four months in progress? Vladivostock has never been blockaded by the Japanese. They have never attempted to blockade it, for the very good reason that, in consequence of the arduous duties to be performed by the fleet at Port Arthur, they can not spare vessels sufficient to seal Vladivostock, which presents the exceptional feature of having two widely separated avenues of approach. So far then as that consideration is concerned, a consideration on which the *Novoe Vremya* lays much stress, it has no validity whatever. Captured vessels can be sent to Vladivostock, and have been sent in two cases quite recently, a British ship and a German ship. A second error is committed by the Russian journal when it says that the troops on board the *Kinshu Maru*, the *Hitachi Maru* and the *Sado Maru* opened fire on the Russians. That is true of the *Kinshu Maru*, though before a shot was fired from the transport she had been torpedoed, but there has not been any evidence of a similar occurrence in the case of the *Hitachi Maru*, and certainly there was nothing of the kind on board the *Sado Maru*. The sinking of the *Hitachi* seems to have been a most brutal affair. The troops certainly did not surrender, but on the other hand, they were quite helpless to resist, and the Russians, instead of merely sending the ship to the bottom, as would have been quite justifiable, fired indiscriminately upon the soldiers and civilians she carried and mowed them down with machine-guns. Further, when the ship had sunk and hundreds of her folk, many wounded and all incapable of resistance, were struggling in the water, the Russians never lowered a boat or made the slightest effort to save them. Only the laws of war as enacted and obeyed by savages sanction such procedure. In the case of the *Sado Maru* very few combatants were carried, as compared with the bulk of the passengers who consisted of railway engineers and their subordinates. It is true that some time was allowed for her people to take to the boats, an act of grace which the St. Petersburg journal describes as exceptionally humane; but it is not true that similar consideration was shown to the *Hitachi Maru*. The few that escaped from the latter vessel owed nothing whatever to Russian magnanimity. However, it must be frankly admitted that this question bristles with difficulties. If troops on board an enemy's ship refuse to surrender and make armed resistance, there can be no doubt as to the legitimacy of sinking the ship by the most expeditious method available. Where the line should be drawn, it seems to us, is at the obligation of endeavouring to save life after the ship has sunk. Men-of-war in action always observe that rule—at least the men-of-war of civilized nations do. Why should it be disregarded in the case of a troop-ship? Yet by the Russians it has been uniformly disregarded. In not one instance did they lower a boat or stretch out a finger to save life when Japanese transports were sunk by them. In that respect their methods of warfare are a profound disgrace to them.

RAISING FALSE ISSUES.

In its issue of the 19th June, (new style) a telegram appears from the Paris correspondent of the *Novoe Vremya* announcing the arrival in the French capital of Baron

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Suyematsu, and giving some details of an interview he accorded to a representative of the *Temps*. After some laudatory remarks in regard to Japan's successes, the Baron is reported to have said that Japan was prepared to fight for some years longer and that if funds were needed a foreign loan could be floated. He also added that Japan would not refuse the friendly intervention of a Power well disposed alike to Russia and his own country, which would put an end to a war which was at once ruinous and honourable to both sides. Discussing these remarks the *Novoe Vremya* has a leading article entitled "A Tentative Step," of which the following is a summary :—

After a sarcastic reference to the fortunate chance which sent a representative of the most important paper in Paris, and one in close touch with the Government, to call on Baron Suyematsu immediately on his arrival and the still more happy circumstance that the editor of that journal desired to know his opinion as to the outcome of the war, the Russian organ goes on to say that the Baron "with a candour rare amongst diplomatists, announced that Japan was desirous of putting an end to the war."

"Baron Suyematsu states that the war is ruinous for both countries and thereby confirms the view repeatedly expressed in these columns that the war is ruinous to Japan, although, up to the present, that view has not been upheld by the Japanese press. Who, however, gave M. Suyematsu the right or the data to speak at the same time in the name of Russia? Of course the war is a burden on Russia as all wars are in the present day for the countries carrying them on, but there is a wide difference between a burdensome and a ruinous war. It would have been desirable that the Baron should have produced one single fact in proof that the present war is ruining Russia, *i.e.* reducing her to such an economic condition that it is impossible for her to rise from it,

On the Russian side up to the present, less than one per cent. of her armed strength has taken part in hostilities, whereas the Japanese have put more than 35 per cent. of their forces in the field and have in fact, driven us on three occasions from our positions. In the three engagements, the enemy have lost nearly 5 per cent. of the number of their troops. Russia's losses do not exceed one tenth per cent. of her corresponding resources. The negligible quantity of cavalry already in Manchuria, is superior in number to all the cavalry at the disposal of the Mikado. Russian 4 per cent. bonds are rising, but Japanese 5 per cents. stand at three-fourths of their face value. Japanese agents are trotting over Europe industriously looking for bankers who will consent to float another loan at a high rate of interest, and on the security of the camphor industry of Formosa, the pearl of the Japanese treasury. The state which is reduced to distributing its domains amongst its creditors is near to absolute ruin and economic degradation. But when did M. Suyematsu gather that the war was ruinous to Russia? What are his data?

We are led to think that Japan is beginning to realize that she lightly entered on a war ruinous to her finances. The Russian colossus has risen to its feet and will not arrest its progress until that goal is reached which the Japanese had fixed for themselves; and which is precisely the same as that determined upon by Russian statesmen. The war is only just beginning and everyone of us will say with a feeling of profound satisfaction:—"Thanks be to God." In the fifth month of the war, the Japanese are so much weakened that they have not hesitated before the awful (from the point of view of diplomatic tact) necessity of beginning to talk about peace on the day following the blow struck to their lines of sea communication by our cruisers. The slightest return to activity of our fleet was sufficient to cause the Japanese to speak of peace; this gives us an idea how they will speak later on when they are between the two fires of General Kuropatkin's army and our combined fleets.

In the same issue appears a letter from a correspondent signing himself "A.B.", in which it is argued that Vladivostock is a more suitable base for the Russian fleet in the Pacific than Port Arthur. The former lies at the centre of the bow formed by the shores of Japan, and it would be easier for the ships to betake themselves thence either to La Perouse or the Korean Straits, or on the other hand make a descent on the enemy's coasts. The writer also naively remarks that if Russia had an auxiliary base in some bay in Broughton Strait her position would be materially strengthened, and he concludes his letter by strongly advocating the increasing of the number of cruisers in Vladivostock to six or seven. The correspondent admits he is no seaman and presumably, on that account, prudently refrains from offering any suggestion as to how the three or four additional cruisers are to reach Vladivostock.

The following is a translation of an article entitled "Japanese Experiments" which appears in the issue of the 21st June :

From the very commencement of the negotiations between Russia and Japan in regard to Korea, we upheld the view that war with Russia, should the Mikado decide on it, would be for Japan a great political experiment. In this war both Japanese politicians and the people foresaw, if one may so express oneself, a great national examination as to their having attained maturity. Japan conquered China and thereby, by an error of European diplomacy, gained for herself a place in the ranks of civilized states. But this was not enough for her; she determined to fight with a first-class power, in case of victory, to occupy a place amongst the great Powers of the world.

Everything that human judgment can take into consideration was against this war. A comparison of the respective forces, the confrontation of the inexhaustible wealth of Russia and her incredible endurance as proved by history, with the fragile questionable balancing of the Japanese budget, thrice upset by wars in the short space of thirty years and artificially inflated by war contributions; the absence of immediate occasion for war in view of the readiness to yield of Russian diplomatists, a readiness which has no parallel in the relations between a great Power and a second class Asiatic monarchy; the fatuousness of the position Japan was striving to assume, viz, that of controller between two such powers as China and Russia. All, all that human understanding can grasp was against this war.

But Japan would not listen to the voice of commonsense and at the very moment when Russia was making incredible concessions, she threw herself into an adventure of a purely racial character. In fact she had no need of Russia; she would get the whole of Korea. In Manchuria she could not have any colonization interests, as not having digested (*sic*) the land of the Morning Calm, she could not take a step towards Mukden; the danger to her national independence only threatened her in the gutter-press. Japan needed war—war as a wild act of violence capable of displaying in all its beauty that purely Asiatic uncivilized indifference to death, by which the Japanese have lately distinguished themselves. The Japanese desired to shine before their professors by the power of making use of their complicated preparations for war, by their readiness to commit *hara-kiri* in the moment of capture and by their preparedness to send thousands of soldiers to veritable death by an attack of massed columns. War was necessary to Japan as a great national examination prior to her reception on terms of equality by whites; a reception which had been obstinately refused her on racial grounds.

In this struggle to throw off the chains encircling all coloured peoples, the true motive of the war will be found. The negro, forgetful of life and death, violates a white woman as something higher, inaccessible, prohibited. Japan, oblivious of common sense, ventured on one card all her scarcely born well-being in order to go to war with a white race. The lack of foresight with which she went to war is fully shown by one circumstance, viz., that the whole nation palpitated as one organism in a transport of political voluptuousness at the possibility of conquering an Aryan state.

In this experiment, Japan was pleased to take our country as the object of her warlike deeds, and now that Japan has demonstrated her culture before those peoples who see in the preparedness to commit *hara-kiri* the biggest standard of civilization, M. Suyematsu is preparing to put an end to the war. He evidently considers Russia as only fit to serve as a plaything in the hands of Japanese diplomatists.

War was decided on a year ago, a fact of which M. Suyematsu is well aware, but how begin it without some introductory diplomatic "lever du rideau"? Negotiations were opened and the Russians strenuously devoted themselves to the task before them, by appointing commissions, etc. At the moment previously agreed upon, in accordance with a pre-concerted plan, the negotiations are broken off. Please fight. The Russians send out troops, shed their blood and expend money and then it suddenly turns out that Japan, in accordance with a pre-concerted plan, is ready to listen to proposals for mediation and the putting an end to the war. On the one hand she is wearied by her victories and on the other she has gained her object and wishes to be as moderate in her demands as she was energetic in war.

But Russia? The thousands of our brothers who have perished in the Far East? The sacrifices we have all undergone? Was all this only that Japan might carry out her experiment?

We received a cruel lesson from the Japanese on the 24th January (old style,) when we first understood their methods of conducting negotiations, and we shall not fall a second time into such a trap. Now that we have once begun this war we shall not bring it to a close until we have secured ourselves by reliable guarantees against a repetition of these Japanese experiments.

With regard to the alleged statements of Baron Suyematsu, the following appears in *The Times* of June 27th :—

Baron Suyematsu telegraphed to us yesterday from Dover that there is no foundation whatever for an interview which appeared in yesterday's *Gaulois*, in which he was represented as having said that the conditions of peace would be likely to correspond to the limits and conditions set forth in the Japanese White-book. As a matter of fact, no such interview ever took place. He also wishes to point out that an interview which appeared in the *Temps*, a portion of which was reproduced in *The Times* on June 20, deviated in some respects from what he said. The interpretation put upon this interview by some of the Russian as well as German papers was most erroneous, if it were not actually wilful misrepresentation.

DEATH OF GENERAL VISCOUNT YAMAGUCHI.

General Viscount Yamaguchi died on the 7th instant at 1 a.m. in his Tokyo residence. The funeral will take place at 8 a.m. on the 9th at the Aoyama Cemetery, Tokyo. The Viscount was born on May 15th, 1846, in the district of Abu, Yamaguchi Prefecture. At the time of the Restoration he was in the Imperial Army, and was then appointed a lieutenant. He commanded a detachment of the Government troops employed against the Satsuma rebels, holding then the rank of Major. In 1890 he was promoted to Major-General. During the Japan-China war he commanded the Third Brigade (Sendai), was present at the occupation of Wei-hai-wei, and also saw service in Formosa. In 1896, he was promoted to Lieut'-General and appointed Commander of the Fifth Division. It may be remembered that he was Commander-in-chief of the Japanese force in the campaign against the Boxers, and that he was promoted to General in that year. The Emperor was pleased on Aug. 7th to promote him to Junior Class of Second Rank. The deceased officer was decorated, after the Japan-China war, with the First Class of Merit, and the Second Class of the Golden Kite. It is stated that his illness was cancer of the stomach.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The *Vossische Zeitung*, according to a telegram received at the Foreign Office, thinks that Russia's domestic affairs are in a serious condition. The cry for the destruction of autocracy and the establishment of free institutions is heard every day, and it is plain that the desire of such a change permeates all classes. There is reason to doubt whether the present Government has power to quell this rising agitation. The longer the authorities reject the people's just demands and refuse to satisfy their aspirations for the promulgation of a constitution, the stronger will these demands and aspirations become. From every point of view Russia is confronted with difficulties. The artificial patriotism created by the war, the demonstrations manufactured to order, the sentiment created by religious pictures and writings—all these things are insufficient to check the tide of popular desire. On the other hand, numbers of workmen are being discharged and wages are falling, so that the

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financial situation adds to the people's discontent. Nothing can quell the agitation except the promulgation of a constitution and the establishment of free institutions.

News having been received that Miss Maclean is dangerously ill the sailors of the various naval ports in Japan have forwarded to her a sum of £50 in the name of its President, Admiral Baron Yamamoto. Miss Maclean has often been mentioned in these columns as a lady to whom Japanese naval officers and men consider themselves under a debt of deep gratitude.

A correspondent writes to ask about the Fourth Army, which he believes to have been in the field since June, though he can find no explicit notice of its departure or its doings. We confess to equal ignorance. Indeed we are quite convinced that there is no fourth army in the field, unless that name be given to the Takushan corps, which is really an auxiliary force. There are the First Army under General Kuroki, the Second Army under General Oku, the Third Army (at Port Arthur) under an officer whose name has not been published, and the Takushan auxiliary force. But there is no fourth army. The Japanese Authorities being unwilling that the strength of the forces they send to the front should be known, and having succeeded excellently in keeping the secret, foreign onlookers may well be perplexed. But we can say with assurance that no fourth army has left the shores of Japan.

The Times correspondent with the First Army has telegraphed to London that the battles on the 31st of July showed the Russians to have made considerable progress in their methods of fortification and in their shooting. He anticipates that the advance of the Japanese armies will have to be more deliberate in consequence.

Prince Karl Anton Hohenzollern is said to be coming to the Japanese Head Quarters to see the fighting, and Prince Friedrich Leopold is going to the Russian side. The *Jiji Shimpo* has a note to the effect that both Princes are to visit Tokyo in the first place, but if Prince Friedrich Leopold is going to the Russian lines he will of course refrain from visiting the Japanese capital beforehand.

The *Sungari* was raised on the 10th instant and her immediate despatch to Nagasaki in tow of the *Oura Maru* was anticipated.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* publishes a letter from a military surgeon on the subject of the nature of the wounds received by the Japanese in the battle on the 17th of July when General Keller with two Divisions attempted to recover the Motienling defiles. The writer says that these wounds were much larger and that the shattering effect of the bullets was much greater than is the case with wounds caused by the best modern rifles. The latter send their bullet clean through flesh and bone, not breaking the latter or tearing the former. But the Motienling bullets produced jagged wounds and splintered bones. If the Russians used dum-dum bullets this would be accounted for, but that is scarcely credible. What then is the explanation? Can it be that Keller's troops were armed with old-pattern rifles? They were fresh troops newly arrived from Europe, so that such a hypothesis is difficult to accept. Yet the facts are indisputable. Surgeons can not be mistaken in such matters.

We notice that Sir George Birdwood has been writing to *The Times* upon the subject of that Far Eastern disease, Beri-beri. He says that *beri* means debility, and the duplication of the name signifies extreme or fatal debility. The disease, which is endemic in the Indian Archipelago and throughout the coasts of Further India, China, and Japan, has been traced by Dr. Wallace Taylor to a microscopic spore infecting rice. It almost exclusively attacks those who are engaged in hard labour on insufficient nourishment, and may be defined as the scurvy of the tropics. Drawing on what he describes as his emphatic experience of the disease, Sir G. Birdwood says he has never known it to attack a woman, and that the treatment is to feed up the men labouring in circumstances conducive to its attacks with animal food and alcoholic stimulants. The experience of doctors in Japan belie Sir George's statement. *Kakke*, which is the Japanese name for *beri-beri*, does attack women, especially after childbirth; though in their case the percentage of recovery is high. Mr. T. H. Kershaw, who also writes to *The Times* on the subject, quotes Sir P. Manson in his book on "Tropical Diseases" as against the idea that the germ passes directly from one human being to another, like the germ of the ordinary infectious or directly communicable diseases, "Nurses and medical men in hospitals, where, perhaps, there may be hundreds of *beri-beri* patients, do not catch the disease, nor in hospitals located outside the endemic districts does it spread to other patients." That again is not Japan's experience.

The life-history of Mr. H. G. Davis, the octogenarian nominated by the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis for Vice-President of the United States is briefly summed up in the following lines:—Born in Baltimore, Md., November 16, 1823. Superintendent of Waverly, ex-Gov. Howard's plantation. Brakeman, conductor, station agent on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Dealer in general merchandise, coal and lumber at Piedmont. Planned and built the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg, of which he is now president. President of the Piedmont and Cumberland railway and the Davis National Bank of Piedmont, and a large shareholder in the Davis Coal and Coke Company and other corporations. Elected to the house of delegates, West Virginia legislature, 1865. Elected to the state senate, 1867. United States senator 1871-83, declining re-election. Delegate to Pan-American congress. Member of international railway commission, 1890. Former Senator Davis is the oldest man who was ever nominated for office by either of the great political parties. He is in his eighty-first year, and the only vice-President that approached that age at the time he was elected was Elbridge Gerry, who, at the age of sixty-eight, was elected in 1812 at the time that James Madison was chosen President for the second term. Next in order was William R. King, who was elected vice-President in 1852 at the age of sixty-six. It is a matter of contemporary interest that the oldest person elected to the presidency was William Henry Harrison, who was sixty-eight at the time he was inaugurated.

A decision of far-reaching importance was arrived at, says *Engineering*, by a Committee of the House of Commons when, following the action of the House of Lords, they passed the preamble of the Bill promoted by the Mersey Dock Board, establishing a new basis of fixing ship tonnage for dock dues. Tonnage laws from the earliest times have been based on earning capacity, which was easy of calculation with sailing ships, as only crew-space had to be deducted to determine the measurement upon which dues were to be charged. The supersession of the sails overhead by machinery occupying space otherwise suited for cargo involved a complication. Although motive power must contribute to the earning capabilities, the law admitted deductions, which in the great majority of vessels now amount to 32 per cent. of the gross tonnage. As speed increased, the deduction for machinery space, of course, rose. In the case of a 19-knot ocean steamer, for instance, the proportion of net to gross tonnage became 50 per cent., by reason of the increased machinery space deducted; for 20 knots it dropped to 46 per cent.; for 21-knot ships the ratio became 42 per cent.; for 23½-knot vessels it fell to 32 per cent.; and for 25-knot ships will probably be 26 per cent. Each successive step in speed involves greater size, and requires longer quay space, greater width of dock entrance, and deeper water. Thus, without a corresponding increase in dock dues, the Mersey Board and other harbour authorities have to provide more accommodation; and it will be easily understood that the greater draught of ships has enormously added to the cost per unit for the deeper foundations and for the greater depth of dredging. The Mersey Dock Board therefore decided to apply for an amendment of their Acts, so that the dues should be levied on at least 50 per cent. of the gross tonnage, and this has been passed by committees of both Houses. Some instances of the anomalies now existing are given in *Engineering*. The *Lucania* and *Cymric*, for instance, are of about the same general dimensions. The former is 12,952 tons gross, but deductions reduce the net tonnage to 4,975 tons while in the *Cymric* the reduction is from 13,096 to 8,508 tons. In the one case the ship has fine ends, and the part of fullest section is deducted, because occupied by machinery; the other vessel is fuller, with less space given over to engines and boilers. Thus, although the dock space required is about the same, the *Lucania* pays only 59 per cent. of the rates exacted from the latter.

According to information conveyed by the Russian authorities, several officers were saved on the occasion of the sinking of the *Kinshu Maru*. They are the Naval Superintendent, a Naval Paymaster, two Naval Engineers, two Army Captains, two Lieutenants, a sub-Lieutenant and a Sergeant-major. The master of the ship and eleven of the crew were also saved.

The Japanese Government has taken a very generous measure with regard to the British subjects who lost their lives when the ill-fated *Hitachi Maru* was sunk. In addition to bestowing on Captain Campbell the Fifth Class Order of the Rising Sun, and on Messrs. Glass and Bishop the Sixth Class, it has been decided that the following sums shall be paid to their families, namely, 5000 *yen* in the case of Captain Campbell, 4,500 *yen* in the case of Mr. Glass and 4,000 *yen* in the case of Mr. Bishop. The special sanction of the Emperor had to be obtained for this purpose, as will be understood when we say that the sum paid to Captain Campbell's family is equal to that which would be paid to the family of a Japanese Major-

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General killed in action, and Mr. Bishop's people get as much as the family of a Japanese Colonel would receive. A Japanese subject acting as master, chief engineer or chief officer of a Japanese transport in similar circumstances would cost the State only 1,400 *yen*. In addition to the above, the family of each of the deceased officers receive 30 months' salary in full from the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which Company in this instance acts with all the liberality that has invariably distinguished it.

The British Admiralty, says a writer in *Page's Magazine*, shows everywhere a disposition to begin at the beginning with its *personnel*. It is realised that in order to inculcate those qualities which make our "handy man" a model for the world's navies, training and discipline must not only be thorough, but must also begin early. The latest outcome of this policy is seen in the Admiralty to enter boys and train them for the rating of engine-room artificers. H.M.S. *Bellerophon* has been fitted out for the reception of 200 boys, who, after passing through the training ship, will be drafted on the various men-of-war, forming the nucleus of crews of highly trained men. In this way many repairs will be effected afloat which at present necessitate a period in dock. A familiar sight at Devonport in future will be the three floating workshops, *Bellerophon*, *Temeraire*, and *Indus*, moored together, and known henceforth as *Indus I.*, *II.*, and *III.* A vast amount of work has been involved in fitting up and furnishing the class-rooms, gymnasium, drawing office, mess room, berthing accommodation, baths, etc., necessary for so large an establishment, and we are pleased to be able to record that the whole of this work has been very smartly and efficiently carried out. The *Temeraire* has undergone very extensive alterations, including the provision of carpenters', electricians' and armourers' workshops, stores, etc. Here, also, is the generating station, which will furnish the three ships with current for both lighting and power. It has been arranged to connect the ships by means of two lattice girder bridges, each of about 50 ft. span.

The following extract from a private letter has been placed at our disposal :—

I received in due course your letter of May 23rd referring to Dr. Imbrie's interview with Count Katsura. I showed the report of the interview to one of the editors of the *Boston Transcript*, but failed to get him sufficiently interested to write anything about it. The *Boston Herald*, however, printed an editorial. To tell the truth, I was not surprised by the *Transcript's* lack of interest; for this community is so thoroughly committed to the Japanese side, and is so free from the "yellow peril" nonsense, that little is to be gained by any more preaching to them on that subject. I doubt whether you in Japan realise the strength of the sympathy which is felt and shown here for the Japanese cause. One of my friends who has been fond of standing up for Russia confessed to me the other day that he was finally won over by a report of certain utterances by the Russian Ambassador, Count Cassini, to the effect that the complete subjugation of Japan was now Russia's definite aim, or, in other words, that she would take her revenge in that manner.

"Japan was much in evidence at the recent Commencement Exercises. Baron Kaneko had to speak three times,—once at the Law School celebration, once at the Commencement Dinner, and again at the annual dinner of the Phi Beta Kappa, of which he was elected an honorary member. The salutatorian at Commencement addressed himself personally to Baron Kaneko with some complimentary phrases, and the speaker who had the Law School part turned towards the representative of Japan when, in the course of some remarks in favour of an extension of international law for the settlement of disputes between nations, he referred to certain wars as being unavoidable because waged for national existence. At the Commencement Dinner Baron Kaneko was cheered again and again."

The following copy of an Order posted on the bulletin boards of ships of the U.S. Navy we extract from the *N.-C. Daily News* :—

U. S. F. S. *Wisconsin*,
Woosung, China, July 20, 1904.

Memorandum.
(Not Official.)

Unofficial but trustworthy information has been received that the standing of the vessels of the Navy, as determined by the recent target practice, will be about as follows :—

Oregon wins trophy and pennant. Has also football champion cup.
Wisconsin.
Iowa.
New York.
Cincinnati.
Texas.
Albany.
Kentucky.
Petrel.
New Orleans.
Massachusetts.
Alabama.
Brooklyn.
Newark.
Wyoming.
Marblehead.
Kearsage.

The *Dolphin* has won the Gunboat trophy (4"), and the *Paul Jones* the torpedo-boat trophy.

The accident to the Russian submarine *Delfin* at St. Petersburg on June 29th was partly due to the excessive number of the crew, who were mostly inexperienced men. It was, however, precipitated by the unfortunate attempt of one man to escape while his comrades were screwing down the hatch. The officers and men detailed for submarine instruction were ordered to assemble in the Baltic Yard. Three officers decided to go down in the *Delfin*, although the captain was not present, relying on the experience of her skilled crew. A score of novices were anxious to take part in the manœuvre. The nominal crew of the *Delfin* was ten, but thirty-two men went on board, bringing the hatch down to a point dangerously level with the river. Just then a tug passed, sending a heavy wash, some of which splashed into the submarine's hull, creating a panic among the novices. One of them tried to get out of the manhole, which the older hands were screwing preparatory to a descent, the submerging compartment having already been opened. The water rushed in, and as the submarine was on the point of going down in the ordinary manner, she was suddenly swamped, and sank like a stone. The officers and men who were saved were blown up through the manhole by the rush of escaping air. The *Delfin* was shortly afterwards raised. Lieutenant Elaguin, who was saved, describing the accident, said: "It is all like a dream. I remember a sickening sense of suffocation from the fumes of the storage batteries, and them came the rush of air and water. When I recovered consciousness I was on shore." The *Delfin* was Russia's best submarine, and was invented by the naval architect, M. Boubnoff, and Captain Beklemishoff. She underwent a successful trial in 1903.

M. Geza Polonyi, a member of the Independence party in the Hungarian Chamber, has raised a question of high interest in regard to the succession to the Hungarian throne, writes the London correspondent of the *S.-C. Morning Post*. M. Polonyi moved that the House should direct its President to convey congratulations to the heir-apparent, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, on the recent birth of his second son. M. Polonyi reminded the House that during the debate which took place in the Hungarian Chamber some years ago in connection with the marriage between the Archduke Franz Ferdinand and the Countess Chotek, the Hungarian Independence party had taken up the standpoint that since morganatic marriages were unknown to Hungarian law, the marriage of the heir-apparent was in every respect juridically valid in Hungary. Consequently the issue of the marriage was, in the opinion of the Independence party, entitled to succeed to the throne. Should the Archduke Franz Ferdinand ascend the Hungarian throne, his consort would, under Hungarian law, and also according to the view prevalent in Hungarian society, be regarded as Queen. Therefore, M. Polonyi expressed the belief that if the birth of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand's second son were passed over in silence, it might be supposed that the event possessed no importance from the standpoint of State jurisprudence.

THE BOOKSHELF.

"*The Light of Japan.*"

There has just been published a little book called "The Light of Japan." It is a collection of short war-songs, the Japanese by Mr. Uji Haruchiyo, the translation (English) by Mr. Umezawa Juro, and the music by Captain Furuya Masahiro (military bandmaster). The booklet contains only seven songs, all, with one exception, of the single-couplet character so much affected by the Japanese. To illustrate the nature of the work we reproduce the one song of any length. It commemorates the Port-Arthur victory :—

THE VICTORY AT PORT ARTHUR.

Ute to.....kudasu gorei,
Dzudon to.....hibiku hosei,
Fire.....comes the word of command,
Boom.....roar out the cannon,

Sora ni sake chiru teki no hata,
Umi ni shidzumeru teki no fune.
Shatter and scatter in the air the enemy's ensigns,
Down, down into the deep go the enemy's warships.

Ana kokochiyoki kachi-ikusa,
Ana isamashiki tokino-koye.
What joy in the victorious battle!
What ardour in the trumphal shout!

Teikoku Banzai!
Kaigun Banzai!
Banzai for the Empire!
Banzai for the Navy!

The translation is remarkably literal, but as the translator himself justly remarks the rythm and metre of the original have not been, and could not be, preserved.

BASEBALL.

The Y. C. and A. C. turned the tables on the Keio-gijiku baseball team on Friday afternoon by beating it with a score of 22 runs to 13. The Y. C. and A. C. began badly, but in the fourth inning they bunched ten runs and after that were never approached. The local team were in excellent form. The Yokohama team with the number of runs each man scored, was as follows :—Thompson 2 runs; Thorn 2; Blake, 2; Mollison, 3; McChesney, 3; Perin, 3; Tobin, 3; Stornebrink, 1; Parker, 3. Yokohama made eleven errors, seven base hits, one home run (Parker) and one three base hit (McChesney). The Japanese team and runs were :—Yoshikawa, 2; Kanki, 3; Tokito, 1; Kanazawa, 1; Wakigawa, 2; Yanoye, 0; Satoni, 0; Abe, 1; and Yamaguchi, 0. Score by innings :—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Y. C. & A. C.	0	0	0	10	5	2	2	3	–	22
Keio	2	0	4	1	2	1	3	0	0	13

Dr. Garton was umpire and Mr. Jenks scorer.

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THE "MALACCA."

IT is the clumsiness of the Russian statements that astonishes the world rather than their audacity. They claim now, and claim officially, that the captain of the *Malacca* refused to show his papers, and that it consequently became necessary to arrest the ship and take her to port. We have seldom read an assertion so lacking in ingenuity. There is not the remotest possibility that any ship's captain, unless he were an escaped lunatic, would act as the captain of the *Malacca* is accused of acting. The captain of the *Malacca* had no mission to defy the Russians. It was not for him, in his capacity of master of a valuable ship freighted with hundreds of innocent non-combatants, to raise any question as to international obligations which the other side was prepared to assert by means of irresistible force. His imperative duty was to adopt every legitimate means of securing the vessel against detention and against further molestation. If the Russians had stopped for a moment to think they would not have officially proclaimed this ridiculous falsehood. It is only another illustration of the extreme difficulty of dealing with a country whose officials resort to such methods, and if Russia finds that British feeling is much embittered by this incident, she will have to thank herself for deliberately circulating a story which no intelligent Englishman could credit for an instant. We are bound to say, too, that the procedure of the British Government appears in a very poor light. Evidently—unless we are confronted here also by another Russian falsehood, which seems scarcely possible—evidently the British Government agreed that the *Malacca's* cargo should be examined at Algiers in the presence of a British Consul. That was a constructive admission of the lawfulness of her seizure, whereas the cardinal contention is that the seizure, having been by unqualified ships, must be altogether repudiated. Some explanation of this plain conflict between practice and principle may be forthcoming, but we confess that no such explanation suggests itself to us, and we shall be much surprised if the Government's conduct escapes the censure of the nation. There was no room for compromise on such a distinct issue. If the seizure of the *Malacca* was lawful, then the British Government had no right to interfere at all. If it was not lawful, then her detention and the examination of her cargo were unlawful. As for the Russian allegation that the period has expired for which the *St. Petersburg* and *Smolensk* were commissioned, it is of a piece with the pretense that the captain of the *Malacca* refused to show his papers. We cease to be surprised at FLOUG's manœuvres in the field when such things are done in the Cabinet.

By the death of Mr. W. M. Redfern, at the age of 84, the title of "Father of the Turf" now falls to Sir Robert Jardine.

THE COUNCIL OF CO-OPERATING MISSIONS.

For the second time the Council held its annual meeting in Arima, and from all parts of Japan a goodly number of missionaries gathered to spend a pleasant week in the quaint little mountain town. The attendance was smaller than usual,-only about forty out of one hundred and seventy,-but the interest was well sustained, and all present were glad they came. The devotional feature of the Council was emphasized. The "Council Sunday," with the Devotional Conference day following, will not be soon forgotten by those who attended.

Two matters that had occupied the attention of the Council for some time were set aside. One, a scheme of ministerial relief for Japanese evangelists and their families, was disapproved by some of the missions and by most of the home boards. The other, a "Council Bulletin" to be published in English in the interests of the Council.

The "Presbyterian Church Building Association," organized last year, was reported to be doing a good work. About a hundred shares have been taken, and four churches have been helped.

In the General Report of the year, one marked feature was the growth and prosperity of all the girls' schools. Sendai reported the completion of what is perhaps the finest girls' school building in Japan. The reports from Kanazawa, Fukui, Toyama and the west coast generally, noted the breaking down of the old conservatism that has made work in that section so difficult. Throughout the whole country a special readiness to listen to the Gospel, and in many places considerable ingatherings, were noted.

The Council ordered the publication of an illustrated pamphlet for presentation to tourists setting forth the work and needs of the Council.

Last year the members of the Council feeling the lack of efficient Japanese workers, pledged themselves to pray for fifty new workers. The reports showed that at least this number had devoted themselves to the work of the ministry in the past year.

The next annual meeting of the Council was fixed for Karuizawa, July 22, 1905. The Rev. G. P. Pierson, of Hokkaido, was elected President, and the Rev. S. P. Fulton, of Tokyo, Vice-President.

CRICKET.

INVINCIBLES V. UNCONQUERABLES.

Saturday was a blazing hot August day and it required no small amount of energy and decision to face the sun. Nevertheless the cricketers of the Y.C. & A.C. managed to get two teams together and start a game by half-past two o'clock. The Invincibles went to bat first and in so doing had a decided advantage over the Unconquerables, for leather-hunting proved most exhausting to the fielders under the trying circumstances of a dead-still air and a cloudless sky. Strome and Foster opened the proceedings and 16 had been knocked up before the former was neatly caught by Thomas off a ball from Cooper. E. B. S. Edwards joined Foster and began to hit 4's from the very start. He was dismissed, however, when he had made 52, by putting up a ball from Thomas which Dinsdale held. Mollison now joined Foster and the score had risen to 90 when the careful, steady bat was given out l.b.w., and Mollison received Duff as a partner. The combination was productive of some quick scoring, 135 being telegraphed when Duff was caught by Argent off Cox. Mollison's next partner was E. W. Kilby, and together they took the score to 158, at which it stood while Kilby, Mollison, and McDonald were severally dismissed. The tail of the team had some fight left in it, especially Upton and Comrie, the former carrying out his bat for 19, the latter making 17, and the innings closed for 199. It will be seen by the bowling analysis that H. W. Kilby and R. F. Thomas divided the bowling honours.

It was just on 5 o'clock when the Unconquerables went to bat, and a tired and fagged-out lot they looked after their strenuous two hours or so of fielding. The task before them was beyond their capacity, and only four managed to get into double figures—Argent, 12; P. A. Cox, 17; H. W. Kilby, 42; and A. E. Cooper, 11. The total score was exactly 100.

INVINCIBLES.

O. Strome, c. Thomas, b. Cooper	9
B. C. Foster, l.b.w., b. Thomas	19
E. B. S. Edwards, c. Dinsdale, b. Thomas	52
J. M Mollison, c. Bell, b. H. W. Kilby	49
C. M. Duff, c. Argent, b. Cox	15
E. W. Kilby, b. Thomas	8
R. N. McDonald, b. H. W. Kilby	0
F. G. Correa, c. and b. Thomas	1
L. D. Tebb, c. J. E. Drummond, b. H. W. Kilby	0
V. Hearne, c. T. W. Kilby, b. Thomas	2
G. Upton, not out	19
A. Comrie, b. H. W. Kilby	17
Extras	7
Total	199

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wkt's.
A. E. Cooper	60	—	19	1
H. W. Kilby	84	1	37	4
E. Dinsdale	12	—	17	—
S. Wheeler	30	—	35	—
R. F. Thomas	72	—	42	5
P. A. Cox	42	—	33	—

UNCONQUERABLES.

S. Wheeler, b. Mollison	1
R. Bell, c. E. B. S. Edwards, b. Foster	0
T. W. Kilby, c. Edwards, b. Mollison	8
R. J. Tobin, run out, b. Foster	0
S. W. Argent, c. Mollison, b. E. W. Kilby	12
P. A. Cox, c. Strome, b. Foster	17
R. F. Thomas, c. Tebb, c. Mollision	3
H. W. Kilby, not out	42
A. E. Cooper, b. E. W. Kilby	11
A. Gorman, c. Upton, b, E. W. Kilby	2
E. K. Dinsdale, b. E. W. Kilby	2
J. E. Drummond, not out	0
Extras	10
	100

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	M.	Runs.	Wickets
B. C. Foster	32	1	35	3
J. M. Mollison	54	1	13	3
E. B. S. Edwards	36	—	26	0
E. W. Kilby	36	—	9	4
O. D. Strome	12	—	7	0

The Championship table up to July 17th stands as follows:—

		Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points
Lancashire	(4)	10	0	4	10
Yorkshire	(3)	8	1	8	7
Notts	(5)	6	1	4	2
Leicestershire	(14)	5	3	4	2
Sussex	(2)	4	2	7	2
Middlesex	(1)	3	1	3	1
Kent	(8)	4	3	5	1
Derbyshire	(12)	4	5	2	—1
Surrey	(11)	4	7	4	—3
Somersetshire	(10)	3	6	0	—3
Essex	(8)	2	5	4	—3
Gloucestershire	(13)	1	4	3	—3
Warwickshire	(7)	1	4	3	—3
Worcestershire	(6)	2	5	4	—4
Hampshire	(14)	0	7	1	—7

Figures in parenthesis show the positions of the Clubs last year.

Up to June 18 C. B. Fry topped this year's batting averages, with a total of 1,250 runs, and an average of 83.20. R. H. Spooner and Tyldesley each had an average of over 70, while Iremonger's average was 67.07. Spooner, Knight and Iremonger all aggregated over 800 runs. J. T. Hearne headed the bowling average with less than 15, Rhodes being fourth on the list. The latter's batting average was 50.38 for 15 innings.

TENNIS.

The final for the Jackson Cup in the tennis tournament of the Y.C. & A.C., was played on Wednesday afternoon in glorious weather, hardly a breath of air stirring to influence the flight of the ball. There was a very good attendance, which included many ladies. Cox seemed to be the favourite at the start, judging by popular feeling, but the result was in favour of the Tokyo player, and he fully deserved his victory—it was well-earned.

Chapman began by winning the first three strokes, then Cox came up and drew level and

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the game ended with Cox the winner; the second game went to Chapman; but Cox won the third as he liked, a love game. Fourth, fifth and sixth games were pulled off by Chapman, but after this Cox had matters pretty much his own way and the first set concluded, Cox 7, Chapman 5.

The second set was very keenly contested, some excellent volleying by Chapman distinguishing the games. He won out by 6-4. The third set saw both players looking the worse for wear, but Chapman's steady persistency in placing the ball won him the game, the score being 6-2. The fourth set put Cox upon his mettle and his service at times became almost unplayable, the Tokyo man failing to return the ball at all. Cox came out the winner—7-5. This made them 2 sets all, and naturally the excitement among the spectators rose considerably. The fifth, and final, set was Cox's Waterloo. Chapman, playing up splendidly, let never a chance slip by him, and he regularly wore his opponent down, the result being that the score was called, Chapman 6, Cox 1. The winner's net-play all through was greatly admired, and we have seldom seen a finer display or enjoyed the spectacle more keenly. The loser's play, as usual, was very pretty to watch, though perhaps not quite up to the form he has displayed in former matches here or in Hongkong. M. F. J. Abbott was umpire; Mr. A. J. McClure keeping the line at the other side. The prize was presented by Mrs. V. A. Cæsar Hawkins, who was supported by Dr. Wheeler, President of the Club. We append the full score of the various rounds:—

"JACKSON" CUP.

FIRST ROUND.

E. W. Kilby v. N. G. Maitland, won by Maitland—6-3, 3-6, 6-4.
H. Y. Irwine v. J. S. Happer, won by J. S. Happer—6-4, 6-0.
P. A. Cox v. S. Wheeler, won by P. A. Cox—6-1, 7-5.
M. F. Stephens v. W. Ford, won by M. F. Stephens—6-1, 6-0.
T. I. Chapman v. P. E. Jenks, won by Chapman—6-1, 7-5.
A. W. Read v. W. J. Waddilove, won by W. J. Waddilove—6-4, 8-6.
H. W. Kilby v. G. Barclay, won by H. W. Kilby—7-5, 6-4.
W. B. White v. J. M. Mollison, won by J. M. Mollison—6-0, 6-1.

SECOND ROUND.

J. S. Happer v. P. A. Cox, won by Cox—6-2, 6-0.
M. F. Stephens v. N. G. Maitland, won by Stephens—10-8, 6-0.
T. I. Chapman v. J. M. Mollison, won by Chapman—7-5, 6-2.
H. W. Kilby scratched.

SEMI FINALS.

Cox v. Stephens, won by Cox—6-3, 9-7.
Chapman v. Waddilove, won by Chapman—6-1, 6-0.

FINAL.

P. A. Cox v. T. I. Chapman, won by Chapman—5-7, 6-4, 6-2, 5-7, 6-1.

SINGLES HANDICAP.

FIRST ROUND.

H. Grimble v. Rev. W. P. G. Field, won by H. Grimble—6-4, 7-5.
A. E. Pearson v. O. M. Poole, won by Poole—9-1, 6-1.
N. T. Marquetti v. Dr. Garton, won by Marquetti—3-6, 6-5, 6-4.
B. R. Berrick v. R. Bohlke, won by Bohlke—2-6, 8-6, 7-5.
W. Ford v. P. E. Jenks, won by P. E. Jenks—5-6, 6-5, 6-1.
C. E. Libeaud v. J. S. Happer, won by Happer—6-1, 6-2
W. J. Waddilove v. P. A. Cox, won by P. A. Cox—6-2, 6-1.
S. Wheeler v. M. F. Stephens, won by Stephens—6-3, 6-2.
H. W. Kilby v. J. M. Mollison, won by Mollison—6-4, 6-4.
Dr. Post v. E. W. Kilby, won by Kilby—6-3, 4-6, 10-8.
A. W. Read v. J. E. Drummond, won by Read—6-3, 6-2.
H. Bethell v. A. Scott, won by Scott—6-4, 7-5.
A. T. Comrie v. B. C. Foster, won by B. C. Foster—6-1, 6-2.
N. G. Maitland v. W. B. White, won by Maitland—7-5, 6-1.
A. Kingdon v. H. Y. Irwine, won by Irwine—6-1, 5-6, 6-2.

SECOND ROUND.

N. T. Marquetti v. R. Bolhke, won by Bolhke—6-2, 6-5.
J. S. Happer v. P. A. Cox, won by Cox—6-4, 6-5.
A. Scott v. B. C. Foster, won by Foster—6-2, 6-3.
Grimble v. Poole, won by Grimble—6-3, 8-6.
Marquetti v. Bohlke, won by Bohlke—6-2, 6-5.
Jenks v. Chapman, won by Chapman— — —.
Happer v. Cox, won by Cox—6-4, 6-5.
Stephens v. Mollison, won by Stephens—8-6, 6-3.
E. W. Kilby v. A. W. Read won by Read— —.
Scott v. Foster, won by Foster—6-2, 6-3.
Maitland v. Irwine, won by Maitland—7-5, 6-4.

THIRD ROUND.

Grimble v. Bohlke, won by Grimble—6-4, 6-1.
Chapman v. Cox, won by Chapman—3-6, 7-5, 6-1.
Stephens v. Read, won by Stephens,—4-6, 6-3, 8-6.
Maitland v. Foster, won by Maitland—6-2, 6-3.

SEMI-FINAL.

Grimble v. Chapman, won by Chapman—6-3, 6-2.
Stephens v. Maitland, won by Stephens—2-6, 6-3, 6-1.

FINAL.

Stephens—15 v. Chapman—40.

YACHTING.

The breeze on Saturday afternoon was light from the south but was maintained sufficiently to carry the various yachts over the courses assigned to them.

The cruising class got away at 2 p.m., *Nina* being first across the line, 10 seconds after gunfire, *Daimyo* next, *Asagao* third, then *Kathleen*, *Wanderer* and *Spray* in that order. *Daimyo* soon took the lead, however, and at the Honmoku Buoy *Nina* had dropped into third place, the times there being: *Daimyo* 3. 44. 30, *Kathleen* 3. 49. 00, *Nina* 3. 51. 45, *Asagao*, 4.17.00; *Spray*, 4. 32. 00, *Wanderer* 4. 39. 30—*Kathleen* having gained considerably by standing in. On the way home, however, *Nina* took second place. As this was an extra race no record points were given and both prizes were on arbitrary handicap, under which *Kathleen* takes first and *Daimyo* second. Times:

	Finish.		Corrected.
	h.m.s.		h.m.s.
Spray	5.41.10	...	5.37.10
Wanderer	5.51.00	...	5.41.00
Nina	5.00.55	...	5.00.55
Daimyo	4.53.15	...	4.53.15
Asagao	5.34.40	...	5.19.40
Kathleen	5.08.15	...	4.46.15

The 21-raters were sent away at 2.15 p.m., *Pele* being first to cross the line, *Edna* next, then *Chocho* and *Witch*, *Beatrice* and *Patsy* last. *Pele* and the rest of the leading division were much bothered at the harbour entrance by the fact that the big steamer *Kanagawa Maru* was going out and a tug with a tow of lighters was entering. At the Tsurumi mark *Pele* was still leading, with *Chocho*, *Valkyrien*, and *Winsome* not far astern in that order. On the way to the Lightship *Edna*, *Sunbeam*, *Patsy* and *Pima* stood out and got into a lighter wind which spoilt their chances, the leaders rounding in this order: *Pele*, *Valkyrien*, *Chocho*, *Winsome* and *Vixen*. Indeed, the fight for second place lay between *Valkyrien*, *Chocho* and *Winsome*, for *Vixen* retired. Times:—

	Finish.	Corrected Club.	Corrected Arbitrary.
	h.m.s.	h.m.s.	h.m.s.
Valkyrien	5.08.45	5.08.45	5.08.45
Sunbeam	5.34.10	5.34.10	5.25.10
Winsome	5.09.40	5.09.40	5.09.40
Pele	5.05.30	5.05.30	5.05.30
Edna	5.21.05	5.21.05	5.21.05
Chocho	5.12.25	5.10.59	5.04.25
Vixen	Gave up.		
Beatrice	5.42.50	5.42.50	5.07.50
Witch	5.42.45	5.37.17	5.33.45
Pima	6.04.20	5 56.32	5.44.20
Patsy	6.40.25	6.29.01	6.10.25

Chocho therefore wins the first prize and *Pele* second.

The Larks had a good race to the Mandarin Bluff mark with the following result:—

	h.m.s.
No. 1	4.32.50
No. 2	4.48.10
No. 4	4.44.20
No. 5	4.31.05
No. 10	4.36.50
No. 11	4.32.10
No. 12	4.30.20
No. 13	4.37.30
No. 14	4.37.45
No. 15	4.33.45

No. 12 thus takes the first prize, No. 5 being second and No. 11 third.

THE SPECIE BANK'S NEW BUILDING.

The Directors of the Yokohama Specie Bank have issued to their clients a description in English of the new buildings of the Bank in Minami Nakadori, Yokohama, which is illustrated by a number of excellent photographs. We extract the following:—

This building is the result of an attempt to adapt the best features of modern bank buildings of the most advanced type to the requirements of the customs and conditions peculiar to this country. It should, however, be mentioned that in drawing up its design, considerations of architectural beauty in its external appearance and its internal arrangements had to be sacrificed for the sake of utility and solidity which constituted the principal object to be attained. In order to secure thoroughness of workmanship and saving of expenditure, the work of construction was undertaken under the direct control of the Bank, the workmen engaged being for the most part in its regular employ. Only such work of special nature as could be more advantageously executed by specialists was given out to contractors.

Work on the foundation was commenced on March 25th, 1899, and on its completion the construction of the building was begun on December 13th of the same year, the whole work being finished in July, 1904.

Dr. Yorinaka Tsumaki (*Kogaku Hakushi*) was entrusted with the conduct of all affairs connected with the construction of the building, including the preparation of the design, superintendence of work, the appointment of his assistants, the engagement of workmen, the purchase of materials, and so forth. Besides Dr. Tsumaki, a Building Commissioner was appointed from among the Directors of the Bank, with power to be consulted on matters of special importance and to exercise general supervision over matters connected with the erection of the building. The Commissionership was at first occupied by Mr. Kokichi Sonoda, but on his accepting the Presidency of the Fifteenth Bank, he was succeeded by Mr. Korekiyo Takahashi. The latter, too, had to give it up, as he was shortly afterward appointed Vice-President of the Bank of Japan, being succeeded in the Building Commissionership by Mr. Riyemon Kimura, who remained in that capacity from March, 1899, till the whole work was brought to completion.

As for the annex required for the post office, the engine room, offices for night watchers and guards etc., it is to be erected on the ground at present covered by the temporary bank building. As soon as the latter is removed, work on the above mentioned auxiliary structure will be commenced.

The building is located at No. 83 Gochome, Minami Nakadori, Yokohama. The principal entrance at the corner between Minami Naka-dori and Bashamichi-dori will be for the use of the public. The sides facing Minami Naka-dori and Benten-dori are provided each with one entrance, while there are two others at the back. These are for the use of the staff of the Bank and others.

The area of the Bank compound is 1,229 *tsubo* 6 *go* 9 *seki*. (43,758 sqr. ft.), and the ground area of the building, 652 *tsubo* 2 *go*. (23,217 sqr. ft.)

The height of the building above street level is 54 *shaku* 5 *sun*. The apex of the dome over the front of the building is 119 *shaku* above the level of the street.

There are four floors viz., the basement, the ground floor, the first floor and the second floor.

GENERAL VIEW OF CONSTRUCTION.

FOUNDATION—Three *shaku* below the mean level of the ground, the soil is a mixed stratum of clay, sand and gravel. About six *shaku* further down, is reached a stratum of hard gravel with a depth of about 16 *shaku*, which is succeeded by a sand stratum several *shaku* deep, thus providing a very strong foundation. The ground to be covered by the building was excavated down to the gravel stratum to a depth of about 9 *shaku*, and the space thus opened was filled with concrete to a depth of six *shaku*. The upper face of the concrete is one and one-half *shaku* above the mean water level in the ground.

FLOORS—The basement is provided with an arched brick floor; so also is the ground floor. The floors of the first and second floors were constructed by spanning the space between the steel I beams with segmental corrugated iron sheets, filling the inside with ash concrete and covering the top face with either wood or stone.

WALLS—The building being intended to be proof

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against earthquake and fire, the front wall at the thickest parts in the basement is 4 *shaku* 2 *sun*, while even at the thinnest parts in the attic it is not less than 1 *shaku* 5 *sun*. The walls are relieved of the strain and weight imposed upon them by the use of steel frames consisting of steel rods with four tiers of flat bars 6″ or 5″ × ¾″ strengthened by the use of anchors in the essential points of construction. The whole is so tightly constructed that it may be likened to a solidly made birdcage. In fact the whole building is practically one solid mass.

In plastering the walls, the ordinary Japanese method of lime plastering was not adopted. But it was modified by adopting certain features of the method in use in Europe and America. The stones employed in the wall are joined together with strong clamps and kept to the backing by means of anchors. The cornices are held tight by means of steel rods in the wall which pass through them and are secrewed tight on top. To further ensure safety they are also joined to the steel beams of the ceiling of the second floor.

SECOND FLOOR CEILING—Its construction is the same as that of its floor, and is fire-proof.

HALL in the PRINCIPAL ENTRANCE—The mosaic floor in this hall is made of various descriptions of stone materials from France.

MATERIALS USED.

TIMBER—The principal varieties of timber employed in the construction of the building are *keyaki*, teak, *hinoki*, pine, *sen*, oak and so forth. In order to prevent shrinkage, all timber used was first put into an airtight chamber for one week to remove the sap by means of steam. It was then removed to a room heated by hot air, where it was left for three weeks, during which time the temperature was gradually lowered until finally the timber was perfectly cooled, when it was ready for use.

Woods to be used in contact with brick walls were painted on the sides against the wall with damp-proof paints, so as to avoid the injurious effects of the damp of the wall.

STONE MATERIALS—The granite used in the massive projecting columns, the ornamental parts of the principal entrance and the windows in the facade, is from quarries in the province of Hitachi. The stone facing of the walls of the first and second floors is of material from the Shirochoba quarry in the province of Sagami, while the granite used in the cornices and stairs and other places is from the Kitani quarry in the province of Bitchu. The large panels of dadoes in both sides of the principal entrance are made of serpentine from Chichibu in Musashi, while above the dadoes the walls are trimmed with Fukushima marble. The dadoes in both sides of the side entrances are of Rikuzen marble.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

FIRST BANKING ROOM—The dadoes around this room and under the counters are made of serpentine from Chichibu, while the counters are of Shinshu granite. The screens on the counter have been specially made by artistic workmen.

The room is lighted by double skylights, the one in the roof being of wired glass and that in the ceiling of stained glass. In order to prevent the penetration of sun-beams, an opaque glass is used both in the roof and the ceiling. An arrangement is provided by which water is sprinkled during summer from the ridge of the glass roof over the surface of the glass.

Ventilation is effected during summer by means of a number of outlets in the roof which are provided with laps that may be opened or closed at will. The movement of the air is facilitated by electric fans which are in perpetual motion.

This room is divided into three sections for the accommodation of the respective divisions of the business department of the Bank. Each section is provided with a number of counter windows for the convenience of the public. In order to facilitate the transaction of business, a pneumatic message service is provided between the banking room and the accountant's department, so as to save the time and trouble involved in passing to and from the two rooms.

The floor for the public in the banking room is paved with marble from Akasaka in Mino, which is of a quality best fitted to prevent the echo of the tramping of feet.

SECOND BANKING ROOM—The construction of this room does not differ from that of the First Banking Room. Only as this is devoted to the handling of the cash, it is separated from the other room by iron railings, and in one of its corners there is provided a hydraulic coin elevator to facilitate communication with the vault in the basement.

The door of the iron railing is constructed in such a manner that when one enters it automatically shuts, and that, although it can easily be opened from inside, it cannot be opened so readily from the outside.

VAULT—The thickness of the vault wall is 4 *shaku* 2 *sun* 6 *bu*. The inside of the vault is divided into three chambers devoted to different purposes.

The door of the vault is so constructed that it cannot be opened without the fact being automatically announced by an electric apparatus to the superintendent in the banking room above.

The fore-vault is surrounded by a wrought iron railing and is to be used for the inspection of specie which has to be examined here before being put in the vault.

The vault contains several iron safes made in the United States and provided with changeable locks. In these safes are to be deposited gold and silver coins, paper money, and so forth.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT—As this vault is to hold articles of precious value secrecy is considered highly necessary. Consequently this vault is specially separated from all others. The entrance to it is at the left hand corner of the hall over the principal entrance, whence a flight of steps leads down to the front of the vault. In front of the vault is the office of inspectors, without whose permission nobody is suffered to enter the vault.

The vault contains over two hundred American made safe-deposit boxes with changeable locks. The locks differ one from another, no two of them being alike. Each box is provided with two keys, one to be kept by the safe-holder and the other by the Bank, and only by their simultaneous use can it be opened or shut. The safe-holder cannot unlock or shut it without the presence and assistance of an attendant of the Bank, who releases the escutcheon or guard only after identifying the former as having the right of access to the safe. The lock on each safe is changed with every change of occupant.

The safe-holder may take the safe into one of the private rooms specially provided for the purpose, and there take out or put in things into the safe in strict secrecy. The room is so constructed that, when the door is opened, the interior of it automatically turns dark, but on its being shut by the safe-holder from the inside, it is immediately lighted. He is thus perfectly safe from molestation or observation. The room is provided with all the requisite articles of stationery.

The ventilation of the vaults is effected by means of electric fans which keep constant currents of air passing into each vault through channels under the floor from one of the rooms in the basement. The air is driven out by the same process through other channels into a room in the opposite side. In winter the air will be heated.

The basement is ventilated by electric fans placed under the principal entrance, which bring the air down to the corridor and thence into the different rooms.

READING ROOM—This room is for the special use of clients from abroad, and for their convenience it will be provided with guide books, railway time tables, steamship schedules, newspapers, magazines, and various publications dealing with Japan and the Japanese.

LADIES' ROOM—To the left of the Reading Room and adjoining it is a room for the use of ladies, provided with toilet articles and stationery.

LETTER WRITING ROOM—On the right of the Reading Room is a room for the exclusive purpose of letter writing, provided with all necessary articles of stationery, where letters may be posted. (N.B.—On the completion of the annex there will be opened a post office in it, with a view to securing speedy despatch and delivery of mails and telegrams. The post office will be for the use of the public as well as the Bank.)

The above-mentioned three rooms being meant for the use of the Bank's clients and guests from abroad, they are furnished more or less differently from the other rooms.

MEETING ROOM—This room is in the back portion of the building, and has a capacity to seat over three hundred persons. It is to be used for general meetings of Shareholders and for ceremonial occasions.

HEATING APPARATUS—The apparatus used for heating the different rooms is a patent manufactured by Messrs. Köerting & Co., of Germany, with latest improvements. It is provided with a separate regulator of temperature for each room.

ELECTRIC WIRES—The electric wires are passed through insulated conduits, so as to prevent the escape of electricity through damage done by rats, etc. They are embedded in the wall and floor with junction boxes at frequent intervals for convenience of repair. In the basement where they are exposed and necessarily bent in sharp curves, the wires are passed through flexible tubes.

PROVISIONS AGAINST FIRE—The building is so constructed that each floor is completely isolated by means of fire-proof floors, so that in case of fire it will be confined to a single floor, all the others being safe. In a corner of each staircase in every floor there is set in the wall a hydrant to which a hose is attached, so that in case of emergency the hose may at once be taken out by breaking the glass door of the box containing it and used for extinguishing the fire.

The window fittings are of steel, and every window is fitted on the outside with a fire-proof shutter which can be rolled up and down. The building is in this way protected against the danger of fire from the outside.

TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS—Telephones are set in the principal rooms of the building, and they may be automatically connected with one another without the medium of an exchange office, so that communications may be freely effected directly between the different rooms.

A special room is set apart for telephone connection with the general public system. Special telephones are provided for the convenience of the public.

WARDROBE—The room is provided with a large numbers of boxes, so that members of the staff of the Bank may each have one box for his personal use.

WASHING STANDS—Some of the principal rooms are provided with washing stands.

LAVATORIES—Latest improvements have been adopted in the construction of the lavatories so as to ensure cleanliness and sanitation.

FURNITURE—The desks, tables, chairs, book cases, and all other articles of furniture for the Bank's use were made at the temporary workshop set up in connection of the building, out of the remnants of the wood used in the building. In manufacturing these articles, the chief object kept in view was to make them durable and serviceable. As to the disposition and construction of the different rooms it is not necessary to attempt any description here, as an accurate idea may be easily obtained by a glance at the plates.

IMPORTED MATERIALS—The materials used in this building are mostly of Japanese produce and make, but use was also made of imported things.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Nine cases of dysentery were reported on Aug. 10th at Kure.

A case of cholera was reported on Aug. 4th at Toyama. The patient died the same evening.

The export of Japanese gold coins on Aug. 9th to Hongkong by the *Gaelic* amounted to *yen* 200,000.

The *Jiji* states that 1,650 officers and men who had been wounded at "a certain place" arrived on Aug. 10th at Ujina.

Forty-two Russians, including six officers, arrived on Aug. 9th at Moji by the *Kubo Maru* and nine by the *Yokohama Maru*. They are to be removed to Ujina.

The Tokyo Cement Co. and the Asahi Bank, Tokyo, were prosecuted on Aug. 4th in the Tokyo District Court on a charge of infringement of the Commercial Law.

The Chinese Minister paid a visit on Aug. 10th on Baron Yamamoto, Minister for the Navy and on Viscount Ito, Chief of the Naval Staff, at their respective offices.

The *London Gazette* announces that King Edward has been pleased to appoint Mr. John Baptist Rentiers to be His Majesty's Vice-Consul, to reside at Yokohama.

The Minister for Communications notified on Aug. 8th that the Japanese post office at Newchwang, which was closed at the outbreak of the war, has been re-opened.

Two bags of new rice from Nigohan, Saitama prefecture, arrived on Aug. 4th in the market at Tokyo. The quality was very good. The nominal price was 6 *sho* 7 *go* per *yen*.

During the week ended July 31st, the return of plague cases in Formosa showed 14 new patients and 14 deaths. From the first appearance, patients have numbered 4,110 and deaths 3,015.

The Department of Communications have issued a set of illustrated postal cards in commemoration of events in 1904. Each set consists of six cards—two showing Naval operations; two, the First Army; and two the Second Army.

Mr. Uchida, Japanese Consul-General at New York, telegraphed on Aug. 3rd that an estimate of the cotton crop, issued on July 25th by the

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U.S. authorities, shows a yield of 91.6. The price for future delivery has fallen 10 points.

According to the authorities of the Finance Department, says the *Nichi Nichi*, the costs of the war already expended amounted to about two hundred million *yen* at the end of July. Of this sum about 70 per cent was distributed in Japan and the remainder abroad.

A correspondent of the *China Times*, writing from Newchwang, says: "The Russian censor has gone. He was one of the last to leave. The Press correspondents dropped a united tear. The Russian town is burning as the train leaves. Requiescat in ashes."

A Frenchman who was arrested by Japanese destroyers while on his way by junk from Chefoo to Yingkow with provisions, was brought on Aug. 5th to Moji. He is suspected of being a spy in the pay of Russia. His name is given as Polis by Tokyo papers.

Telegrams have been received in Yokohama to the effect that the New York raw silk market shows no alteration in prices, and some demand has appeared, so that there is a livelier feeling. At Lyons the prices of raw silk are still low and there is slight demand.

Messrs. Gysin and Schoeninger of Yokohama and Kobe, who are the Agents in Japan for the "Compagnie des Forges and Acieries de la Marine and d'Homecourt" at Saint-Chamond (France) are reported to have bought War Treasury Bonds to the amount of *yen* 10,000.

Tokyo papers agree in saying that Prince Fushimi, who recently returned from the front, will leave for America in order to pay a visit to the St. Louis Exhibition. It was thought that Prince Arisugawa would undertake the mission but that arrangement, if it existed, has apparently been abandoned.

The Japanese Consul at Bombay reports that during the week ended August 6th, the cotton market was very quiet and there was no demand from the spinning factories. Prices for present delivery have advanced slightly but for future delivery there is a fall of 12 rupees. The stock was 287,907 bales.

Two telegrams were received on Aug. 9th at the Tokyo office of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to the effect that on the 7th Mr. Yanaga, the purser, and thirteen of the crew of the *Sado Maru* (which was attacked by the Vladivostock squadron in Tsushima Straits), and Captain Higo and sixty-six of the crew of the steamer *Idzumi Maru* (which was sunk at the same time) have arrived at Tomsk as prisoners.

We learn that the P. & A. steamer *Arabia*, which was captured and sent to Vladivostock by the Russian Squadron recently on these coasts, and which has been released after the removal of that portion of her cargo which was intended for Japan, has proceeded on her voyage, leaving out Japan ports. She ought to be now at Shanghai. She will in all probability be back in Yokohama to take her berth on the date advertised.

Mr. Nakamura, Japanese Consul, at Foochow, telegraphed on August 6th that the weather this year had been very unfavourable. During June and July the rains were almost continuous. From the beginning of July, plague, cholera and other serious epidemic diseases prevailed, and the morality was estimated at over a hundred a day in the city of Foochow alone. At present, the number of deaths had greatly decreased and amounted only to fifty or sixty.

The O. & O. steamer *Gaelic* which, as our readers are aware, was stopped at Midway Islands on her way hither from San Francisco, arrived in the harbour on Monday morning about 9 o'clock. The *Gaelic* was warned by telegram at Honolulu of the presence of the Russian Squadron on this coast, and ordered to await further instructions at Midway Islands. These consist of two sand patches, the larger, on which is situated the cable station, about a mile and a half in length and less than a mile in width, while the smaller, shaped something like a shoe, lies a mile to the east, both being enclosed in a circular coral reef with shoals and a deep lagoon. The *Gaelic* lay for over three days (till the 30th) off the harbour, which carries 20 to 23 feet of water and is on the west side of the reef, and the chief amusement of the passengers while awaiting the telegram that sent them on their voyage was fishing.

The Rev. C. J. Corfe, D.D., Bishop of the Church of England in Korea, has issued a Pastoral Letter, addressed to "The clergy and laity of the Church of England in Korea," informing them that owing to his inability to learn the Korean language, he has sent in his resignation to the Archbishop of Canterbury, which will take effect as soon as a successor is oppointed. Bishop Corfe, who was formerly chaplain in the R.N., was consecrated Bishop of Korea in 1889, and has worked there as Missionary Bishop ever since.

The marriage was celebrated on Saturday at Christ Church, Yokohama, of Mr. Albert Lewis, (of Messrs. Sale & Co., Ld.) and Miss Theresa Elkins, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Frederick Elkins, K. C., of Reading, England. The ceremony took place at 2 p.m., Rev. W. P. G. Field officiating, the bride being given away by Mr. F. G. Sale, and Captain Tipple acting as groomsman. The bride was very prettily dressed in lace-trimmed muslin. Mrs. Field played the organ music incidental to the service. Afterwards the happy couple left for Nikko where they will pass the honeymoon.

The Hokkaido Colliery & Railway Company held a meeting on Aug. 7th at the Tokyo office when Mr. K. Inouye, one of the directors, presented the accounts for the first half year and also made a speech with regard to the expectations of the company for the latter half year. The accounts for the first half year were:

	YEN.
Net profits	857,920.37
Balance from previous account	25,245 22
	883,165.59
Reserve	46,000.00
Cost of building destroyed by fire	524.90
Dividends:	815,400.00
Yen 2.75 per share of 1st, 2nd and 3rd issues.	
Yen 1.29½ per share of 4th issue.	
Balance carried forward to next account	21,240.69

When the volcanic eruptions in Guatemala last year covered the coffee fincas, it was believed that the industry was ruined and that Guatemala had received a blow from which recovery would be slow. Many planters abandoned their ash-covered plantations and believed themselves ruined. But the activity of the volcanoes was followed by heavy and long-continued rains, which washed away a great deal of the ashes and incorporated more of them with the soil. The rain also seemed to bleach the ashes and extract from it a liquid fertiliser which proved of great benefit to the coffee trees. The result is a crop nearly as large again as last year's. Hereafter, when the volcanoes of Guatemala erupt and spout ashes, the only unfortunate coffee planters will be those whose fincas are outside of the showers.

H. M. S. *Leviathan* went into No. 1 drydock at Kowloon on Saturday morning, says the *H. K. Daily Press* of Aug. 121. On her hull being bared it was seen that the midship part of the vessel must have rested somewhat heavily on the table of rock which she "found," when anchored at Yungching Bay. The nature of the damage shows clearly that the rocky bottom in question was not of a particularly uneven nature; it bruised, but did not pierce the vessel's bottom. Another thing that was particularly fortunate under the circumstances was that the *Leviathan* had no centre keel to be driven through her bottom. She had bilge-keels, or rolling-chocks, like the most modern class of warships. When the vessel "sat down" the plates started, and allowed water to find its way into the tank space between the vessel's inner and outer shells. This space, however, being in compartments the water was confined to amidships. Altogether some 100 feet of plates will have to be removed—that is, 100 feet of four lines of plates. The repairs ought to take about six weeks.

A sad case of suicide occurred on board the N. Y. K. chartered steamer *Taisang* shortly before noon on Friday, just before the vessel left for Japan, says the *N.-C. Daily News* of Aug. 1st. It seems that a young Japanese student named H. Yoshimoto. who had lately showed signs of mental weakness, arrived on Thursday last by the N. D. L. S. *Prinz Regent Luitpold*, in care of a physician, on his way to Germany for special treatment there. On his arrival he showed signs of insanity and his physician thought it advisable that he should at once return to his home at Kioto. A passage was taken for him on board the *Taisang* and he joined the ship on Friday morning. About 11.30 a.m. he was seen to emerge from the saloon on the deck and mount the rail of the steamer. Several bystanders rushed up and endeavoured to stop him and one of them caught him by the coat. He managed, however, to free himself, leaving his coat in the hands of his captor, and plunged into the river. He sank immediately and nothing more was seen of him, although one of the N.Y.K. steam launches put off immediately and searched the water for a considerable time.

A LAY FROM CHEFOO.

(FROM THE "N-C. DAILY NEWS.")

We're in a village called Chefoo, upon North China's shore.
A village quite unknown to fame, until these days of war.
When suddenly it woke from sleep, and sent both far and wide,
Rumours of fights on land and sea, near the Port Arthur side.

One day a victory Japanese—the next day *à la Russe*,
And anything and everything but that there's been a truce.
We hear the boom of guns by day, we see the flash by night;
We almost feel, and well we may, that we are in the fight.

The junks come in, the junks go out, all carrying contraban'
To that poor fortress in distress besieged by young Japan.
The *Fawan* too, of much renown, comes often in for mail,
And strange accounts of floating mines her master doth retail.

They tell us Russian words are flashed by wireless o'er the sea,
And Japan ships come in at night to wire their "powers that be."
We don't believe quite all we hear, nor everything we see,
But we keep our eyes well open to scan the refugee.

For Russians, Greeks, and Chinamen arrive by many junks,
And some have left so hurriedly, they haven't brought their trunks.
We've every nationality, and costumes rich and rare,
When we gather in the dining room to try the hotel fare.

The men they come, the men they go, we question what they are,
While the Japanese sit side by side with subjects of the Czar;
There's an air of expectation—a mysterious sort of pall,
And we one and all are wondering when *will* Port Arthur fall?

HELEN STIRLING.

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LITERARY GOSSIP.

"No. 4,000." Such was the inscription on the *Athenæum* for the week ending June 25. That excellent journal refers to its age without any of the expansiveness which its younger contemporaries display on such occasions. Indeed, the *Athenæum* is just a wee bit disagreeable. "Born, like that surviving glory of English letters, George Meredith, in 1828, we reach to-day our four-thousandth number, and an age which, in these times of ephemeral failures and successes, might command respect, if respect were in fashion."

The editor of the *Academy* reviews the various reasons given for the poorness of the English publishing season now drawing to its end. It appears that some publishers point to the monthly instalments, amounting to some thousands of pounds, which are being paid by purchasers of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" as one cause of the lack of book-buying money. Sixpenny reprints are also held to be partly responsible. But the chief evil, it is thought, is the multiplication of periodicals, and the habit of snippy reading which this engenders in the public.

Mr. James Bryce, who forty-one years ago carried off the Arnold Prize Essay with his brilliant sketch of "The Holy Roman Empire," is understood to be preparing a new edition of that classic work. Since the book originally appeared in 1864 it has gone through numerous editions, several impressions being required in the first year. In the later editions Mr. Bryce had something to say of the rise of Prussia, of the state of Germany under the Confederation, and of the refounding of the Empire—a section that will no doubt receive additions in the fresh issue to which we are looking forward.

The issue by Mr. Harry Furniss of yet another volume of reminiscences is accompained by the inevitable allusion to Mr. Gladstone's shirt-collar. It is, therefore, the more interesting to note that the earliest reference which *Punch* made to that greatly exaggerated and as some think unnecessarily caricatured adjunct to the statesman's clothing was when Mr. Furniss was still a boy at school, and some years before he settled in London. In a poem, "The Summons to the New School at St. Stephen's," in allusion to the autumn Session of 1867, called specially to deal with the Abyssinian difficulty, Mr. Gladstone was thus referred to:

No leap i' the dark will give him pause
In party Acrobatics,
He at defiance sets all laws,
Of Parliamentary statics:
Puts his head where his feet should be,
His feet 'twixt his shirt-collars,
Nor only does this feat, *per se*,
But teaches it his scholars.

Mr. Furniss, of course, did not derive any suggestion from these lines, which perhaps he had never seen; but it is curious to find in them the germ of what has become a historic idea; just as there existed in a speech of Disraeli in the House of Commons and a sketch of Thackeray in *Punch* itself the germ-idea of the cartoon representing Lord John Russell as the bad little boy who chalked up "No Popery" and then ran away, which was one of the most famous drawings of John Leech.

The archæology of Carthage under the Roman domination has been enriched by a series of important discoveries. Of these the most interesting is the theatre of Apuleus, which is frequently mentioned by Tertullian and St. Augustin. The first trench opened has revealed the fact that the theatre exists entire, under a depth of about 25 feet of earth, and that the dimensions are colossal. It is expected that the results of the excavations, when completed, will be no less rich than were those of the Odeon of Carthage in 1900.

It is interesting to have the comment of a great English novelist on what he terms the "philosophic sermon on war" by the distinguished Russian writer, Tolstoy. Mr. Thomas Hardy, in a brief letter to *The Times*, remarks that the sermon may show many of the extravagances of detail to which the world has grown accustomed in Count Tolstoy's later writings, and it may exhibit incoherence as a moral system but he holds that every defect in his particular reasonings should be "hidden by the blaze of glory that shines from his masterly general indictment of war as a modern principle, with all its senseless and illogical crimes."

We wonder how many readers are aware that in his "Further Adventures of Robinson Crusoe" Defoe says some hard things of the Russians and their system of government, and that talking of China, he declared, "Were not its distance inconceivably great from Muscovy, and was not the Muscovite empire almost as rude and impotent a crowd of slaves as they, the Czar of Muscovy might with much ease drive them all out of the country and conquer them in one campaign; and had the Czar, who begins to appear formidable in the world, fallen this way instead of attacking the warlike Swedes, in which attempt none of the Powers of Europe would have envied or interrupted him, he might by this time have been Emperor of China." Defoe was further in advance of the times than he knew.

In years gone by Mr. C. W. A. Blew, whose death is just recorded, was an able and picturesque writer, and was long connected with the Press as an authority on hunting and coaching subjects. Mr. Blew, who was an Old Oxonian, was in his early days well known as a hunting correspondent in all parts of the country, and he could boast of having hunted with every pack of hounds in England, with the possible exception of the Cumberland. For fifteen years he was hunting editor of the *Field*. He wrote the "History of the Quorn Hunt" and a "History of Steeplechasing."

The President of the Heidelberg Chamber of Commerce has just made to the University Library there a gift which is not only eminently worthy of that historic seat of learning, but fully in harmony with the rich halo of tradition encircling it. The gift is composed of a probably unique collection of Arab papyri, numbering about 1,000 pieces, some of them going back to the first year of the Hegira. Several of them throw quite a new light on the Saracen domination in Egypt. But the most interesting of all is a curious biography of Mahomet himself.

The late Eugene Field was a well-known book-collector, and one of his jokes, according to the *Philadelphia Post*, was to enter a book-shop and in the most solemn manner ask for an expurgated edition of Mrs. Hemans' poems. One day in Milwaukee he was walking along the street with his friend George Yenowine, when the latter halted in front of a bookshop and said: "Gene, the proprietor of this place, is the most serious man I ever knew. He never saw a joke in his life. Wouldn't it be a good chance to try again for that expurgated Mrs. Hemans?" Without a word Field entered, asked for the proprietor, and then made the usual request. "That is a rather scarce book," came the reply. "Are you prepared to pay a fair price for it?" For just a second Field was taken aback; then he said: "Certainly, certainly; I—I—know it's rare." The man stepped to a case, took out a cheaply bound volume, and handed it to Field, saying: "The price is five dollars." Field took it nervously, opened at the title-page, and read in correct print, "The Poems of Mrs. Felicia Hemans. Selected and Arranged, with All Objectionable Passages Excised, by George Yenowine, Editor of 'Isaac Watts for the Home,' 'The Fireside Hannah More,' &c.," with the usual publisher's name and date at the bottom. Field glanced up at the bookseller. He stood there the very picture of sad solemnity. "I'll take it," said Field faintly, producing the money. Outside Yenowine was missing. At his office the boy said that he had just left, saying that he was going to Standing Rock, Dakota, to keep an appointment with Sitting Bull.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

According to the official figures, the total of paid admissions to the World's Fair at St. Louis on the Fourth of July was 139,659. The number admitted on passes was 39,599.

The colored population of Baltimore positively refuse to patronize the street railways since the introduction of the "Jim Crow" cars, which separate the passengers according to race. Meantime the railway companies' revenues are falling off so rapidly that the objectionable cars will probably have to be withdrawn to stop further losses.

The effectiveness of the Guatemalan ants in checking the ravages of the boll weevil in the cotton fields has been tested, and Mr. Cook, expert of the Agricultural Department, in a telegram to Secretary Wilson, on July 12 announced that the ants promptly destroyed the weevil and the Texas ants as well. The telegram, which was the subject of great satisfaction to both Secretary Wilson and Dr. Galloway, chief of the Bureau of Planting Industry, is dated Victory, Tex.

Mr. Speaker Cannon, more generally known as "Uncle Joe," is a humorist. The other day he was asked, "Will you go to Oyster Bay to notify President Roosevelt of his nomination?" "Yes, I have been figuring on the trip and have been preparing a five-minute speech for the occasion," he replied. "It will be my duty to spring the surprise on the President. After we get through with the surprise party I think I shall play hookey for a few weeks. I may go up the Maine coast, take part in a clam bake or two and get away from the crowd."

The millions of the late Lloyd Tevis, banker and stock raiser, will establish in San Francisco the finest aquarium in the world. Dr. Harry Tevis has determined to build this unique monument to his father, and he will spend between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 to bring to it a most complete and wonderful collection of fish from all over the world. The Tevis aquarim will be built in Golden Gate Park and John Galen Howard, supervising architect of the University of California, is preparing the plans.

The Interior Department of America has authorized establishment of an Indian court at White Eagle, I. T., to try misdemeanor cases and punish offending members of the Ponca and Otoe tribes. The court sits every Saturday and is composed of three Justices, the Chief Justice being "Little Soldiers," and his assistants Justice "Big Goose" and Justice "Rough Face." The business of the court is transacted with great dignity and entirely in the native tongue. The Justices receive the munificent salary of $10 per month, and it is their unvarying practice to punish offenders by the imposition of the maximum fine allowed by law.

The University of Chicago announces the establishment of a college of religious and social science, coördinate with the (undergraduate) college of arts and literature, the college of science, and the college of commerce and administration It is intended for the following classes of students: (1) Students preparing to be Young Men's Christian association secretaries, or to fill other like positions. (2) Students preparing for the work of medical missionaries. (3) Students preparing for the Christian ministry who, by reason of age or other circumstances, can not afford the time for a separate college and divinity course. (4) Students preparing for various forms of philanthropic work.

Mr. William Waldorf Astor's newspaper, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, announces the engagement of Mr. Astor's daughter Pauline to Capt. H. H. Spender-Clay, formerly of the Second Lifeguards, who leaped into fame by sending Lord William Neville to five-year's penal servitude in February, 1899, on the charge of fraud in connection with a promissory note. Mr. Spender-Clay resigned his commission in the Guards after the "ragging"

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scandals at Windsor in September, 1902. His father was one of the largest shareholders in the Bass Brewing Company, and left an immense fortune, which Miss Astor's future husband shared with his sister, who is the wife of Lord Bingham, the recently elected member of Parliament for the Chertsey Division of Surrey.

It is reported that upward of 2,000,000 tons of waste sugar cane are available in the Hawaiian Islands annually, suitable for the manufacture of certain grades of paper. The problem of disposing of this vast accumulation has, in the absence of any local paper plants, been partially solved by its being consumed as fuel for the motive power used on the sugar plantations.

THE LAW COURTS.

THE "THALIA."

A decision was delivered in the Yokosuka Prize Court on Aug. 8th with regard to the Russian steamer *Thalia*.

It appears that the steamer was captured on April 13th by the Japanese warship *Takao* while in dock at Hakodate for repairs. The Kamtchatka Commerce and Industry Co., who were the owners of the ship, subsequently lodged a petition asking for her release. This request was dismissed.

TWO MURDERERS SENTENCED.

Two brothers T. Ishige (28) and H. Ishige (24) who, on Feb. 17th, murdered Messrs. Goto and Tabata, officials of the Chiba Tax Bureau while the latter were examining a clandestine *sake* manufactory in a godown belonging to the father of the accused, were sentenced on Aug. 8th in the Chiba District Court to death. Their father, M. Ishii (54) was fined *yen* 551.20 on a charge of infringing the Sake Distilling Regulations.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The following is the seventy-eighth report of the Court of Directors of the above Company to be presented to the ordinary half-yearly general meeting of Shareholders to be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 20th August at noon :—

To the Proprietors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

GENTLEMEN.—The Directors have now to submit to you a General Statement of the affairs of the Bank, and Balance Sheet for the half-year ending 30th June, 1904.

The net profits for that period, including $1,416,366.08, balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, amount to $3,520,374.81.

The Directors recommend the transfer of $500,000 from the Profit and Loss Account to credit of the Silver Reserve Fund, which Fund will then stand at $7,000,000.

They also recommend writing off Bank Premises account the sum of $200,000.

After making these Transfers and deducting Remuneration to Directors there remains for appropriation $2,805,374.81, out of which the Directors recommend the payment of a Dividend of One Pound and Ten Shillings Sterling per Share, which at 4/6 will absorb $533,333.33.

The difference in Exchange between 4/6, the rate at which the Dividend is declared, and 1/9⅛, the rate of the day, amounts to $779,487.17.

The Balance $1,492,554.31 to be carried to New Profit and Loss Account.

Directors—Mr. C. Michelau, Hon. C. W. Dickson and Mr. C. A. Tomes having resigned their seats on leaving the Colony. Mr. A. Haupt, Hon. W. J. Gresson and Hon. R. Shewan have been invited to fill the vacancies: these appointments require confirmation at this Meeting.

AUDITORS.—The accounts have been audited by Mr. W. Hutton Potts and Mr. A. G. Wood, the latter acting for Hon. C. S. Sharp, who is absent from the Colony.

KOREAN NOTES.

(FROM THE "KOREA DAILY NEWS.")

Twenty-four assistant sergeants have been dismissed from the Seoul police force for laziness and incompetency.

The Belgian Minister in a despatch to the Foreign Office states that 3 years ago he obtained a concession for a Belgian Co. for certain mining rights in Korea, and he wishes this fact kept in mind.

The German Minister has informed the Foreign Office that the case of Mrs. Kalitzky, a German subject, who recently incarcerated a soldier and set his Majesty's Army at defiance, will come up for trial on the 10th inst.

The Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry has circulated a note to all the provinces warning the people against indiscriminate tree cutting. Such action is contrary to law and will be severely punished.

The governor of North Pyong-an-an province discovers that he made a legal error when punishing certain natives for selling ground and houses to Russians at Yongampo. His discovery has led to a fine of one month's salary.

Much indignation is being felt by the innovation of sign posts placed at the street corners by the Japanese. They request the Foreign Office to order the Japanese Legation to have these useful and harmless things removed.

A request on the part of the Foreign Office as to the truth of the rumoured death of Sin-hyong-kiune has elicited a reply from the Japanese Legation to the effect that they had better satisfy themselves by visiting the gentleman in question.

His Majesty has given an order to a Japanese firm for gold kettles, dishes and watches, which he wishes to present to Princes of the Japanese Imperial blood, who are serving in the field. Each article will be engraved with the signature of His Majesty.

Mr. Yun Si-yong, a high official, has suggested to the Council of State, the advisability of substituting Pyeng Yang for Seoul as the capital of Korea, on account of the foreigners living in the city.—Dear me, Mr. Yun, what have the foreigners done to deserve their separation from the place of residence which you honour?

Five policemen have been despatched to mount guard over the site of the new Arsenal at Yongsan. Our correspondent informs us that the manner in which firearms are made is a dread secret, and therefore five of their strongest policemen have been told off to secure the privacy of this mysterious operation from the prying gaze of inquisitive civilians.

The governoor of Whang Hai reports that attempts instituted by him, to recover the island Yong-Wi-Do sold to a Japanese named Fukuda, have met with failure. He approached Fukuda on the subject but could obtain no satisfactory reply, only receiving the information that the title deeds were in order and in safe hands at Chemulpo. It appears now that the vendors of the property are to be the sufferers, for the Governor has asked for permission to imprison all persons connected with the sale of the property.

The abbot of the Haiinsa monastery in the Hapchun district lodges a complaint against the Japanese. He says that his monastery is of great age, has a special department for praying for the welfare of the Government and is altogether superior to similar establishments. Yet some five or six weeks ago some Japanese arrived there with coolies and commenced gold mining operations. The priests are powerless to stop them so they invoke the assistance of the Foreign Office in applying to the Japanese Legation to order the intruders away from the "Forbidden hill."

The governor of Seoul reports to the Police Department, that the Japanese Consul has made the statement that on the early morning of the 26th ult. some persons unknown broke and removed the telegraph wire, some 360 "kan" in length, from Changdong on Namsan. He presumes that they are Koreans and states unless some steps are taken for their apprehension, the Japanese will be forced to put martial law into execution. The Police Department reply that they are surprised at complaints of this nature, hinting at their want of proper surveillance, should be received from a foreign consulate, as already in July they have arrested two such telegraph wreckers and handed them over to the Supreme Court for punishment.

We regret to learn that the *Sungari*, which was being brought up from the bottom of Chemulpo harbour by the Mitsu Bishi Co. met with a nasty mishap on the afternoon of July 29th. Salvage operations have been in progress for some weeks and it was announced that she would be pumped out and brought to the surface on Friday midnight. Pumping operations commenced on Friday morning (29th) and early in the afternoon the *Sungari* unexpectedly came to the surface. Unfortunately the tide was running so strongly that the *Oura Maru* was unable to control her, and breaking loose, the *Sungari* drifted across the harbour to where the *Koreetz* lies submerged, and fouling her, once more went under. It is thought that there will be no considerable difficulty in bringing her to the surface again. Subsequently our contemporary said the *Sungari* did not foul the *Koreetz*.

The following is a census of the Japanese residing in districts under the control of the Japanese police office in Seoul.

	Houses.	Population.
Seoul	994	4229
Yong San	70	297
Kai Song	72	241
Yongtongpo	140	521
Si Heung	41	137
Pyong Tak	31	174
Chon An	22	75
Cho Chi Won	94	658
Hai Dok	72	605
Chung Yak	19	291
Sin Chon	53	1040
Total	1608	8268

From Wiju comes the report of the execution, on the 19th July, of one Yi Won-sik, by the Japanese military authorities. Yi Won-sik, 40 years of age and an inhabitant of the Choou-Choou district, was a Russian interpreter. On the 19th February when Major Togo and this gendarmes were taken prisoners, Yi was largely instrumental in their seizure. In March, he was reporting the movements of Japanese troops and later he acted as interpreter to the body of Russians who came south to Pyeng Yang, receiving 50 *yen* for his service. On the 20th July another Russian agent named Pak Kyong-nyong, was shot. His offence had been the forcible seizure of Japanese mails from a postman. The Vice-Governor of Wiju, Kim Yong-kuk, has been arrested on the confession of Yi Won-sik, who before his death stated that the Vice-Governor had assisted the Russians with gifts of provisions, horses and oxen.

That the Chinese freebooters are not confining their depredations to Manchuria is shown by a report from the magistrate of Sonchon, a city to the South of Wiju. It appears that on the 27th of July some twenty or thirty of these armed robbers came by boat to Narimpo, the port for Sonchon. They plundered the whole village and carried away with them one of the wealthy villagers named Pak-im-chong and demanded from his son a ransom of twenty dollars for his release. However, when the son went to them with the money he was met with a demand for a further eight hundred dollars. Enraged at this, Pak's relatives applied for assistance from the Japanese soldiers at a neighbouring military post. With commendable promptitude ten Japanese soldiers were sent in search of the bandits. In the fight that ensued when they came up with them one robber was wounded and the rest took to their heels. Mr. Pak was found and restored to his friends, the booty was returned to its owners and the captured robber was taken to Sonchon and beheaded.

JUDGE ALTON B. PARKER.

The wise man who is looking about him for somebody with whom to have trouble always bars red-headed men with square jaws, square chins and high cheek bones. And that, in broad, descriptive outline, is the type of personality presented by Alton Brooks Parker of Esopus, N. Y., just nominated by the Democratic national convention for President of the United States. Virility, strength, determination—these are the dominant characteristics that impress one who sees him for the first time. There is, too, an impression of repose—the sort of repose that goes nearly always with the confidence of strength. In Judge Parker's case this atmosphere of calm is to a certain extent the judicial habit formed by his seventeen years on the bench. But, none the less, it is the natural characteristic of the man.

Judge Parker's red hair is not of the flaming, aggressive sort by any means. It is a red that is moderate and reasonable in tone—a dark red, tinged with gray and backed up by a strong, coarse-haired but well-trained moustache, a moustache darker in colour than the dark-red hair, and yet not so dark in shape as the Judge's wide-opened and decidedly kindly eyes.

So far as physical appearance goes, Judge Parker, with his six feet of stature, deep chest, strong neck,

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generally well-proportioned make-up, and easy dignified carriage, pretty well rank up to the popular ideal of what a presidential candidate ought to be. He will be fifty-three years old if he lives until May 14, 1905, weighs one hundred and ninety-six pounds, does not know what sickness feels like, rides horseback, can do as big a day's work as any man employed on either of his three up-State farms, has an able-bodied appetite for the American man's three square meals a day, draws the line at total abstinence, but is temperate to a degree.

His great-grandfather, John Parker, was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1757 and served as a private soldier under Washington in the war for American independence. His grandfather moved to the State of New York in 1803 and bought a farm about four miles from Cortland. Judge Parker owns the farm yet. It consists of one hundred and fifty acres of excellent land. Judge Parker was born on it. The maiden name of Judge Parker's mother was Harriet Stration. She is of New England stock and English ancestry, and is a woman of much refinement and force of character. She is eighty years of age, makes her home with Judge Parker's sister, Mrs. May L. Miles, at Derby, Connecticut, and is a frequent visitor at Judge Parker's Esopus home. It is said that the judge inherits from his mother much of his kindliness of disposition and courtesy toward others. Judge Parker's father died some years ago. Besides his sister, Mrs. Miles, he has a brother, Frederick H. Parker, who is an insurance examiner, with a place of business here in New York.

Up to the time he was sixteen years old Alton B. Parker did the hardest kind of farm work on the place where he was born. He went barefooted in summer and waded through snowdrifts to the district school in winter. He attended the Cortland Academy as soon as he was old enough and when about sixteen years old taught his first school in Virgil village. Later he taught at Binghamton, and then finished a course for himself at the Normal School. After that he taught again at the village of Rochester. On being admitted to the bar in 1872 young Parker entered the office of Schoonmaker & Hardenbergh at Kingston as a clerk, but soon was admitted into the firm as a partner. His first public office was that of clerk to the board of supervisors. In 1877 he was elected surrogate, holding the position through two or three terms but practising law meantime. He had by that time achieved much local fame as a Democratic campaigner and leader, and such political adepts as Tilden, Manning and Lamont recognized his ability and strength.

In 1885 Judge Parker managed Hill's campaign for governor as chairman of the executive committee of the State Democratic committee, "landing his man" with a plurality of about eleven thousand votes. Later, Governor Hill appointed him a judge of the supreme court. In 1886 he was elected to the same position without opposition.

In January, 1889, the second division of the court of appeals was created and Governor Hill appointed Judge Parker to it. He was then thirty-seven years old and the youngest judge that ever sat on the court of appeals bench in the State. When the division was dissolved in 1892, he was appointed by Governor Flower a member of the general term of the supreme court of the first department. This appointment was made by Governor Flower at the express solicitation of the other judges. In November, 1897, Judge Parker was elected chief judge of the court of appeals by a plurality of more than 60,000.

Mrs. Parker was Mary Lee Schoonmaker, a relative of Judge Schoonmaker, the former law partner of her husband. Judge Parker first met her when he was a school teacher at Rochester. On both sides of the house she is of colonial-Dutch extraction and is of a family that for many generations has wielded much influence on the west bank of the Hudson. While Mrs. Parker inherits from her Dutch ancestors all their fondness for home and family, together with their gifts for admirable administration of household affairs, her broad and generous sympathy has helped to give to the hospitality of "Rosemount," Judge Parker's Esopus home, its distinction and charm. She is one of the most amiable and refined of women, with a knack for winning friends and keeping them when they are won, which runs a pretty close race with even Judge Parker's own very decided gifts in the same direction.

Judge Parker's family life might well be taken as a type of all that is wholesome and best in the American home. There are no children at home now. The judge's son, a boy of seven, died some time ago. His daughter, Bertha, married the Rev. Charles Mercer Hall, the young rector of the Church of the Holy Cross at Kingston, and has two children. The house is a large, roomy and comfortable one, with shady trees about it, and a broad central hallway as a living apartment.

Judge Parker owns three farms—the old home with one hundred and fifty acres near Cortland; another one-hundred-and-fifty-acre farm at Accord and the Esopus place with its ninety acres, which is the one he loves best of all.

He goes to it from Albany every Friday evening and remains until Monday. Once he is home he is a farmer of farmers. He gets up every morning at 6.30 and goes for a horseback ride, and for this as well as for his business day, as well as for his dinner at evening he dresses himself with rather scrupulous care. It is a part of the well-ordered routine of his life that he be always neatly and appropriately attired.

And one thing there is that he never quite lays aside and that is the sense of personal dignity. He has too liberal an allowance of the saving grace of humor to be a solemn prig in his dignity, but at the same time in all his very lively flow of talk and fun the companion never has occasion to forget that it is with the chief judge of the court of appeals of the State of New York that he is talking.—*New York Commercial.*

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

KUROPATKIN RETREATING YET HOPEFUL.

London, July 5.

A despatch received in St. Petersburg from General Kuropatkin expresses the hope that the troops having retreated to the main position after heavy losses, will be able to maintain it against an enemy numerically superior.

VICEROY ALEXIEFF.

Viceroy Alexieff has gone to Harbin, thence he proceeds to Vladivostock.

DETAILS OF THE RUSSIAN RETREAT.

General Kuropatkin reports that the Russian troops withdrew to Haiching unmolested by the Anshantien road. Though carts were provided to carry the coats and kit the troops suffered greatly from the terrible heat, and considerable numbers fell out owing to sunstrokes.

AMERICA TAKING ACTION.

A despatch from Washington says the United States is corresponding with the Russian and other Governments relative to Russian seizures of shipping. In no circumstances will America recede from the doctrine that foodstuffs not directly intended for a belligerent army or navy cannot be regarded as contraband-of-war.

DENIAL BY THE P. AND O.

London, August 5.

The Secretary of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company writes to *The Times*, denying the Russian official declaration that the *Malacca* was seized because her captain refused to show her papers. Not only were the manifests given up, but a number of the ship's people sent aboard the *St. Petersburg* were offered inducements to give information justifying the seizure.

RUSSIAN REPORTS.

London, August 6.

Russian dispatches, while admitting there were considerable Russian losses, including six guns, declare that the operations on the 31st ult. were indecisive. The battle began under the most favourable auspices for the Russians, but eventually the Japanese succeeded in outflanking and enfilading the Russians, who had one battery completely shattered.

STATUS OF VOLUNTEER STEAMERS.

Russia has notified the Porte that two coal-laden Volunteer steamers are about to pass the Dardanelles, and has undertaken that these vessels shall retain their character as merchantmen.

RUSSIA THROTTLES JAPAN'S TRADE.

The authorities of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company announce that, owing to the uncertainty with reference to contraband goods, their steamers will cease to carry passengers and cargo beyond Shanghai, but the company's steamers will continue to fetch cargo from Japan.

THE "ARABIA" RELEASED

The P. & A. steamship *Arabia* has been released at Vladivostock, after a quantity of flour and railway materials had been removed.

THE "ST. PETERSBURG."

London, Aug. 7th.

The Volunteer cruiser *St. Petersburg* has passed Aden going eastward.

RUSSIAN CASUALTIES.

Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg states on good authority that there were at least 4,000 Russian casualties in the last battles in the Haiching district.

THE "MALACCA."

London, August 8.

The P. & O. steamship *Malacca* has left Algiers for Port Said.

THE "KNIGHT COMMANDER."

The Vladivostock Prize Court justifies the sinking of the *Knight Commander* on the ground that the vessel and cargo were a lawful prize, as she was carrying railway material destined for Chemulpo via Japan.

THE BRITISH MISSION AT LHASSA.

The British Mission reached Lhassa on the 3rd July (? August) without any further fighting.

THE FIGHTING AT PORT ARTHUR.

London, August 9.

According to a St. Petersburg telegram a fierce battle took place on the land side of Port Arthur on August 5th. The Japanese are reported to have been repulsed with great loss, the killed alone being estimated at ten thousand, the Russians losing about a thousand.

General Stoessel telegraphs that the Japanese attacks upon Port Arthur on July 26th—28th were repulsed with enormous losses. The Russians during the three days lost forty officers and 1,500 men.

JAPAN'S THROTTLED TRADE.

London, August 8.

The "Glen" line of steamers will cease booking cargo for Japan.

MR. BALFOUR AND RUSSIA'S ACTIONS.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, Prime Minister, speaking in the House of Commons, pointed out that the *Malacca* was the first case of its kind which had arisen since the Treaty of Paris. The settlement arrived at was in the nature of a compromise. Russia showed a desire to meet Great Britain and this desire was to prevent the incident causing a great strain on the two countries. Mr. Balfour said that he in nowise regretted that Great Britain did its best to meet Russia, who made no impracticable suggestions. Great Britain adhered to the opinion that the grounds advanced for the sinking of the *Knight Commander*, whether true or not, did not justify the sinking of the ship. The Government in this matter had not abandoned its position in the smallest degree.

STEAMER SERVICE TO THE FAR EAST.

London, August 10.

Yesterday's telegram should read "Holts and the Glen steamers."

THE BRITISH IN TIBET.

The British have camped close to the Dalai Lama's garden in Lhassa city but out

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of bounds for all ranks. The Dalai Lama has either departed or is secluding himself. The officials are helpless in his absence though seemingly friendly.

PORT ARTHUR.

Later.

General Stoessel reports that the Japanese attacks on July 27th extended along the whole front and continued until 8 in the evening, when they were repulsed with enormous losses. The enemy numbered 70,000.

STEAMER SERVICE TO THE FAR EAST.

London, Aug. 11.

In the telegram of the 8th read "the Holt and Ben steamers."

THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL.

It is reported from Melbourne that both the Senate and the House of Representatives have selected Dalgety in New South Wales as the Federal capital.

VOLUNTEER STEAMERS AND THE DARDANELLES.

A telegram to Berlin from Constantinople states that the Porte has consented to the passage of Volunteer steamers through the Dardanelles.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND WEIHAIWEI.

Earl Percy has declined to state what the policy of the Government will be in the event of the lease of Weihaiwei being determined.

CHOLERA AT ST. PETERSBURG.

Several cases of cholera have occurred at St. Petersburg, and the prospect of the disease becoming epidemic is viewed with alarm.

M. WALDECK ROUSSEAU DEAD.

Later.

M. Waldeck Rousseau is dead.

LIFE IMPRISONMENT REVOKED.

Lieut. Wilton, who was sentenced to life imprisonment for killing unarmed Boers in the South African war, has been released.

THE SITUATION IN MANCHURIA.

Despatches from General Kuropatkin, dated Aug. 9th, say that the situation in the east and south is practically unchanged.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE IN TOKYO.)

AN EXPLANATION FROM RUSSIA.

The St. Petersburg *Official Gazette* of the 2nd inst. says that from the first Russia determined to prevent the carriage of contraband-of-war by neutral ships to Japan. In pursuance of that policy a list of contraband articles was published on the 16th February and the necessary tribunals were constituted on the 29th March. The necessary regulations were at the same time promulgated. The *St. Petersburg* and the *Smolensk* were commissioned to discharge a special service, which commission has now expired. In execution of the powers entrusted to them by it they visited doubtful ships, and among them the *Malacca*. Her captain refused to show any papers and it therefore became necessary to send her to a port in order to determine the facts. The English Government declared that any warlike materials on the *Malacca* were the property of the State and after consultation between the two Governments it was agreed to proceed to the nearest port in order to have the cargo examined in the presence of a British Consul. This has been carried out at Algiers, at which port the British Consul officially declared that all war material on board was the property of the Government and that there was no contraband-of-war. The Russian Government decided to release the vessel, but of course this decision does not mean that Russia abandous her intention of preventing the ships of neutral nations from carrying contraband-of-war and of stopping and searching any ships suspected of carrying contraband of war.

The London *Times*, commenting on the above, says that the statement caused some perplexity to the person who drew it up, but this was to be expected. It is evident by implication that Russia has no intention of continuing to use for the purpose of checking the carriage of contraband-of-war the steamers of her Volunteer Fleet, which were sent through the Dardanelles. But an explanation has to be asked with reference to the seizure of the *Malacca* in the first place and the examination of her cargo in the second. If these proceedings are considered by Russia as showing that the British Government considers the incident of the seizure as lawful, steps must be taken to emphatically dispel such a delusion.

NEWCHWANG.

The Japanese Consulate was reopened at Newchwang on the 4th inst.

THE GERMAN PRESS ON THE WAR SITUATION.

The German papers, discussing Japan's recent victory, take unanimously a pessimistic view of the situation so far as Russia is concerned. One of them says that the Japanese armies are drawing an iron chain about Kuropatkin, and that he will be indeed fortunate if he succeeds in breaking through it. But the absence of any such prospect is for him a misfortune of the gravest character. Doubtless, as is natural, Japan rejoices at this succession of victories. The first stage of the war is about to close. It will not be long before Marshal Oyama leads his triumphant armies to Mukden.

THE SINKING OF THE "THEA."

The *Nordd. Algem. Zeitung*, writing with reference to the steamship *Thea*, says that it would be a mistake to regard the sinking of the vessel as an unfriendly act on Russia's part. There is no reason why the matter should not be amicably settled by diplomatic methods. In all issues arising out of Russia's treatment of German ships the German Government has no reason to doubt Russia's friendship.

THE "KNIGHT COMMANDER."

The Times and the *Standard*, commenting on the finding of the Vladivostock Prize Court in the case of the *Knight Commander*, say that such procedure does not differ from executing a man first and then sitting in judgment to determine whether he had been guilty of a capital crime.

OPERATIONS AT PORT ARTHUR.

Reuter's agent in Shanghai says General Dessino has published in Shanghai the following telegram from General Floug on behalf of Admiral Alexieff in Mukden:

On July 26th the *Bayan*, *Askold*, *Pallada*, *Novik*, and two or three gunboats went out to attack the enemy. They were surrounded by the *Chinyen*, *Chiyoda*, *Itsukushima*, *Matsushima*, and two other cruisers, as well as by some thirty torpedo boats. In the fighting that ensued an 8-in. shell from the *Bayan* struck the stern of the *Itsukushima* and rendered her unmanageable, whereupon all the Japanese vessels put back to sea. While they were steaming out the *Chiyoda* struck one of the Russian mines and escaped to Talien Bay much down by the head. Also a Japanese gunboat was struck by one of the forts and injured.

[This is, doubtless, the incident reported by Admiral Togo, whose account was that the screw of one of the gunboats engaged in clearing operations became fouled by a cable, and the vessel drifted within range of the forts.—ED. *J.M.*]

On July 27th, the Japanese army opening an attack upon the whole front at Port Arthur, General Stoessel ordered the *Bayan*, the *Retvizan*, *Pallada*, *Askold*. *Novik*, *Gremiatschy*, *Otvazny*, *Gilyak*, and twelve torpedo boats, under the orders of Rear-Admiral Reshnisky to go out and assist the right wing of our army. The ships went out and shelled the Japanese troops until 3 p.m., finally returning to port. A mine exploded under one of the clearing steamers.

Major-General Dessino published the following in Shanghai from General Floug in Mukden on Aug. 9th:

General Stoessel reports that on July 23rd and 24th the enemy made two artillery attacks but were repulsed. Their fire was fierce, but we sustained little loss. On July 26th they attacked the whole day along the entire front, making many charges, but all were repulsed with heavy loss. We had six officers wounded and 500 rank and file killed and wounded. On July 27th the enemy repeated their violent attacks but were repulsed with heavy losses. We had seven officers killed, ten wounded, and 700 rank and file killed and wounded. On July 28th we abandoned our advanced positions and retired to Toza. Our losses for the 26th to the 28th inclusive were 40 officers and 1,500 rank and file. Prisoners say that the enemy's losses total 10,000. The enemy's force is broken. They made no attempt to molest our retreat. The Japanese left their killed and wounded on the field and our medical officers attended to them. On July 30th, it being evident that a very large force of the enemy was preparing to attack our positions at Toza, a part of our 4th Division was ordered to retire to the base of the fortress, and the remainder to retire to within 3 versts of the line of forts. Our retreat was effected in good order under cover of our artillery, and our guns were so accurately served that they checked the advance of the enemy. Our loss was small but that of the enemy great. Our army's spirits are excellent and the men are in the best of health.

[This is the first time on record that an army defending a fortress has retired after winning a victory.—ED. *J.M.*]

A GERMAN VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

The *Vossische Zeitung* of the 9th instant writes editorially:—"The Russo-Japanese war has lasted nearly half a year. Its results so far have belied expectation. The situation has changed. The whole world has received the impression that for the present, as a matter of course, and for many years to come, Russia must be quite unable to stand in opposition to any great European Power. The Emperor of Germany once said:—'If a man be only a believer in Christianity, be he who he may, he is fit to make a good soldier.' That this should be taken in an absolutely literal sense can not have been His Majesty's intention. The Japanese are not Christians. Nevertheless William the Second, who possesses capacity to estimate military worth, will fully recognise the conspicuous ability of which the Japanese have given practical evidence alike in attack and in defence. We know for what purpose they are fighting. Their future is not on the sea; it is on the continent of Asia. Upon that same continent they have set themselves to oppose Russia's autocracy and cruelty, and have appointed themselves the exponents of right,

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of freedom and of civilization. Whatever be the issue of the fight Japan will long remain a country to be respected. Hereafter the States of the World must reckon with her, and, at the same time, they will not forget Russia's defeat. Russian newspapers discribed as suicide Japan's entrance into this war. But the situation has resulted in the supposed suicide actually inflicting a greater wound on her adversary than on herself. Even though Japan be now beaten in one or two fights, her people are determined to exhaust every means of recovering their place. But Japan will prove that her resources, already flourishing, are far more abundant than the world has hitherto supposed."

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
America.....	P. M. Co.	Mongolia 1	Tu. Aug. 16
Europe	M. M. Co.	Manche	W. Aug. 17
Hongkong.....	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar 2	F. Aug. 19
Hongkong.....	P. M. Co.	Korea	M. Aug. 22
Hongkong.....	N. P. Co.	Hyades	Tu. Aug. 23
Tacoma.....	N. P. Co.	Tremont	Th. Aug. 25
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Gneisenau	Sa. Aug. 27
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	M. Aug. 29
Hongkong.....	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	Th. Sept. 1
America.....	O. & O. Co.	Doric	M. Sept. 5
Hongkong.....	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	Th. Sept. 1

1 Left San Francisco on the 19th ult.
2 Left Hongkong on the 10th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
America..	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Sa. Aug. 13
Hongkong.....	P. M. Co.	Mongolia	W. Aug. 17
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Wingsang	W. Aug. 17
Hongkong.....	P. & A. Co.	Aragonia	Sa. Aug. 20
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co	Tartar	Sa. Aug. 20
America.....	P. M. Co.	Korea	W. Aug. 24
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Hyades	W. Aug. 24
Europe	M. M. Co.	Manche	F. Aug. 26
Hongkong.....	N. P. Co	Tremont	F. Aug. 26
Hongkong.....	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	M. Aug. 29
Portland	P. & A. Co.	Arabia	Th. Sept. 1
Vancouver.....	C. P. R.	Em. of India	F. Sept. 2
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Gneisenau	Sa Sept. 3
Hongkong.....	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Tu. Sept 6

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Tai Sang, British steamer, 1,544, R. H. Bowken, 4th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kanagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,813, J. McKenzie, 4th Aug.,—Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Highlander, British steamer, 1,595, W. Dawson, 5th Aug.,—Rangoon, Rice, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Emma, German steamer, 1,681, Zeigenmeyer, 6th Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Marie Jebsen, German steamer, 1,771, Lorensen, 6th Aug.,—Moji, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 6th Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Lennox, British steamer, 2,361, McNair, 6th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Radnorshire, British steamer, 1,889, C. H. Burch, 7th Aug.,—London via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, 8th Aug.,—Vancouver, B.C., 25th July, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Gaelic, British steamer, 2,690, Wm. Finch, 8th Aug.,—San Francisco via Honolulu and Midway Island, 14th July, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Heathdene, British steamer, 2,277, W. J. Milburn, 8th Aug.,—Muroran, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

Sheikh, British steamer, 2,828, C. Jones, 8th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Daphne, German steamer, 1,290, A. Shipper, 8th Aug.,—Takao via ports, General.—Yamagata-ya.

Tjilatjap, Dutch steamer, 2,475, H. Koops, 9th Aug., —Batavia via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Peleus, British steamer, 4,800, J. Barwise, 9th Aug., —Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 8th Aug., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Clara Jebsen, German steamer, 1,103, J. Bendixson, 9th Aug.,—Anping, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Perla, British steamer, 1,287, A. H. Notley, 10th Aug.,—Hongkong via Kobe, Dynamite.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Benlomond, British steamer, 1,752, David Clark, 10th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nippon, Austrian steamer, 3,999, D. Mistrorigo, 10th Aug.,—Trieste via ports, Mails and General.—Pollak Bros.

Epsom, British steamer, 2,970, R. Cox, 11th Aug.,—Nagasaki, 8th Aug., Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 11th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 10th Aug., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, F. H. Armstrong, 11th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 10th Aug., Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,853, Higo Keijiro, 11th Aug.——

San Gottardo, Italian steamer, 1,631, E. Pezzape, 11th Aug.,—Norfolk, Va., Coal.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Java, British steamer, 2,632, S. Barcham, 11th Aug., —London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Ratho, British steamer, 2,747, Thomson, 11th Aug., —Barry via Suez and Singapore, Coal.—Jardine, Mathieson & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Sithonia, German steamer, 4,239, Hilderbrandt, 4th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Kanagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,813, J. McKenzie, 6th Aug.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tynefield, British steamer, 2,257, Vigers, 6th Aug.,—Hakodate, Case Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Khalif, British steamer, 2,219, J. H. Middleton, 6th Aug.,—Ujina and Moji, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nicomedia, German steamer, 2,808, Wagner, 6th Aug.,—Portland, Or., Mails and General.—B. C. Howard.

Preussen, German steamer, 3,278, E. Prehn, 6th Aug.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Glenroy, British steamer, 3,141, J. McGillivray, 4th Aug.,—Singapore via Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Braemar, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 7th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sarpedon, British steamer, 3,023, Grier, 7th Aug.,—Genoa, Marseilles and Antwerp via ports, General. —Butterfield & Swire.

Emma, German steamer, 1,681, W. Ziegenmeyer, 7th Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—N. Y. K.

Ras-Beni, British steamer, 2,500, A. G. Morris, 7th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—N. Y. K.

Empress of India, British steamer 3,003, O. P. Marshall 8th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Samara, British steamer, 1,790, W. Lewis, 8th Aug., —Muroran, Ballast.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 8th Aug.,—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shawmut, American steamer, 6,195, Wm. Smith, 8th Aug.,—Hongkong and Manila via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Gaelic, British steamer, 2,690, Wm. Finch, 9th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Spezia, German steamer, 2,659, Miltzloff, 9th Aug., —Havre, Bremen and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Marie Jebsen, German steamer, 1,771, Lorensen, 9th Aug.,—Moji, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Saint Nicholas, British steamer, 2,240, W. Barr, 9th Aug.,—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Standard Oil Co.

Lennox, British steamer, 2,361, McNair, 10th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Heathdene, British steamer, 2,277, W. J. Milburn, 10th Aug.,—Muroran, Ballast.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

Perla, British steamer, 1,287, A. H. Notley, 10th Aug.,—Kobe, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Taisang, British steamer, 1,544, G. H. Bowker, 10th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Clara Jebsen, German steamer, 1,103, J. Bendixson, 11th Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Daphne, German steamer, 1,290, A. Shipper, 11th Aug.,—Katsuura, General.—Yamagata-ya.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Gaelic*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mrs. J. E. Stubbs. Miss M. N. Stubbs, Miss E. S. Stubbs, Master J. C. B. Stubbs, Mr. G. R. Cullen, Mrs. Cullen, Mr. S. Kobayashi, Mr. S. Kondo, Mr. Victor Marsh, Mr. E. A. Wiedemann, Mr. K. Miyajima, and Mrs. F. E. Weston, in cabin. For Kobe:—Mr. E. T. McCarthy, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mr. H. Cilo, and Mr. P. Klynen, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. Wm. C. Bennett, Mr. Austin Jenkins, Mr. J. D. Potter, Mr. M. E. T. de Berross, Mrs. F. H. Brooks, Mr. Dang Tang Hing, Mr. H. Frost, Mr. R. A. McWilliams, Mr. C. Shoemaker, Mrs. Geo. L. Ying and 5 children, Mrs. S. McGrew, and Mrs. Dang Tang Hing, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. J. G. Brown, Dr. Mabel Cassidy, Miss B. E. Cassidy, Mr. A. E. Cooper, Mr. J. C. Ferguson, Miss H. M. Ferguson, Mrs. R. A. Frost, Mr. R. Frost, Miss G. Frost, Mr. H. Fujishima, Bishop C. B. Galloway, Baron Le Grunau, Mr. Z. Hokkio, Mr. W. Hulme, Mr. T. Ishibashi, Mr. Y. Kojima, Mrs. Mayers, Mr. B. Muton, Mr. J. S. Scott, Mrs. Scott, Mr. S. Tanaka, Mr. Fraser Thomson, Mr. F. M. Thomson, and Mr. M. A. Wolff, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. J. Rampley, Mr. F. J. Jeffries, Dr. F. F. Wing, U.S.A., Dr. C. E. Larderdale, U.S.A., Mrs. R. H. Davis and maid, Mr. O. G. Lane, Mrs. A. E. More and daughter, Mr. H. Sykes, Dr. and Mrs. Bateson Wright, Col. and Mrs. Webb, Dr. and Mrs. Lambelle, Mr. M. Vendull, Mr. E. Becker, Mr. W. Mayeshima, Mr. T. Kershaw, Mr. F. H. Olmsted, Mr. McClure, Mr. A. Tyack, Mr. A. Jost, Mr. W. G. Humphreys, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Woolmer, Mr. P. C. Potts, Mr. T. O. Foy, Mr. Hy Keswick, Mr. John Liddell, Mr. C. E. Porter, Mr. C. E. Cunningham, Mr. A. Linton, Mr. F. C. Donnison, Mr. H. Barlow, Dr. Rosslie, Mr. L. N. Leefe, Mr. D. A. T. Neill, Mrs. Macrae, Mr. A. B. Garrick, Mr. Savage, Mr. G. E. Tucker, Dr. J. H. Love, Mr. W. R. Robertson, Rev. T. Fraser, Mr. J. Kuhn, Mr. R. Hunt, Mr. F. M. Jonas, Jr., Mr. H. M. Garton, Mr. J. T. Harrison, Mr. H. K. Hemans, and Mr. W. Bougre, in cabin. For Vancouver:—Mr. and Mrs. L. Flayelle and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. J. Back, Mr. E. T. C. Wooner, Mr. W. Abel, Mr. B. A. Beard, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Lee and child, Mr. J. A. Mackay, Mr. W. G. Macvicar, Miss Schafer, Mr. F. P. Peterson, Mr. P. H. Holyock, Mr. and Mrs. Bonneford, Dr. Gomes de Silva, Mr. F. A. Giles, U.S.N., Fleet Surgeon and Mrs. V. G. Thost and 2 children, Mr. P. McGregor Grant, Mr. Paul Kracke, Rev. and Mrs. I. Lawson and infant, Mr. Stewart Bridge, Capt. and Mrs. Legendre, Miss E. J. Clarke, Mr. J. M. Davidson, Mr. R. Boehine, Mr. C. S. Barff, Mr. F. M. Jonas, Mr. G. E. Ackermann, Mr. H. B. Gordon, Mr. C. N. Crosse, Capt. Barke, Miss Macfarlane, Capt. A. H. Johnson, Mrs. Vetch and 2 children, and Mrs. T. Fraser and child, in cabin; 24, in intermediate; 203, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Coptic*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. F. J. Blake, Dr. Bassenge, Mr. H. Eitaki and native servant, Mrs. H. Eitaki, Mr. Robt. Fulton, Mr. C. Harper, Dr. P. Krieg and native servant, Mrs. H. Krieg, Mrs. P. King, infant and servant, Dr. J. H. Levi, Mr. W. A. Lamont, Mr. C. L. Manley, Mr. R. Brandon Watts, Rev. G. M. Wales, and Mrs. G. M. Wales, in cabin. For Honolulu:—Mr. Louis For, Mr. Pang Kim, and Mr. Lou San, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Col. A. H. Bandholtz, Mrs. A. H. Bandholtz, Mr. Chas. Conrad, Mrs. Chas. Conrad and 2 infants, Mr. H. S. Parrish, Mr. C. A. Grooves, Mrs. C. A. Grooves and infant, Miss Lee Chi Hee, Mr. I. O. Jones, Mr. J. S. Moore Craft, Mr. J. B. Morton, Mrs. Geo. Nattinger, Mr. W. Hutton Potts, Col, Wallace Taylor, and Mrs. On Young, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. Gen Shin, Mr. Cho Ja Shin, Mr. Wesi, Mrs. Wesi, Miss Cotton, Mrs. A. Stevens, Mrs. J. C. Hartland and child, Mr. H. M. Gorton, Mr. C. Sturmenn, Mrs. C. Sturmenn, Miss Sturmenn, Mr. P. Rechaitzer, Mr. F. D. Barretto, Mr. E. T. Wilson, Mr. P. V. Mitchell, Mr. F. T. Gause, Mr. A. Lund, Mr. W. Mayeshima, and Mr. Bland in cabin; Mr. H. S. Boone, Mr. Shu Dzeng Wang, Mr. Chan Lin, Mr. H. Brodheim in intermediate; 22 in steerage.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

This market is still lifeless.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—	{40 yds. 36 in.} {50 yds. 36 in.} ...	PER YARD. 0.10 to 0.18
Grey Shirting—8¼ lb, 38¼ yds. 39 inches		PER PIECE. Y. 3.90 to 4.50
Grey Shirting—9lb, 38½ yds, 45 inches		3.90 to 4.50
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches...		2.80 to 4.00
Cotton Italians and Satteens...		PER YARD. 0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

Flannels	PER YARD. ...Y. 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in....	0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches...	0.16 to 0.22
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00

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Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches ...	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66
	PER PIECE.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.80 to 10.80
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches...	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches...	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 nches...	2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALE.
Nos. 16/24, Singles ... ... V.	Nominal
Nos. 28/32, Singles	—
Nos. 38/42, Singles	—
Nos. 32, Doubles...	Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	260.00 to 280.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	310.00 to 330.00
Nos. 2/100 ,Gassed	460.00 to 480.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling...	40.00 to 40.50
Indian Broach...	31.00 to 32.00
Chinese	27.50 to 29.50

METALS.

Business continues quiet.

	PER PICUL.
Round and square ⅜ inch and upward...V.	4.05 to 4.35
Iron Plates, assorted	4.30 to 4.60
Sheet Iron...	4.65 to 6.90
Galvanised Iron sheets	10.00 to 11.00
Wire Nails, assorted	14.00 to 7.00
Tin Plates, per box...	6.70 to 7.60
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.00
Hoop Iron (⅜ to 1½ inch)	5.00 to 5.50

KEROSENE.

No change to report.

American	$3.10
Russian	2.90
Langkat	2.80

SUGAR.

Transactions are few.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao ... ...V.	7.60 to 7.90
Brown Manila...	7.80 to 8.60
Brown Daitong	6.20 to 6.40
Brown Canton...	8.00 to 9.40
White Java and Penang...	9.00 to 10.00
White Refined...	11.40 to 15.00

INDIGO.

A quiet market.

	PICUL
Java, Medium to best...	200.00 to 250.00
Calcutta, Medium to best	140.00 to 220.00
Madras (*Kurpah*), Medium to best ...	100.00 to 140.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ..	—

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Sellers have been current during the week, and a large business has been done both on foreign and native account. Consuming markets do not rise to the occasion. In fact every other market in the world seems dull except Yokohama. Consumers profess to be looking for lower prices, but this does not seem to affect buyers here very much.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ...	...Y.950 to 960
Filatures—Extra, Fine...	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	920 to 930
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	—
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	890 to 900
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	900 to 910
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	870 to 880
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	880 to 890
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	— —
Common—Coarse	— —
Re-reels—Extra	— —
Re-reels—No. 1	890 to 900
Re-reels—No. 1½	875 to 880
Re-reels—No. 2	860 to 865
Re-reels—No. 3	840 to 845
Kakedas—Extra	895 to 900
Kakedas—No. 1	875 to 880
Kakedas—No. 1½...	860 to 865
Kakedas—No. 2	840 to 845

WASTE SILK.

The market hangs fire. Holders continue to hold and buyers continue to absent themselves from business. Prices in this branch must come down.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	—
Noshi—Filatures, Good	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	—
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	—
Noshi—Bushiu, Good...	—
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	—
Nsohi—Joshiu, Best	—
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	80 to 90
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	115 to 120
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	100 to 105
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	—
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	—

TEA.

Nothing special to report.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	48 & upwards
Choice	43 to 47
Finest	38 to 42
Fine...	33 to 37
Good Medium	28 to 32
Medium	24 to 27
Good Common	21 to 23
Common...	20 & below.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, Aug. 11.

London silver ⅛ higher and no change in sterling quotations from China; local rates generally are steady, closing as under for the mails per steamers *Empress of China* and *Coptic*.

London - Bank T.T.		2/0⅝@ ⅞
—	— Bills on demand	2/0⅞@ ⅝
—	— 4 months' sight	2/0⅝
—	Private 4 months' sight	2/0⅛
—	— 6 months' sight	2/0⅛
Paris & Lyons	Bank sight	254½ @5
	Private 4 months' sight	259⅜
—	— 6 months' sight	260⅜
Hongkong	—Bank sight per $100.	91½*
—	Private 10 days' sight do.	89⅛*
Shanghai	—Bank sight	78*
—	Private 10 days' sight	80⅛*
India	—Bank sight	151
—	Private 30 days' sight	153
America	—Bank sight	49¾
—	Private 30 days' sight	50
—	Private 4 months' sight	50¾
Germany	—Bank sight	206½ @ 7
—	Private 4 months' sight	210½
Bar Silver (London)		26⅛

* Nominal.

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JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, August 12, a.m.

	Paid up.	Div'd 1 year. per cent.	Q'ation. Yen.
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri) ...	100	5	87.40
War Bonds (Gunji)	100	5	87.40
5 % Imperial Bonds (Goburi).	100	5	85.60
Navy Bonds (Kaigun)	100	5	86.00
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	97.10
Y'hama Water-works Bonds .	100	6	91.00
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	90.00
Osaka Harbour Bonds	100	6	87.60
Sanyo Railway Debentures ...	100	6	93.00
Kawasaki Shipyard Deb'tures.	100	9	102.80
Osaka S.S. Co. (Shosen) 3rd Issue of Debentures	100	7	95.30
Sanyo Railway	50	8	61.50
Kyushu Railway	50	8	56.50
Hokkaido Colliery Railway ...	50	11	71.80
Sobu Railway.....	50	8	52.60
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha).	50	11	87.50
Tokyo Street Railway (Shigai)	50	8	85.50
Tokyo Street Railway new ...	1	—	24.60
TokyoElectricRailway(Denki)	50	—	60.90
Tokyo Electric Railway, new.	20.00	—	31.80
Yokohama Electric Railway..	25	—	30.00
Odawara Electric Car	50	2.7	23.00
Keihin Electric Railway	50	5	56.50
Yokohama Fire Insurance ...	12.50	10	15.20
Tokyo Fire Insurance	12.50	12	19.00
Kanegafuchi Spinning	50	6	40.00
Fuji Cotton Spinning.....	50	8	33.00
Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning.	50	8	43.00
Yokohama Dock	33	12	44.00
Tokyo Electric Light	50	12	71.20
Osaka Electric Light.....	50	20	90.80
Tokyo Gas.....	50	14	81.20
Tokyo Gas, new.....	1.00	—	17.50
Osaka Gas new	12.50	—	15.50
Yokohama Electric Light.....	50	15	80.00
Nippon(Tokyo)Sugar Refined.	50	15	61.30
Nippon (Tokyo) Sugar new...	44	15	55.00
Nippon Beer Brewery (Yebisu)	50	20	93.50
Nippon Beer Brewery, new ...	25	20	50.00
Osaka (Asahi) Beer Brewery..	50	10	47.50
Marusan Beer Brewery.....	50	—	9.00
Y'hama Chuo Godown	50	12	52.00
Yokohama Boeki Godown ...	20	12	24.00

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

每土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回刊行

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, AUGUST 20TH, 1904.

DEATH.

At 2,245, Negishi, Yokohama, on the 17th instant, GEORGE BOOTH, aged 68 years.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

COLONEL SHIMAMURA (infantry) was promoted Major-General on Aug. 15th.

A TUNNEL between Kamishiro and Yu-u on the Sanyo Railway collapsed on Aug. 15th, temporarily suspending traffic.

FIRE broke out at 1 p.m. on Aug. 10th at Rato, Muroran, Hokkaido, destroying 297 buildings. Seven persons were injured.

THREE Russians escaped at 9 p.m. on Aug. 10th from the the Shioya prison at Takamatsu but about an hour later were arrested at Tadotsu.

THE *Nichi Nichi* reports that over ten Chinamen have been arrested by Japanese at the front. They were all employed by the Russians as spies.

THE *Nichi Nichi* reports that a number of officers belonging to a certain detachment were received on Aug. 14th by the Emperor in audience.

THE number of shareholders who have joined the union in Tokyo for promoting industries in Manchuria and Korea is reported to have reached about three hundred. Each share is fifty *yen*.

THE *Asahi* reports that Prince Pu-lung, who paid a visit last spring to Japan on his way to the St. Louis Exhibition, arrived at Shanghai on Aug. 15th from America.

BARON YAMAMOTO entertained the officers of the Department of the Navy on the evening of Aug. 14th by way of celebrating the success of Admiral Kamimura.

THE general meeting of the Bank of Japan will be held on Aug. 17th when an interim dividend (as reported by Tokyo papers) will be declared at the rate of 6 per cent.

A KURE telegram reports that an outbreak of fire took place at 1 a.m. on Aug. 13th at that city, burning down sixty buildings including the office of the Kure *Mainichi Shimbun*.

GOVERNOR SUFU has issued a notification prohibiting the use of violet coloured pencils by school children. Some Tokyo doctors have declared that such pencils are poisonous.

THE Saseho Prize Court rendered a decision on Aug. 11th releasing the British steamer *Pehsing* with a portion of her cargo. She was captured in the Gulf of Pechili on her way from Shanghai.

J. SHIMAZAWA, a clerk of the Maidzuru branch of the Railway Bureau, has been arrested on a charge of having received bribes. An official of the Miyadzu District Court searched his dwelling.

THE Czar has presented the Grand Duke Cyril with a gold sword with the inscription "For Valour," in recognition of his gallant behaviour when the *Petropavlovsk* was sunk at Port Arthur on April 13th.

PRINCE KAN-IN passed Hiranuma Station, Yokohama, at 11.42 a.m. on Aug. 17th, stopping there a few minutes on his way to the front. The officials of the Kanagawa Kencho, etc., were present to see him off.

THE loss by the sinking of the British steamer *Knight Commander* on July 24th by the Russians off Idzu peninsula, is estimated by one of the Tokyo papers at *yen* 210,000 for the ship and *yen* 240,000 for the cargo.

Y. HAYASHI, an employee of the Noge Savings Bank, Yokohama, has been arrested in Tokyo and removed to the Yokohama District Court. He obtained *yen* 500 on Aug. 5th from a Yokohama Bank by means of a false cheque.

DURING the first half year, 338,000 pieces of *habutae* silk were manufactured at Kanazawa, Ishikawa Prefecture. The value is estimated at *yen* 6,440,000, which shows an increase of *yen* 3,440,000 over the same period last year.

THE Yokohama Harbour Office received on the night of Aug. 16th a report from the Naval Department that the seas of Kyushu, Shikoku, and South China are now free from danger. As to the nature of the danger, no explanation is afforded.

THE tea market in Kobe continues dull and there are no transactions except to meet a very slight demand. On Aug. 10th, stock was estimated at 4,837 large packages and the following day, 299 packages were expected to arrive from the interior.

THE executive committee of the Teikoku Kaiji Kyokai, which association aims at promoting marine enterprises, will meet on Aug. 17th in Tokyo. It is said by the *Asahi* that the society intends to provide ten volunteer ships, each of five or six thousand tons, which are to be converted into the cruisers in time of emergency. Toward the expense of construction the promoters intend to collect donations from the public.

As a mark of sympathy with Prince Kwacho, who sustained a wound on board the flagship *Mikasa* in the last fight in the Yellow Sea, the Emperor and Empress were pleased on Aug. 16th to present to him a case of port and a hundred *yen*.

THE sailing vessel 25th *Kwanon Maru* went ashore on Aug. 9th about five miles off Chemulpo. She was floated the same night by a steamer which was on her way to the Korean port. The *Asahi* says that the ship seems to have sustained damage.

A TELEGRAM from Otsu reports that the Shiga Prefectural Assembly will hold an extraordinary meeting on Aug. 23rd with a view to considering the expense needed to repair the damage caused by a storm on July 10th. The estimated amount of the expense is about *yen* 134,000.

A TELEGRAM from London was received on Aug. 16th in Tokyo to the effect that the price of Japanese bonds has generally advanced, the quotation being as follows: 4 per cent., £75⅛; 5 per cent., £20.17.1; war bonds, £91.0.2; and 6 per cent., £96⅜. It may be remarked that this is the first quotation for 6 per cent. bonds in the market.

A TELEGRAM reports that of the four foreign steamers that went aground at Yokkaichi during a storm on July 10th, the *Haldis* was floated on Aug. 12th and left for Yokohama. The *Loyal* was also floated, and was found damaged, so that she will undergo temporary repairs there. The *Cranley* was expected to be floated the same day.

OVER fifty mail bags which had been seized by the Russian Volunteer cruisers in the Red Sea from the German mail steamer *Prinz Heinrich*, were brought on Aug. 15th by the *Tartar* from Hongkong to Nagasaki. They were handed over to the Japanese post office in the presence of the British, German, and French Consuls.

ACCORDING to a telegram from Mito, Ibaraki prefecture, Kimura Mimatsu, wife of a farmer in the village of Kutsukake, on Aug. 14th, attempted to murder her husband by inflicting on him severe injuries with a large knife, and subsequently murdered Sekiguchi Tora (27) and the latter's illegimate child (3) in a mulberry tree field, where Tora was working with the child on her back. The cause is not yet known.

ABOUT six hundred Russians from the *Rurik*, sunk by Admiral Kamimura's squadron, arrived on Aug. 16th at Saseho. According to one of them, says the *Asahi's* correspondent, the damage to the *Bogatyr* which stranded three months ago at the entrance to Vladivostock is very severe so that she is still under repairs. Admiral Skrydloff did not participate in the latest fighting, but was in Vladivostock at the time.

J. MOMIYAMA (25), one of the crew of the sailing vessel *Seisho Maru* (115 tons) sunk by the Vladivostock squadron off Wonsan, arrived on Aug. 11th at Hiroshima. According to him, several Russians boarded the Japanese ship and ordered thirty-eight men (all the crew) to the Russian ships where the pockets of the Japanese were searched and *yen* 2,800 stolen. The Russians then fired over sixty shots and sank the Japanese vessel. All of the crew were rescued by Koreans.

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THE NAVAL FIGHT OF AUGUST TENTH.

Saturday, August 13.

It is easy to understand that in such circumstances as those of the 10th, Admiral Togo was not in a position to forward any speedy report to Tokyo. The battle seems to have been the greatest sea-fight during the war, and though the Russians suffered a heavy disaster they evidently fought their ships with the utmost bravery. But in the end the action assumed the form of an independent flight of each unit, and the Japanese Admiral must have been perplexed to compile any definite account forthwith. The Russians had 6 battle-ships and 4 cruisers with 8 destroyers in action. The torpedo does not appear to have played any part at all, which is easily understood when we observe that the ships did not approach nearer than 3,500 metres. It would seem, too, that the Russians' gunnery must have been incomparably inferior to that of the Japanese. They did not succeed in inflicting any serious injury on even one of the Japanese vessels, whereas their own battle-ships were all seriously hurt if not disabled. The *Tzarevitch* escaped to Kiaochow. She did not sink, as Admiral Togo surmised from finding her life-buoys and other deck-furniture, but she sustained such damage that she will scarcely be able to put to sea again.

An eye-witness of the naval fight on the 10th instant is quoted by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*. He says that what finally threw the Russians into disorder was the disabling of the *Sevastopol's* steering gear. There were 6 Russian battleships, 4 cruisers, and 8 smaller vessels in the squadron, 18 in all. The principal Japanese squadron consisted of 6 ships. Throughout the fight the Japanese retained their formation of single column line ahead. There is not much of interest in his narrative beyond these points and as some of his statements do not agree with Admiral Togo's report, they do not seem worthy of credence.

The Emperor of Japan has addressed a warm message of approval to Admiral Togo and the men under his command.

A telegram from Kiaochow to the *Ostasiatische Lloyd* in Shanghai says that a Russian destroyer entered that port at 5.30 p.m. on the 11th instant. The message then goes on to quote some statements made by officers of the *Tzarevitch*. These statements are in the main identical with those given above. Some additional details are given, however. Thus we learn that the vessel's funnels were destroyed, her conning tower wrecked, and so much injury done to her hull that she can scarcely be get ready to proceed again to sea. It is said that nearly all her officers were killed or wounded, and that the navigating lieutenant had to take command, but, on the other hand, the total number of killed is put at only 12 and the wounded at 40. The officers say that the squadron had orders to proceed to Vladivostock.

The steamer *Genkai Maru* reports that at 2 p.m. on the 11th instant she sighted two Russian destroyers steering west in the neighbourhood of Hsunwei island. She passed within a quarter of a mile of them but they took no notice of her. When the interval separating her from the destroyers had increased to 5 miles, however, they changed direction as if to pursue her, and she, crowding on all steam, made for the nearest land, her master being determined to beach her rather than suffer her to fall into the enemy's hands. But the destroyers again changed their course to the west, and the *Genkai Maru* escaped. It will be seen that the course taken by these destroyers suggests Port Arthur as their destination. The *Genkai Maru* is at present plying between Admiral Togo's base and Saseho. She must have encountered the Russians somewhere off the south coast of Korea. Hsunwei island is not marked on any map or chart in our possession. It would seem that the destroyers were two of the eight which accompanied Witgeft's Squadron when he left Port Arthur. Possibly the destroyers, finding themselves completely separated from the rest of the squadron, decided to run finally for Port Arthur.

An extra issued by the *Asahi Shimbun* on the evening of the 13th says that, according to a Shanghai telegram Rear-Admiral Witgeft, who commanded the Russian Squadron, met his death at half-past five. A shrapnel shell blew him to pieces.

Another telegram from Chefoo to the same journal says that from the night of the 10th to the morning of the 11th sixty wounded Russians died on board the ships that escaped to Kiaochow, and were buried on the 11th in the foreign cemetery. All the Russian ships were greatly damaged and almost incapacitated for going into action.

Sunday, August 14.

According to the latest report, published by the *Asahi*, the *Tzarevitch* and 3 Russian destroyers are to be disarmed at Kiaochow. The disarming of a belligerent war-ship in a neutral port is an extraordinary measure which would be scarcely applicable to the case of these Russian ships. It was applicable, in a measure, to the *Manjur* because an exceptional element entered into her case, namely the fact that she had been lying at Shanghai from a date prior to the outbreak of the War. Even then, however, the proceeding could not be regarded as an adequate discharge of the duties of strict neutrality.

From Woosung comes a description of the *Askold's* injuries. She had 12 killed, including one officer, and 50 wounded. One of her guns is dismounted. On one side, under a gun port, there is a shot-hole at the water-line. Through a space of 8 feet there is a torn wound on the starboard, and there are other holes which have been temporarily stopped. One shot pieced her from side to side, and beside this wound on the starboard she has a hole 3 feet in diameter. Her smoke-stacks, 5 in all, are prostrate and her condition is pitiable. The latest news from this quarter is that the vessel subsequently passed up the river and that she has been visited by the Taotai.

The *Novik*, too, appears to have been terribly knocked about and it consequently becomes evident that if, in the face of such injuries, Admiral Togo could speak of the Russian cruisers as comparatively unhurt, the battle-ships, which he describes as greatly damaged, must have been indeed in a sorry plight.

Admiral Togo, as close readers of the reports have doubtless observed, speaks of all the ships having apparently returned to Port Arthur except the *Novik*, the *Askold*, the *Pallada* and the *Tzarevitch*. He expressed the opinion that the *Tzarevitch* had sunk. What now seems tolerably certain is that the *Novik* is at Kiaochow and the *Askold* at Shanghai. What is uncertain is whether the *Tzarevitch* has sunk or is at Tsingtao. And what is wholly doubtful is the fate of the *Pallada*.

As to destroyers, one fled to Chefoo and is now in Japanese hands, another is at Shanghai, where she arrived on the afternoon of the 12th. This is the *Grosoboi*. She is said to be uninjured. A number of boats assembled round her when she reached Shanghai and cast anchor off the dock, but she could not allow any one to come on board. It is suggested that her visit to Shanghai is for the purpose of consulting the Russian Authorities there. The destroyer captured in Chefoo is the *Ryeshitelni*. There is a third destroyer, if not a fourth also, in Kiaochow. There is also supposed to be one in Tungchow, but that is doubtful.

Two Russian torpedo-boats were found ashore between Weihaiwei and Shantung point by the British ship *Alacrity* during the night of the 12th-13th. The *Alacrity* took off 60 of their crew, who will be sent to Hongkong by the first opportunity, but as to the final fate of the boats themselves, nothing is yet known. These may possibly be destroyers, not torpedoers. If they be destroyers, the whole 8 that left Port Arthur are accounted for thus:—One at Chefoo; one at Shanghai; two at Kiaochow; two aground on the Shantung coast, and two which were sighted by the *Genkai Maru* off the Korean coast steering westward and are probably now in Port Arthur.

Later.

As to the ships of war, six of which left Port Arthur, they seem to be accounted for thus:—

Tzarevitch at Tsingtao.
Poltava in Port Arthur.
Pobeda in Port Arthur.
Peresviet in Port Arthur.
Sevastopol in Port Arthur.
Retvisan in Port Arthur.

Finally, with regard to the cruisers, we have this account:—

Askold in Shanghai.
Novik in Kiaochow.
Diana in Port Arthur.
Bayan in Port Arthur, having been compelled to put back owing to injury by a mine.
Pallada sunk by Japanese Torpedo.

The sum total of the fight on the 10th is that 5 cruisers and six destroyers have been virtually lost by the Russians—for we may assume that the injured vessels will not escape—, and that the six battle-ships—or five, if the *Tzarevitch* is disarmed—are so badly damaged as to be unlikely to emerge again from Port Arthur for some days, at all events. In fact the Port Arthur fleet is almost annihilated as a fighting force.

Whether this flight of the Port Arthur Squadron was in anticipation of the immediate fall of the fortress, or whether it was in pursuit of some new policy, the departure of the ships must have a most depressing effect upon the spirits of the garrison, and this demoralization will have been heightened by the return of the iron-clads in a shattered condition.

There is a rumour published by the *Chuo Shimbun* from Moji that on the night of the 11th instant a fourth attempt to block Port Arthur was made, and that the *Kokura*, the *Shibata* and the *Nagato* were sunk.

Shanghai reports that according to the officers of the *Tzarevitch* which escaped to Kiaochow, the *Bayan* when leaving the harbour struck a contact mine and had to put back. The other ships had a severe fight with the Japanese off Shantung promontory. Admiral Witgeft was struck by a shell. His trunk alone remained on board and with him died his flag-captain. Rear-Admiral Masewitch and the captain of the ship were wounded. The *Tzarevitch* barely succeeded in reaching Tsingtao, the island at the entrance to Kiaochow. She had suffered heavy damage, and it is doubtful whether, after repairs, she will be able to put to sea.

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[Received at the Naval Head Quarters on the afternoon of the 12th]

"In the fight on the 10th instant, I believe that 5 out of the enemy's 6 battle-ships sustained very severe injury. The *Pobieda* lost both masts and her big guns ceased to be serviceable. The flag-ship *Retvisan* received our concentrated fire at a distance of 3,500 metres, and I consider that she suffered the greatest damage. The injury done to the enemy's cruisers was comparatively small. The *Bayan* did not come out. Our damages have already been temporarily repaired."

Latest News.

There is so much that is bewildering in the above accounts that it will be a convenient to our readers if we set down the final result of the fight of the 10th, as collated from the most recent reports.

Out of 6 battle-ships and 4 cruisers which left Port Arthur on the 10th, 5 battle-ships and one cruiser (the *Diana*) returned thither on the 11th. These, all believed to be in a more or less damaged condition, together with the *Bayan*, which was struck by a mine on attempting to emerge, are in port now. Of the three other cruisers, the *Novik* remained only 10 hours at Kiaochow, which place she left at 4 a.m. on the 12th. The *Askold* is at Shanghai in a seriously damaged condition and with her is one destroyer. The *Tzarevitch* is lying at Kiaochow with 3 destroyers. It is believed that the battle-ship can not be rendered sea-worthy by means of the appliances available at Kiaochow. Probably the *Askold*, the *Tzarevitch* and the one destroyer accompanying the former as well as the three destroyers accompanying the latter, will be disarmed. One destroyer has been captured by the Japanese in Chefoo harbour. Two ran ashore in shallow water, about 20 miles east of Weihaiwei and between that place and Shantung. Their commanding officers and 60 of the crews proceeded overland to Weihaiwei, arriving there at 12.40 a.m. and going at once to H.M.S. *Glory*, where they were taken on board. The news of this event seems to have reached Chefoo by the S.S. *Anhui*, not by the *Alacrity*, as originally supposed. It will be perceived that 7 out of 8 destroyers which left Port Arthur with the squadron are thus accounted for. As to the 8th we know nothing, unless she was the vessel which pursued the *Genkai Maru*.

On the afternoon of the 14th the *Asahi* published a telegram from Shanghai saying that the *Askold* had entered the Cosmopolitan Dock. Of course Japan will not for one moment consent to the refitting of the cruiser at a neutral port.

A telegram from Chefoo quotes a message sent from Kiaochow on the 13th saying that orders have been issued for the disarming of *Tzarevitch* and the three destroyers that took refuge there.

The *Asahi* alleges that the German Government has informed Japan that should any Russian war-ships take refuge in Kiaochow they would be required to leave within 24 hours and if they failed to do so, they would be disarmed.

Japan's Naval Losses.

The losses sustained by the Japanese Navy in the sea-fight on the 10th August have been published in detail. Out of the total, 195, the flagship *Mikasa* alone had 120 casualties, namely, 32 killed, including 4 officers; and 88 wounded; the *Yakumo* 12 killed, including 1 officer; and 10 wounded; the *Nisshin*, 16 killed and 17 wounded; the *Kasuga*, 10 wounded; the *Asagiri*, 1 killed; torpedo-boat No. 38, 1 killed and 8 wounded. None of the other ships seem to have suffered at all. The Naval Department further publishes a list of the killed and wounded in the blockading operations and in the operations on land in which the Navy have assisted the Army, from the 26th July to Aug. 9. The total is 100 killed and wounded.

His Imperial Highness Prince Kacho, who was serving as a Commander on board the *Mikasa* during the action on the 10th, received a very slight wound; apparently a mere contusion which has produced some pain in the breast, but is considered quite unimportant. Captain Ijichi, of the same vessel, was slightly wounded.

Lieutenant Prince Kwacho (Hiroyasu) arrived on the 14th at Saseho by the hospital ship *Saikyo Maru*. He was at once removed to a private house belonging to Mr. Sakamoto, a well-known merchant, in order to undergo treatment there. According to a report by a surgeon of the hospital steamer, the injury of the Prince is a slight abrasion of the breast which may be painful but cannot become serious. It may be remarked that the Prince is the first son of Prince Fushimi (Sadanaru) Commander-in-Chief of the First Division, who recently returned from the front and who is now alleged to have been ordered by the Emperor to pay a visit to the St. Louis Exhibition. In 1883, he succeeded to the House of Kwacho which was founded in 1868 by the late Prince Hirotsune, a son of Prince Fushimi Kuniiye. The first name of the young Prince was Narukata but was changed to the present name on June 11th, 1883 on his succession to the House of Kwacho.

Monday, August 15.

The *Jiji Shimpo's* Chefoo correspondent say that the *Novik* and one destroyer entered Kiaochow at 5.30 p.m. on the 10th, and the *Tzarevitch* with three destroyers came in at half-past seven. Two steamers chartered by Messrs. Carlowitz and Co. and laden with coal were waiting in the harbour. Throughout the night coaling operations went on from these vessels. It was observed that the destroyers had on board a number of military men. The *Novik*, having transferred her wounded to the *Tzarevitch*, left the port at half-past three on the following morning, and the *Tzarevitch* awaits instructions from Berlin as to whether she shall be disarmed. A telegram despatched from Kiaochow to the *Ostasiastiche Lloyd* at 3.16 p.m. on the 13th instant, partially confirms the above. It says that there is no sign of the destroyers or the *Tzarevitch* leaving the port. The battle-ship, indeed, is unfit to put to sea, having a large hole at the water line. Whether she will be allowed to repair at Kiaochow, or what will be done, remains to be determined from Berlin. A later message (14th) to the *Asahi Shimbun* alleges that the German Authorities have sealed the armaments of these destroyers and the battleship, from which it is inferred that they will not be allowed to take any further part in the war. The same message adds that Rear-Admiral Massewitch has had his leg amputated.

A representative of the Shanghai *Ostasiatiche Lloyd* has obtained the following statement from officers on board the *Tzarevitch*:—"Having received orders to force the Japanese blockade and make for Vladivostock, we left Port Arthur early on the 10th, and at 6 a.m. we sighted some of the enemy's torpedo-craft and small cruisers. The *Bayan* having struck a contact mine, had to put back and go into dock. At 11 a.m. we came into touch with a Japanese squadron consisting of 4 battle-ships, 3 armoured cruisers, 3 protected cruisers, 6 small cruisers and 40 torpedo-craft. A fight of about an hour and a half ensued. Our flag-ship (*Tzarewitch*) was specially aimed at by the enemy, but she finally succeeded in breaking through. How our other ships had fared, however, it was not clear, and the flag-ship consequently steered for Shantung. The enemy pursued, and at half-past four renewed the fight for two hours, our ship being severely handled. The enemy also suffered heavily. At half-past five a Japanese shell burst on our deck, and killed the Commander-in-chief and several of the staff. Nothing remained of Admiral Witgeft but one of his legs. Rear-Admiral Massewitch was wounded, as were nearly all the officers, one only remaining intact. Nevertheless we again broke through the Japan cordon and they could not pursue us. Our intention had been to go to Vladivostock, but our steering gear being injured, we had to put into Kiaochow. Whether we shall be allowed to go out when we have completed our repairs remains to be seen. We had 12 killed and 40 wounded. Most of the wounds were trifling, but Rear-Admiral Massewitch and 8 other officers were severely hurt." (Presumably these numbers refer to officers only. It is impossible that the *Tzarevitch* can have escaped with 52 casualties in all.—Ed. *J.M.*) The representative of the Shanghai journal adds that the ship was in a pitiable plight, her smoke-stacks prostrate, her decks torn up and several big holes being open at the water-line. Only her machinery was intact.

As to the condition of this ship's machinery, the *Nichi Nichi* has a telegram from Kiaochow sent on the afternoon of the 14th, which says that she was only able to steam 4 knots an hour when she made the port. It would also appear from this telegram that the casualties spoken of above (12 killed and 40 wounded) were the *Novik's* record. These wounded were transferred in the first place to the *Tzarevitch* and subsequently sent to the German Hospital. It will be remembered that a previous account spoke of 60 dead having been interred in the foreign cemetery.

The same telegram says that one of the Russian destroyers which put into Kiaochow was heavily damaged. It appears that the *Askold* would have entered Kiaochow but she was prevented by Japanese ships and had to push on to Shanghai.

Japanese journals give a telegraphic statement, apparently taken from the *Japan-Post*, as to Berlin's view of the Kiaochow situation. It is, (1), that any belligerent vessel fit to put to sea, must do so within 24 hours; (2), that in the case of a vessel not fit to put to sea, her repairs must be effected as speedily as possible, and she must not use Kiaochow as a basis of operations or as a place for restoring her fighting power. The synopsis adds that the same rule will be applied to Japanese vessels.

That is undoubtedly the minimum of neutral responsibilities. Meanwhile, the public will be curious to learn about the coaling operations which are said to have taken place during the night of the 10th and 11th. If the Russians had two steamers waiting at Kiaochow to supply coal to their fugitive war-ships, then they intended from the first to put into Kiaochow, and, in short, they used the place as a naval basis of operations. What would be said of France if she allowed the Baltic squadron to have its colliers waiting in her ports *en route* from

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Europe and if she allowed the business of coaling to be done there? Then indeed the squadron would find no difficulty in coming east-ward. This matter is so grave that pending more explicit information we decline to believe the coaling story.

It is stated (*Nichi Nichi*) that when the *Askold* entered the river at Shanghai she was saluted by the British ship *Fearless*, but she signalled after a time, "Can not reply."

An officer on board the *Grosoboi* has informed a representative of the *Ostasiatische Lloyd* that this destroyer, in company with the *Tsarevitch*, broke through the blockade. She was pursued by a Japanese cruiser, and twice prevented from entering Kiaochow, so that there was nothing for it but to head for Shanghai. She was not injured. Her people did not know how she would be treated but their hope was to make Vladivostock. Referring to the land operations at Port Arthur this officer paints things in very rosy colours. He represents the fortress as quite safe, and alleges that even its distant outworks have not fallen, while as for food there is an ample supply.

Tuesday, August 16.

Commander Ogura, who arrived wounded at Saseho on the 14th instant, gives some account of the battle on the 10th. He says that early in the morning the scouting vessels reported a sortie of the Port Arthur Squadron, and the Japanese, in high spirits, set about preparing. From the flag-ship (*Mikasa*) frequent signals were flashed, in accordance with news transmitted by the guard vessels, and soon all dispositions were completed for the reception of the Russians. There was no certain inference, of course, that they had Vladivostock in view. It was merely known that they were steering southward, and Admiral Togo sought to manœuvre so as to draw them as far as possible from port, since their short-distance sortie on the 23rd of July had not enabled the Japanese ships to get within range of them before they returned to the shelter of the forts. Thus at about 12.40 p.m. the squadrons found themselves some 30 nautical miles from Port Arthur. At this moment the flag-ship ran up the flag for action. Whether the enemy saw it or not is uncertain, but he immediately formed in single column line ahead. His force consisted of 6 battle-ships, the *Retvisan* leading, 4 cruisers and 8 destroyers. At 1 p.m., the squadrons being within range, the Japanese opened fire, the enemy replying, and a fierce cannonade was exchanged. The Japanese shells with very few exceptions hit the Russian ships and each hit was vociferously cheered by the men, but the Russian projectiles, whether owing to bad gunnery or some other cause, went for the most part wide or flew high or fell short. The squadrons then drew off and then approached again, whereafter they again drew off, again approached and again exchanged shots, these engagements lasting 2½ hours. At 3.30 there was an interval of an hour's rest, and then the Japanese closed in once more to cut off the Russians' line of retreat. The Russians now were the first to open fire and, we replying, the battle was renewed. At this point the enemy changed his course to the south-east, and the Japanese closing up, the engagement became very hot. The enemy seemed to concentrate his fire on the flag-ship, around which his projectiles fell thickly, but Admiral Togo and his staff remained entirely unconcerned and directed all the manœuvres with complete calm. Commander Ogura was wounded at 7.30 p.m. One of the enemy's shells then burst on board and he with 6 or 7 others fell. When the battle was at its height the *Tsarevitch* was struck by a 12-inch shell on the port side at the water-line. She quickly listed to port, and thereafter attempted to turn to starboard, the result being that in order to avoid a collision the other ships steered some this way, some that, and the enemy's battle-order was completely broken. At that time the distance separating the combatants was from 3,000 to 4,000 metres. The Japanese, seeing their opportunity, now poured in their projectiles with unceasing vehemence, and the Russian ships, one and all, were practically silenced. Only the *Retvisan* continued to fight vigorously, but even she was ultimately reduced to a few fitful discharges. There is no reason to think that the enemy had become short of ammunition. The explanation of his slackened fire would seem to be that his losses in men and material had crippled him. With the fall of darkness the battle ceased. The Japanese fired their last gun at about 8.30 p.m. Then the enemy's cruisers and destroyers, relying on the night and their speed, made off under a full head of steam, pursued by our torpedo-craft, which had been prepared for this phase of the battle. A report having now been received that the enemy's main squadron was between Round Island and Shantung, Admiral Togo steamed off with destroyers and torpedo-boats in company, at 9 p.m. Between that hour and ten o'clock our torpedo-craft made several attacks, and one torpedo was plainly seen to strike the *Tsarevitch* (we know that another struck the *Askold*). On the following morning several articles belonging to the *Tsarevitch* were found floating on the sea—such as buoys, officers' letters, &c.,—and we concluded that she had sunk. We heard that the other 5 Russian battle-ships and the *Diana* had re-entered Port Arthur one by one on the forenoon of the 11th. There can be little doubt that the Russian vessels were all deprived of fighting power, and they are not likely to invite another combat by coming out of Port Arthur, so that one phase of the war may be said to have ended. The Japanese flag-ship was in the thickest part of the engagement, but neither she nor any other Japanese vessel suffered any serious damage, nor had her fighting power impaired. The enemy's gunnery was bad, but the Japanese gunners, on the contrary, laid their pieces with the utmost calmness, and with excellent precision. Commander Ogura specially mentions Sasaki Genjiro, a second-class sailor on the *Mikasa*. While carrying ammunition his right arm was swept away from the shoulder, but he managed to go below without assistance to have his wound dressed. He expired, however, before reaching the hospital.

Official News.

"According to Admiral Togo's latest report one of the enemy's vessels resembling the *Pallada* seems unquestionably to have been sunk by our torpedo-craft during the night of the 10th." (This disposes of the perplexity about the *Pallada*. We have already remarked that she must have either returned to Port Arthur or sunk. The *Novik*, then, is the one and only vessel of the Port Arthur Squadron that may be said to have escaped, and the *Novik* is not yet in Vladivostock.—Ed. *J.M.*)

The *Askold* went into the Cosmopolitan Dock at Shanghai on the afternoon of the 14th. It is stated that she has a big hole under the water-line caused by a torpedo, but her coal bunkers seem to have saved her from destruction. The Taotai has issued orders that she must leave the port within 10 days, but the engineers of the dock say that it will take a month or six weeks to repair her. Ten of her men have been sent into hospital. It is alleged that one of her officers proceeded, on the 15th instant, to the French ship *Montcalm*, and explained that as other Russian vessels were probably in the Yangtsze, he desired that the French war-ship should communicate with them by wireless telegraphy. The French refused. The *Grosovoi* is still lying there, but has changed her berth.

The Japanese casualties in the battle on the 10th instant have been corrected and the total now reaches 226. The increase of 31 is partly due to the discovery that the *Chinyen*, not previously mentioned, had 6 wounded, and the *Izumi* 1. For the rest, the *Nisshin's* list is increased by 13, that of the *Kasuga* by 1, and it appears that the destroyers *Asashio* and *Asagiri* had 1 and 8 men wounded respectively. Admiral Togo does not tell us what ships he had in the action, but it is noticeable that the only first-class fighting vessels which suffered any casualties were one battle-ship (the *Mikasa*) and three cruisers (the *Yakumo*, the *Nisshin* and the *Kasuga*).

Wednesday, August 17.

The exit from Port Arthur must have been an exciting operation. According to an account said to have been given by an officer of the *Tsarevitch*, steamers were sent ahead dragging heavily weighted cables for the purpose of clearing away contact mines. The battle-ships and cruisers followed in 2 lines with the destroyers between them. From dawn until 9 a.m. was occupied merely in the operation of getting out of port, and progress must afterwards have been very slow so long as there was any danger of mines. That probably accounts for the fact that although the squadron started at 9 a.m. it had only reached a point 30 miles from Port Arthur at 1 p.m., when the action commenced. This officer says that the *Retvisan* pushed to within 800 metres of the Japanese ships, and for a time was enveloped by the latter, but she ultimately succeeded in breaking through. He also says that one of the last things seen by the *Tsarevitch* was a vessel like the *Peresviet* with a heavy list.

Friday, August 19.

"On the night of the 10th instant, when No. 5 Destroyer Squadron attacked the enemy, the *Murakumo*, Commander Matsuoka, approached to within 400 metres of a cruiser like the *Pallada*, and discharged a torpedo which was distinctly seen to strike its mark."

This seems to settle the question of the *Pallada's* fate. The result of the sortie on the 10th instant then becomes that the *Bayan* struck a mine: the *Pallada* is sunk; the *Askold* is lying in Shanghai and will be disarmed; 7 destroyers have been put *hors de combat*; and the *Tsarevitch* is disarmed. To this we must add the sinking of the *Rurik*. Thus between the 10th and the 14th the Russian fleet in the Far East has been reduced by 4 first-class cruisers; 1 line-of-battle ship and 7 destroyers.

Another report from Admiral Togo received on the forenoon of the 18th instant says:—

"On the 11th instant the gun-boats *Maya* and *Akagi*, which were watching the neighbourhood of Shaopingtau, saw two of the

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enemy's gun-boats, the *Giljak* and the *Otvasny* approach Hsiensheng promontory and open fire on a place occupied by our troops. The *Maya* and the *Akagi* advanced at once to Lungwangtang and attacked the Russian gun-boats. A shell from the *Akagi* struck the *Giljak* and the Russians retreated forthwith to Port Arthur. Meanwhile the Laoluitui forts fired repeatedly on our gun-boats but did not inflict any damage."

"From the morning of that day the *Chokai* and others of our gun-boats together with our destroyers followed the enemy's ships as they came in from the fight of the preceding day and reconnoitred the condition of the enemy. Their speedy and accurate reports were of great service to the movements of our squadrons."

It now appears that the total casualties suffered by the Japanese ships engaged on the 10th instant were 242. Among these 69 were killed; one died from his wounds; 66 have been sent to hospital, and the remaining 106 are able to continue their duties. Thus the actual casualties in the true sense of the term were 136.

PORT ARTHUR.

Saturday, August 13.

The German journal of Shanghai publishes a statement that Wolf's Hill was abandoned in the sequel of a consultation by the Russian Staff, who concluded that its possession by the Japanese would not in any way compromise the defences. (Why then did they fortify and hold it?—Ed. *J.M.*). The same paper alleges that up to the 12th of August the Russian casualties were 3,000, whereas the Japanese had some 26,000 killed and wounded. This German journal seems to have placed itself at the disposition of Floug. Its partiality is more conspicuous than its judgment. For how can it possibly, or how can General Dessino possibly, have any accurate intelligence of the casualties on either side up to the 12th of August?

There is a report that a large steamer laden with provisions for Port Arthur has been captured by the Japanese, and that, on the 30th of July, a steamer carrying 2,600 female refugees was also captured. Both stories require confirmation.

It appears that on the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th the bombardment of Port Arthur was carried on vigorously. Shells seem to be falling in the docks and in the town, but these reports come entirely from Chinese sources.

Sunday, August 14.

We still continue without any official news of the land attack on Port Arthur. Rumour says, however, that since the 7th the Japanese have been vigorously bombarding the town. Three of the forts are said to have fallen into Japanese hands, and from there, as well as from Lanshan (Wolf's Hill), a heavy cannonade is directed against the Russians, causing them great loss and embarrassment. The marines on board the destroyer which took refuge at Chefoo, are represented as saying that from the morning of the 9th to the morning of the 10th the Japanese maintained a fierce attack and drew in their lines considerably. Both sides lost heavily, so heavily that the Russians were unable to deal with their killed and wounded.

Wednesday, August 17.

The only news about Port Arthur is a brief telegram from Chefoo saying that the Japanese army is continuing its operations every day. It was scarcely necessary to wire that fact.

A Chinese junk which arrived at Chefoo on the 16th from Pigeon Bay reports that on the 8th inst. shells from the Japanese batteries sank a Russian ship in the harbour.

Thursday, August 18.

It appears that the fight for Lanshan was a fierce affair. The Japanese commenced the assault on the 26th of July and only succeeded on the 28th. The struggle on the first day took them half-way up the hill and they passed the night lying down in the position there won. Then the next day, they pushed forward. Of course the infantry attack was preluded by a hot cannonade which seemed to have silenced the enemy's guns. But when the men advanced and reached the summit, they were received with a withering storm of shot from quick-firers which had been withdrawn behind the crest pending the final assault. Nevertheless they captured the mountain on the 27th, but were quickly expelled by the Russian reserves, disposed to deal with this very contingency. It was not until the 28th that Lanshan finally fell. The hill is 300 metres high, and the Japanese assaulted it from three sides simultaneously. On the night of the 27th the assailants are said to have lain within 50 metres of the assailed, and the appearance of the mountain is compared to that of an ant-hill with the insects clinging everywhere to its slopes. The Russians are said to have fought splendidly and had not the Japanese artillery destroyed their shelter trenches the end would have been much longer deferred. It is stated that the Japanese right wing was the first to reach the summit and raise the national standard. The *Asahi's* correspondent, by whom these particulars are given, says that in the trenches there was found a quick-firer marked "made at the Kure Arsenal." This was evidently one of the guns taken by the Russians from the blocking steamers. The Russians, instead of falling back on the main position, retreated eastward to the outworks at Fenshwiling and Antszling. Probably they found their direct line of retreat threatened by the Japanese enveloping movement. This strategy resulted in placing within range of the Japanese field-artillery the ultimate lines of the Russians' retreat and thus enabled the Japanese to occupy several important positions beside Lanshan. Wolf's Hill was found to be splendidly fortified and the Russians defended it in a manner worthy of the works. Two Maxims were captured as well as a quantity of rifles, and there were evidences that the defenders had suffered severely. Officer's letters, photographs of wives and children, amulets and such things were in abundance. Only 23 perfect corpses were found, and beside them were 65 mutilated bodies, some headless, some limbless. It must be assumed that these 83 dead fell in the final assault.

On the 30th the Japanese made another advance which drove the Russians within their final lines. Thereafter the work of placing siege-guns commenced.

Some semi-official statement about the operations on the land side of Port Arthur is momentarily expected. Pending its issue not much can be gained by retailing the rumours carried by junkmen to Chefoo. Evidently fighting is in progress every day, and that is about all that can be alleged with certainty.

One statement made by the Chinese is worth noting, namely, that after the fight (naval) on the 10th instant 6 Russian vessels returned to harbour. That confirms Admiral Togo's report that 5 of the Russian battle-ships and one cruiser (the *Diana*) made their way back. The *Pallada* must have gone to the bottom.

If it be true that a ship in the harbour was sunk by shells from the Japanese forts on the 8th instant, we have a proximate explanation of the sortie of the Russian Squadron on the 10th. The Russians have stated, with unanimity which compels belief, that their destination was Vladivostock, and that they had received orders to make an essay to reach it. It is hard to imagine that between the 8th and the 10th the fact of a ship having been sunk at her moorings was conveyed to Kuropatkin and an order was consequently issued by him directing the sortie on the 10th. But it is easy to conceive that the Russians, knowing the position of the Japanese batteries, foresaw that shells from them would render the harbour unsafe, and consequently sought timely instruction from head-quarters. At all events, whatever the proximate cause, the exit of the squadron was tantamount to deserting Port Arthur. Also the most important ships have had to put back, and if the Japanese land-fire be dangerous to the harbour these vessels must find themselves in an unpleasant position.

A most interesting review of the conditions at Port Arthur is published by the military expert of the *St. James's Gazette*. He says:

"Let us suppose that the defenders have been pushed back sufficiently far to allow the Japanese to bring up their siege artillery. The positions of the various batteries on such familiar ground have doubtless long been decided upon, but inasmuch as they will be within range of the fortress guns their preparation with parapets and heavy gun-platforms, traverses and magazines, will have to be effected as secretly as posible. For the Russians, if they have ammunition and men to spare, will be certain to do their utmost by gun-fire and sortie to prevent the establishment of the batteries which are being raised to demolish their defenses. This work the Japanese will do as much as possible by night, but the siege guns of to-day are of such enormous weight that much more labor is required before they can actually open fire, and it is during this period of preparation that the beleaguered garrison can give most trouble, and must be held in check by the Japanese infantry.

"When all is ready, it will be a duel to the death between the biggest and most powerful artillery which has ever been used in the attack and defense of a beleaguered fortress. Japan's first task must be to crush and subdue the fire of the Russian redoubts, but even then the assault will be no easy matter, as we shall see if we examine more closely the nature of the defenses to be crossed.

"The permanent forts of Port Arthur enceinte are very different things from the redoubts of Kinchau, Occupying a broken chain of heights around the town like Portsmouth or Plymouth, the Russian defenses, designed by General Vernander, if held by a strong garrison, with ample supplies of food and ammunition, might well at first sight seem impregnable. So effectively are the works concealed, that looking from the Japanese side little is visible on the heights even to the practised eye except a straightening or swelling of the ridges here and there, which do not quite suggest their natural conformation. Let us, however, climb the heights themselves. We shall then be able to appreciate better the formidable task before the forces of the Mikado.

"Huge ramparts of earth zigzag away to right and left. The crests of these slope outward to allow of fire from the great ordnance behind to be directed downward. Further out the slope becomes steeper, and then descends sheer into a huge gulf-like ditch, which, being out of reach of the guns above is fitted with defenses of its own in the shape of kuponiers as well as counter-scarp and escarp galleries. These are built of masonry into both sides of the ditch, and provided with guns and loopholes, enabling the whole interior space to be swept with fire in case of its entrance by the enemy. Above the outer ridge of the ditch is another parapet whose long outer slope, called the glacis, barbwired and mined, is an exact prolongation of the main ramparts behind, whose big guns are thus afforded an unobstructed field of fire. Within the

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ramparts the interior space is divided at intervals by huge mounds of earth, called traverses, to protect the men working the guns from enfilade fire from a flank; and beneath these traverses are large vaults open on the safe side, in which both light guns and men can be placed under cover during an overpowering bombardment.

"The intervening space between these powerful works on the lower ground is defended by lines of trenches, ditches, and obstacles of every description; while even if these were penetrated the fortifications surmounting every hill on the land side are semi-enclosed works whose gorges are protected by masonry loopholed walls with the object of their defense as separate forts so that the defense may be protracted to the last, and the enemy, if possible, destroyed and driven out again. Communications from the various works, which are visible from the land side, are very effective, and safe from enfilade by their trace, the prolongation of which calls upon other works or land positions considered inaccessible, although the Japanese may contradict this assumption. The protection for guns and gunners is very good, and there is said to be no difficulty from smoke, as in the closed galleries of obsolete granite faced forts, like those of Sheerness; nor can men be struck by splinters of stone, for the works are all of earth. Such are the general features of the defenses which the Japanese forces have to overcome, and every one must acknowledge they form a pretty hard nut to crack.

"But, despite the increased strength of the modern fortress, the attack has gained in power to an even greater extent. The enormously increased range and weight of modern artillery will enable the Japanese to place a large number of heavy batteries out of sight on a long outer circle, behind a chain of fortified posts, and while subjecting the defenses generally to an accurate high-angle fire they will be able to concentrate a steady rain of high-explosive shells upon the points selected for attack. These, which can be lobbed into the defenses from a number of widely scattered points incessantly day and night, must in conjunctiou with infantry fire—to which the ground in front of Port Arthur peculiarly lends itself—inevitably subdue the fire of the forts. These too, it must be remembered, are under the additional disadvantage of being liable to be taken in reverse by the guns of the fleet, which is evidently ready to take a hand in the business when the proper moment arrives."

[Received at the Imperial Head Quarters from the Officer Commanding the Army of Investment.]

On the 16th instant at 5 a.m. Major Yamaoka of the Staff was sent to the enemy's advanced post bearing a copy of the Emperor's order with reference to the non-combatant portion of the Port Arthur population, which was accompanied by a document advising surrender. The enemy's answer was to be given at 10 a.m. on the 17th.

Friday, August 19.

The terms of the offer of safe-conduct for non-combatants were these:—

(1) In accordance with the benevolent intentions of the Emperor of Japan, the following non-combatants will be granted safe-conduct, namely, women, children (under 16 years), priests, diplomatists of foreign countries, and officers who have come to see the war.

(2) The answer to this proposal must be brought to the Japanese position 500 metres north of Shuishiying, by 10 a.m. on the 17th of August.

(3) The non-combatants desiring to take advantage of this offer, must present themselves, carrying a white flag, at the above place by 2 p.m. on the 17th.

(4) A detachment of Japanese troops with a white flag will be awaiting at the above place to receive the fugitives.

(5) Each fugitive will be allowed to carry one piece of baggage, but in case of necessity the contents may be examined.

(6) Books, printed documents, papers in cypher and any articles pertaining to war may not be carried.

(7) The fugitives will be sent to Dalny under a sufficient escort.

(8) The answer to this offer must be a simple "yes" or "no." No change of conditions will be considered.

It appears from an official telegram received at the Military Head Quarters that the Port Arthur garrison flatly refused the Japanese offer of safe conduct for non-combatants. They evidently interpret acceptance of such an offer as in some sense tantamount to surrender, and so it would probably seem to many people. However, as a matter of humanity, the Japanese were certainly right to make the offer.

The German Emperor signified his wish that Major Hoffmann and Captain Gilgenheim, who are now in Port Arthur, should take advantage of the above offer of safe-conduct. Instructions in that sense were sent to the officer commanding the army of investment, and the wish of the Kaiser was conveyed through the Russian officer who brought the garrison's answer to the general offer of safe-conduct.

THE "RYESHITELNI" AFFAIR.

Saturday, August 13.

The Chefoo correspondent of the *Jiji Shimpo* wires that according to a statement made by the commander of the *Ryeshitelni* to the captain of the U.S.S. *Cincinnati*, the destroyer received orders to carry to Chefoo General Stoessel's wife and daughter, together with a lady who stands in some kind of relation to Viceroy Alexieff, and five engineers. The destroyer made a long circuit to effect her purpose, and her commander's intention was to return at once to Port Arthur. The five so-called engineers are believed to be disguised Russian noblemen.

It is stated that the Chinese Government, on receipt of news as to the arrival of the Russian destroyer at Chefoo, issued telegraphic instructions to the Taotai that her presence there was a distinct violation of Chinese neutrality and that she must be required to leave at once.

Sunday, August 14.

Russia is reported to be making a great noise about the capture of the *Ryeshitelni* in a neutral port. No doubt having herself abused the neutrality of China to the full Russia will be much incensed that she is not permitted to continue the abuse. We are not surprised to learn that the German newspaper of Shanghai has a flamingly anti-Japanese account of this affair, and that it represents the Japanese as having fired upon the Russians swimming in the water. The plain fact is that the case for the destroyer is based solely on the pretence that she had been disarmed.

Official Report.

The following was issued by the Imperial Naval Department on the afternoon of the 14th:—"According to the reports hitherto received a destroyer squadron under the command of Captain Fujimoto and consisting of the *Asashio* (Commander Matsunaga) and the *Kasumi* (Commander Oshima), was cruising in search of the units of the enemy's squadron which had been scattered on the evening of the 10th instant, when a vessel resembling a Russian destroyer was sighted in the distance steaming at full speed. Chase was immediately given, but she disappeared in the darkness. On the 11th the search was continued, and it was found that this vessel was hiding in Chefoo, so the squadron stood off and on in the vicinity waiting for her exit. Night fell, however, without her putting out, and Captain Fujimoto, apprehending that her purpose might be to take advantage of the darkness and emerge to attack our ships or injure our merchantmen, proceeded with the *Asashio* and the *Kasumi* into Chefoo. The enemy's ship was then seen to be the *Retshitelni* and there were no evidences of her armament having been removed. Lieutenant Terajima was therefore sent to her commanding officer to tell him that he must either leave the harbour before daylight or surrender. He would not comply, however, and during the discussion he gave orders to his subordinates to break the machinery, fire the ship, and blow up the magazine. Thereupon he seized Lieutenant Terajima and jumped with him into the sea, while one of the marines knocked down the interpreter and catching hold of him leaped overboard. The other Russian marines simultaneously attacked our men. Thereafter there was an explosion of powder near fore-magazine which killed and wounded some of our people. Therefore we seized the destroyer and towed her out. We had one man killed, four severely wounded, and 11 slightly wounded, including Lieutenant Terajima and the interpreter."

Monday, August 15.

The commander of the *Ryeshitelni*, who leaped into the sea with a Japanese lieutenant in his arms, was picked up by a boat from an Italian cruiser and sent into hospital. Apparently he hurt himself in the exploit. He is a brave fellow, and we hope he will recover.

Concerning the Chefoo incident the *Asahi Shimbun* justly observes that the Japanese had no intention of repeating the comedy of the *Manjur*. If China can not enforce her neutral rights and if the Russians take advantage of her incompetence, there is nothing for the Japanese except to take the law into their own hands. The *Manjur* should have been served as the *Ryeshitelni* has been, and would have been so served had not Shanghai been a treaty port.

Thursday, August 18.

The report of the officer commanding the *Ryeshitelni* is a very strange document. He gives himself away at the very outset by saying that his boat had been sent from Port Arthur on important business of communication and that he broke though the cordon of 20 Japanese ships. Here then was a flagrant breach of Chinese neutrality from the beginning of the incident. Is it to be supposed that the Russians have a right to send war-vessels into Chinese ports for the purpose of conveying messages to the Government in St. Petersburg? Of course they have no such right. To put neutral ports to any uses of the kind is a distinct violation of neutrality, and thus, according to the statement of this Russian officer, the *Ryeshitelni* was engaged on an unlawful mission.

The commander then goes on to say that by order of Admiral Gregorovitch the destroyer was disarmed and her flag hauled down. Where were these operations carried out? If in Chefoo, what became of the armament? Was it sunk in the harbour, for apparently the Chinese authorities were not made its depositories? If the thing was done in Port Arthur prior to the departure of the *Ryeshitelni*, then under what flag did she navigate the high seas and under what flag did she enter Chefoo? It would not be easy to conceive a more perplexing statement than that made by this officer.

Friday, August 19.

At first the leading British journals appear to have condemned Japan's action with regard to the *Ryeshitelni*, but later telegrams indicate that there has been a

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change of attitude, and that in view of the contemptuous indifference hitherto shown by Russia to Chinese neutrality, as well as the incompetence of China to enforce her neutral obligations, Japan was quite justified in taking the law into her own hands. The *N.-C. Daily News* quotes the case of the American ship *Armstrong* which was pursued by a British vessel into a Portuguese harbour in 1814. The *Armstrong* resisted, instead of leaving the question to be settled between Portugal and England, and it was held by Napoleon, to whose arbitration the matter was submitted, that, in thus resisting, the *Armstrong* forfeited her privilege of asylum.

It must not be forgotten that the *Ryeshitelni's* purpose in visiting Chefoo has to be considered. Her commander is said to have explained that he was sent thither for the purpose of transmitting an important communication, presumably to Kuropatkin or to St. Petersburg. According to his own account, then, he abused China's neutrality from the outset. A neutral's ports may not be used for such purposes.

KIAOCHOW.

Japanese newspapers report that a Japanese squadron visited Kiaochow on the 16th instant. The ships remained outside but the destroyer *Ikazuchi* was sent in, and her commander, finding that the Russian ships had been disarmed, expressed on behalf of his Government entire satisfaction with the course that had been pursued.

It is very interesting that Germany has had this speedy and signal opportunity of refuting the suspicions entertained and expressed some time ago in Tokyo, with regard to her probable action in the event of Russian war-ships taking refuge in Kiaochow. Facts are more eloquent than words. The Kiaochow incident will be very effective in restoring Japanese confidence in German impartiality, and will go far to remove the doubts engendered by the Kaiser's somewhat effusive message of farewell to a Russian regiment. What makes the matter more remarkable is that Germany had never previously made herself a practical party to the 24-hours' rule, and it was within her competence to have taken advantage of that fact. But she has not done so. She has decided to adopt the fairest course consistent with the existing dictates of international law, and we venture to predict that her decision will be highly appreciated by the Japanese nation. It has not yet evoked much comment, but the *Asahi* very frankly says that Japan is entirely satisfied, and that her previously entertained doubts have now been dispelled.

One question remains—will the *Tsarevitch* be allowed to repair her damages at Kiaochow? The impression seems to be that she will not, but as to that further intelligence must be awaited.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* goes back to the *Manjuu* question, and recalls the strong objections advanced in its own leading columns at the time of the incident—objections to the gentle policy of the Japanese Government. We ourselves do not see that Japan could have done better than she did. Had she sent her ships to Shanghai to seize the *Manjuu*, she would have provoked an outcry highly injurious to her interests at the outset of the war. As to the *Nichi Nichi's* general argument, however, namely, that a belligerent's right of property is violated by this disarming process, and that an asylum of the highest value is offered to ships which would otherwise have had to choose between self-destruction and capture, it seems to us that there can not be any second opinion.

The squadron which went to Tsingtao consisted of 4 cruisers and 4 destroyers. According to rumour, apparently trustworthy, this squadron has now proceeded to Shanghai, where, doubtless, if it finds that the *Askold* and the *Grosoboi* are still lying in the river a week after their arrival there and have not been disarmed, it will lend its assistance to the Taotai for the purpose of enforcing their disarmament. At the very outset of this war Japan officially declared that she would respect China's neutrality in so far as Russia respected it. That is to say, she did not pledge herself to be tied hand and foot to her own disadvantage by any law which Russia might profit by abusing. If Russian troops or Russian ships fled into Chinese territory then in view of China's incompetence to enforce her neutral obligations by the strong arm, Japan reserved her right of pursuit. The Russians know perfectly well that they themselves are flagrantly abusing Chinese neutrality in the case of the war-vessels at Shanghai, all the while M. Lessar is raising such an outcry in Peking about the *Ryeshitelni*, and they know perfectly well that the *Ryeshitelni* herself had no business to be in Chefoo.

This *Ryeshitelni* question has not yet, it is said, come up for discussion between the Governments of China and Japan, though Reuter told us yesterday morning that China had demanded the restoration of the destroyer. As to the Shanghai ships, the Peking statesmen are said to be requiring that they must either leave at once or be disarmed. The Shanghai Taotai, however, seems disposed to allow repairs to be effected.

DEFEAT OF THE VLADIVOSTOCK SQUADRON.

Monday, August 15.

REPORT FROM ADMIRAL KAMIMURA.

[Received at the Imperial Naval Head Quarters at 3 p.m. on the 14th instant.]

"This morning at daylight we met the Vladivostock squadron of 3 cruisers on the north of Tsushima. After a sharp engagement of 5 hours the *Rurik* was sunk. The other two cruisers, much injured, fled northwards. Our injuries are trifling. Details will be sent afterwards."

Tuesday, August 16.

It appears from statements made by Russian officers that the Vladivostock Squadron received orders to issue from port and cooperate with the Port Arthur ships. That might have been inferred, but the difficulty is to understand why the Vladivostock cruisers did not emerge sooner. They reached the north of Tsushima on the morning of the 14th, having probably left Vladivostock on the 12th. Now, on the 12th they ought to have known the result of the Port Arthur Squadron's sortie, which took place on the 10th. It must have been telegraphed to them on the morning of the 11th at latest, for the *Tsarevitch* reached Kiaochow on the evening of the 10th. Of what use then was the Vladivostock enterprise? Possibly the Russian flagship, ignorant of the fate of her fellows, imagined that they too had broken through the blockade and would be at the Tsugaru strait by about the 13th. The distance from Vladivostock to Tsushima is 670 miles and that from Port Arthur to the same place about 700 miles. The two squadrons should therefore have set out from Port Arthur and Vladivostock respectively at about the same time, or at an interval of one day at most, whereas there seems to have been an interval of two days. The impression conveyed is that the two operations were not cleverly linked together, and that the sortie of the Port Arthur vessels took place at an earlier date than that of the original programme, whatever may have been the cause of the haste. At all events the idea was to abandon Port Arthur to its fate, so far as concerned the navy. That scarcely tallies with the pretence that the place is capable of defying all the besiegers' efforts.

It may be assumed that Admiral Kamimura gave chase to the *Gromoboi* and the *Rossia*, but whether he has been able to overtake them is very questionable. The sinking of the *Rurik* must have been a most difficult operation, and probably she owed her fate to the fact that she was a knot slower than her companions, her nominal speed being 18.8 knots, whereas the *Rossia* and the *Gromoboi* have speeds of 19.7 and 20 knots respectively. We do not know what ships Kamimura had. Probably the *Asama* was among them, and were the *Asama* clean she could steam 23 knots. The *Izumo*, another of these big cruisers, steamed 22 knots on her trial trip, but of course it is most unlikely that such performances could be made now after the ships have been months at sea. The Russians, though nominally not so fast, have the advantage of plenty of leisure for docking. The *Rurik's* armour consisted of a 7-feet wide belt of steel covering 80 per cent. of her water-line, the belt having a thickness of from 5 to 10 inches. Very few therefore can have been her vulnerable points, especially at a range of some 2 miles, which is probably the distance at which Kamimura's 8-inch shot assailed her. Such a vessel, with her belt, her protected deck and her water-tight compartments is generally supposed to be quite safe against sinking by gun-fire. By gun-fire, however, she was sunk, and as Kamimura must have paid a great deal of attention to her, it looks as if the *Gromoboi* and the *Rossia* found time to put a good distance between themselves and the Japanese squadron. That means, of course, that they left the *Rurik* to her fate, or that they were so injured as to be unable to render to her any effective assistance.

An officer of a torpedoer which arrived upon the scene of the fight with the Vladivostock Squadron just before the *Rurik* sank, says that the place of the combat was some 20 miles from Yulsan Bay, which lies northward of Fusan on the Korean coast. When this officer came within sight the *Rurik's* masts were already heavily inclined, and she went down stern foremost almost immediately afterwards. The action had then lasted 5 hours, namely from 5 a.m. to 10.27 a.m. Three of the Japanese ships lowered boats at once and picked up about 500 Russians. The torpedo-craft whose officer is quoted (*Asahi Shimbun*) picked up 52, so that out of a total crew of about 760, some 550 were saved. The Russians were all stark naked and many of them had life-buoys, whence it would seem that some time before the ship sunk, they abandoned all idea of saving her. The same informant says that the *Rossia* and the *Gromoboi* suffered terribly. They were seen to be on fire five or six times. He relates that the Russians were, for the most part,

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quite unnerved, and that when taken out of the water they shed tears of gratitude.

Wednesday, August 17.

The following account is published by Japanese journals :—"The ships so-and-so which were on a certain duty on the 10th instant, having received information of an urgent nature, set out for a certain place. While there they were telegraphed that the enemy's squadron had emerged from Port Arthur and been scattered, and that in all probability some part of it would endeavour to steer for Vladivostock via Tsushima. At once these ships returned and placed themselves on watch. The 14th rose a beautiful clear day, and Kamimura's four ships, forming one squadron, steamed southward (N.B. There are so many elided portions in this account that the positions and directions of the ships can not be followed.—Ed. J.M.) At 5 a.m. at a distance of ten thousand metres the three Vladivostock cruisers were sighted on the port bow. They were steering south. Our men all prayed that on this occasion these vessels which had given so much trouble and so often eluded pursuit, might not escape. Every precaution was adopted not to attract attention, and the enemy, apparently unconscious of our presence, advanced steadily. Our vessels cleared for action, and each man and ship in its place advanced so as to intercept the enemy's return path. Then he sighted us, and as usual he at once put about and steamed northward at full speed, the *Rossia* leading and the *Rurik* bringing up the rear. It was now 5.20 a.m. and the two squadrons were 8,000 metres apart. We opened fire and he replied. Very soon the interchange of shots became hot. The Russians were in single column line ahead, and as we crossing their path the two squadrons took a T-shape, our shells raking his cruisers fore and aft whereas he was unable to bring more than a few guns to bear on us as each of his vessels masked the other's fire. This is the most disadvantageous situation for an enemy. Shell after shell from our guns struck his cruisers, and we could see the smoke and fire caused by the impact. Seeing that his position placed him at a great disadvantage, the enemy endeavoured to change direction, so as to bring his line parallel to ours. But owing to the speed at which he was moving the *Rurik* could not keep up, and it thus fell out that our ships were able to concentrate their fire on her at a range of from 4,000 to 5,000 metres. The *Rossia* and the *Gromoboi*, seeing the plight of the *Rurik*, returned to her aid and once again exposed themselves to our raking fire, which was poured in hotly, they replying with every available gun. The *Rurik* now burst into flames, and her steering gear seemed to have been injured, for she could apparently do nothing but go round and round. The *Rossia* and the *Gromoboi* also caught fire and the flames could be seen bursting from their ports. Their crews were evidently thrown into much confusion, but they succeeded in extinguishing the flames. Meanwhile the *Rurik* had begun to sink by the stern and was listing to port, but her brave crew kept up their cannonade resolutely. Again and again the *Rossia* and the *Gromoboi* came to her assistance, but as they circled round for that purpose we were able always to keep them in a position so that whereas they suffered severely we sustained little damage. At times the distance separating the two squadrons was as little on 4500 metres, and nearly every one of our shots took effect. The *Rossia* caught fire 5 or 6 times and the *Gromoboi* 3 or 4 times. In the end the *Rurik* had only 2 guns left that she could fight, and her rear-mast was half shot away. At about 9 o'clock, after nearly 5 hours' fighting, the *Rossia* and the *Gromoboi*, concluding that the *Rurik's* case was hopeless, left her to her fate and steamed northward at full speed. Just before this the Fourth Squadron of two cruisers (*Naniwa* and *Takachiho*) under Vice-Admiral Uriu had arrived upon the scene, and leaving to them the task of dealing with the *Rurik*, Admiral Kamimura led his four cruisers in pursuit of the *Rossia* and the *Gromoboi*. But although their hulls and armaments had suffered severely, so severely that they had only 2 or 3 guns fit for action, their speed had not been impaired at all, and after pursuing them for about 20 miles. Admiral Kamimura put about and returned to the place where he had left the *Rurik*. It was now 10.15 a.m. At 10.37 a.m. the Admiral received intelligence that the *Rurik* had sunk and that the business of saving life was going on. It appeared that when the *Rurik* found herself leftwith only the *Naniwa* and the *Takachiho* her men recovered heart and responded to their fire. But the guns of the two small ships were too much for the disabled cruiser. She sank deeper and deeper by the stern and her after magazine became flooded. Her people now made up their minds that all was over and some jumped into the water while others opened the ports to hasten her sinking. And all the while her few remaining guns continued to be served a fine example of enduring courage. At last she went under standing up on her stern as she did so. The place where she disappeared was completely covered with boards and hammocks to which her men were clinging. The *Naniwa* and the *Takachiho* at once lowered boats and they were assisted in the rescue by the torpedo squadron from Takeshiki. Presently the main squadron returned and also rendered assistance. Some 601 Russians in all were picked up, of whom one has since died, so that 600 were carried ashore, to be afterwards sent to Saseho. More than a third of them are wounded and will have to go into hospital. They state that the Captain, Commander, and most of the officers of the *Rurik* have been killed. About 43 of the prisoners are severely wounded and 10 are not expected to survive. The Japanese casualties were 2 officers killed and 7 wounded; and 42 blue-jackets killed and 58 wounded. The enemy made a serious mistake in their order of battle. They should have placed the *Rossia* first, the *Rurik* next, and the *Gromoboi* last. By putting in the last place the slowest of the three they showed great want of judgment. In all probability the *Rossia* and the *Gromoboi* will be unfit for action for some time, whereas not one of the Japanese ships was incapacitated for taking her place in the fighting line. The *Iwate* suffered most.

The 600 men saved by Kamimura's ships from the *Rurik* have all reached Saseho. It is not wonderful that Japanese journals call attention to the difference between the practice of their naval men and the practice of the Russians. The Vladivostock cruisers, when they sank the *Kinshiu Maru*, the *Hitachi Maru* and the *Sado Maru* never lowered a boat nor ever saved so much as one life by their own exertions. Now, on the contrary, the Japanese ships, when sinking the *Rurik*, saved 600 out of 760 of these self-same slaughterers. The fact is eloquent.

We may note in this context that several Japanese journals advocate the advisability of dispensing altogether with prize courts where Russian ships are concerned. The Russians never hesitate. They sink every Japanese ship they can find. Why should not Japan adopt the same line of procedure. We (*Japan Mail*) trust that she will do nothing of the kind. If the Russians chose to provide stage accessories which throw Japanese good deeds into signal relief, there is all the more reason for the Japanese to continue their good deeds.

No official report has yet (Tuesday morning) been published as to the losses of Kamimura's Squadron in the battle with the Vladivostock cruisers, but Japanese journals give the following figures :—

	Killed	Wounded.
Iwate	2 officers	8 officers.
Takachiho ...	—	3

Among the blue-jackets 100 were killed and wounded. This statement is very unsatisfactory. Another account speaks of 40 being killed.

The Emperor, in his message of applause to Admiral Kamimura, seems to use words specially designed to rebut the unjust criticisms hitherto uttered against the Admiral. His Majesty notes that Admiral Kamimura had for a long time been relegated to the duty of guarding the Korean straits and had finally encountered the Vladivostock Squadron and done fine service. The Emperor's evident intention is to call public notice to the fact that the Korean Straits were the Admiral's station, and that he could not have been expected to be anywhere else.

Friday, August 19.

Admiral Kamimura, interviewed at Saseho, says that his squadron had been despatched upon a duty which was expected to occupy 10 days when he was suddenly recalled. He was cruising southward lamenting his failure to meet the enemy of whom he had gone in search, when early on the morning of the 13th he descried the three Russian cruisers steaming towards Tsushima. Had the Admiral been one hour later he must have missed the cruisers, and they would have made their way safely through the strait. As it was, he found himself in rear of the Russians, and thus escaped their observation for a time. Immediately on sighting him they put about and steamed northward at a rate of 18 knots. Kamimura manœuvered so that his gunners had the sun at their backs, whereas the Russians had to lay their artillery right in the face of the blazing rays. The rest has been already told. The *Rossia* and the *Gromoboi* made repeated and most gallant efforts to save the *Rurik*, but they only suffered heavily themselves. One thing that struck the Japanese much was the fact that the *Rurik's* people had tied many of their wounded to planks, and launched them in the sea when the ship sunk. Men without legs or arms were thus drawn out of the water by the Japanese boats. Such solicitude for human life was considered remarkable and highly commendable. The Japanese made correspondingly strenuous efforts to leave no living thing in the water. They rescued even a bird-cage which was found floating with its inmates alive. This bird-cage afterwards proved very useful in convincing the Russians who were sceptical when told that 600 men had been saved. Seeing the birds, however, they ceased to be incredulous. Admiral Kamimura bears further testimony to the gallantry and endurance of the Russians. Their idea of a soldier's duty is to fight to the death and to die fighting.

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They do not take their own lives when the situation becomes desperate. And after they fall into the enemy's hands they do not forget their duty as soldiers. Kamimura mentions that he asked one of the Russian officers some questions about the state of Russian domestic affairs. The officer proudly refused to answer, saying that it was no part of his duty to give information on such topics. As to the *Rossia* and the *Gromoboi*, their injuries were probably sufficient to temporarily unfit them for the battle line, but they can of course be repaired.

Among the 600 men taken from the water there are only two or three officers. All the rest seem to have perished. There is not a word to be said in the way of criticism so far as valour and resolution are concerned.

THE "NOVIK."

The *Gaelic* reports that on the forenoon of the 10th as she was on her voyage to Shanghai she sighted a vessel which she recognized to be a Russian war-ship and which was probably the *Novik*. This would confirm the theory that the *Novik* after leaving Kiaochow, joined the *Pallada*, and proceeded to the mouth of the Yangtsze; and in this context should be noted the rumour that the officers of the *Askold* asked the French to open communications with Russian vessels expected to be in the Yangtsze. The position assigned to the *Novik* by the *Gaelic*, or rather by the published version of her report, is 125° E. and 31° N., Other authorities speak of the Osumi offing as the place where she was seen, and all agree that she was steering south-east. The Osumi Sea is between Kagoshima and the Riukiu Islands, and if the *Novik* passed that sea on the 13th steering S.E., she must have been making for Vladivostock. It is evident that this latter view is taken by the Japanese authorities for they have warned the east and west coasts of the northern part of the empire. Full confidence seems to be placed in the rumour that the *Novik* coaled at Kiaochow from steamers which were in waiting there to perform the part of colliers. Meanwhile nothing whatever is heard of the *Pallada*. The *Diana* is supposed to have returned to Port Arthur, but the *Pallada* was specially mentioned by Admiral Togo as one of the vessels that had not put back. What has become of her? The *Novik's* presence here and there has been ascertained with some certainty, but as to the *Pallada* there is absolute silence. She did not enter Kiaochow, and if she joined the *Novik* and, steering in the first instance for the Yangtsze, subsequently altered her course for Vladivostock, something ought to have been known about her ere this. The *Pallada*, supposing her to have been fully coaled before leaving Port Arthur, would have had no occasion to replenish her stores at Kiaochow, since with her bunker coal of 1,400 tons she can steam over 2,000 knots at full speed. But the *Novik's* coal capacity is only 650 tons, which carries her 900 miles at full speed. Therefore her coaling at Kiaochow becomes intelligible. At present it would look as though the *Pallada* had either gone to the bottom of the sea or returned to Port Arthur. In either case, the result would be that of the Russian Squadron of 6 battle-ships and 4 cruisers which left Port Arthur on the 10th instant, only one, the *Novik*, can be said to have escaped. Two others, the *Tzarevitch* and the *Askold*, too badly wounded to put to sea, are lying in neutral ports, and 6 were forced back, suffering heavy damage, A not very successful sortie, it must be confessed. But as events unfold themselves, what are we to say of the uses to which the Russians are allowed to put adjacent neutral ports?

As we write news comes that on the morning of the 15th at 7 o'clock the *Novik* was seen in the Osumi offing steering north-east. In other words, she was heading direct for the Tsugaru Strait. From the Osumi Sea to the Tsugaru Strait the distance is over 1,300 miles, approximately, so that the *Novik* will have to economise her coal with the utmost care. She can cover 5,000 miles at 10 knots, but if she move at her most economical rate it will take her 6 days to reach the Tsugaru strait, and by that time much of her fuel will be consumed. She is in very risky circumstances. And again we hear nothing of the *Pallada*. She can not be in the *Novik's* company. The *Novik* has had a fine career throughout this war, but her days seem to be drawing to a close, and while our sympathies are with the gallant little craft, we sincerely hope that she will never reach Vladivostock, for if she arrive there her capacities as a commerce-destroyer will be formidable. Her story will certainly give a new impulse to the building of very fast cruisers. There is nothing else with her legs in these seas. She did 26 knots on her trial trip in 1901, and the Schichan Yard at Elbing has reason to be proud of her. Her speed and the skilful manner of her handling have been an object lesson.

LIAOYANG.

Monday, August 15.

There is no definite intelligence from the scene of fighting in the north. Chinese accounts say that the Japanese are advancing on Liaoyang from five directions and that their scouts have been seen within 8 miles of Mukden. Haiching having been occupied on the 3rd instant, eleven days have elapsed apparently without any noteworthy movement on the part of either Russians or Japanese. But we can be sure that the preliminaries to a great fight are in active preparation.

The *Asahi* publishes a telegram from Shanhaikwan to the effect that the main force of the Russian army is at Shilipau, 20 miles north-east of Liaoyang. Steps are being taken to transport food-stuffs from Liaoyang to Tehlin, and a big battle is expected in a few days.

Tuesday, August 16.

Shanhaikwan alleges that there are signs of Kuropatkin retiring from Liaoyang without fighting. Yingkow tells the same story. It says that he has already withdrawn the bulk of his army to the north of Mukden, leaving only a small force in Liaoyang. These statements come from Chinese sources.

A strenuous attack by the Hunghutsz is reported to have been made with the object of destroying a Russian bridge over the Liao, and in this context we hear of M. Lessar renewing his remonstrances on the subject of Japanese subjects leading the bandits. But the Chinese deny the facts.

Wednesday, August 17.

Telegrams received in Tokyo from the First Army say that there are indications that dysentery is raging among Kuropatkin's troops.

Friday, August 19.

Latest news seems to show that the Russians contemplate a resolute resistance at Anshantien. They are said to have collected 6 Divisions there with 100 pieces of artillery. But six Divisions does not represent one half of the force that Kuropatkin may be expected to marshall for a final effort. These six Divisions are probably intended merely to face Oku and the Takushan Army. There must be at least as many more at Liaoyang and on the front facing Kuroki.

KOREA.

Friday, August 12.

Among the articles left by the Russians when they retreated after the brief engagement at Tokwon near Wonsan were 180 rounds of gun ammunition. It now appears that this brush lasted only 10 minutes and was an affair of artillery only. Subsequently, at 7.30 a.m., another body of 400 cavalry with several field guns appeared on the coast road and opened fire, to which the Japanese replied. Again only artillery was used and after 40 or 50 minutes the Russians retreated. They had inflicted no casualties on the Japanese and their own losses are not stated. It is supposed that the sole object was plunder, but they would scarcely have brought artillery into action for that purpose.

Saturday, August 13.

The Cossacks who made a desultory attack against Wonsan on the 9th instant, are reported to have retired to Yongheung, where they have joined another body of 400 or 500. From Yongheung northward there are a number of small detachments, each consisting of 8 or 10 troopers. As far south as Songjin the Russians have worked hard to repair the roads and erect telegraphs, but between Songjin and Wonsan they have not done anything. The number of Russian wounded is now put at 13.

Sunday, August 14.

There are evidences that the Russians are again about to attack Wonsan. Their van is at Kowan, awaiting re-inforcements. It is stated that there are 500 at Kyongson, 100 each at Kilju and Songjin and 2,200 at Hamheung. The usual tales arrive of women outraged and excesses of all kinds committed.

The Japanese Representative is said to have urged upon the Korean Government the necessity of appointing competent advisers. Rumour indicates Mr. Davidson and Mr. Megata as having been recommended.

Monday, August 15.

The Japanese Representative in Seoul is said to have recommended to the Korean Government that the essential reforms most needed are, (1), distinct differentiation of the function of the Household Department and those of the executive; (2), establishment of ministerial responsibility; (3), financial re-adjustment; and, (4), the appointment of competent advisers to the Finance Department and the Foreign Department. Mr. Megata is said to have been recommended for the former post, Mr. H. W. Denison for the latter.

Tuesday, August 16.

Mr. Hayashi's advice to the Korean Government is given in some detail by the *Nichi Nichi's* Seoul correspondent. In the first place Korea is recommended to reduce her land-forces—an interesting commentary, we may observe *en passant*, on the Yellow-Peril theory that success against Russia would find Japan raising and drilling big armies in Korea and China. In the second place, it is suggested

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that the Korean mint be abolished; that Japanese currency be adopted; that strict measures be taken with regard to nickels, and that if money be needed to place the finances on a safe basis, it be borrowed from Japan. Simultaneously with decreasing the army, the number of officials should be largely cut down, offices should be abolished, their sale abolished and several bureaux of a useless character should be ruled out of existence. The number of foreign advisers should be diminished gradually, only those recommended by Japan being retained, namely, one for the Foreign Office and one for the Finance Department.

This advice is said to have been discussed by a council of Ministers. As usual there were many diverse views, the upshot being that there is no appearance of Japan's counsels being adopted. All sorts of pretexts are advanced for rejecting reforms, however essential they be.

It is expected that a change of Cabinet will result, and that the new Ministry will prove more tractable.

The Cossacks seem to have temporarily suspended their advance upon Wonsan and to have fallen back on Hamheung. According to Korean reports they are short of provisions, but another theory is that they are awaiting re-inforcements which will enable them to move upon Wonsan from three directions.

Friday, August 19.

The Russians in north-eastern Korea, who now number 1,100 troopers, are said to be disgracing themselves as is the wont of Cossacks—stealing property, insulting women and maltreating the people.

A sound of heavy guns is reported to have been heard on the 16th at a point southward of Fusan. There is no theory about this unless it be supposed that the *Novik* has made her way to that region. She was westward of Van Diemen Strait on the morning of the 13th and from thence she had a distance of 2,000 miles to cover in order to reach Vladivostock via Tsugaru. Supposing her to have steamed at her most economical rate, 10 knots, she should have reached Tsugaru on the 17th, and be in Vladivostock on the 20th. Of course, instead of passing through Van Diemen Strait, she may have changed direction to the north-east and made for the Tsushima passage, in which case she might have been in the neighbourhood of Fusan on the 16th.

We may mention *en passant* that when we spoke of Messrs. Thornycroft & Co. having reason to be proud of the *Novik*, our thought for the moment was of the fact that the firm had built her boilers.

THE NAGAMORI SCHEME.

In the *Korea Daily News* we read an article reproduced from the *Kobe Chronicle* on the subject of the Nagamori waste-lands scheme. The article is written with all that insidious show of moderation under which the Kobe journal seeks to shelter the assaults it makes from time to time on the Japanese. To the meanest intelligence it must be perfectly obvious that no comparison whatever exists between the Japan of a few years ago and the Korea of to-day. Japan, from the very beginning of the *Meiji* era, 37 years back, worked strenuously and earnestly to qualify for the recovery of judicial and tariff autonomy, and her work was of such a nature as to elicit the strong approval of the world. Korea has done nothing whatever of the kind. Her resources are just as undeveloped, her institutions just as faulty, her systems of government just as benighted as they were when, by Japan's good offices, she first acquired a title to independence. Could anything be more unjust than to blame Japan for not now recognizing Korea's judicial and fiscal autonomy? Besides, what has judicial autonomy to do with the reclamation of waste lands? It would be a fair criticism to say that Japan is unfortunate in having to press upon the Koreans a measure which she would not suffer to have pressed upon herself. She withholds from aliens the privilege of owning real estate within her own territories, yet she asks Korea to allow Japanese subjects to undertake the reclamation of waste lands within the peninsular empire. That contrast can be adduced with some effect, though no critic possessing any desire to be honest or fair would adduce it without noting the radical differences between Japan's condition and Korea's and without duly allowing for the difficult position occupied by this country towards its hopelessly lethargic and corrupt neighbour. But the *Kobe Chronicle* neither notes nor allows. It condemns Japan unreservedly, and it accentuates the condemnation by dragging in the question of jurisdiction which has no legitimate place whatever in the discussion.

> It is melancholy to reflect that the nation which a few years ago was fiercely indignant at the restrictions imposed on its fiscal policy and its judicial jurisdiction by means of treaties, should now be so indifferent to the right of a neighbouring state to decide adversely to the Japanese proposal on a matter which, according to former Japanese contentions, lies at the very foundations of national existence. * * * * But the important and interesting feature of the incident is its disclosure of the fashion in which some influential Japanese would treat a subject nation, so soon after the recovery by Japan herself of judicial jurisdiction and fiscal control,—efforts that covered some thirty years during which full use was made of the right of a governing state to demand equality of treatment. We ourselves strongly supported that claim as a matter of justice and we regret to find eminent Japanese refusing to extend to others the rights so insistently claimed for themselves.

"It is melancholy to reflect," "we regret to find," and so forth—such are the pharasaical phrases used habitually by the Kobe journal to hide the keen satisfaction it experiences whenever any opportunity offers for attacking the Japanese. What is to be done with Korea? Is the country to be left for ever weltering in the slough of its inveterate indolence and unprogressiveness? How are its potentialities of self-defence to be developed? These are questions which any publicist with even a rudimentary sense of justice would not fail to consider before condemning Japan for not freely allowing Korea to enjoy the privilege of remaining helpless and incompetent. Japan has amply established her right to control her own destiny. Korea, on the contrary, has shown that she can not be trusted to exercise any such right. Of all these things the *Kobe Chronicle*, in its indecent haste to condemn Japan, takes not the smallest notice. Its whole argument is based on the monstrous assumption that a nation which makes no effort whatever to qualify for independence has just as valid a title to independence as a nation whose efforts have been radical and unrelaxing. The fact is that the *Kobe Chronicle* is unable to dissociate itself from the days of consular jurisdiction. It still panders to the belligerent mood that once existed among the foreign communities when the war of treaty revision was waging, and what renders these attacks particularly repulsive is the mask of hypocritical friendship worn by the assailant. And worn so clumsily! For of all the newspapers published in Japan none made itself so conspicuous as the *Kobe Chronicle* in denouncing the illiberality and unwisdom of Japan for not allowing alien ownership of land, whereas now it is this same *Kobe Chronicle* that denounces Japan for not allowing Korea to be equally illiberal and unwise. Any stick does to beat a dog. In one thing at all events the Japanese show that magnanimity. They allow these mischievous articles to be reproduced by a British journal published in Sōul at a time when a foolish anti-Japanese agitation prevails in that city. It is prudent license. For all things offensive the free atmosphere of heaven is the best corrective.

A CURIOUS POINT.

Rear-Admiral Massevitch, in his official report of the battle on the 10th, is quoted as saying that when the commander of the *Tsarevitch*—then Prince Oukahtomsky, Admiral Witgeft having been killed and Admiral Massevitch wounded—ascertained that the ship had been separated from the rest of the squadron, he determined to steer for Vladivostock. Subsequently he found that Vladivostock was out of the question, and then he headed for Kiaochow. From this it would seem that Vladivostock was not the Squadron's original destination, and that to proceed thither was an alternative programme laid out in the event of the prime plan's failure. It would also seem that Kiaochow was a necessity not a choice. Yet it is strange that the *Tsarevitch*, when she reached the latter port, found the *Novik* and 3 destroyers there already, and it is further strange that the *Askold* also made two attemps to enter Kiaochow. These various vessels were not in communication with the *Tsarevitch*. We are distinctly told that the battle-ship, finding herself severed from the rest of the squadron, decided first to make for Vladivostock and then, at a later time, saw that Kiaochow must be her refuge. Is it not curious that so many ships should have independently hit on the Kiaochow idea? The inference is that the Russians expected a very friendly construction of international law when they put into the German port, and that they will be correspondingly disappointed by the result. It is only fair, however, to give them the benefit of the doubt, and to assume that their desire to avoid any semblance of infringing China's neutrality led them to chose Kiaochow. There are many difficulties in the path of any one taking that charitable view, but still it is a view.

DEATH OF MR. EDWIN MACKINTOSH.

The news of the death of Mr. Edwin Mackintosh in London on the 11th inst., will come as a great surprise to his many friends in the Far East, for even as late as July 1st, Mr. Jas. Dodds, who had just returned to England, reported meeting him and finding him fit and well. Mr. Edwin Mackintosh's career in the Far East was confined to China, but his rare talents and business qualifications, more especially as a financier and ship-owner, were known to many residents of Japan. His brilliant career culminated in partnerships in the firms of John Swire & Sons, London, and Butterfield and Swire of China and Japan, and few men better deserved the eminence to which he attained.

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DEATH OF ADMIRAL COUNT KAWAMURA.

With great regret we announce the death of Admiral Count Kawamura, which took place at his Tokyo residence on the forenoon of the 12th. The Admiral had been ill for some time, but his malady did not become alarming until the 11th, and on the 12th death resulted from suffusion of blood on the brain. Before his decease the distinguished officer was raised to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet, and to the Second Grade of the First Official class. Count Kawamura was born on the 11th of November, 1836, in Kagoshima. His first visit to the Shogun's capital was made when he marched in command of a company which formed part of the force sent by the Imperialists against the Aizu supporters of the Tokugawa. Among his junior brother-officers at that time were Count Kabayama and Marquis Oyama. In the Aizu campaign he won great distinction by leading a forlorn hope to the attack of the castle of Wakamatsu, over a bridge of which the enemy had nearly completely severed the supports. Returning to Edo, he held for a time the office of assistant Vice-Minister of the Hyobusho, a Department which combined military and naval functions. In 1870 he became Minister of the newly constituted Naval Department, and in that capacity he worked unremittingly for many years, organizing the Navy which is now reaping so much honour for his country. In the Satsuma Rebellion of 1877 he again distinguished himself conspicuously, for it was owing to his advice that a turning movement was made by the Navy, a movement which did more than anything else to break the force of the insurgents. In spite of the renown he then won he used to speak of that conflict as the bitterest experience of his life, for the Satsuma leader was his loved and revered instructor, Saigo Takamori. The writer of these lines has seen Admiral Kawamura's eyes fill with tears as he recounted, 20 years after the event, how he washed Saigo's head when that great leader had committed suicide on the slope of Shiroyama. It is needless to recount all the honours that fell to Count Kawamura's lot, honours never better bestowed or more fully deserved. In 1901 he was appointed Tutor to the children of the Prince Imperial, and the universal verdict was that throughout the whole empire there could not have been found foster-parents more thoroughly suited for such a task than the Count and his gentle lady. It is doubtful whether Count Kawamura had even the minimum number of a great man's enemies. Every quality calculated to endear him to his fellow-men had been richly granted to him, and in bidding him a final farewell his country suffers a lasting loss and a long grief.

The Emperor has contributed 5,000 *yen* and the Empress 1,000 towards the funeral rites of the late Count Kawamura. His Majesty's accompanying message is couched in very warm terms. It alludes to the great services rendered by the deceased at the time of the Restoration and in connection with the organization of the Navy. The Emperor also expresses satisfaction with the manner in which the Count discharged his duties to the young Princes entrusted to his care, and concludes by declaring that the news of the Count's death has caused him profound sorrow.

The obsequies of Admiral Count Kawamura were performed on the 15th instant, the cortege leaving his residence at 7 a.m. and proceeding to the Aoyama cemetery. It was a state funeral. The coffin was carried on a gun-carriage drawn by blue-jackets and escorted by some 800 sailors. We need scarcely say that the attendance was enormous. Every one of any note in Tokyo was present.

THE LATE M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU.

In the death of M. Waldeck-Rousseau France loses a brilliant lawyer and a politician of no mean figure. Born on December 2nd, 1846, Pierre Marie Waldeck-Rousseau came of a race of lawyers and politicians. His father was a leading figure in political circles till his death in 1882, and his son first entered the Chamber of Deputies for Rennes in 1879. There he sat among the United Republicans, and introduced a Bill for the reform of the Judiciary. Re-elected in 1881, he became Minister of the Interior in Gambetta's Cabinet of that year, and endeavoured to keep the administration of the country free from political interference. He resigned with the rest of the Ministry in January, 1882, but accepted the same post in Jules Ferry's Cabinet of 1883, and retained it until March, 1885. In the next year he became a member of the Paris Bar, and there acquired a great success, being engaged in all the famous cases, notably in the defence of De Lesseps in the Panama scandals of 1893. So great was his work that in 1889 he did not come forward as a Parliamentary candidate, although he was elected a Senator a few years later. He had completely severed himself from political life, when, at the fall of the Dupuy Cabinet in June 1899 over the riot at the Auteuil racecourse, President Loubet (a fellow-lawyer) appealed to M. Waldeck-Rousseau to form a Coalition Cabinet to see the Dreyfus rehabilitation through. After a first failure, he succeeded in his task, having the former Imperialist, General de Gallifet, as Minister of War, and the Socialist, M. Millerand, as Minister of Commerce. Despite these heterogeneous ingredients, he succeeded in gaining a vote of confidence in the House, and speedily dissolved the Chamber in July, having the support of all right-thinking French men. On the 22nd of May, 1902, he resigned office, having carried out all that he had attempted to do, and it was then understood that he intended holding aloof from politics until such time as a successor was nominated to replace the present head of the French Republic, when it was thought that he would stand for the Presidency. Death has put an end to these aspirations, and France mourns the death of a strong, good man.

DEATH OF MR. GEORGE BOOTH.

We announce with regret the death of Mr. George Booth, who has been for over thirty years connected with the firm of Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. Mr. Booth was a native of Banffshire, in Scotland, having been born in 1836 at the small town of Aberchirder. At an early age he was sent to London and, with a brief interval which he spent in Canada, his career lay in the metropolis and in Southampton, whence he came out to Japan and joined Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., at Yokohama nearly 33 years ago. He has since been in charge, practically without interruption, of that firm's clothiery department, and he was probably one of the best known men in Yokohama. He had been failing in health for nearly a year, but it was only within the last two or three months that his state became serious. His passing away was not entirely unexpected.

The deceased gentleman leaves a widow, three daughters, (of whom one is the widow of the late Mr. A. Hearne, and the other is married to Capt. Greene, late of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and now of the transport *Manshu Maru*) and two sons,—George, who is Secretary of the Grand Hotel Ld., and John, who is now in Australia. Mr. Booth was a kindly hearted gentleman whose many good qualities endeared him to a large circle of friends, by whom as well as by all who came in contact with him the depest sympathy will be felt for the bereaved family.

The deceased gentleman had held high Masonic office, being a past Principal of the Yokohama Royal Arch Chapter, a P.M. of O'Tentosama Lodge (1890), which he joined in 1874, and P.J.G.W. of the District Grand Lodge of Japan.

A PHILOSOPHER'S REFLECTIONS.

The two great political parties of America have held their Conventions, have adopted their platforms, and nominated their candidates for the Presidency of the United States, and both functions have been described *ad nauseam* by the graphic pens of friend and foe in the mammoth sheets of the daily and weekly press which circulate throughout the length and breath of the great republic. To the ordinary man the columns upon columns of descriptive writing and the columns upon columns of rhetoric delivered by the "spell-binders," were more than human nature could conveniently tackle, and we fear that there are hundreds, nay thousands, who waited for "Mr. Dooley" to sum up the two great conventions and tell in a few pithy sentences what "it was all about." "Mr. Dooley" has discharged his obligation to his friends and we are among those who thank him for so doing. He lays his finger at once on the differential points of the two gatherings, when he says to his bosom friend "Mr. Hinnissy:"

"As Hogan says, the dimmycratic convintion labored an' brought forth a muss. Th' raypublican convintion labored too, like a cash register. It listened to three canned speeches, adopted a predigested platform, nommynated a cold storage vice prisidint, give three espicially prepared cheers an' wint home. Th' convintion's mind was all made up f'r it befure it met. They was a little too much make up, but who cares f'r that? Not so, th' dimmycratic mind. That's a good, plain, unvarnished, freckled mind that is niver made up. Not that us dimmycrats haven't policies. We have more thin anny-body else. Th' attic iv ivry dimmycrat's house is filled with ol' policies that he wanst used, policies that have faded, or punctured a tire or broke a mainspring or been run over be a band wagon. I often go up an' fondle me ol' policies an' think iv th' days whin we thought free thrade was so becomin' an' th' income tax an' the silver question. I've laid thim away in lavender, Hinnissy. 'Tis no good bein' onfash-nable, only sometimes I object to th' party wearin' th' castoff duds iv' th' raypublicans. Rather thin that I'd see it go naked iv policies entirely f'r awhile an' thin make itsilf a suit iv clothes that bore no tailor's tag.

So much for the beginning. Then the Philosopher of the Archery Road warms to his work:—

"But, as I tol' ye, a dimmycrat has plinty iv principles that he'll fight f'r, on'y they niver get into a dimmycratic platform. A dimmycrat is a free an' indepindint citizen who thinks f'r himsilf—wrong. A raypublican is a rich an' humble vassal who gets others to think f'r him—right. Ye cud hold a raypublican naytional convintion in a forty-acre lot. There's a thousan' red-hot convintions inside iv ivry dimmycratic convintion. Ivry man has some principle that he'd lay down his life f'r but wud prefer to lay down somebody else's life. That's why we niver

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get a satisfacthry platform. There isn't a platform in th' wurruld wide enough f'r two good dimmycrats to stand on without crowdin'. So afther we've had our fights an' disturbed th' peace thryin' to frame up something that will permit th' gintleman fr'm New York to speak iv th' gintleman fr'm Neebrasky in th' prisince iv ladies, we pass a risolution declarin' that th' raypublican platform is all wrong an' go out an' take our dacint, complete lickin' like sogers. That is, some iv us who've niver held office does. But a man who has held office a long time is a raypublican anyhow.

"So, me boy, th' dimmycratic convintion was sthrongly to me taste. Throuble an' merrymint fr'm th' dhrop of th' hat. Bands playin', women screamin,' fists flyin,' lots of candydates, thousands iv platforms. Candydates, says I? Sure, ye'd think fr'm th' spirit iv th' thing that all th' man that got the nommynation needed to do was to tellygraft to th' White House to have th' bed made up an' he'd take ham an' eggs f'r breakfast in th' mornin'. They was a candydate fr'm ivry State an' county: th' sage iv Esoopus, th' sage iv Princeton, th' sage iv Pike, Sage Hearst, Sage Willums, Sage Cockran, Sage Murphy, Sage Mike Padden, Sage Champ Clark, Sage Roger Sullivan, ivry sage excipt Russell Sage. There was Sage Bryan, who wint around takin' a kick at ivry other sage's vin'rable head an' there was Sage Hill, who got Sage Bryan down an' fed most iv his wurruds, a long an' ondigistible meal. Oh, it was fine. I wisht I'd been there. Such enthusyasm! Th' chaplain delivered a r-ringin' prayer an' th' convintion cheered itsilf hoarse.

Among the outstanding features of the St. Louis Convention was the warm tribute paid to Ex-President Cleveland. Mr. "Dooley" noticed it and says:—

At th' mintion iv th' name ov that grand ol' dimmycrat who has shtud be th' party in time iv need always, or almost always, or three times out iv a possible five, or 60 per cint—I refer to th' sage iv Princeton—th' convintion arose as one man an' cheered f'r two hours an' thirty-wan minyits.

"If in that lonely rethreat to which he had retired to escape th' heat iv battle an' th' discoords iv politics that vin'rable statesman did not hear this gloryus thribute iv his fellow dimmycrats it was, Hinnissy, on'y because th' linemen had not quite finished th' long distance tillyphone connectin' th' lonely rethreat with th' convintion hall. Akelly enthusyastic was th' rayciption iv th' other sages. At th' mintion iv Sage Olney's name, th' convintion cheered f'r two hours an' eight minyits. At th' mintion iv th' name iv Cock'rill, th' air was rent with cheers lastin' f'r two hours an' two minyits, mingled with cries iv, 'Who.' At th' mintion iv th' name iv Willum R. Hearst, th' convintion cheered as one rayporther f'r th' *Journal*, f'r fr'm half iv a sicond to nine hours an' forty minyits, depindin' on what pa-aper ye r-read. (Some pa-apers says jeered but niver mind that) An' fin'lly whin th' name iv th' peerless jurist, th' gr-reat statesman, th' renowned dimmycrat—a—Ah! Yes—Alton B. Parker, th' sage iv Esoopus, was sprung, th' convintion rose again an' again cheered as wan man. An' that man, Hinnissy, was me frind David B. Hill.

As usual the pith of the whole argument is to be found in the concluding paragraphs:

"D'ye think th' raypublican platform is a good wan?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"Th' raypublican platform is me frind Tiddy Rosenfelt," said Mr. Dooley. "He's standin' on himsilf. It's a sthrong platform but he may become too heavy f'r it."

"Well, Parker is a safe man, annyhow," said Mr. Hennessy.

"He is," said Mr. Dooley, "but I wisht some wan else had th' combination besides Hill."

THE "THEA."

The crew of the *Thea*, 22 in number, have arrived at Vladivostock. Many of them were Japanese. The steamer was chartered to the Hokkaido Sangyo Kaisha and bound for Bakan, when, at 2 a.m. on the 26th of July, she being then off Boshu, she heard a shot. Whence it came the crew could not perceive, but knowing that a gun meant "stop," the steamer's way was arrested. Presently a a Russian officer with 20 men came on board and called for the ship's papers, after which the crew were ordered to leave. Steps were then taken to blow up the vessel. There times explosives were placed in her engine room, but as they failed to sink her the Russians finally opened on her with guns, and after some 60 shots, sent, her to the bottom. The Japanese members of the crew, on reaching the Russian ship, were thrust into a dark room below, whence they were not allowed to emerge for an instant until their arrival in Vladivostock, and there also they were kept in a kind of prison. Before leaving the ship their valuables, money and documents, were all taken from them and thrown into the sea. In fact they say that the treatment they received was such as would not ordinarily be given to animals. The Russians treated the European part of the crew altogether differently.

As for the Japanese vessels sunk, they were the *Jizai Maru* (199 tons), the *Fukuju Maru* (130 tons), the *Hokusei Maru* (91 tons) and the *Kiko Maru* (140 tons). The two first were laden with salt: the cargo of the other is not yet stated. Their crews were respectively 10 men, 7 men, 10 men and 10 men. All were sailing ships. This want on destruction of private property is one of the most lamentable features of war. No effect can possibly be produced on the result of the campaign.

THE "NOVOE VREMYA."

In its issue of the 22nd June, the *Novoe Vremya* has an editorial entitled "Whites and Yellows" of which the following is a translation:—

In Paris, a former Japanese minister is discoursing to a French journalist and attempting to persuade Europe that Japan is the magnanimous agent of civilization and is working not only for its own vital interests, but also in the interests of Europe and America. In Vienna, the Japanese minister is demonstrating to the representative of a newspaper that the words "Yellow peril" are nothing more than a nonsensical expression and that in fact, there is no such thing as a Yellow peril. In Berlin the correspondent of the *Times*, a paper more Japanese than English, is proclaiming that it is not a yellow peril that threatens Europe, but a white one coming from Russia; and lastly the Japanese minister in London, Viscount Hayashi, is daily receiving journalists and inspiring them with authentic news from Tokyo.

Parallel with this agitation in Europe, which ought to convince one that the Japanese desire full civilized fusion with white races, Japan is carrying on an agitation in Asia. There, however, nothing is said about fusion with white races; it is Asia for the Asiatics. Every trumpery success of the Japanese army or navy is magnified into a great event, and the report of it is spread abroad amongst the yellow and brown races by a complete network of Japanese agents.

Four months have passed since the beginning of the war and the agitation by the Japanese amongst the Asiatic population has already brought forth fruit. In China, in Siam, amongst the Mongols and Malays, that is being scattered broadcast which is perhaps less dangerous for Russia than for Western Europe; because it is thoroughly well understood in Western Europe that a handful of whites can hold in subjection a mass of coloured people, only so long as the former have the prestige of being unconquerable.

M. Deloncle, a French deputy, said not long ago, "Every Japanese victory is a blow, not to Russia, but to the whole of Europe; England and the United States will cease to smile, when they realize that their influence in the Far East is threatened by a serious danger. If European solidarity were not an empty sound, it would be the duty of both the English, the Germans and the French to fight side by side with Russia. Afterwards, when Japan was crushed, we could resume our squabbles and differences, but now our place is with the Russians who are standing up for the prestige of the white race and of Christian civilization."

In England, the partial successes of Japan during the recent months, are creating an impression, not of joy, but of consternation, and further, shrewd British politicians are beginning to regret the false position in which England is placed, thanks to her alliance with Japan. It is openly said in London political circles that the English should take advantage of the entente with France to open, through her means, diplomatic negotiations with Russia, which would smooth over Anglo-Russian misunderstandings and bring about the union demanded in view of the common enemy.

Of Germany and her views, it is unnecessary to speak; from the commencement of the war, the sympathies of the Germans have been entirely with the Russians: if occasionally voices have been raised on the other side they were without importance. In a word, all Europe desires that victory should rest with the Russian arms. Europe does not however desire this victory on the ground of any love for Russia, but because she has grasped the significance of that great historic mission which it is our duty to carry out in the East and with the fulfilment of which is bound up the moral, economic and political well-being of the white race.

But Russia in commencing a struggle with a yellow race which had become associated with European civilization, not through peace but by war, did not ask the assistance of Europe. She knew that she would have to fight alone, on a distant frontier and surrounded on all sides by a hostile population; and be prepared for a struggle not only with the 42 millions in Japan but also with the 400 millions of China. By God's help, Russia will win as she has in the past, but when she is victorious and peace is concluded, this cruel war will be remembered in those countries, (*i.e.* Japan and China) where Russia has no interests whatever, but where England, the United States, France, Germany and so many other white races have so many. *Then*, *then* those who applauded the temporary successes of Japan will understood how short-sighted they were. *Then* they will realize, and God grant it may not be too late, that racial affinity, the affinity of descent and religion is far higher than those paltry interests for the sake of which England concluded an alliance with Japan, an alliance which is beginning to be more and more burdensome to her.

In the same issue a letter is published from a correspondent signing himself "V.B.R." on the subject of the arrangement between Japan and Korea of the 23rd February. The newspaper, in order to make clear the points raised in its correspondent's communication, publishes a translation of the document with the following note:—"We give below a careful translation of this treaty, or as it is officially described, this protocol."

The writer of the letter says that in this treaty two stipulations are deserving of special attention. In the first article, the Korean Government declares that it has complete confidence in the Japanese Government and any counsels it may give with a view to the improvement of Korean administration. This fine diplomatic phrase signifies in ordinary language, that the Japanese will have a free hand and that the entire government of Korea will be taken over by them. The part of the Koreans will consist in nodding approval as do the so-called Chinese porcelain pagodas.

A not less important stipulation is that under which the Japanese have the use of harbours and the right to occupy portions of Korean territory, if it should be necessary for the facilitating of warlike operations. The writer sarcastically alludes to the naiveté with which it is stated that this protocol has been drawn up with the object of convincing all who may have suspicions, that the operations, above referred to, have the approval of poor Korea and are not undertaken out of any disrespect for the independence of the country or her territorial integrity. He reminds his readers that Korea had declared strict neutrality and that the attack on the *Varyag* and *Koreetz* was made with out the approvyl and consent of the Korean Government on the 8th February, i.e. a full fortnight before the signing of the protocol. The writer continues that Korea will assent to everything until the last Japanese is driven out of the country and that the unfortunate Emperor dare not show any independence for fear of contracting a dire disease similar to that of the Queen of Korea in 1895. (A jeu de mot is made here by the correspondent on the words, "adski bolezni," meaning a dire disease and "yadski bolezni," signifying a poisonous disease).

What a mockery it is after this to use high-sounding phrases about the Japanese Government guaranteeing the independence of Korea and the safety of the dynasty. When Count Inouye was Japanese minister at Seoul in '95 he assured that very same Queen that the Japanese Government would support the reigning Korean family, if necessary by force of arms. In the same year his successor, Viscount Miura, was at the head of a conspiracy against the life of the Queen and she was murdered by Japanese bravos (Soshi) who had been introduced into the palace under cover of the Japanese soldiery. What nonsense after this, to talk about guaranteeing the safety of the dynasty!

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MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF GOLD.

The annual report of the Master of the British Mint suggests reflections as to the very considerable and somewhat mysterious disappearance of gold coin from circulation. The mint estimate of gold coin in circulation in 1895 was £62,500,000. Since then there have been issues to the end of 1903 totalling £57,680,000, and £15,414,000 has been received from Australia. The aggregate, therefore, should be £135,600,000, so that after withdrawals of light coin amounting in the interval to £19,100,000 have been deducted there should be £116,500,000 in circulation. The Master of the Mint, however, estimates that there is only £63,500,000, so that the very large amount of £53,000,000 remains to be accounted for. Jewellery requirements, foreign mint demands, bullion transactions and the accumulations of foreign governments are deemed to be the probable explanations.

It is interesting to note that an American newspaper, the *Wall Street Journal*, recently declared that "the increase in the production of gold has been nothing less than marvellous. In 1873 the world's stock of gold was estimated at $1,209,800,000. On January 1, 1903, the world's stock of gold was estimated at $5,382,600,000. Here is a gain of $4,000,000,000 in thirty years. The *Wall Street Journal* a few days ago published statistics showing that the gold production since the year 1800 had amounted to $8,903,400,000. In all the preceding years since the discovery of America by Columbus the total production was $2,456,800,000. More gold has been produced since 1891 than in the three centuries preceding 1800. Of the total production of gold since the discovery of America, nearly one-half of it has been mined in the last thirty years, and of this amount 30 per cent. was produced by the United States.

"But, while the enormous production of gold may well amaze us, the problem of its distribution puzzles us. Where has all the gold gone to that has been produced since the Lydians began to coin money? The world's production of gold since 1873 accounts for all except about $800,000,000 of the present stock of gold in the world, and the production from 1860 to 1872 was more than double $800,000,000. Where, then, has all the gold gone to that was mined before 1860? Apparently there is no trace of it anywhere, unless it be found in the art objects in which gold is used.

"The amount of gold that goes into the arts and sciences varies each year, and its amount is by no means easy to determine. The Director of the American Mint estimates that in 1902 the industrial consumption of gold amounted to $75,764,400. The total production of gold in that year was about $295,000,000, so that the use of gold in the arts and industries amounted to a little over 25 per cent. of the amount mined. Accepting this percentage as a basis for calculation, it would appear that of the total production of gold from 1492 to 1903, amounting to $10,985,181,000, the proportion that went into the arts and industries was $2,746,295,250. This leaves a balance of $8,238,885,750, which should appear, it would seem, in the records of the world's stock of gold. But, as a matter of fact, the total stock of gold in the world on the first of January, 1903, was, as has been stated, $5,382,600,000. This leaves $2,856,285,750, of which there appears to be no trace.

"Has this vast wealth been lost in the past four centuries, or is any large proportion of it still in existence, a hidden reserve upon which drains may be made in times of special demand? Various answers, it is evident, might be made to such an inquiry. Professor J. Laurence Laughlin, of Chicago, last year hazarded a guess as to the disappearance of this large sum of gold, which he estimated in 1901 as amounting to $1,500,000,000, but which, on the basis of the estimate which we have made for 1903, should be more than $2,800,000,000. Professor Laughlin suggests that this immense sum is largely held in reserve 'by great financial houses in Europe, and by many other private bankers, the character of whose business does not require them to make public reports of their specie holdings.'

"If Professor Laughlin's guess is correct, this is a fact of enormous importance. One thing is certain, that the amount of gold in the world must be very much larger than the estimates made by the Director of the Mint show. In view of the immense needs of the various governments of the earth during the next few years, and of the efforts that are being put forth to put China and Mexico on the gold basis, the probability that there is more gold in reserve than appears in the records should inspire increased confidence."

THE KAISER AND GENERAL VISCOUNT YAMAGUCHI.

The following is a translation of the gracious message sent by His Majesty the Emperor of Germany in connexion with the decease of General Viscount Yamaguchi:—

Telegram from Fredrikshavn (Denmark), Aug. 8.

Received at the German Legation, Tokio, Aug. 9.

I express My deepest sympathy with the heavy loss the Imperial Japanese Army has suffered by the death of General Viscount Yamaguchi, in particular when remembering the true fellowship extended by the late General to Marshal Count Waldersee during the China troubles. One of My officers has to represent Me at the funeral and to express My sympathy.

WILHELM, I. R.

The following reply has been sent by the Emperor of Japan:—

The Gracious Message of Condolence which his Imperial German Majesty telegraphed on the occasion of the demise of General Viscount Yamaguchi in special recollection of the military brotherhood which the deceased officer had manifested towards the late Marshal Count Waldersee during the Chinese expedition, is gratefully appreciated by Myself as well as by My Army.

BRITISH VS. AMERICAN FOREIGN TRADE.

Figures of foreign trade of Great Britain for the first half of 1904 are at hand and suggest an interesting comparison with the American figures for the same period. The principal feature of the British statement is a new high record total, both of imports and exports, though the excess of imports over exports was exceeded in the first half of 1902. The figures follow:—

	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports.
1904.....	£271,953,771	£181,179,672	£90,774,099
1903.....	260,529,889	178,570,493	81,959,306
1902.....	262,740,088	168,194,416	94,545,672
1901.....	262,416,790	172,663,024	89,753,766
1900.....	255,656,999	177,797,785	77,859,214
1894.....	211,031,597	136,537,374	74,494,223
1887.....	178,867,159	134,455,188	44,411,971

Arbitrarily calling the pound sterling $5 (American gold) and expressing figures in round numbers, we may make this comparison of British and American foreign merchandise trade in the first half of 1904:—

EXPORTS.

	1904	1903	1902
	$	$	$
British ...	905,000,000	892,000,000	840,000,000
U. States..	673,700,000	698,000,000	638,000,000
IMPORTS.			
British ..	1,360,000,000	1,302,000,000	1,373,000,000
U. States..	508,000,000	513,000,000	456,300,000
EXCESS OF IMPORTS.			
British ...	453,000,000	410,000,000	472,000,000
EXCESS OF EXPORTS.			
U. States..	165,700,000	185,000,000	182,000,000
TOTAL FOREIGN MERCHANDISE TRADE.			
British ...	2,265,000,000	2,195,000,000	2,155,000,000
U. States.	1,181,700,000	1,211,000,000	1,094,000,000

First half of 1904 compared with 1903:—

	British. increase.	U. S. decrease.
Imports	$58,000,000	$5,000,000
Exports	13,000,000	24,300,000
Increase in balance imports over exports.....	45,000,000	—
Decrease in balance exports over imports...	—	19,300,000

—*Bradstreets.*

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The steamer *Pehping* has been released by the Saseho Prize Court on the same grounds as those cited for the release of the *Hsiping*. Only the contraband goods carried by her were confiscated.

A Nemuro telegram published by the *Asahi* and the *Jiji* and despatched on the afternoon of the 13th says that 87 fishermen carried by the *Teiichi Maru*, a small steamer of 99 tons, have been massacred by Russian soldiers in Kamchatka. Nothing is said as to the fate of the ship.

Messrs. Butterfield and Swire informed us on Saturday that they had received authoritative advice that the Blue-funnel steamer *Calchas* was captured the same day as the P. & A. steamer *Arabia* and sent to Saghalien. Nothing further is known.

A correspondent writes to us from the front under date of July 27th to the effect that the Russians have again made a deceitful use of the Japanese flag. The incident occurred on the 23rd of July in a fight near Niushinshan. A Japanese force under the command of Colonel Katsura succeeded in completely enveloping 2 battalions of Russian infantry and 200 Cossacks in the vicinity of Niushinshan. After a long rifle engagement the enemy recognised that the routes of advance and retreat were alike closed. In their extremity they hoisted the Japanese national flag and the Japanese of course replied by a similar display, assuming that surrender was intended. But no sooner had the Japanese approached than the Russians opened a hot fire on them. The affair ended in the virtual annihilation of the perpetrators of this treachery but unfortunately the few that escaped managed to carry away the Japanese flag which they had thus abused. The fact, however, is well attested.

Telegrams from London indicate that British public opinion estimates at a high value the two naval victories just won by Japan. Leading newspapers say that every chance of Russia's recovering the command of the sea is gone, and that the despatch of the Baltic Squadron may now be left out of the question.

The Foreign Office has received a telegram saying that on the 16th instant the Russian Government decided to raise a war loan of 150 million roubles. The rate of interest is to be 3.6, and the loan will be for 4 years. The bonds will be untaxed. The sale of bonds commenced on the 14th (?).

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It is reported that Russia is also negotiating in Paris for a further loan of 400 or 500 million francs to be raised in October.

The Japanese Naval Authorities strenuously deny the statement made by Admiral Massevitch that their torpedo craft strewed contact mines in the path of the Russian ships on the 10th instant when the latter were making their sortie from Port Arthur. Nothing of the kind was done. The Russians themselves strewed contact mines in the open sea when they succeeded in sinking the *Hatsuse*, but the Japanese have never resorted to a practice so dangerous to neutral shipping.

At the recent gathering in London of the Association of Academies Sir Archibald Geikie moved a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, in favour of international co-operation in the efforts to obtain "precise determination of levels in mountain chains subject to earthquakes, with the view of ascertaining whether such chains are stable, or are undergoing movements of deviation or depression." Another proposal aimed to secure measurements of the value of gravity, with the object, so far as geological questions are concerned, of throwing light on the internal distribution of masses in the earth and on the rigidity or isostasy of the terrestrial crust. These problems call for minute and rigorous observation. In this way it is believed to have been proved that the land about the city of New York has been subsiding since 1875 at the rate of about 1.45 feet (nearly 17½ inches) per century, a much greater rate than that of the coasts around the gulf of Tokyo. Posterity 1000 or 10,000 years hence will have a right to know not merely how high Etna or Vesusius was in 1904, but what were the elevation and appearance of Beachy Head; how much the old rock has lost by waste of the sea at its foot, or by denuding rains on its summit and flanks; or how much it may have gained by uplifting forces. They will know these things in 2904, just as they will know how the stars and nebulae are distributed in our skies, and the knowledge will be very helpful to future astronomers and geologists. In these matters photography, as the handmaid of research, can render easily and cheaply incomparable services.

YACHTING.

There was a nice southerly breeze on Saturday for the yacht races.

Three 39-raters started, *Kingfisher* being first away, *Mary* 10, and *Maid Marion* 40 seconds. *Kingfisher* gave up early and *Mary* led her remaining opponent all the way round. At the Kawasaki buoy she was 3m. 05s. ahead; at the Honmoku buoy she had increased this advantage to 6m. 10s. and at the Lightship returning the times were; *Mary* 4. 49. 00 *Maid Marion* 5. 02. 15. Coming in, however, the *Maid* came up considerably and all but snatched the prize on her handicap of ten minutes. Times:—

	Finish	Corrected Club	Corrected Hand.
	h.m.s.	h m.s.	h.m.s.
Mary	5.12.00	5.11.02	5.12.00
Maid Marion	5.22.08	5.16.18	5.12.08
Kingfisher	Gave up	—	—

Among the cruisers *Kathleen* was first across the starting line after gunfire, then *Spray*, *Asagao*, *Wanderer* and *Daimyo* in that order. *Daimyo* soon got into first place and at the Kawasaki buoy was 6m. 10s. ahead of *Spray*, *Asagao* third, about the same space of time astern of *Spray*, *Wanderer* fourth and *Kathleen* last. But ere they reached the Honmoku buoy *Spray* had sailed into first place, *Daimyo* was 4½m. astern of her, *Asagao* 22m. behind the latter. But the times at the Lightship on the way home were: *Spray* 4.40.00, *Wanderer* 5.11.00, *Daimyo* 4.43.40, *Asagao* 5.05.45, and *Kathleen* 5.24.10. Times at the finish:—

	Finish.	Corrected Club.	Corrected Hand.
	h.m.s.	h.m.s.	h.m.s.
Spray	5.09.33	5.09.30	5.09.30
Wanderer	5.39.25	5.36.58	5.21.25
Daimyo	5.23.05	5.01.00	5.12.05
Asagao	5.37.45	5.01.47	5.19.45
Kathleen	5.58 20	5.11.36	5.28.20

Spray takes first prize—the Samurai Shokai Cup—and *Daimyo* the second, both on arbitrary handicap, the latter also taking 2 record points and *Asagao* 1.

The Mosquito yachts sailed for the Commodore's Cup without sendoes. *Winsome* led all the way round and *Pele* was in second place till she carried away her throat halliards and had to give up. *Winsome*, scratch, had to give *Sunbeam* 4 minutes, *Vixen* 3, and *Chocho* 3, the scratch boat winning with 1½ minutes to spare, *Sunbeam* second and *Vixen* third.

Other 21-raters had a private race *Valkyrien* and *Edna* being scratch, *Maria Johanna* and *Witch* getting 3, *Pima* 7, and *Patsy* 10 minutes. *Edna* led all the way and finished first, *Witch* second, *Valkyrien* third. Times:

	Finish.	Corrected.
	h.m.s.	h.m.s.
Edna	3.19.55	3.19.55
Witch	3.22.20	3.19.20
Valkyrien	3.25.50	3.25.50
Maria Johanna	3.29.35	3.26.55
Arnia	3.58.00	3.51.00

Patsy, did not finish.

The "Larks" had as usual a good race in weather that suited them finely and the result was as follows:

	Finish.
	h.m.s.
1	4.49.15
5	4.51.00
10	4.56 05
11	4.52.30
13	4.53 55
14	4.54.45

BASEBALL.

The Interport Match

Players will be nominated shortly for positions in the Interport match. Those who now appear best will be named but the places will be awarded to any who subsequently excel those temporarily nominated.

Points for Tegner Prize.

The following are the points for the Tegner prize to August 1st:—Stornebrink, 46; Mollison, 33; McChesney, 86; Thorn, 9; Jenks, 22; Parker, 56; Correa, 34; Thompson, 70; Dannaher, 38; Garton, 89; Messer, 6; Tobin, 7; Blake, 5; Perin, 16; Merriman, 15; Kilby E. W., 5.

There was plenty of chaff and plenty of runs on Saturday when the Bachelors met the Benedicts at baseball on the Y.C. and A.C. ground—and that is about all that can be said about it. Both sides made two runs in the first innings, and then the Bachelors steamed ahead, so that by the end of the third they had 13 runs to the Benedicts three. The married contingent only held their own in the sixth, seventh and ninth innings when they sent the Bachelors down and out for nothing each time. They themselves bunched six runs in the last innings and so the game concluded with the Bachelors just ten runs ahead. Teams and score:—

Benedicts.		Bachelors.
Edwards, E. B. S.	P.	Waddilove, W. J.
Thompson, C. F.	C.	Kilby, E. W.
McChesney, L. E. (Capt.)	S.S.	Perin, N. E.
Garton, Dr. W. M.	1 B.	Kilby, H. W.
Merriman, W. L.	2 B.	Parker, C. J. (Capt.)
Blake, D. H.	3 B.	Mollison, J. M.
Brewster, F. E.	R. F.	Tobin, R. J.
Edwards, W. D. S.	C. F.	Messer, P.
Cowan, E. J.	L. F.	Correa, F. G.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Bachelors...	2	6	5	2	1	0	0	8	0	=24
Married ...	2	1	0	4	0	0	1	0	6	=14

Mr. Dannaher umpired.

SWIMMING RACES AND DIVING COMPETITIONS.

A series of swimming races and competitions in diving took place at the Bathing Barge of the Y.A.R.C. on Saturday afternoon. The weather was fine and the water smooth. The arrangements, which were excellently carried out, were under the control of a Committee consisting of the following members:—

Messrs. H. C. Litchfield, President; F. J. Hall, Captain; Rev. W. Weston, W. Goddard, Dr. E. Wheeler, Messrs. H. E. Hayward, M. Schellenberg, F. H. Abbey, Hon. Treasurer; and O. Strome, Hon. Secretary.

The first event was a swimming race, 100 yards handicap (open). The entries and handicaps were:—

H. Goddard (scratch), W. B. Mason (3 secs.), Jar. Helm (5 secs.), J. Lipman (5 secs.), H. A. Poole (7 sec.), L. Stornebrink (7. secs.), F. L. Newell (7 secs.). Mason and Newell did not start.

This proved an exciting race between Goddard and Helm, Stornebrink close up. After swimming abreast for 50 yards the two leaders made a splendid finish, Helm just winning by a few inches, Stornebrink a good third. Time, 1 min. 42 secs.

Only two entered for the running headers from the spring-board, Helm and A. Kingdon. As the result the prize was awarded to Kingdon, who scored 32 points to his opponent's 31.

The long dive brought out four starters, A. Casati, A. Kingdon, L. Stornebrink and J. Lipman. The first prize was won by Casati, who swam 40 yards under water in 31 seconds; Stornebrink ran against an opponent and rose early; Kingdon made a good second.

In the 50 yards boy members' handicap there were only two starters—D. Drummond, scratch, and M. Luther, 5 seconds. Drummond won by several yards; Luther steered badly; otherwise he might have been well up. Time, 49½ secs.

Only one competitor turned up for the high dive and it was cancelled.

For the quarter-mile race the starters were H. Goddard, scratch, J. Helm, 15 seconds, H. A. Poole, 20 seconds, A. E. Caro, 25 seconds, and A. Kingdon, 25 seconds.

Kingdon gave up at the end of the first hundred yards and Helm secured a good lead, Goddard being a long way astern. At the two hundred and fifty yards, however, Goddard had passed Poole and Caro but was thirty yards behind Helm. Helm maintained this lead throughout. His time was 7 minutes 27 seconds. Goddard being forty seconds later, Caro third and Poole fourth.

Three contestants came up for the running header from the top of the barge. They were:—H. Goddard, 53; Helm, 52; Kingdon, 49. Goddard therefore won, but the diving was not specially good.

THE LAW COURTS.

INFRINGEMENT OF THE ÆRATED WATER MANUFACTURING REGULATIONS.

Mr. Dentici, of Messrs. M. Dentici, Aerated Water Manufacturers, No. 108, Yokohama, and two Japanese, Doi and Usukura, retail sellers of ærated water, were punished on Aug. 16th in the Yokohama Local Court before Judge Nagatsuka, with a fine of two *yen* each. The charge was that labels with the items specified in the regulations—date of manufacture, etc.—were not attached to a number of bottles, and that both the manufacturers and the retail merchants sold the water.

THE "THALIA."

The owners of the steamer *Thalia*, the Kamtchatka Commercial and Industrial Co., appealed on Aug. 15th in the Tokyo High Prize Court, through Mr. K. Gorai, a lawyer of Tokyo, against the recent decision of the Yokosuka Prize Court. It may be remembered that the ship was declared on Aug. 8th in the latter Court to be a prize of Japan.

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THE "RYESHITELNI" INCIDENT.

IT is to be regretted, on the whole, that Captain FUJIMOTO decided to adopt extreme measures in the case of the Russian destroyer *Ryeshitelni*, for although his action is justifiable, it lends itself easily to false constructions, and the fate of the destroyer did not seriously matter to the Japanese navy. There is a comical side to the question, namely, that Russia should be the one to make this loud outcry about an alleged breach of neutrality. Russia from the very outset displayed something very like contempt for Chinese neutrality. Her behaviour in the matter of the *Manjur* was sufficiently flagrant. The *Manjur* ought to have been sent away from Shanghai within 24 hours of the outbreak of war, yet not only did the Russians keep her there for weeks, but they even devised pretext after pretext for not adopting the alternative of disarming her, and their whole behaviour showed plainly that could they have secured the command of the sea, the *Manjur* would have emerged from Shanghai in fighting trim. Day after day they defied China's capacity to discharge her neutral duties, the plain purpose of their delay being to find some opportunity of evading any restriction whatever. So it was with regard to the West Liao region, and so it remained. Within the last few weeks, too, Russia has been called to account by both Germany and England for glaring breaches of the rights of neutrals, so that many reasons should induce her now to show some diffidence about raising a clamour as regards the *Ryeshitelni*. Apart from that, however, there is no difficulty in perceiving that the whole situation is peculiar. China's neutrality has few elements of reality. It is very far from being perfect neutrality; first, because a war to which she is no party is actually in progress between two foreign nations within her territories, and, secondly, because she has no power to enforce her neutral rights. Her inability in that respect has an important bearing upon the case of the *Ryeshitelni*. The privilege accorded to belligerent ships to seek temporary asylum in neutral ports, is based upon the fact that the dangers of navigating the high seas have to be considered as well as the perils of war. No license whatever is granted with regard to troops. If a belligerent military force enter neutral territory, it is at once disarmed, and the neutral Power becomes responsible that its units shall not take further part in the war. But if a belligerent ship enters a neutral port, allowance is made for the assumption that it may have been driven thither by stress of weather, direct or indirect, and therefore a certain interval of respite is given. The intention is not to assist the ship to escape from an enemy, since to render such assistance would be a plain act of partiality. At first sight the simplest course would seem to be that the procedure with regard to ships and troops should be made uniform: both alike should be disarmed and detained until the close of the war. A special consideration applies, however, to ships in contrast with troops; namely, that a victorious belligerent has a kind of right of property in the war-vessels of his adversary. They are a valuable asset for either side, and it would be manifestly improper that a neutral Power should become the safe repository of important chattels which might otherwise be lost by a vanquished belligerent and pass into the possession of the victor. These considerations are very forcibly illustrated by the case of the *Ryeshitelni*. She was under no stress of weather whatsoever, and without having suffered any damage at the enemy's hands, she left a home port and ran into a neutral port only 70 miles distant, obviously to escape the danger of capture. Two Japanese destroyers followed her to the vicinity of the port, lost sight of her at sunset, and found her, at sunrise on the following morning, comfortably anchored inside. They waited all day, expecting her to come out at the expiration of the 24 hours granted by international usage, or, in the alternative, they looked to see her armament removed. But neither the one thing nor the other occurred. There was no appearance of her steaming out nor any evidence of her disarming. On the other hand, the Japanese knew very well that China could not compel her to take either of these courses, and they naturally apprehended that, if left without any restraint, she might slip out during the darkness, and become a peril to Japanese war-ships cruising in the adjacent waters or to Japanese transports or merchantmen. Therefore at the expiration of the 24 hours —27 had actually passed—they sent to inform her commander that he must either leave the harbour before morning or surrender. He pretexted that his vessel was disarmed, but the Japanese are understood to deny that her armament had been removed, and the point admits of easy demonstration since she is now in Japanese possession. At any rate while this matter was under examination the Russians had recourse to violence. They prepared to blow up the ship, and they proceeded to throw the Japanese envoy and his interpreter over-board. After that the very natural consequence was that the Japanese replied to force with force, and the destroyer was captured. Such a step, we may fairly assume, would not have been conceived had Weihaiwei or Kiaochow been the scene of the incident. Great Britain and Germany might have been trusted to discharge their neutral duties to the full. But China was not competent to discharge them, and it actually appeared that she had neglected or failed to do so. Whether it can be called fair or reasonable that any Chinese port in the vicinity of the belligerent operations should serve as an asylum for the beaten side, we need not stop to consider. What is certain is that neither side would respect China's neutrality on shore if the other abused it by moving troops into her nominally neutral territory. Did the Russians, in obedience to strategical exigencies, cross the Liao towards Mongolia, the Japanese would not hesitate to follow them. And if Russian ships abuse the privilege of asylum by taking advantage of China's weakness, Japan will pursue them into Chinese ports. In the case of the *Ryeshitelni* the abuse of neutral rights evidently began with Russia —begun when the destroyer entered a Chinese port and remained there for over 24 hours without removing her armament. The Chinese were to blame, for permitting such an abuse, and the Japanese had either to forfeit redress or to take some active measure. Then the Russians had recourse to force, thus putting themselves finally and flagrantly in the wrong, and the Japanese exercised their belligerent rights, as they were entitled to do. When the exact circumstances are known in Europe, there can not be much doubt that public opinion will endorse Japan.

PORTS OF REFUGE.

THE *Jiji Shimpo's* Shanghai telegrams say that up to the 16th instant the destroyer *Grosovoi* was still lying in the river at Shanghai near the *Manjur*. The *Grosovoi* entered Shanghai on the 11th and she has consequently been lying there fully 5 days. She is uninjured and her armament has not been removed. Under what provision of international law is that kind of procedure allowed? As for the *Askold*, she has gone into the Cosmopolitan Dock and it is stated that repairs sufficient to render her seaworthy but not sufficient to restore her fighting power will be permitted. Who is to judge this measure of repair? The function would properly fall to the Chinese, but to entrust them with such a duty is obviously farcical. There is another rumour that the *Grosovoi* will be disarmed and that 10 days only will be allowed for the repairing of the *Askold*. But if the destroyer is to be disarmed it should have been done already, and as to the ten days' limit, few will be found to put faith in it. In truth the only logical and fair attitude is that which Germany has taken. Twenty-four hours' law for a belligerent ship entering a port to obtain water, provisions or coal sufficient to carry her to her nearest home port. Forty-eight hours' law if she has suffered damage. Thereafter, disarming. A rule of that kind puts an end to all disputes. It is not absolutely just but it is as just as can be expected under the circumstances. The injustice lies in the fact that each belligerent has a right of property in the other's warlike engines and is entitled to become their owner if he capture them. But that right is obviously impaired when a neutral constitutes himself the safe depository of warlike engines which have been placed in imminent peril by the action of one of the belligerents. The *Tsarevitch* could not con-

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ceivably have escaped had there been no neutral port available for her to enter. She would have fallen into Japanese hands. So would the *Askold*. Both will now be restored to Russia at the close of the war. But at any rate owing to Germany's reading of international law, neither the *Tsarevitch* nor the 3 destroyers which entered Kiaochow in advance of her, will be able to take any further part in the war. The same rule should apply to the *Askold* and her comrade-destroyers, but whether the Chinese will be strong enough to enforce it is very questionable. There is, however, one very important point to be noted, namely, that this method adopted by Germany virtually saves the Port Arthur Squadron. The remaining ships of the Squadron, should they find Port Arthur an unendurable anchorage, can secure salvation by simply running across to Kiachow or to Chefoo—for China's reading of her neutral obligations can not be expected to differ from Germany's. Thus an Alsatia is provided for Russia within sixty or seventy miles of the threatened fortress. Any one can see that the situation is radically altered by this arrangement. Russia's eminent weakness in the Far East has hitherto consisted in the paucity of her naval bases. Between Vladivostock and Port Arthur she had no refuge, and it seemed inevitable that the fall of Port Arthur, for which the Japanese have toiled so strenuously, must involve the loss of a part if not the whole of the squadron lying there. But all that is changed. The battle-ships and cruisers can now run across to Chefoo or Kiaochow and remain there safely until the war is over. That is not just and can not be called just, though the guilt of injustice rests not on Germany's shoulders by any means but upon the defects of international law.

A FRENCH-JAPANESE DICTIONARY.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Having read "a word of protest" inserted in the *Japan Mail*, on July 23, in behalf of the Dictionary I am just publishing, a protestation the more remarkable as it has been sent to you spontaneously by Mr. C. S. Griffin, the distinguished Professor of the Imperial University, I should have preferred not to enter the lists, but leave the public to judge of the work, after it had been published.

The readers of the *Japan Mail*, however, have seen the reproaches addressed to me by an anonymous gentleman without being able to verify them. They must suppose at least that the quotations are correct, and the errors mine.

I beg to say that it is not the case. Whatever be the cause, so many mistakes occurred in quotations that I think it would have been quite difficult to present them in a more ridiculous manner before the readers of the *Japan Mail*. Thrice in a few lines the very words I am reproached to have forgotten are omitted.

As these allegations would cause great prejudices if left unanswered, I beg you to be so kind as to allow me space in your columns in order to set them aright, for the sake of truth and justice.

Apologising for the trouble,

I am, Sir, Yours respectfully, E. RAGUET.

35. Tsukiji, August 4th, 1904.

Under the above heading, an article written some time ago by an anonymous gentleman appeared in the *Japan Mail*.

Since the Dictionary, however voluminous it may be, is only a humble endeavour to aid in their difficult task foreign students of the Japanese, and Japanese students of the French language, the author is quite overwhelmed with confusion to hear his book praised as "a masterly work, an immense work, a giant's work," and he cannot but thank the gentleman for praises he certainly does not deserve.

Yet the gentleman does not spare his criticisms: he has the right to criticize, and I, for my part, thank him for having done so. I shall not fail to profit as far as possible, by his remarks.

A number of his observations could be taken up and answered, but, as in many cases it is only a matter of taste, I shall limit myself to the principal ones.

To begin: the critic is shocked at my "long, hateful list of abbreviations." There are, of course, abbreviations, as in all dictionaries, and to understand and remember them, some attention is required. But once that slight effort is made, what a number of fastidious repetitions are avoided, what an amount of space and time saved! This is so generally acknowledged that the use of signs, etc., is much insisted upon by such an authority as Henry Sweet, in his beautiful "Practical Study of of Languages." (N.Y. 1900.) I find them quite necessary in a Dictionary of an agglutinative language, possessing so many alternative locutions as the Japanese has. As to the number of these abbreviations, so irksome to my critic, I was curious enough to count them, and was rather surprised to find that my book has five less than Voorepierre, fifteen less than Littre-Beaujean, and eighty-five less than the Petit-Lariveet-Fleury, the most recent French dictionary, which has been so much praised by the press. To say, as the critic did, that they require "an attention, an aptitude, to the possession of which only a few Champollions can claim a certain monopoly," or that "he had to consecrate several hours to the memorizing of signs that could compete with the Egyptian hieroglyphs," to speak of them as "cabalistical signs" when the most complicated signs I use, are but the arithmetical "plus "+, "minus "—, "equal"=, known to every schoolboy and used in many books, is simply to make light of the public, and discredit the soberness of his own judgment.

The gentleman complains of "minutiæ, leaving nothing or nearly nothing to the intelligent student," I think there is very little in Japanese that should be left to the invention of foreigners, unless we wish and are content to speak French or English in Japanese. Except the pidgin, we do not make the Japanese language, it was made by the Japanese themselves, and we have only to imitate them in assimilating as many as possible of their expressions. At any rate, I readily affirm that I have invented nothing, that all words in my dictionary have been drawn either from books, or from the lips of Japanese. My task was to collect these expressions for the benefit of the student.

When the critic says that my book is "a mine rather than a dictionary," I say, "Thanks, Sir, you have touched the point." It was indeed a "mine" I intended to offer to the public, but I did not know I had succeeded so well.

The gentleman says, "it is a gathering of materials, not unlike that of a pawnbroker's shop." He must be aware that want of order is a defect of nearly all French dictionaries, if we except the great "Littre" and "Hatzfeld-Darmesteter." If he had not such a dislike for his "Quicherat," I would advise him to take the trouble and compare both with "Quicherat," and he will soon notice that, while the articles in the Latin-French Dictionary are well divided into distinct numbers, the same could not be done for the French-Latin, so many and confusing are the meanings of French words. Yet thanks to Hatzfeld, I succeeded, after two years' hard work, in putting order in my book. When the critic says, for instance—"if all the acceptations of the word 'A,' have not been set before the eye of the reader, it is certainly not the fault of the author. He has triturated for us the food. The student will have only to swallow it"—I shall not defend myself, but let the public judge if this be a defect and whether or not the 36 classified numbers of this word are the work of a pawnbroker.

The gentleman regrets not to find in the translations "that spicy element which is the beauty of of the French language," but "that spicy element" would simply not have agreed with Japanese taste, so I prefered to take the nearest corresponding words in both languages, regretting more than anybody else that I have not always been able to find perfectly equivalent expressions retaining their native spiciness and originality. But in what languages does such a perfect parallelism exist?

He says I "had really not good luck" in my choice of expressions. It may be so. Amongst hundreds of thousands of ideas and examples, inaccuracies are unavoidable, and I hope the public will excuse them. Even the divine Homer nods at times. Yet may I be allowed to say that the critic has been even less lucky in his selections? In any case I acknowledge that instead of saying "*quelle annee sommes-nous*," I should have said "*en quelle annee*," likewise "*avoir une cigarette à la bouche*, instead of "*en bouche*." This proves that even such trifling locutions are regulated by custom, and not by the intelligence of the individual. Is it not the same in Japanese?

The critic fails to perceive that many examples are intended only to introduce Japanese expressions, which the student would otherwise have discovered with difficulty. Having no French corresponding expressions, I had to translate them literally. For instance: "*On voit bien que dix ans font deja un temps ancien*" for the Japanese "*Junen hito-mukashi no tatoe ni moreru*," etc. As to the French expressions, if the critic had looked in Littre or Hatzfeld, he would have found the very examples he condemns, i.e. "*Cela m'accommode,—l'eau s'accommode au vase,—acheter a tel prix,—voyage de long cours,—charger une route de cailloux*," etc. He would have found himself wrong when saying that "*les armes sont journalieres* has no meaning whatever."

I feel sorry that, in his article, the alleged errors have also been increased by many misquotations. They do us both wrong. For instance: I did not write "*qu'elle annee*" but "*quelle annee*,"—nor "*dela*," but "*deja*,"—nor "*kotoba sukua ni*" but "*sukuna ni*,"—nor "*irei ni suru*" but "*kirei ni suru*." Especially do I regret misquotations such as "*baigner quelqu'un avec l'eau*," when I said: "*baigner quelqu'un avec de l'eau froide*," for the Japanese "*mizu wo abiseru*."

The critic says "*danjo rojo wo towanu* signifies something, whilst its translation *ne connatre ni l'age ni le sexe* signifies nothing." I wrote: "*royo* (long) *danjo wo towazu*," as translating "*sans connaitre ni l'age ni le sexe*," an expression used by Racine, Bossuet and others, certainly, not without meaning.

Yet, although I did my best to avoid errors, I am afraid there will be many, too many indeed, and I willingly apologize. But the critic misses the mark when he gives as my greatest blunder, "lastly it is no doubt forgetfulness of the author, to translate *jika hochaku* by *etre consequent avec soi-meme*. He must certainly know that this expression means just the contrary." Of course it is so, but I wrote "*etre consequent avec soi-meme, jika dochaku senu*." Why did the critic overlook the negative *senu*? A wonderful criticism, indeed. I added beside, "*il faut etre consequent, jika dochaku shite wa ikenai*." Be it so.

It is useless to insist upon the other criticised points.

At the end of his article, my critic wishes me "good luck." I sincerely thank him, not only for his good wishes, but also for having by his critique brought words of esteem from the pen of such a man as Mr. C. S. Griffin of the Imperial University, and for having obliged me to offer, although reluctantly, some justification. Serious men will judge that the Dictionary has some value, since the critic could not find more defects therein. As for the author, he will feel amply rewarded for eight years' patient labour, if he can lift only a corner of the veil that separates us from the Japanese, thereby opening as many vistas as possible into the depths of a most interesting language, of which he claims to know hardly more than the *Iroha*.—L'ABBE RAGUET.

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THE SPECIE BANK'S NEW PREMISES.

The fine new premises into which the Yokohama Specie Bank is moving were thrown open to public view on Saturday and were visited by a great many Japanese and foreigners. All were much interested in the various departments over which they were conducted, and quite as much admiration was expressed for the arrangements and dispositions intended to facilitate the despatch of business and promote the comfort and the convenience not only of the bank's clients but of its staff as well, as for the artistic character of its decorations, and the exceedingly handsome style of the exterior. As we have already published a detailed description of the new buildings it is not now necessary to make further reference to them. But we may say that the Directors provided for visitors the attractively illustrated booklet from which our account was taken, and also presented to each one a pretty fan bearing a picture of their new quarters. The guests were most hospitably entertained and prosperity to the bank was very cordially drunk.

We supplement our former account by the following list of manufacturers:—

(1) Hardware, Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co., New York, U.S.A.: (2) Sheet and plate glass Pilkington Brothers, London, England: (3) Steel beams and girders. Carnegie Steel Co., Pittsburg, Pa. U.S.A.: (4) Steel window casements, Henry Hope & Son, Birmingham, England: (5) Revolving iron shutters and self-coiling steel shutters, Clerk Bunnett & Co., London, England: (6) Coin elevator, Otis Elevator Co., New York, U.S.A.

Following are the names of those who under the direction of Dr. Tsumaki, the chief architect, assisted in carrying the work to a successful completion:—Superintendents of Works. Architects, Oto Endo, *Kogakushi*, and Sakuzo Yarita; Account and General Business, Shuichi Iida; Manufacture of Furniture, Yonekichi Shimizu; Overseers, Juji Hanasaki, Torajiro Sasuga, Umetaro Kuwabata, Kinjiro Sajiki, Heijiro Fuji, Rikichi Yasukochi; Draughtsmen, Tomosaburo Horiuchi, *Kogakushi*, Kozo Yukawa, Sasaki, Etsuzo, Kuchiro Ishii; Electric Engineer, Juki Kobori, *Kogakushi*, Engineer of the Yokohama Kyodo, Electric Light Company; Electric Work Assistant, Shiro Esawa, Modeller, Shunyo Takaki.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

The annual meeting of the Foreign Auxiliary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Japan was held in Karuizawa, August 10th to 12th, with an attendance of fifty members, the president, Miss Spencer, in the chair. It was a source of deep regret to all that Miss Smart, though in Karuizawa, was unable to be present at any of the sessions, being still physically incapacitated from enduring the least strain or excitement. The little hall, which is such an invaluable adjunct to the comfort and convenience of the foreigners assembling every summer in Karuizawa, was attractively decorated with evergreens and clematis, with the flags of Japan, and the United States hanging in friendly proximity to one another. Musical selections, both vocal and violin, made welcome breaks in the business sessions.

This Temperance Union now includes twenty departments of work, the last to be added being one on peace and international arbitration. Among the more important of the departments are those of Alcoholic Beverages, Narcotics, Social Purity, Rescue Work, Mothers' Meetings, the Loyal Temperance Legion (children's temperance bands), and the "Y" societies (young ladies' temperance bands), each department having an officer at its head. The various reports showed that in the aggregate a large and far-reaching work is being accomplished and along many lines, a work that tells for purity and righteousness and is strengthening the foundations of the social life of this country. Fresh literature has been put in circulation showing the advantage of abstinence from the use of alcoholic beverages and of tobacco. Young women have been helped to escape from an evil life, and assisted into pure and honorable means of livelihood, seven of them having become true Christians during the year. Japanese mothers have met together, in larger or smaller groups, all over the land, eagerly desiring to learn better methods of training and clothing their little ones, and of otherwise conducting that most important of all woman's work,—the home department. Children from an early age have been led to desire and then to decide to start aright in life, avoiding the paths of liquor-drinking and tobacco-smoking which have wrecked so many lives; these young soldiers, many of them, becoming brave and efficient workers along these same lines in their own homes. In our girls' schools pure and strong sentiment is being created which will bear beautiful fruit in the home-life to follow, as is already evidenced in many another home founded on Christian temperance principles. Work is being done among factory girls, and attention was called to the sore need for amelioration of the moral condition of the maids in many of the Japanese hotels.

Rev. J. Cosand, on invitation, gave interesting extracts from a lecture delivered last June at Yale University by Dr. Symonds, medical director of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, who also quoted from a report of the British Medical Association, proving the detrimental effects of the use of alcoholic drinks as a beverage, and also showing the alarming increase in the use of deadly drugs. Mr. Cosand urged the attention of the Temperance Union to this latter danger.

One of the resolutions adopted was as follows:—Resolved, that the president of the Foreign Auxiliary of the Japan Woman's Christian Temperance Union send a letter to the Minister of the Interior and also to the Chief of Police of Tokyo, expressive of our sincere appreciation of the decided stand recently taken by them against the use of tobacco in the street cars of Tokyo and Yokohama."

On Wednesday afternoon Miss Penrod, of Tokyo, gave an interesting and instructive object lesson in the shape of a Royal Temperance Legion drill, having trained a band of young "foreigners" for the purpose. The appreciation of the audience took the form of the promise of a picnic to be given in the near future to the little folks who responded so beautifully to Miss Penrod's efforts.

The annual meeting ended with a literary and musical entertaiment on Friday evening, when a large audience heartily enjoyed the various numbers on the programme, both serious and amusing, which had been kindly contributed by several members of the community, and which closed with a brief address by Dr. Soper, whose cordial invitation to all to become members of the Union—gentlemen being welcome as honorary members—and to contribute to the support of the Rescue Home in Tokyo, was generously responded to by a collection amounting to *yen* 38.12, and a gratifying increase in membership.

M. B. G.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE CURRENT LITERATURE.

For many years Dr. Tomizu has held very decided opinions on the policy which Japan should adopt in the Far East and has written quite voluminously on the subject. His assertion many years ago that a war with Russia was quite inevitable and that the sooner it was waged the better for Japan was regarded at the time as mere bluster, and when he and 6 other prominent men published a long statement of their views on the political situation in the Far East, the document was severely censured by undiscerning journalists. But public opinion since last January has undergone an entire change; so that at the present moment Dr. Tomizu and his fellow-thinkers command the public ear and their little volume on the present situation is regarded as the best *résumé* of the course of events in the Far East in recent years. In the July number of the *Taiyō* appears a long essay from the pen of Dr. Tomizu entitled "Japan's Demands as a Victor." Dr. Tomizu thinks that final victory is already in sight. Russia has not only lost command of the sea, but she is steadily retreating in Manchuria before the advance of the Japanese armies: Japan's object, the expulsion of Russian troops from Manchuria and Eastern Siberia, may be realized without involving the extension of the war over several years. We have no space for more than a brief epitome of Dr. Tomizu's views on what should be Japan's demands when Russia proposes peace. They are emunerated under various headings, the headings being followed by a concise statement of reasons for making each demand. The following outline will suffice to show the nature of the policy recommended by Dr. Tomizu.

I.—*The East-China Railway should be handed over to the Japanese Government.*—This is to all intents and purposes at present a Russian line and it is controlled by the Russian Government, despite the pretence that it is owned by a private company. If it be owned by a private company, then we should demand, says Dr. Tomizu, that it be purchased by the Russian Government and handed over to us. It is true that according to the Hague Peace Convention railways taken in time of war can only be held during the continuance of hostilities and after that have to be restored to their former owners, but this does not prevent the belligerents from making special stipulations respecting railways as part of the conditions of peace. The ownership of this railway must be one of the things that Japan demands as a condition of peace.

II.—*Manchuria must be given back to China and be opened up to the commerce of the world.*—Russia's refusal to recognise China's sovereignty over Manchuria was one of the causes of the present war. The only way to prevent future encroachments on the part of Russia will be to encourage English and American trade in Manchuria, in fact, to throw open the province to the trade of the world. But while throwing open Manchuria to the world, if she plays her cards well, Japan should be ahead of all other countries in that province. Our people should swarm over there, establish industries and take part in trade, while making their influence felt in the maintenance of order. Thus Manchuria, though nominally owned by China, would be actually controlled by Japan (*Shikōshite Manshū ni oite monko kaihō* (門戸開放) *wo jikkō seba, kore Manshū wo motte, meigi-jō Shinkoku no ryōdo* (領土) *tarashime, kare wo Shinkoku shuken no moto ni oku mono to subeki mo, jijitsu-jō hotondo Nihon no ryōdo dōitsu-shi* (視) *subeki mono taran*).* Japan will have to take steps for the preservation of order in Manchuria. Otherwise foreign capital will not flow into that province to the extent that is necessary for the rapid development of its rich resources.

III.—*Port Arthur and Talien, territory hitherto leased to Russia, must be ceded to Japan.*—Russia has nominally leased this territory, but she undoubtedly regards it as her own. If it is desirable that the territory should be held by Japan under the form of a lease from the Chinese Government extending over a long period, then Japan should so hold it.

IV.—*Saghalien must be ceded to Japan.*—It was an entire mistake on the part of our Government to exchange this island for the Kuriles in 1875, and we must get it back again. But we should not be content with this alone—Kamchatka and the Siberian Coast around the Sea of Okhotsk should also come under our sway.

V.—*We should demand the cession of all Siberian territory East of Lake Baikal.*—But whether even the occupation of this region would enable us to prevent Russia's working eastward again is doubtful; so it might be better to make the river Yenisei the boundary between us and Russia.

VI.—*We should demand a war indemnity of one thousand million ryō.*—This Dr. Tomizu tells us is the lowest figure that can be named and it presupposes that the duration of the war will be

* Great weight is evidently to be attached to this observation, judging by the way in which it is emphasized in the original. Whether this forecast will be realized seems at present very doubtful, the chief difficulty to its realization being the disinclination of the right kind of Japanese to settle in foreign countries. But a change may come over the nation in this respect as one of the results of the war.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

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comparatively short. Till Russia complies with the above demands Japan should continue the war vigorously, says Dr. Tomizu. He fails to realize the impossibility of forcing Russia to consent to any such humiliating conditions.

The July number of the *Taiyō* contains a long, well written article from the pen of Dr. G. Mitsukuri entitled *Nichi-Ro sensō Shiteki igi to waga Kokumin Shōrai no Risō* (The Historical Significance of the Russo-Japanese War and the nation's future Ideal). Here are the chief points discussed in the essay:—I The cause of the War. II The oneness of Civilisation. III History of the conflict between the civilisations of diverse races and the harmonizing of the different systems. IV The present state of the World. V Japan's future ideal. Under the second heading Dr. Mitsukuri discusses in a very philosophical manner the habitual assumption that European civilisation to-day is in all respects superior to all forms of Oriental civilisation. He says that nothing is more striking than the manner in which from ancient times down to the present day Western civilisation has been incorporating new elements derived from outside sources. This she will go on doing; as none but the most infatuated and ill-informed of Europeans ever imagines that the Western system of civilisation has reached the *ne plus ultra* of wisdom and general enlightenment. If the East has learnt much from the West in modern days, the West is likely in the near future to learn not a little from the East. The career of this non-Christian nation is now attracting the attention of the Western world and is upsetting many of their time-honoured notions as to the inferiority of alien races and of men of alien faiths.

Mr. Ozaki Yukio, writing in the August number of the *Taiyō* on "A Scheme for Sustaining the strain of a long War," aptly points out that Japan may at the present moment easily exaggerate the importance of her victories, regarded as a means of settling once and for ever the Far Eastern question. Russia may retire beyond Lake Baikal and there make gigantic preparations for a renewal of the contest. She may take her defeats lightly, attributing them to the insufficiency of her preparations for the struggle. That she will make no attempt to retrieve her lost fortunes is hardly credible. Japan must therefore be prepared to carry on a long war. But she must contrive to do this in as economical a way as possible. To pursue the Russians over hundreds of miles in Northern Manchuria and Siberia would involve the country in an enormous expenditure without contributing anything material towards the final settlement of her differences with Russia. Having driven Russia out of Chinese territory, Japan can without heavy outlay take steps for preventing future aggression on her part. Japan would be unwise to demand from Russia concessions which as a self-respecting Power she could not be expected to make. If by skilful management it can be avoided, it is most undesirable that the war should be prolonged over a number of years. This would almost for a certainty lead to outside interference and endless complications, and, moreover, the limits of China's patience as a neutral have to be considered.

The title of Mr. Ozaki's article is a little misleading, as he writes strongly against the prolongation of the war if by any possibility it can be avoided.

In the same number of the *Taiyō* Dr. R. Gotō discusses Germany's attitude in the present war. Dr. Gotō says that the action of the Emperor of Germany on several occasions has naturally created umbrage in this country. There are, he adds, several sinister reports afloat—one being that in order to please Russia, Germany might lease Kiaochow to her, but he is not inclined to attach much importance to these rumours. Dr. Gotō thinks that Germany's interests in the Far East are purely commercial and that she would welcome an open door policy extended over the whole of China. He furnishes a number of statistics bearing on the growth of German trade in the Far East. Comparing the capital expended on various enterprises to-day with that laid out by Germany in 1878, Dr. Gotō finds an increase of 50 million marks. The number of Germans settled in various parts of the East has increased rapidly in recent years. So that the attitude of the Germans to Japan during the next few years is a subject demanding serious attention. The German nation may be friendly, but the action of the German Government will certainly be dictated by the Kaiser, and hence Japan may have surprises sprung upon her at any time. Germany's action must be closely watched, says Dr. Gotō.

* * *

It is doubtless well known to most of our readers that for many years past the Hakubunkan has made a specialty of the compilation of up-to-date books on a variety of subjects. The volumes which form a part of the *Teikoku Hyakkwa Zensho* series have been prepared with much care. We have from time to time referred to this Japanese Encyclopædia of Knowledge. Vol. 104 of the Series has just reached us. It is a "History of Chinese Law," covering some 400 8 in. pages. The get-up of the Hakubunkan books is invariably first-class, the type being usually what is known as No. 5 (*Vide* Brinkley's Dictionary under *Kwatsuji*) and the printing being well executed. In his preface to the work the compiler, Mr. T. Asai, observes that the study of a nation's laws is a quick way of obtaining a thorough insight into the most fundamental of its mental characteristics. These laws embody all the great changes which history records. The time is not far distant when not only Japanese attention but the attention of the whole Western world will be drawn to Chinese law, says Mr. Asai; since the question how far it needs alteration in order to bring the Chinese into line with Japan and the West will have to be settled. To Japanese the study of Chinese law must always be interesting, as so many of the laws observed in this country to-day originally came from China. The compiler's object has been to trace the gradual development of law in China and to state in a lucid manner the leading features of the Chinese legal system. The compiler has, we observe, not confined himself to giving a history of general law and the administration of justice. He has chapters on education and on China's military system and there is much information supplied on class distinctions. The history begins with a short account of the origin of the Chinese people and then the law of successive periods is treated in order. China's official system, finance, coinage and a variety of other subjects are dealt with in turn. The general conclusion which the compiler has reached after a study of the whole subject, as stated on p. 10 of the Appendix, is that, speaking generally, existing Chinese laws do not suit the present generation of Chinese; they are fundamentally at variance with Western legal canons; they are in many cases quite illogical and in other cases totally inapplicable to-day; they give rise to abuses of a most serious kind, not infrequently greatly hindering the development of commerce and industry. The price of the *Shina Hōsei-shi* is 55 *sen*, a perfect marvel of cheapness considering the size and the character of the work.

For a long series of years the *Shigakukai Zasshi* has been publishing valuable historical papers. Japanese and foreign scholars will alike be pleased to hear that these papers are to appear in book form and the first volume of Essays has already been issued by the Fusambō Publishing Company under the title of the *Shigakukai Ronsō* (論叢). The volume opens with a well known historical picture of Oda Nobunaga. The work covers 690 large-sized pages and sells at 1 *yen* 30 *sen* per copy. The papers appearing in this volume are in the main reprints of those which were published in the early numbers of the Historical Society's Transactions. The volume opens with an interesting paper by that highly respected, veteran historian Dr. A. Shigeno on "The need of public-spiritedness and impartiality in historians." The table of contents extends over 14 pages. The writers are almost all well known scholars who have made a special study of the subjects treated. There are few questions connected will Japanese history which have not been elucidated by members of the Japanese Historical Society, and we would recommend any foreigner who may have occasion to write on any special period to go through such papers as have appeared bearing on that period. The contributors of papers have not, however, confined themselves to describing the hoary past. Such a very modern topic as Extra-territoriality, for example, is discussed by Mr. H. Kume. This writer is the author of a great many interesting and of some striking papers. "Ideas in Different Ages"; "Heroes are the Slaves of the Public"; "Three Great Divisions of Executive Government," are among the titles of his essays.

The publication of Mr. U. Koseki's Geographical Dictionary on Manchuria and North Korea has already been announced in these columns. We have examined the two small volumes and the maps and have come to the conclusion that to most foreign residents in this country the second volume alone is necessary. This volume gives in Roman letters the Japanese pronunciation of the Chinese characters, the Chinese pronunciation of the same and the ideographs themselves with the letter K or the letter M attached to each to indicate whether the place is in Manchuria or Korea. Vol. I. gives the distances and geographical position of the places, but in most cases omits the ideographs. Any one possessing a good map of Manchuria and Korea would hardly need to be told that a certain place is 25 miles north or east of another place. Mr. Koseki's maps are not sufficiently minute to serve the purpose of any one who wishes to make a study of military strategy. Instead of names Mr. Koseki has in most cases put numbers, and one has to go to Vol. I. to find out what 31 D. may indicate. Though thankful for any kind of dictionary, it is our duty to point out that Mr. Koseki's distribution of the information supplied over 2 maps and 2 small volumes is a mistake. In these busy days one can't be jumping about from Vol. I. to Vol. II. and on to Map I. or Map II. Mr. Koseki writes the long "o" as "oo", and the long "u" as "uu"; so that Hai-lung-cheng (海龍城) in its Japanese form becomes Kai-ryuujyoo, which, in addition to being ugly in form, to novices in the study of the language would certainly convey a mistaken idea of pronunciation. We would suggest to Mr. Koseki that in the next edition of his work he would do better to follow the methods of spelling in general use, to put all the information he wishes to give in one place in a single volume and to give names instead of numbers on his maps. The price of the first volume is 1 *yen* 50 sen; that of the second without a map 1 *yen*. We have been informed by the publisher that Vol. II. may be purchased by itself, and we consider it well worth the money asked for it. The address of the publishers is Shumeisha, 8 Naka-Sarugaku-chō, Kanda, Tōkyō.

Maruya announces the publication of a valuable reference book bearing on the politics of the Far East, which has been compiled under the supervision of Dr. Ariga Nagao by order of the Tō-A Dōbunkai (East-Asian One Script Society), called *Tō-A Kwankei Tokushu Jōyaku Isan* (東亜関係特殊条約遺纂). It covers over one thousand pages and contains copies of all treaties that have been made by China, Japan and Korea with each other and with other countries. The price is 3 *yen* per copy. It is observed in the publisher's notice of the work that the real situation in which Japan finds herself to-day can only be rightly understood by a careful study of the Treaties now in force in the Far East.

No. 113 of the Hakubunkan *Teikoku Hyakkwa Zensho* series consists of a "History of the World's Colonies" compiled by Mr. S. Uchiyama, Bachelor of Law. Beginning with the early Greek and Roman Colonies, it traces the history of Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, French and English Colonization, discussing the various colonial policies which have been adopted at different times and by various nations and furnishing a large amount of valuable information for the use of the Japanese in the near future. The price of the book is 55 *sen*; the title is *Sekai no Shokuminchi*.

Dr. O. Inagaki and Mr. S. Saigō have, we observe, published the second and last volume of their highly instructive and much needed work called *Zoku Nōgaku Kaitei*, which, as the title indicates treats agriculture in a popular style. The

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farmers of this country are usually men of little education, but many of them are anxious to improve their methods of tilling the ground and of economizing labour as far as is possible with the slender means at their disposal. Most of the treatises on agriculture which have appeared during the past 15 years have been written in too learned a style to allow of their being understood by the farming class generally. Consequently between the experts in the theory of agriculture who have received special training at Government Colleges and the mass of the farmers there has been a great gulf fixed. On account of this agricultural progress in Japan has been lamentably slow. The Government has never set itself to the task of educating the tillers of the soil up to a higher level. Books like these "Steps to the Study of Agriculture," written in non-technical language, should have a wide circulation among the peasantry. Men who can read a newspaper should be able to understand such works. There should of course be more lecturing to farmers carried on. As a class the peasants are not prejudiced against reform in agricultural methods. The first volume of this work, which was published by the Hakubunkwan some time ago, was very favourably noticed by the Japanese press. Vol. I covers 400 pages and Vol. II 380, and they sell at 75 *sen* per volume.

* * *

In the *Teikoku Bungaku* we find a long article entitled "A Great Defect in our World of Thought." According to the writer, whose name is not given, there is a deficiency of the speculative faculty in the Japanese mind. He gives himself out as the advocate of bolder speculation on the part of thinkers. He says that at present in the world of learning, art, science and politics there is for too much slavishness of thought. Men don't think seriously enough and boldly enough, and hence they are without ideals, without that individuality which makes itself felt everywhere in the case of all original thinkers. Men are the slaves of tradition, habit and custom. Their minds are quite asleep. More than this, there is a certain pettiness connected with our ways of thinking, says this writer. The current of our thoughts during the present war with Russia and the Russians furnishes an apt illustration of the one-sidedness and narrowness of view which characterize us and of the comparatively undeveloped state of our minds. Instead of trying to find out what are the special qualities which have given such wide empire to the Slav race, we take delight in reading about the dark side of Russia, her barbarism, and her despotism, and keep predicting her final overthrow. War is made the test of a nation's greatness by the majority of our writers. (*Kārera wa senshō* (戰捷) *wo motte bummei koku no saidai kachoku to nashi; sempai wo motte saigo no shimpan to naru. Risō no yahi* (野卑), *shumi no geretsu, kaku no gotoku ni shite, gojin wa nan no tame ni senshō no sambi subeki ka wo shirazaru nari**). The article we are noticing concludes with the following remarks. Great thoughts are essential to real national greatness. The mind must soar far away from the everyday world and its goings on. National activity that is begotten by war alone is of little worth. Resources, originality, courage and ambition to excel and to attain to the highest that is attainable must become permanent characteristics of the bulk of the nation before we shall be qualified to rank high in the comity of civilised states. (*A—; muigi naru gendai no shisōkai no arayuru hōmen ni oite, gojin wa zettai teki kūsō* (空想) *shugi wo shōdō* (唱道) *su.*) Despite a strong tinge of pessimism, the article, it seems to us, describes with considerable accuracy and insight certain sides of Japanese life, and the writer puts his finger on some well known weaknesses in the mental constitution of the Japanese people.

* * *

The July number of the *Shōgyōkai* (The Commercial World), under the heading "The Empire made by Three Great Trading Companies," gives a sketch of the expansion of the British empire. This expansion, says the *Shōgyōkai*, was brought about in the main by the trade of three great trusts—the East India Company, the Hudson's Bay Company, and the great South African Company. The *Shōgyōkai*, like so many Japanese magazines, refers to Cecil Rhodes in a most laudatory manner, regarding him as the very best type of business man that the modern world has produced. He was, says this organ, a man whose soul was never tainted with sordidity, and who though a great money-maker was at the same time a scholar and a man of literary taste. The *Shōgyōkai* goes on to point out that three quarters of the territory under British rule to-day was won for England by these three great Companies, and as for the total population, no less than nine-tenths of it came under English rule in the same way. With England the merchant has ever been ahead of the soldier. First trade, then the flag. England's commerce, however, has always been armed commerce. In the modern world, as in the middle ages, success lies with the country that can trade and fight. France has failed in colonization comparatively, because, though ever ready to fight, her people have an objection to exile themselves for the sake of trade. Holland, on the other hand, in modern times has failed, because, though her people are capital business men, as a military Power she occupies a subordinate place among nations. While our Western ally may be proud of our feats in arms, when it comes to trade she must realize that we are not on a level with her by any means.

The *Shōgyōkai* gives an account of the way in which Baron Shibusawa treats his employees. He is most particular, we are told, about the class of people he employs, but nothing could exceed the kindness and consideration with which they are treated. He expects faithful work and will not excuse neglect of any kind, but he invariably looks after the comfort of his employees. One reason for the success of Baron Shibusawa is, we are informed, his skill in the selection of employees To Baron Shibusawa belongs the honour of having founded the First National Bank, observes the *Shōgyōkai*. The Bank was established in August, 1872, and began its business on July 20th, 1873. From its earliest days down to the year 1896 the Bank was identified in name and reality with Baron Shibusawa He was its life and soul. As a slight acknowledgment of the services rendered by him to the Bank, the shareholders in 1896 presented him with the sum of 18,400 *yen*, and the Bank then received the title of the First National Bank. The position the Bank now holds in the country and the world was won for it by Baron Shibusawa. The Bank's credit and Shibusawa's credit were for years one and the same. The employees of the Bank are as a rule accepted for training at the age of 13 or at any rate not later than 15. They have to pass an entrance examination in arithmetic, reading, and conversation and they must reach the required standard as to looks. They then enter the Bank's training school and their preparation for the business of life begins. The training given to them is both general and technical, and the services of University professors and teachers at the High Commercial School are secured for the Bank's preparatory school. The students there are taught in a most careful manner how to keep accounts, write letters and transact business of every kind. Not until they have passed their final examination can they be appointed to any post in the Bank. When they begin their actual work their pay amounts to no more than a small allowance for expenses. Accountants and bookkeepers, however, begin with 100 *yen* a month and their salaries increase according to the years of service. Special services are rewarded by an honorarium and old servants of the bank get a pension after a certain number of years.

We observe that not a few commercial magazines have taken to publishing accounts of the way in which certain shrewd Japanese business men have made names for themselves in foreign countries. We gave a specimen of this class of writing when making extracts from the *Jitsugyō no Nihon* a few months ago. We now find in the *Shōgyōkai* a history of the career of a Mr. Noda Onjirō, who went over to California 15 years ago and who, after many failures and disappointments, succeeded in building up a large farming business. He tried trading and fishing, but lost money over them. He now has a farm of 2,000 acres and is the owner of some 300 horses. Mr. Noda is described as a man of great strength of character, who went to America determined to succeed. Each reverse has been made a stepping-stone to success. He recognized no difficulties as insuperable, and so at present he is ranked among the most successful Japanese settlers in America. He began with fruit-growing and general horticulture, but seems now to have settled down to horse and cattle breeding principally. In the neighbourhood of Fresno and Monterey his name is well-known even among Americans. The *Shōgyōkai* gives a short account of another successful Japanese, who began life in California some 14 years ago as a labour contractor, but who subsequently took to vegetable-growing. His name is Okami Zempachi. He has several hundred acres under cultivation in the neighbourhood of Blanco. He pays 5 gold dollars a year per acre for his ground, we are told. Okami comes from Nagasaki and Noda from Saga. These men are said to be the best known Japanese on the coast of California.

* In the matter of making war the test of national greatness we fear that European and American writers are as much to blame as Japanese journalists. In his book on Japan Captain Brinkley rightly says:—"No one who should tell the Japanese to-day that the consideration they have won from the West is due solely to their progress in peaceful arts would find serious listeners. They themselves held that belief as a working incentive twenty years ago, but experience has dissipated it, and they now know that the world never took any respectful notice of them until they showed themselves capable of winning battles."—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

TENNIS.

The final in the Singles Tennis Handicap of the Y.C. and A.C. was played on Wednesday and proved an easy win for T. I. Chapman. The game, which did not draw many people to the grounds, was rather disappointing after the brilliant display in the Jackson Cup match the previous week, Stephens, the loser, seeming to have no heart for the contest after the first set, though his service continued uniformly good. Chapman again made an excellent showing at the net. The score was:—8-6, 6-4, 6-0.

SINGLES HANDICAP.

FIRST ROUND.

H. Grimble v. Rev. W. P. G. Field, won by H. Grimble—6-4, 7-5.
A. E. Pearson v. O. M. Poole, won by Poole—9-1, 6-1.
N. T. Marquetti v. Dr. Garton, won by Marquetti—3-6, 6-5, 6-4.
B. R. Berrick v. R. Bohlke, won by Bohlke—5-6, 8-6, 7-5.
W. Ford v. P. E. Jenks, won by P. E. Jenks—5-6, 6-5, 6-1.
C. E. Libeaud v. J. S. Happer, won by Happer—6-1, 6-2.
W. J. Waddilove v. P. A. Cox, won by P. A. Cox—6 2, 6-1.
S. Wheeler v. M. F. Stephens, won by Stephens—6-3, 6-2.
H. W. Kilby v. J. M. Mollison, won by Mollison—6-4, 6-4.
Dr. Post v. E. W. Kilby, won by Kilby—6-3, 4-6. 10-8.
A. W. Read v. J. E. Drummond, won by Read—6-3, 6-2.
H. Bethell v. A. Scott, won by Scott—6-4, 7-5.
A. T. Comrie v. B. C. Foster, won by Foster—6-1, 6-2.
N. G. Maitland v. W. B. White, won by Maitland—7-5, 6-1.
A. Kingdon v. H. Y. Irwine, won by Irwine—6-1, 5-6, 6-2.

SECOND ROUND.

N. T. Marquetti v. R. Bolhke, won by Bolhke—6-2, 6-5.
J. S. Happer v. P. A. Cox, won by Cox—6-4, 6-5.
A. Scott v. B. C. Foster, won by Foster—6-2, 6-3.
H. Grimble v. O. M. Poole, won by Grimble—6-3, 8-6.
Jenks v. Chapman, won by Chapman— — —.
M. F. Stephens v. Mollison, won by Stephens—8-6, 6-3.
E. W. Kilby v. A. W. Read won by Read— —.
N. G. Maitland v. Irwine, won by Maitland—7-5, 6-4.

THIRD ROUND.

Grimble v. Bohlke, won by Grimble—6-4, 6-1.
Chapman v. Cox, won by Chapman—3-6, 7-5, 6-1.

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Stephens v. Read, won by Stephens—4-6, 6-3, 8-6.
Maitland v. Foster, won by Maitland—6-2, 6-3.

SEMI-FINAL.

Grimble v. Chapman, won by Chapman—6-3, 6-2.
Stephens v. Maitland, won by Stephens—2-6, 6-3, 6-1.

FINAL.

Stephens—15 v. Chapman—40; won by Chapman, 8-6, 6-4, 6-0.

The final in the lawn tennis handicap (doubles) of the Yokohama Cricket and Athletic Club took place on Tuesday evening, but no definite result was arrived at owing to the failing light. The competing players were Messrs. P. A. Cox and S. Wheeler and Messrs. McClure and N. G. Maitland, the former owing, so far as we could understand, 30 and 15 in alternate games. Owing to the gentle voice of the scorer, even those in his immediate vicinity could hardly follow the scores correctly, and we would like to make a suggestion that, at least at the commencement of each handicap game and when any close decisions are made, the scores or decision be called loud enough to enable the spectators to follow the game closely. The players appeared to be suffering from "ennui," though McClure made some pretty strokes at the beginning of the game, and Maitland played well at the finish. McClure and Maitland took the first two sets, not without a hard struggle each time, and after Cox and Wheeler had won the third, the game was postponed owing to the bad light.

The final in the Doubles Handicap of the Y.C. & A.C. tennis tournament, abandoned on account of failing light on Tuesday evening, came off on Thursday at the Cricket ground and resulted in a win for Messrs. P. A. Cox and S. Wheeler, who beat Messrs. A. J. McClure and N. G. Maitland by three sets to nothing. A gusty wind blew across the court, but the afternoon was fairly cool, and the games were watched with considerable interest. The winners were penalised 30 points in two games in each six and 15 in the remainder, and they undoubtedly played the better game, though the losers had at times slices of hard luck. Score, 6-3, 6-2, 6-3

FIRST ROUND.

A. E. Pearson and T. H. R. Shaw beat A. Kingdon and J. E. Drummond—3-6, 6-3, 6-5.
P. A. Cox and S. Wheeler beat Dr. Post and Dr. Garton—6-1, 6-1.
H. Grimble and M. F. Stephens beat A. Scott and H. Bethell—6-3, 6-3.
H. Y. Irwine and O. M. Poole versus F. J. Abbott and F. E. White w.o. scratched.
A. J. McClure and N. G. Maitland beat B. R. Berrick and Wm. Ford—6-3, 6-0.
J. M. Mollison and J. S. Happer versus J. E. Jenks and B. C. Foster, scratched
T. I. Chapman and G. Barclay beat E. W. Kilby and H. W. Kilby—7-6, 4-6, 6-4.
N. T. Marquetti and F. Comrie versus R. Bohlke and R. Schmaedecke, w.o. scratched.

SECOND ROUND.

P. A. Cox and S. Wheeler beat A. E. Pearson and T. H. Shaw—6-4, 6-3.
H. Grimble and M. F. Stephens beat H. Y. Irwine and O. M. Poole—6-1, 7-5.
A. J. McClure and N. G. Maitland beat J. M. Mollison and J. S. Happer—6-3, 6-2,
N. T. Marquetti and A. S. Comrie versus T. I. Chapman and Barclay, w.o. scratched.

THIRD ROUND.

P. A. Cox and S. Wheeler beat H. Grimble and M. F. Stephens—6-4, 6-3.
A. J. McClure and N. G. Maitland beat N. T. Marquetti and A. F. Comrie—6-1, 6-3.

FINAL.

P. A. Cox and S. Wheeler beat A. J. McClure and N. G. Maitland—6-3, 6-2, 6-3.

The School Board at Upton, N. J., has proscribed the parting of the hair in the middle by male teachers, and it has adopted a rule that in future each applicant for a position as a teacher in the public schools must accompany the application with a photograph.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

London still retains the position of the greatest port in the world, but new York is a close second and is constantly gaining. The number of tons entered at London in 1903 was 10,179,023, and New York in the same year had 9,053,906 tons to her credit.

The Kansas Supreme Court has just sustained the right of the Legislature to forbid divorced persons to marry within six months of the date of the decree and to require the latter to state the day and date of its rendition, and that it does not become absolute and take effect until the expiration of six months from such date.

The imports and exports of Alaska, including gold, constitute a trade of nearly twenty-five millions a year. There are plenty of people living who can recall the ridicule heaped upon Mr. Secretary Seward for purchasing what some were pleased to call ice fields. The miscarriage of their criticisms suggests the propriety of proceeding cautiously in the discussion of uncertain things.

A recent consular report represents that the total output of copper during 1903 was 565,820 long tons, as against 541,295 long tons in 1902. The United States produced 53 per cent. North America is credited with 64.7 per cent. Europe produced 16 5 per cent., and South America 7.1 per cent. The steady increase in copper production marks the progress which is being made in electrical activity, into which much of the metal enters.

The United States raises more than two-thirds of the world's raw cotton. The crop of the United States is estimated in a table showing the world's production at 10,630,945 bales. East India comes second with 2,687,813 bales, and Egypt third with 1,163,862. China is not included in the table, but it is supposed that her production in 1903 was 1,200,000 bales, all of which was practically consumed at home.

Eastern Massachusetts entomologists are giving the English sparrow, which is everywhere else regarded as an intolerable nuisance, the credit of having inaugurated a destructive war on the browntail and gypsy moths, which have been devastating New England orchards. A prominent entomologist says these sparrows are now doing a grand work in helping to exterminate the moth pests.

According to the *Fireproof Magazine*, Chicago's losses by fire in 1903 aggregated $3,062,931, an excess of $285,000 over the insurance carried. The number of deaths caused by fire was 635, and over 900 persons were injured. There were 2787 buildings destroyed, only thirty-eight being of stone and iron, the rest being wooden frame structures. Gasoline was responsible for a large proportion of the fires.

How the big steamships of modern times are crowding the smaller craft out of commerce is shown in a comparison of the number and tonnage of passenger steamships leaving New York for Liverpool in 1883 and 1903. In the first-named year there were 349 such vessels cleared whose tonnage aggregated 878,980. Last year the clearances of passenger steamships in the same trade numbered only 216, but the tonnage they represented aggregated 1,360,742 tons.

Mrs. George, widow of the late Henry George, the political economist, died on July 21st at her home at Monticello, New York, aged 60 years. Mrs George was Annie Corsina Fox, a daughter of an English army officer, and was a resident of San Francisco at the time of her marriage, at the age of 17 years. She failed perceptibly from the hour of her husband's death, in 1897, finally passing away from an affection of the heart. Two sons and a daughter survive Mrs. George. They are Henry George, Jr., Richard George and Mrs. William C. de Mille.

According to the report of the New York city tax assessors, the estimated value of Federal, city, church and other property located within the boundaries of Greater New York which is exempted from taxation is $999,761,989. This is the first time a statement of the value of exempted property has been made public. The real estate subject to taxation is given a value of $5,000,000,000. Thus about one-sixth of all real property in New York pays no taxes. The leading properties on the exempt list are: Central Park, $185,000,000; City Hall Park, $25,000,000; Brooklyn bridge, $16,000,000; Trinity Church, $12,500,000.

Postmaster-General Payne is quoted as saying: "The aggregate annual letter and newspaper mail of the world is 32,500,000,000 pieces, of which 8,500,000,000 go through United States mails. We have 75,000 post offices and postal routes of 500,000 miles, with annual travel over them 500,000,000 miles. The service costs over $150,000,000 a year, with receipts nearly equal, against but $75,000,000 in 1894 and $8,000,000 in 1860. But for the $22,000,000 cost of rural delivery, which now serves one-seventh of the population, the post office would be self-sustaining."

One of the largest caves ever discovered in Eastern Kentucky, and one that perhaps will rival the great Mammoth cave in Edmonson county, has been discovered on Lime Fork creek, in Southern Letcher county. A party of sightseers explored its mysterious confines to a distance of over seven miles. They were unable to find any end to the natural wonder. A large, swift-flowing stream of water was discovered rushing into the undiscovered regions. Fearing to go farther the party returned. Another party will be organized to explore the cave to its extremity. Several other caverns have been discovered in the Lime Fork region, but this is the most extensive yet found.

New York city loses $23,000,000 annually through tuberculosis, according to a statement made by Dr. Thomas Darlington, Commissioner of Health, before the Summer School in Philanthropic Work, conducted by the New York Charity Organization Society. He said: "Estimating the value of a single life at $1500—not necessarily a high estimate—and taking only those lives between 16 and 45 years, the loss of life in this city alone from tuberculosis mounts up to the startling sum of $23,000,000 annually. General sanitary conditions are still bad in New York, and the inflow of immigrants who must be educated in right living is constantly increasing."

The taxable value of the estate in New York of the late William C. Whitney has been fixed at $21.243,101. In the Surrogate's office at Mineola, L. I., Mr. Harry Payne Whitney, sole executor of his father's will, wrote the other day a cheque for $222,222,084, in full payment for the transfer tax and gave it to the representative of the state Controller. It took four months for the State Controller, Treasurer Lewis of Nassau county and Surrogate Seabury to ascertain the value of the estate. The cheque given by Harry Payne Whitney in payment of the tax is one of the largest ever drawn for this purpose. The taxes on the Cornelius Vanderbilt estate and on one or two others were larger. The Standard Oil holdings of Whitney represented the largest single item of the estate. He held over $7,000,000 in Standard Oil shares. In Consolidated Tobacco his interests amounted to nearly $5,000,000.

A beer-proof alloy, recently patented in Scranton, Pa., is described in *The American Machinist*. It is composed of tin, antimony, copper, aluminum, and zinc, and is said to have the following properties: "The resulting alloy is a bright lustrous metal, comparatively light in weight and having considerable tensile strength, and is very desirrable for the purpose of forming vessels intended to contain lager-beer, such as beer-vats, coolers, kegs, pipes, etc. At present such vessels are usually made of wood, iron, or copper, and these vessels and the beer act injuriously upon one another. The wood decays and the iron or copper vessels oxidize, and in addition to affecting the beer a great deal of scouring is required in

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order to keep the vessels clean. The beer and alloy do not act injuriously upon one another, and the alloy is kept clean with comparatively little labour. Its lightness and strength make it suitable for transporting beer."

Rear-Admiral Henry Clay Taylor, whose death occurred at Sudbury, Ontario, on July 26th, was born in Washington, D.C., on March 4th, 1845. His father was a bookseller and publisher of that city, and a personal friend of Henry Clay, after whom the boy was named. His mother, Virginia Neville Sims, was a granddaughter of Colonel Charles Sims, one of George Washington's intimates. Young Taylor was appointed to the Naval Academy from Ohio in 1860, and nine years later he married Miss Mary V. McGuire. They had six children. During the Civil War he served as ensign. Later, 1872-75, he was executive officer of the flagship *Saranac*, on the Pacific station, being then Lieutenant-Commander. Although the Navy was his profession and absorbed practically all his time and attention. Rear-Admiral Taylor did work of much value as general manager of the first company organized to promote the building of the Nicaragua Canal Company. Besides being general manager he was vice-president, and for two years he was given leave of absence by the Navy Department in order that his time might be devoted to the enterprise. This was during 1888-90. He was the first president of the Naval War College, at Newport, R. I., and was instrumental in the establishment of this important institution. In 1896 he was assigned to the command of the battle-ship *Indiana* the initial first-class battle-ship of America's modern Navy. He remained with her throughout the Spanish-American war, taking a conspicuous part in the memorable battle with Cervera's fleet. In 1902 he was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Navigation in the Navy Department, a post which he had previously declined. The arduous duties of this office seriously impaired his health, and a few week ago he went to his summer home at Sudbury for a much-needed rest. He gradually became worse, however, and an operation was decided upon, from which he failed to rally. He leaves two sons and a daughter, the wife of Lieutenant Traut, United States Navy.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Mexican silver coin amounting to $897,979 has been brought from Shanghai to Kobe.

A case of cholera was reported on Aug. 14th at Hayami, Oita prefecture. The patient died the following day.

Viceroy Yuen has presented to the family of the late General Viscount Yamaguchi his profound condolences.

It is interesting to note that the Czar's baby son has already been appointed Colonel of several regiments of Cossacks.

In spite of the fact that it is the rainy season in Manchuria, says the *Asahi*, fair weather has continued, exceptions being Aug. 9th and 12th.

The Crown Prince and Princess were pleased on Aug. 14th to present three thousand *yen* to the family of the late Admiral Count Kawamura.

Mr. Segawa, Japanese Consul at Newchwang, arrived on Aug. 15th at his post. Mr. Ijuin, Consul at Tientsin, who acted during the absence of the former, will shortly leave for his own office.

The British Consul at Hakodate made enquiries on Aug. 16th of the crew of the *Knight Commander* all of whom recently arrived from Vladivostock. They were to leave there the following day for Yokohama.

The Japanese Consul at Bombay telegraphed on Aug. 15th that the cotton market was very quiet. A small demand was being made by the spinning factories. The price for future delivery advanced by three or four rupees. The stock was 373,164 bales.

Applications for the positions of judge, public procurator, and barrister, receipt of which closed on Aug. 10th at the Department of Justice, numbered: for judge and public procurator, 1,100; and for barrister, 600. Examinations will take place after the summer vacation.

The Government tobacco monopoly in Japan seems to be extraordinarily profitable. The *Nichi Nichi* says that the First Factory (in Tokyo) has been successfully carrying on business since July 1st, the work having then been transferred from various private factories, and that a net profit of ten million *yen* will surely be raised this half year.

The British steamer *Pehping*, which was captured on July 15th by the cruiser *Hongkong Maru*, 10 nautical miles off Wei-hai-wei, on her way from Shanghai to Newchwang with iron, provisions, silver coins, etc., was released on Aug. 11th by the Saseho Prize Court on grounds similar to those given in respect of the *Hsiping* by the same court.

The steamer *Oura Maru*, which arrived on Aug. 17th at Nagasaki, states that she left Chemulpo on the 14th towing the Russian transport *Sungari* which was recently floated. Owing to high seas during the voyage to Japan, they took refuge at "a certain place" which the Japanese ship alone left on the 16th for home. The *Jiji* says the *Oura Maru* was to leave Nagasaki at 5 p.m. on the 17th and return on the 19th bringing the Russian vessel.

The *Asahi's* Nagasaki correspondent reports that the mail bags which had been taken by the Russians in the Red Sea from the *Prinz Heinrich* and which were brought by the *Tartar* on Aug. 15th from Hongkong, were examined on the 17th at the Nagasaki Post Office in the presence of the British, French and German Consuls. Among the postal matter, some registered letters were found to have been broken open. After examination, the bags were re-closed and sealed by the foreign officials.

The English papers state that at Henley Regatta Leander won the Grand Challenge Cup, J. F. Scholes, the Canadian, the Diamond Sculls, Caius College, Cambridge, the Thames Challenge Cup, Eton College the Ladies' Plate, Birmingham R. C. the Wyfold Challenge Cup, and Third Trinity the Stewards' Challenge Cup, the Visitors' Challenge Cup and the Goblets.

Three boats, ten oars, etc., of the *Knight Commander*, sunk by the Russians, were brought on Aug. 12th to Yokohama by the sailing vessel *Seiju Maru* from Idzu province, where the property had been found by fishermen. These were subsequently delivered to Messrs Samuel Samuel & Co. who are the agents for the steamer. The watches, clothes, etc., which were found in one of the boats were handed to the British Consul.

During the first ten days of August, the foreign trade of Yokohama is reported by the Department of Finance to be as follows: exports, *yen* 3,446,770.52, and imports, *yen* 3,655,426.77; export of gold coins and gold bullion, *yen* 2,368,000, import of gold coins and bullion, *yen* 3,520.53, and silver coins and bullion, *yen* 2,901,0. The export of raw silk and other valuable goods has greatly diminished but the import of wool, etc. has increased.

Five Russians who have been released at Saseho arrived on Aug. 12th at Nagasaki by the *Yamatogawa Maru*. The same evening they were handed over to the French Consul. According to one of them, says the *Jiji's* correspondent, they were all employed at the docks in Port Arthur. In consequence of the serious fire from the Japanese army they attempted to escape to Chefoo by several junks with thirty others. A junk with these five was captured on July 19th by a Japanese torpedo-boat off the harbour. The Russians added that provisions in Port Arthur were very scarce. It is said that these five men will be removed on Aug. 16th to Shanghai.

In connexion with the report as to the sailing vessel *Teiichi Maru* whose crew were alleged to have been massacred by the Russians at Kamtchakka, the *Asahi's* Nemuro (Hokkaido) telegram says that the fishermen were working off one of the Kwide islands when a storm occurred which drove the ships to a point off Siberia. On July 31st, twelve men ran up the Itcha river with a view to procure fresh water, when the Russians fired upon them. Seven of the Japanese were captured and instantly killed, and five were severely injured. Three of the wounded died after having been rescued by the *Teiichi Maru*, which arrived on Aug. 14th at Nemuro. The *Jiji* publishes a telegram which differs from that given in a previous issue, the latest news being that ten of the crew were killed by the Russians at Kamtchaka and the remainder, five men, escaped.

A Kieff correspondent has obtained the following expression of opinion from a former member of the Asiatic Department of the Russian Foreign Office:—In material, physical, and intellectual power Japan is manifestly destined to assume a supreme position among all Asiatic peoples. Her example will not improbably even exercise a civilising influence upon our people in Baikalian Siberia. That surprises you? Well, I myself am convinced that sooner or later the Baikal will form Russia's eastern frontier. Let us say that in the present campaign Japan is eventually overborne by the sheer force of numbers. What then? She will immediately address herself to the task of doubling the strength of her fleet and quadrupling the strength of her army. The question of Japanese or Russian supremacy in Eastern Asia is scarcely likely to be decided by one campaign, and speaking within my own knowledge, the recuperative powers of the Japanese are immensely superior to our own. Hence my opinion that the Baikal will ultimately become the demarcating border between ourselves and the great Power now arising in Eastern Asia.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE "NOVIK."

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—With reference to your remarks in to-day's paper *re* the *Novik*, reporting her to be built by Messrs. Thornycroft & Co., I beg to draw your attention to this apparently not being the case, she being of German origin.

I have a handbook of the Navies in 1904 before me, compiled by Capt. B. Weyer, of the German Navy, who says *re* the *Novik*:

> 3,000 tons, built by *Schichau* in *Elbing* in 1900 as protected cruiser, speed 25.4 nautical miles, etc., etc.

Would you please look this up once more—and if found correct, put it right in your next issue?

Thanking you in advance for the trouble caused, I remain.

Yours faithfully, W. VEHLING.

[Mr. Vehling's authority is of course correct—the *Novik* was certainly built by Schichau, not by Thornycroft as we inadvertently stated.—ED. *J.M.*]

THE IMMORTALITY OF THE SOUL.

(A PAPER READ BEFORE THE MINISTERS' CLUB, KARUIZAWA, AUGUST 19, 1903, BY FRED. E. HAGIN.)

In the discussion to follow the reading of this paper, I wish we would confine ourselves to those proofs, for or against, which seem to us reasonable whether their source be the Bible, or something else. The subject is so wide that we could not at one meeting discuss the whole subject.

The one fully satisfactory proof to the Christian is the resurrection of Christ. He indeed "brought life and immortality to light through the gospel." With this blessed fact and many other biblical references with which we are all familiar, we need not tarry now.

To what extent and what phase of immortality is taught in the Bible really belongs to a separate discussion. Let us bravely meet the world on its own ground. In short, outside of the mere authority of revelation, what arguments are there either for or against the doctrine and what value shall we put on them? This was the controlling purpose in preparing this paper.

All men are made immortal by the will of God. They have a beginning in time, but no end. A belief in God is the necessary antecedent of this belief. Nor can it be strong in an age when man is relegated to a mere automaton; when the moral nature and sensibilities are considered the mere con-

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comitants of physical sensations or motions. Sound Philosophy and a safe Psychology are handmaids to this belief. No theologian can treat with indifference the Philosophy and Psychology of his age. Not that to every man, or the majority of men, Philosophy and Psychology are necessary, but it is an observed fact that by the reflex influence of these two studies, the total number who believe in immortality as well as in God's full revelation, in any age, are greatly increased or reduced. The wisdom of man is foolishness in the sight of God. But there is wisdom and wisdom. Some wisdom never can seem foolishness to man, "because that which may be known of God is manifest in them; for God hath showed it unto them." In support of so important a belief, the mind of man is justified in looking for aids to faith in the world about him and in his own heart. Paul said even God's eternal power and Godhead could be clearly seen by "wicked men so that they are without excuse." Down deep in the hearts of all men, though here and there all but hidden, and always greatly distorted, the truth of the immortality of the soul lies like the diamond in the rough—unchanged and unchangeable as the years go on. It needs but to be unearthed and polished and then the heart will sparkle with hope and become resplendent with the beauty of holiness!

Sometimes friends of immortality have appealed to the phenomena of Spiritualism. Without asserting it is all bad or there may be some truth in it, this much is evident, that there has been so much of falsehood that it is unworthy of appearing at all.

Again, some members of the Societies of Pshycical Research in their investigation of dreams, telepathy, ghosts, etc., have been led to believe that the soul of man continues after death. But until the science of Psychology has acknowledged and classified these researches, without considerable of presumption, the ordinary reader can only suspend judgment and wait.

Whether there be some truth in Spiritualism and telepathy or not, at least the readiness of thousands —many who are intelligent and prominent—to believe in these forms of the occult goes to show that back of the force of the phenomena is a deep-rooted tendency to belief in the spirit world.

We are told that Socrates in conversation with a friend said to remove his leg, his arm and so on, till all the members of the body were removed and at last, though deprived of so much of the body, he was, nevertheless the same; his soul, his real being had not been reduced. This amounts, however, simply to saying that life can exist in the body, deprived of many of its members.

One of the laws of nature is the conservation of energy. No energy is ever lost. It is constantly re-appearing as a new force. Then it may be said if no energy in nature is lost why should the mind cease to be, the mind which has discovered this law and noted all the phenomena of the Universe? It would only weaken our argument to admit the comparison, for by their own natures, mind and matter with its controlling laws are different.

The arguments for immortality which have more or less force and to be dealt with in this paper are ten in number.

Immortality has always been widely and persistently believed.

What is widely and persistently believed has great weight and presumption in its favour.

It is right to do right. Two and two are four. These statements are widely held as facts. They have always been accepted. But we may say errors such as "the earth is flat," the "sun revolves round the earth" have also been widely believed. But such errors are constantly being corrected by science and they are not persistent. Cicero said, "there is in the mind of man a certain presentiment of immortality and this takes deepest root and is most discoverable in the greatest geniuses and the most exalted souls." Among all nations as far back as history reaches this is the universal belief. The wild African of to-day believes in immortality. Our Indian tribes had their happy hunting grounds. The Egyptian mummies and pyramids are their witnesses to immortality. Buddha is said to have had 550 births. Prescott says of the Peruvians': "The new sovereign was to provide himself with everything new for this royal state. The reason was the popular belief that the soul of the departed monarch would return after a time to reanimate his body on earth and they wished that he should find everything to which he had been used in life prepared for his reception."

To-day in Christian lands the belief is widely spread. We have

1. Conditional immortality.
2. Endless existence of the good and extinction of the wicked.
3. The eternal existence of all men.
4. What is the product of some thinkers on evolution, an immortality for only the most exalted and cultured.
5. The immortality of the Positivist, which is simply the continuance of one's influence. This doctrine runs thus:—

"O, may I join the choir invisible
Of those immortal dead who live again
In minds made better by their presence—
So to live is Heaven.
To make undying music in the world
Breathing as beauteous order that controls
With growing sway the growing life of man—
This is life to come.
Which martyrd men have made more glorious
For us who strive to follow."

Religious belief is so common to man that he has been called a worshipping animal. He will fight for his religion, he will die for it. Nothing has a greater hold on him. Yet notwithstanding men and nations have abandoned one religion for another. They have accepted radical and sweeping changes. But with it all immortality remains a constant. It is a factor common to all. In fact, belief in God and immortality are the warp and woof of religion and to destroy either would be to do away with religion. The belief in immortality has been widely spread and persistent among all peoples of all times. The highest and lowest, king, philosopher, slave, poet, statesman have all believed in it. Believed in it in the face of universal death. The corruption of the grave has never tainted this immortal flower, for it was placed by God in the heart of man to cheer him with hope till the flower could bear full fruitage in a clime more congenial to man's higher and spiritual nature. No one has ever stepped behind the veil into the great unknown to bring back a report of the unexplored coasts. No one but Jesus of Nazareth. But long before He was born and in lands where He is still unknown men have held that the tomb was but a resting place in the long journey of existence. Some writers have given Plato the credit of impressing on Christian lands the belief in the endless existence of all souls. Though he may have given the spread of the doctrine a great impetus was it because Plato taught it? Or was it already in the hearts of men and needed simply quickening? If Plato had taught that the moon was a tropical paradise would the Greeks, and those Greek thought has influenced have necessarily believed it? He indeed must be a confident man who would assert and that over 2000 years since the author, that any one man has been the originator and propagator of the faith that all souls live on for ever.

Man's sensibilities speak authoritatively for Immortality.

Prof. Fisher says: "The understanding is not the sole authority in the sphere of moral and religious belief. Rationalism has been defined as a usurpation of the understanding. There are moral exactions and dictates which have a voice not to be disregarded. So, likewise, are there instinctive, almost irrepressible instincts of feeling to be taken into account. It is the satisfaction of the spirit, and not any single organ or function of the soul, which is felt to be the criterion of full-orbed Truth."

The statement—the soul is immortal - is different from a mere historical statement, say, Columbus first sailed with three ships. To substantiate the latter statement we would merely examine various records and decide exclusively upon the proof there presented. But immortality is a different issue. The issue should not hang upon the investigation of the intellect only. The feelings enter in. The sensibilities as well as the intellect necessarily lead in coming to a conclusion. It is as if for instance, one's mother were charged with some crime. Would any son, or could any son, rule out the long acquaintance of the past, the loving and pure ministrations, the unbroken record of charity and patience, and decide whether the charge were true or false simply upon the witness of strangers? And is there a wise or just man who can say that a son should rule out his feelings in passing judgment? But immortality is our common mother, the mother of many virtues, the nurse of many who would despair without her loving ministrations. But the opponent says that our judgment has been biased and that we believe in immortality because we wish to do so. To which we reply, our decision is as true in this case as in any of the other complex questions which men are called upon to decide. There are two kinds of facts, literal and moral. The literal are simple. The moral are complex. No historian would disagree as to the date of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. But if the question be the causes of the French Revolution or the German Reformation we have touched upon a complex question. Into it and into the hearts of the authors who write about it, and into the hearts of the readers, we have introduced a train of subtle feelings and emotions which must be considered.

Herbert Spencer is a writer widely read and respected. But supposing he were asked to write the biography of David Livingstone and we should then compare his work with that which has already been issued by Blaikie. We know at once that the great agnostic has nothing in common with him who died upon his knees and therefore his most studied and partial life of Livingstone would admit of no comparison with that which Blaikie has written. Cotter Morrison says "Gibbon's account of the early Christians is vitiated by his narrow and distorted conceptions of the emotional side of men's nature." The fact is, every man brings his full personality, his personal equation, to bear upon most every subject. In the nature of the case that man is incapacitated for passing verdict upon immortality if his feelings are shallow, his sense of God indistinct, and if to him right and wrong have ceased to be eternal verities.

Because the feelings have ever given their assent to this eternal hope, so far from weakening it, there is very rational ground for saying that the assent of the feelings constitutes a very strong point in its favor.

III.—The hope of immortality lost, then Duty, Obligation, Moral Precepts would lose their binding force.

Mr. Frederick Myers says that while walking one day with George Elliot "she, stirred somewhat beyond her wont, and taking as her text the three words that have been used so often as the inspiring trumpet calls of men—the words, God, Immortality, Duty—pronounced with terrible earnestness, how inconceivable was the first, how unbelievable was the second, and yet how peremptory and absolute the third."

Duty needs no proof to substantiate its reality. Woe to those who go counter to its call. Robert Burns after giving way to excess wrote:

"Regret, Remorse, Shame, Ye three hellhounds.
"That ever dog my steps and bay at my heels."

The sorrow of Burns and the servitude of George Elliot to duty take place in the environment of a Christian community and civilization. When the French wrote on their tombstones:

"Death is an eternal sleep,"

duty was forgotten while license ran riot. Uhlhorn shews in his book entitled—"Conflict of Heathenism with Christianity" how the decline of the old Roman faith and the spread of scepticism in the gods and immortality was followed at once with shocking immorality and cruelty. The Greeks too, as they began to ask "What is Truth" sank deeper and deeper into sensuality. Where God and immortality are forgotten, as we read in Romans I, evil doers take pleasure in those who do evil, and sink below the beast. Duty is absolute and imperative. But belief in God and immortality are the pillars on which duty rests. Take away these supports and the whole structure of morality falls.

Therefore God and immortality partake of the authoritative character of duty.

Prof. Wm. James says. "If a certain formula for expressing the nature of the world violates my moral demand, I shall be as free to throw it overboard or at least to doubt it, as if it disappointed my demand for uniformity of sequence."

The negation of immortality means the negation of duty and therefore if one stands both must stand. A noted statesman gave it as his judgment that if the belief in immortality was destroyed the existing institutions of society would not survive two centuries.

In Herbert Spencer's last book "Facts and Comments" he discredits the assumption of the agnostic that ethical teaching and its appeal to duty in man could take the place of the sacred creed he has discarded. True, he gives the sacred creed little place in leading society. He says the needs and suffering of society are impotent to lead men on to kindly deeds. "Ethical teaching, however conclusive, has no effect on natures which have made little approach towards harmony with it. Only a few who are in a measure originally moral, will benefit by its injunctions."

Indeed bare statements of duty appealing to the sense of duty in man fall short. He will go from bad to worse. Unless we can claim the moral ruin of man is a desirable or immaterial thing, we must admit that the belief in immortality, which leads men up the rugged path of duty, is a consistent, true and necessary belief.

IV.—"God is not the God of the dead but of the living." Thus did Jesus rebuke the materialism of the Sadducees in his day.

Supposing for a moment that this short span were the end of man; we could then compare the sojourn of humanity to a long burning tape. The red burning spot—this living generation. The unconsumed part—the men yet to be born, while the long white ash of the past burned ash represents the men who have lived. We would thus have the Deity looking down upon the long trail of bones, which have been six thousand years in forming, and contemplating the long line yet to be born and turned into bones. While at the red point is a mass of living, suffering, ever dying men, who wish they had never been born, if indeed the dead rise not. Such a God to our minds would not be one whom we could call "Our Father." But the agnostic may say the divine energy has in view after the lapse of ages the

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ideal man, who will live on for many centuries in unclouded bliss and then lapse composedly into dust again, and we, the present mammal primetis are but one necessary step in the evolution. For the sake of the future man we toil and suffer below that they may ride easily upon our shoulders, as we, physically speaking, are said to luxuriate upon the beneficial evolutionary processes before us, whose tedious developments we read in the fragmentary records of strata and fossil

Grant it that we might think that an Energy could thus deal with us, we could not call it divine, nor could we call it just. One cannot think for a moment that his tender babes come, live and suffer, dying as the beast, simply that ages hence this old earth may at last evolve an ideal man, who will live long and painlessly through his superior wisdom, and then he too at last lie down to sleep an eternal sleep. No; God would not make our tender ones mere tools for the building up of such a future and mortal man, how ever exquisite might be his pleasure while his short sojourn continued.

Where love and morality reign, as we believe it does in God, for "God is love," fellowship and communion are the natural outcome. But there can be no fellowship with bones and dust that once constituted man's body. We know that the fellowship now with God and what fellowship there has been in the past, if this be all, has been too broken and too meagre to be constituted a cause for man's appearing in the world. To look for a time of fellowship with God and God with us, to hope for the exaltation of worship which the Bible teaches is a natural outcome of the conception of God and the personality of man Paul speaks as truly from a sound philosophy in Eph. I., 4. 5. as from Revelation when he said:

"According as he hath chosen us in him before the foundation of the world, that we should be holy and without blame in love; having predestinated us into the adoption of children by Jesus Christ to himself, according to the good pleasure of His will."

V.—Compensation calls for a future life.

Tennyson said:—

"Thou wilt not leave us in the dust,
"Thou madest man, he knows why;
"He thinks he was not made to die,
"And Thou hast made him: Thou art just."

As we look around us, look into the past, look into our own hearts, we know this is not a world where justice is rendered, where wrongs are not righted, where the dutiful and faithful toil without thanks, where the patient suffer without sympathy, the innocent are under the ban and the guilty go free. In the United States in 1894 there were 9,800 murders, yet only 132 suffered by capital punishment, 190 were lynched.

When Abdul Hamid ordered the torture and death of thousands of Armenians he must have smiled at the Committee the Powers sent to investigate and pelt him with words. China's Empress Dowager was taxed a heavy indulgence for scoring the nations' ambassadors, and the princes of the blood must have laughed at the inconsistency, that a few hirelings should be beheaded for the thousands royalty had slain by flame and sword. As we look to the now—

Careless seems the great avenger; history's pages but record
One death-grapple in the darkness, 'twixt old systems and the word
Truth forever on the scaffold. Wrong forever on the throne,"

but looking up to a God of justice and the future, when he will render compensation, we take heart and say:

Yet the scaffold sways the future and behind the dim unknown
Standeth God within the shadow keeping watch about his own."

We feel that the good should be rewarded. That evildoers should be punished. We know that in this world compensation is rendered to neither, and we know also that nothing that pertains to man or this present time is competent or able to render adequate compensation. God who placed within us the categorical imperative which often leads one to death, or sorrow and humiliation equally as severe, would not leave the dutiful one unrewarded. And with equal force comes the thought that the evildoer must reap what he sows. Evildoers sow their seed plentifully in time, but their harvest, their time of reaping, can not be now. It can only be at some future judgment.

VI.—The final cause for man is either a nonentity or indiscoverable if there be no immortality of the Soul.

Design is a conception of the mind and we see it exemplified in God's wonderful works all about us. Man above all things should know why he exists, if we grant to him reason and self-determination it is necessary that he know God's design for him or he can defeat that design. We feel instinctively that the moral law for man is the highest law for man and to fear God and to keep his commandments is his whole duty. Yet as we look out into the world of the past and present we know this design has miscarried so far. We feel under the teaching of Jesus "to be perfect as God is perfect" is our ideal and that He could not have asked us to seek for less. And while duty says we ought so to be, experience ever tells us that we are not. The best men truly hunger and thirst after righteousness, and while they believe they will be filled, very few either expect or assert that filling can come in this life. In the future life only can the soul of man unfold into the consummation of what exists now as longing.

If our destiny be not a new creation in Christ Jesus surely nothing else could be proposed as a final cause for man. It would not be simply to become wise, enjoy the physical things of earth to possess, to rule. For to the great majority of men this would be impossible. To the favored few, sensual things soon satiate and the wisest of men are made humble by learning how little they do know, and stand chafing behind more than one impassible barrier of thought, beyond which they know they cannot go. If there be a final cause man is reaching it at tremendous cost. It can therefore be nothing trivial or material. Would the tears, the pains, the fears of men be necessary in order that he might e.g. stand at the head of animal creations? This would be an honor but not a final cause. The mosquito has defied man all during his life and germs of typhoid and tuberculosis lay him low, and other forms of life consume his very flesh. If we say he is the highest product of creation and leave out immortality while we instinctively ascribe to the Creator infinite wisdom, power and benevolence, we are equally constrained to call this highest product of His hand a wreck, a failure, a miserable creature. One, in health, with wealth and friends may selfishly ignore the world and the future and play chess, as did a noted infidel in his last moment with unconcern. But if we make our horizon worldwide and candidly consider the unhappy condition of the millions of earth they present, a dark, sad picture, a haunting enigma of the grave ends all. With immortality lost it is no wonder that men have pondered "Is life worth living" and answered it in the negative. It is no wonder that the Buddhist seeks to become a nonentity, that the stoic sought to still his heart, that the Epicurean sought relief in excess and that ancients longed for Lethe's streams.

The majority of men live in a defective environment. Conscience scourges within, and the physical world is severe without. Why this suffering, why this toil? What man attains in time is a poor reward indeed.

Guizot has said that if man's final cause be simply to exist well in organized society, he would be no better than a lot of ants, who in their anthills are well organised and provided for. Man would still feel he were better than ants, no matter how well provided for, yet he would envy the ant, for his defective moral nature and his insatiable desires for something higher and better would only accentuate his discomfort in proportion as he had leisure and abundance.

VII.—The pessimism of the unbeliever contrasted with the hope of those who hold to Immortality bespeaks for it as the normal and reasonable destiny of man.

The desire for immortality in the best of men is so strong that it may be said to be the supreme desire. The psalmist says: "Thou openedst thy hand and satisfiedst the desire of every living thing." We see it is so in the animal creation, why should it not be so for man? Is he really the intelligent being we call him, if he cherishes most deeply that hope which has no basis in reality? The adage "the wish is father to the thought" is in some cases true, in some false, e.g. many poor men desire to be rich. The desire may be intense, yet the average poor man does not think he will become rich. The average man has a modicum of common sense. Some men are barbarians, some uneducated. But there is a deal of difference between them and a fool. This hope is chronic, deep seated, persistent, universal. It is a panacea for all the ills of life. And no matter how unfortunate the lot, the soul that cherishes this hope can sing as he goes. He is hopeful, cheerful, and spreads joys and gladness. But in marked contrast—no matter how extravagently the world has bestowed the blessings of education, health and plenty upon the Agnostic, he is a pessimist. And the greater his intelligence the greater his pessimism. Ah, the saddest, darkest, most heart-wringing utterances are from those who no longer cherish immortality. The bird warbles its sweet song, the lily lifts a lovely face, nature has a song of gladness—but man, the highest and noblest, with this hope gone, has no song, for no other ray of hope can lighten his Stygian night.

With his gloom is resentment, dissatisfaction and disgust. Spencer says:

"But it seems a strange and repugnant conclusion that with the cessation of consciousness at death, there ceases to be any consciousness of having existed."

A heathen poet laments:

"Alas, the tender herbs and flowering tribes
"Though crushed by winter's unrelenting hand,
"Revive and rise when vernal zephyrs call.
"But we, the brave, the mighty and the wise,
"Bloom, flourish, fade and fall,—and then succeeds
"A long, silent dark oblivious sleep;
"A sleep which no propitious Pow'r dispels,
"Nor changing seasons, nor revolving years."

"Forasmuch as I am far from being able to agree with those who affirm that the twilight doctrine of 'the new faith' is a desirable substitute for the waning splendor of 'the old,' I am not ashamed to confess that, with the virtual negation of God, the universe to me has lost its soul of loveliness; and although from henceforth the precept 'to work while it is day' will doubtless but gain an intensified force from the terribly intensified meaning of the words, 'the night cometh when no man can work,' yet, when at times I think, as at times think I must, of the appalling contrast between the hallowed glory of that creed which once was mine, and the lonely mystery of existence as I now find it, at such times I shall ever feel it impossible to avoid the sharpest pang of which my nature is susceptible."

(Author of a candid Examination of Theism.)

"I know no study which is so unutterably saddening as that of evolution of humanity, as it is set forth in the annals of history. Out of the darkness of prehistoric ages man emerges with the mark of his lowly origin strong upon him. He is brute only more intelligent than other brutes; a blind prey to impulses which as often as not lead him to destruction; a victim to endless illusions, which make his mental existence a terror and a burden, and fill his physical life with barren toil and battle."

(Professor Huxley.)

"In vain I cling to my last beliefs, as a shipwrecked sailor to the fragment of his ship; in vain, terrified by the unknown waste in which I was about to float, I threw myself back once more into my childhood, my family, my country, all that was dear and sacred to me; the inflexible current of my thought was the stronger; parents, family, memories, beliefs—it forced me to leave all. This examination became more obstinate and more severe as it approached the end; nor did it stop till the end was reached. I knew then that at the bottom of myself there was nothing left standing, that all I had believed about myself, about God and about my destiny in this life and in that to come, I now believed no more. This moment was frightful; and when towards morning I threw myself exhausted on my bed, it seemed to me as if I could feel my former life, so cheerful and complete, die away, and before me there opened up another life, dark and dispeopled, where henceforth I was to live alone, alone with my fatal thought which had just exiled me thither, and which I was tempted to curse."

(Theodore Jouffray, the French Philosopher)

(TO BE CONTINUED)

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

A RADICAL VICTORY.

London, August 12.

At the election for North-East Lanark, vacant by the death of Sir Wm. R. Rattigan, Findlay, the Radical candidate, obtained 5,619 votes; Gouch, the Unionist candidate 4,677; and Robertson, the Labour candidate, 3,184.

BRITAIN AND THE "KNIGHT COMMANDER" INCIDENT.

London, August 12.

Lord Lansdowne, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, speaking in the House of Lords, said that the Government could not admit that the destruction of the *Knight Commander* was justified or that the proceedings of the Vladivostock Prize Court were valid, as such measures would affect most seriously British commerce. His impression was, however, that despite the untoward incidents which had occurred both Governments would be really glad to discover reasonable means for settling their difficulties. He was glad to say that the language of the Russian Government, in reply to the British representations, justified the hope that the destruction of neutral prizes was unlikely to be repeated, although the Government could not announce anything tantamount to a distinct settlement.

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STATUS OF THE VOLUNTEER STEAMERS.

Later.

Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg reports that a commission of high officials has been appointed to examine the position of the Volunteer Fleet from the standpoint of International Law.

IMPENDING BATTLE AT LIAOYANG.

Reuter's correspondent with General Kuroki's army, wiring on the 11th inst., states that there is every indication that the Russians are preparing to give battle in front of Liaoyang, where they are constructing new defences

A SON BORN TO THE CZAR.

London, August 13.

The Tsarina has been delivered of a son.

NOTE.—The Czar Nicholas II., Ruler of All the Russias, was married on November 1st, 1894, to his cousin Princess Alexandra Alix of Hesse, he being then 26 and his consort 22 years old. On the 15th November, 1895, their first daughter, Olga, was born, followed by Tatiana, June 10, 1897: Marie, June 26, 1899, and Anastasia, June 18, 1901.

THE NEUTRALITY OF TSINGTAU.

Later.

It is understood that Germany will insist on Russian undamaged vessels quitting Tsingtau (Kiaochow) in 24 hours.

RUSSIA'S PROTESTS SUPPORTED BY FRANCE AND GERMANY.

London, August 14.

Reuter's agent telegraphs from St. Petersburg that Russia's protest against the seizure of the torpedo-boat-destroyer *Ryeshitelni* by the Japanese is supported at Peking by France and Germany.

THE "KNIGHT COMMANDER."

Reuter also telegraphs from St. Petersburg that Russia's reply to Great Britain's representations in the matter of the sinking of the *Knight Commander* has been delivered and is of the most conciliatory character

THE "RYESHITELNI" INCIDENT.

London, Aug. 15.

Count Lamsdorff, Russian Foreign Minister, has requested the French Government to lodge a strong protest, through the French Minister in Tokyo, on behalf of Russia against the breach of China's neutrality in connexion with the capture of the Russian destroyer *Ryeshitelni* in Chefoo harbour.

The Russian Minister in Peking has also received instructions to protest and warn China of the serious consequences which the permission of this breach of neutrality may entail on her.

LOSS OF A BRITISH DESTROYER.

The British destroyer *Decoy* has been sunk off the Scilly Isles during the course of manœuvres.

NOTE.—The *Decoy* was launched in 1894. She was 185 ft. long, with a beam of 19ft.; had a draught of 6ft. 3in. and a displacement of 215 tons. Her i-h-p. was 4,200, giving her an extreme speed of 27.6 knots. Her complement was 50 men. She carried one 12-pdr. and three 6-pdrs.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN "HOLD-UP."

London, Aug. 16.

The steamer *Ghoorka* was stopped and delayed for half an hour off Sagres (a sea port near Cape St. Vincent, Portugal), by the Russian cruiser *Don*, recently the German liner *Fuerst Bismarck*.

THE FEELING IN RUSSIA.

London, Aug. 17.

Owing to the censorship nothing is published in St. Petersburg with reference to the result of the Vladivostock squadron's engagement. The telegrams which are permitted to appear in no wise give the impression that the Russian fleet in the Far East is now a negligeable factor. It is known, however. Among the better informed classes there are evidences of bitter resentment against the system of administration responsible for the fatal inferiority of the Russian naval power.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT RISES.

The British Parliament has been prorogued.

GERMANY AND THE RUSSIAN WARSHIPS.

It is semi-officially announced in Berlin that the Russian warships at Kiaochow will be ordered to dismantle, as they are unable to put to sea in the prescribed time.

THE "RYESHITELNI" AFFAIR.

The Russian Minister in Peking, in lodging a protest, charges the Chinese Government with complicity in the *Ryeshitelni* affair. He also charges the Chinese Commodore with cowardice or treachery. He demands a full explanation and severe punishment of the Commodore.

China now demands that Japan should restore the *Ryeshitelni*.

BRITISH PROTEST TO RUSSIA.

The British Ambassador at St. Petersburg has handed a protest to Russia regarding the treatment of neutral ships.

RUSSIA'S LOSSES AT PORT ARTHUR.

It is officially announced in St. Petersburg that the losses sustained by the garrison at Port Arthur between the 7th and the 10th August were 255 killed, 1,588 wounded, and 84 missing.

THE BRITISH PROTEST TO RUSSIA.

London, August 18.

The *Daily Telegraph's* St. Petersburg correspondent says that the protest which the British Ambassador (Sir Charles Hardinge) handed to the Russian Government, reviews firstly, Russia's claim to treat as contraband articles recognized by International law as legitimate cargo; secondly, the refusal to limit the zone wherein the alleged contraband may be pursued, involving the right to hamper even the coasting trade; thirdly, the sinking of vessels; and, lastly, Great Britain demands compensation for the heavy losses inflicted on British shipping, including in these the losses sustained by the confiscation of cargoes and the sinking of steamers.

The language of the protest though courteous is emphatic.

AMERICA ALSO PROTESTS.

America simultaneously presented an energetic protest which is similar to the first section of the British protest. It points out that Russia by her recent actions implicitly claims the right to forbid all trade with the enemy's country without effectually blockading the enemy's coasts.

RUSSIA AND CONTRABAND.

The Russian cruiser *Ural*, formerly the German liner *Kaiserin Maria Theresa*, stopped a British collier on the west of the Straits of Gibraltar. Her Commander stated that he was searching for two other steamers carrying contraband.

GERMAN LINES AND JAPAN CARGO.

The Hamburg-America line and the N.D.L. are doubling their services to Japan mainly to convey freight refused by British companies.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE IN TOKYO.)

VOLUNTEER SHIPS AND THE DARDANELLES.

The Times' correspondent in Constantinople telegraphs that the Turkish Government has agreed to the passage of the Dardanelles by the remaining vessels of the Volunteer Fleet, the Russian Ambassador having given verbal assurances that the vessels will continue to fly the mercantile flag, and will not be used as cruisers. On receipt of this assurance the Porte stated clearly that without such a condition the ships would not have been permitted to pass.

A Reuter's telegram says that the Russian Ambassador also engaged that the ships should not carry arms or munitions of war, and that they should not pass the straits as a squadron but singly and at intervals of time. The first of the ships is expected to pass on the 12th of August.

AFFAIRS AT TSINGTAO.

According to a telegram sent from Kiaochow on the afternoon on the 13th inst. to the German newspaper in Shanghai, the Russian torpedo-craft have not yet left Tsingtao. The German men-of-war and the fort have made preparations to prevent by force the exit of the destroyers should the occasion demand such measures, but up to the present the destroyers have not left. The condition of the *Tzarevitch* is altogether unseaworthy; she has a large hole near her water-line. The German authorities have removed a portion of her guns in order to prevent them being used again. What period of time will be granted for her repairs depends upon orders from Berlin, which have not yet been received. (According to an Associated Press telegram, the Russian colours were hauled down from the *Czarevitch* and the three destroyers on the morning of the 15th inst. in the presence of the German authorities—Ed. *J.M.*) The Governor of Tsingtau and the Captain of the *Fuerst Bismarck* arrived at Kiaochow on the 13th.

Several European newspapers having stated that Germany has given tacit assent to preparations being made for the assembling of the Russian ships at Kiaochow and for the rendering of assistance to them there, the German newspapers deny that there is any basis for such statements. They say that exactly the same treatment will be accorded to Russian ships as would be accorded Japanese ships under similar circumstances.

THE "RYESHITELNI."

The Commander of the *Ryeshitelni* in a report to the Czar says that he was instructed by Admiral Gregorovitch to proceed to Chefoo in order to convey some important intelligence, whereafter he was to remove his armament. He complied with these instructions, and thereafter the Japanese behaved like pirates, entering the harbour with two destroyers and a cruiser, and sent a body of men on board the *Ryeshitelni*. Having no arms to resist this onslaught he determined to blow up his ship. Just as the Japanese were about to hoist the Japanese flag, he threw one of them into the sea and ordered his men to throw the rest of them after him. But they were not able to do so. The enemy took possession of the ship and towed her out of harbour. The Russians had six men slightly injured.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

The King of England, in the Speech from the Throne on the 15th instant, said:—"In connexion with the present war an important question has arisen relating to the relations of belligerents to the commerce of neutrals. This question has an exceedingly grave bearing on our Empire's interests. It is our desire to settle the matter amicably so long as the interests of neutral trade are nor interfered with. Our Government will resolutely protect our subjects'

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enjoyment of the rights that belong to neutral peoples under the provisions of international law."

RISE OF JAPANESE BONDS.

The news of Japan's repeated victories at sea has had the effect of appreciating Japanese securities in London. The 4 per-cents. have risen to £75, the fives to £89 10s., and the 6 per-cents. to £96.

RUSSIA'S NAVAL POSITION.

A telegram from Stockholm says that the Swedish newspapers publish news from Russia to the effect that the virtual extinction of the Russian fleet in the Far East is recognised in official circles in St. Petersburg, and that even the optimists no longer advocate the despatch of the Baltic Squadron.

[Received at the Naval Head Quarters from Admiral Togo on the forenoon of Aug. 12th.]

THE SORTIE FROM PORT ARTHUR.

On the forenoon of Aug. 10th, observing that the Port Arthur squadron was attempting to escape to the south, our united squadron proceeded to attack it in the neighbourhood of Pinnacle Rock. We pursued the enemy's ships southward. The engagement lasted from 1 p.m. until sunset. The enemy suffered heavily. His fire slackened. His battle order became deranged, and his squadron broke up completely. The *Askold*, *Novik* and some destroyers escaped to the south. The other ships headed, one by one, for Port Arthur, pursued by our destroyers and torpedoers. They seemed to have again suffered heavily.

Life-buoys and other articles belonging to the *Tzsarevitch* were found floating at the scene of the contest, the inference being that that ship was sunk. I have not yet received information about the results of the pursuit by our destroyers and torpedoers.

It appears that with the exception of the above vessels,—the *Askold*, and *Novik*,—the *Tzsarevitch* and *Pallada*, the rest fled to Port Arthur yesterday afternoon.

Our ships did not suffer any serious damage, and are fit to take their place in the line of battle. Our total casualties are 170 of all ranks.

THE "RYESHITELNI."

[Received from Admiral Togo on the afternoon of the 15th inst.]

With regard to the destroyer *Ryeshitelni*, which was captured at Chefoo, Capt. Fujimoto reports as follows:—

While cruising with the destroyers *Asashio* and *Kasumi*, in search of Russian vessels, we sighted a ship on the west towards evening on the 15th. We gave chase, but lost sight of her in the darkness. In the sequel of our search on the following morning we found that this vessel had entered Chefoo harbour. We therefore waited in the vicinity, outside Chinese jurisdiction, for the exit of the destroyer, but as she did not come out we took steps to make enquiries that night and found that she was the *Ryeshitelni*; that she had not disarmed; that all her crew were on board, and that moreover she had taken in coal at Chefoo. Therefore, at 3 a.m. on the 12th, I sent in Lieut. Terajima, of the *Asashio*, with ten men, to visit the Russian destroyer and to tell the commander that we had pursued him and that we had seen him enter the harbour the previous day at 4 a.m., and that we now allowed him one hour to leave the harbour or to surrender. He would not listen to our representations and adduced various pretexts, finally having recourse to force. He threw the lieutenant into the water, and took steps to blow up the ship. Thereupon at 5.15 a.m., we took possession of her and removed her from the harbour.

THE SINKING OF THE "RURIK."

[Received from Admiral Kamimura on the forenoon of the 15th inst.]

While cruising with the *Izumo*, Capt. Ichiji; the *Azuma*, Capt. Fujii; the *Tokiwa*, Capt. Yoshimatsu; and *Iwate*, Capt. Tokitomi, we sighted the three Vladivostock cruisers off Yulsan, Korea, at dawn on the 14th inst. They were steaming south and immediately on seeing us they put about and attempted to retire northward. We took steps to prevent this movement, and at 5.23 a.m. an engagement commenced. The *Rurik*, which was the slowest of the cruisers, was constantly in the rear, and received our heaviest fire. The other two cruisers kept falling back to protect her and then advanced again, so that our ships by forming a T-shape order were enabled to concentrate their fire on the enemy. As a result each of the Russian ships were repeatedly seen to break out in large conflagrations and they suffered heavily, the *Rurik* especially. Finally she lost her speed and her fire was very nearly silent, only occasional brief discharges being heard from her. She was evidently down by the stern and had a list to port. The enemy's other two cruisers, observing this, abandoned her and retreated. Just at this time the Fourth Squadron, consisting of the *Nantwa*, Capt. Kachiwada; and the *Takachiho*, Capt. Torii, arrived at the scene and advanced to attack the *Rurik*, whereupon the principal squadron made chase for the *Rossia* and *Gromoboi*, which, after five hour's fighting, had retired at full speed. At 19 minutes past 10 the Fourth Squadron put about and steering south went in search of the *Rurik*. They found she had sunk and orders were given to all the ships to save life. They found 600 men floating in the water in the vicinity of the vessel's disaster, and saved them. Our ships suffered some damage, but nothing of any importance.

(RECEIVED BY THE "NICHI NICHI SHIMBUN.")

CHINA ANSWERS RUSSIA'S PROTEST.

The Russian representative at Peking addressed a strong remonstrance to the Chinese Government, saying that the Japanese were guilty of a gross breach of international law in seizing the *Ryeshitelni* within a neutral port, and that so long as this question remained unsettled the Russian Government would not take any of the steps desired by China regarding the ships now in Shanghai.

The Chinese Government replied that the breach of international law was on Russia's side. The *Ryeshitelni* entered Chefoo and refused either to leave the port or to remove her armament. The Chinese Government therefore requested that the Russians observe in Shanghai the same procedure as they had been obliged to follow in the case of the *Manjour*.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

GERMANY'S NEUTRALITY.

The Japanese Representative in Berlin having been instructed to approach the German Government with reference to the Russian ships that entered Kiaochow, is understood to have been informed that the German Government had not yet received official information from Kiaochow, but immediately afterwards the German authorities issued orders in the following sense; viz., (1) that any belligerent ship entering Kiaochow might be supplied with sufficient coal and provisions to carry her to her nearest home port; (2) that any belligerent ship must leave within 24 hours, or if not able to do so might be granted an extra 24 hours, but if she did not leave within 48 hours her armament would be removed and the German local authorities would take charge of her. Further, that no belligerent ship might enter the harbour a second time.

The Japanese Government has expressed its entire satisfaction with this procedure.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Europe	M. M. Co.	Manche 1	F. Aug. 19
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Hyades	Tu. Aug. 23
America	P. M. Co.	China 2	W. Aug. 24
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Tremont	Th. Aug. 25
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Korea 3	F. Aug. 26
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Gneisenau	Sa. Aug. 27
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	M. Aug. 29
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	Th. Sept. 1
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	M. Sept. 5
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	Th. Sept. 1

1 Left Shanghai on the 16th inst.
2 Left San Francisco on the 6th inst.
3 Left Hongkong on the 16th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Hongkong	P. & A. Co.	Aragonia	Sa. Aug. 20
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Sa. Aug. 20
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Hyades	W. Aug. 24
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Bengloe	W. Aug. 24
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	China	Th. Aug. 25
Europe	M. M. Co.	Manche	F. Aug. 26
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Tremont	F. Aug. 26
America	P. M. Co.	Korea	Sa. Aug. 27
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	M. Aug. 29
Portland	P. & A. Co.	Arabia	Th. Sept. 1
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of India	F. Sept. 2
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Gneisenau	Sa. Sept. 3
America	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	Sa. Sept. 3
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Tu. Sept. 6

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Ariel, Norwegian steamer, 994, Rafen, 12th Aug.,—Karatsu, Coal.—M. Asada.

Emma, German steamer, 1,681, W. Zeigenmeyer, 12th Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Benvorlich, British steamer, 2,164, W. Thomson, 13th Aug.,—London via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Ragner, Norwegian steamer, 1,220, Nelsen, 13th Aug.,—Shimizu, General.—Mikazuki & Co.

Bintang, Danish steamer, 873, Ingerman, 13th Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Hirama.

Kilburn, British steamer, 2,111, E. Le Templier, 13th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kawachi Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,782, H. Fraser, 14th Aug.——

Haldis, Norwegian steamer, 1,055, J. C. Jensen, 4th Aug.,—Yokkaichi, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ras-Bera, British steamer, 2,500, A. G. Morris, 15th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mongolia, American steamer, 8,700, Porter, 15th Aug.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 29th July, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Nichyei Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,427, S. Natsume, 15th Aug.,—Takao, General.—Yamagata-ya.

Quarta, German steamer, 1,146, Madsen, 15th Aug.,—Takao, General.—Yamagata-ya.

Gerd, Norwegian steamer, 750, Christian, 15th Aug.,—Kamaishi, General.—Yamagata-ya.

Ujina, British steamer, 3,426, Samuel Boon, 16th Aug.,—Rangoon, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Andalusia, German steamer, 3,477, Filler, 17th Aug.,—Hamburg via ports, and Kobe, 16th Aug., General.—C. Illies & Co.

Wildenfels, German steamer, 3,657, W. Reising, 17th Aug.,—New York via Suez and Colombo, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Dolores, American schooner, 120, V. A. Herrero, 17th Aug.,—Guam, Copra.—H. MacArthur & Co.

Ajax, British steamer, 4,478, H. Batt, 17th Aug.,—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 16th Aug., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Macgarrie, British steamer, 2,073, St. John George, 18th Aug.,—Saigon, Rice.—Bowden Bros. & Co., Ltd.

Wingsang, British steamer, 1,644, W. D. Welsh,

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18th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Aragonia, German steamer, 3,324, Schuldt, 18th Aug.,—Portland, Or., 31st July, Mails and General.—B. C. Howard.

Khalif, British steamer, 2,219, J. H. Middleton, 18th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Nippon, Austrian steamer, 3,999, D. Mistrorigo, 12th Aug.,—Trieste via ports, General.—Pollak Bros.

Handandine, French ship, 1,734, Francois Sevin, 12th Aug.,—New Caledonia, Ballast.—Standard Oil Co.

Tourane, French steamer, 2,338, Girard, 12th Aug.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General,—M. M. S.S. Co.

Thyra, British steamer, 2,244, A. Bainbridge, 12th Aug.,—Moji, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 12th Aug.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Epsom, British steamer, 2,970, R. Cox, 12th Aug.,—New York via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Benlomond, British steamer, 1,752, David Clark, 13th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Baralong, British steamer, 2,684, H. G. Roberts, 13th Aug.,—Marseilles and London via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, F. H. Armstrong, 13th Aug.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

General Baquedano, Chilian gunboat, 1,026, Com. Luis Gomes, 13th Aug.,—Chili via ports.

Sheikh, British steamer, 2,828, C. Jones, 13th Aug.,—Kobe via Ujina and Moji, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tjilatjap, Dutch steamer, 2,475, K. Koops, 13th Aug.,—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Emma, German steamer, 1,681, Zeigenmeyer, 14th Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bintang, Danish steamer, 873, Ingermann, 14th Aug.,—Otaru, Ballast.—Hirama.

Ariel, Norwegian steamer, 994, Rasen, 15th Aug.,—Karatsu, Ballast.—M. Asada.

Radnorshire, British steamer, 1,889, C. H. Burch, 15th Aug.,—Christmas Island, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Java, British steamer, 3,632, S. Barcham, 16th Aug.,—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Peleus, British steamer, 4,800, J. Barwise, 16th Aug.,—London, Amsterdam and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Kilburn, British steamer, 2,111, E. Le Templier, 16th Aug.,—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mongolia, American steamer, 8,700, W. P. S. Porter, 17th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Ragnor, Norwegian steamer, 1,220, Nelssen, 16th Aug.,—Moji, Ballast.—Mikazuki & Co.

Quarta, German steamer, 1,146, Madsen, 17th Aug.,—Miyako, General.—Yamagara-ya.

Ras-Bera, British steamer, 2,500, A. G. Morris, 18th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Haldis, Norwegian steamer, 1,055, J. C. Jensen, 18th Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *Mongolia*, from San Francisco via Honolulu :—Mr. Louis Aubert, Rev. A. A. Bennett, Mrs. A. A. Bennett, Mr. S. Kinkozan, Mr. H. Naito, Mr. K. Van R. Smith, Capt. A. J. de O. Pampzio, Mr. T. Takeda, Mr. E. Tonnelat, Mr. F. Wilson, Mrs Wilson, Mr. Michio Yoe, Mr. Jas. L. Buckley, Miss Bessie Gorton, Dr. Gilbert N. Lewis, Mr. J. C. Mitchelson, Mrs. Mitchelson, Mr. E. H. Parrish, Mr. Geo. G. Wrigley, Mr. A. Bock, Mrs. A. Bock, Mr. K. Ozawa, Miss Mary L. O'Gorton, Mr. T. R. Kackley, and Mrs. J. C. Bentz, in cabin. For Kobe—Mr. E. V. D. Brown, Capt. B. Havner, Miss S. Kajima, Mr. K. Kawaji, and Mr. J. F. Manning, in cabin. For Nagasaki :—Mr. Geo. E. Anderson, Mrs. Anderson and child, Miss C. Bartlett, Miss M. Glassburner, Miss Julia Mackenzie, Miss Mellie Pierce, Miss R. Sia, Rev. Jas. Simester, Mrs. Simester and 4 children, and Miss L. A. Trimble, in cabin. For Manila :—Mr. Frank R. Adams, Mrs. Adams, Mr. Wm. J. Appleby, Com. Ascher C. Baker, U.S.N., Mr. Arthur Barnhart, Mrs. D. P. Barrows and 4 children, Mr. R. C. Bryant, Mrs. Bryant, Miss F. B. Brustgruen, Mr. Chas. S. Brown, Miss Rita Cable, Mr. Wm. E. Cooper, Mr. Augustus E. Dodds, Mr. L. J. Edwards, Mrs. Edwards, Mr. Geo. W. Fensler, Mr. W. B. Ferguson, Mr. Wm. G. Frisbie, Mr. John Gibson, Mrs. Gibson, Lt.-Com. Howard Gaze, U.S.N., Lieut. Alex. Harmon, Mr. O. L. Johnson, Mr. Howard L. Jones, Mr. John C. McBee, Mrs. McBee, Mr. J. Russell McLaren, Capt. John P. Merrell, U.S.N., Mr. M. Moraza, Mr. Allen Nichols, Mr. Elbert O. Parker, Master Parker, Miss Virginia Pearne, Mr. J. Elwood Phipps, Lieut. Frank Pinney, U.S.N., Miss L. R. Rogers, Mr. T. O. Rinker, Mrs. Rinker, Mrs. H. Stanley, Mr. H. E. S. Thomas, Mrs. Thomas, Mr. Albert G. Walk, Hon. L. R. Wilfley, Mr. D. R. Williams, Mr. W. R. Young, Mr. D. M. Carman, Mrs. D. M. Carman, Miss Helen L. Carman, Mr. E. Eilanger, and Miss R. M. Stanford, in cabin. For Hongkong :—Mrs. W. G. Humphreys, Miss Dora Humphreys, Mrs. Henry Slade, 2 children and maid, Mr. F. P. Stone, Mrs. F. P. Stone, Mr. L. Chong, wife, 8 children and 2 servants, Mr. L. Aloi, Mr. Y. Tong Mow, and Mr. Loo Fong, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Wingsang*, from Shanghai via ports :—Rev. Raemdonck Emile, Mr. R. Fox, Mr. E. Garrity, Miss A. Stout, Rev. A. Stout, and Mr. H. June, in cabin ; Mr. J. Hillery, Mrs. K. Nakano, and Mr. S. Iwata, in second class ; 5 Japanese and 2 Chinese, in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Tourane*, for Marseilles via ports :—Mr. O. Pollak, Mr. C. E. Miller, Mr. H. Blum, Mr. C. J. Downs, Mr. J. A. Spencely, Mr. E. Shibbeth, Mr. and Mrs. Hellmann, Mr. A. Piercking, Mr. Y. Hulbert, Mr. R. G. Dowie, Mrs. Hayama Aki, Mr. Loo Li Tarn, Mr. K. Misoguchi, Mrs. C. Chuidean and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. O. Marcaida, 2 infants, amah and nurse, Mrs. Sabas, Mr. and Mr. D. Wilkins, Mr. Rochiram, Mr. and Mrs. Kobayakawa, Mr. K. J. Kingsford, and 1 Chinese, in cabin ; 1, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, for Vancouver, B.C. :—Mr. W. Abell, Mr. G. E. Ackermann, Mr. B. Beard, Mr. S. Bernard, Mr. T. C. Blackwell, Mr. A. E. Blackwell, Mr. S. Bach, Mrs. S. Bach, Mr. W. E. Beaman, Mr. M. Bonneford, Mrs. M. Bonneford, Mr. Boehme, Mr. S. Bridge, Mr. H. H. Bridge, Mr. C. S. Baiff, Mr. S. Clark, Miss E. L. Clark, Mr. C. N. Crosse, Mr. T. M. Davidson, Capt. Durkee, Mr. H. T. Elwes, Mr. L. Flayelle, Mrs. L. Flayelle and 3 children, Viscomte de Fontenay, Mr. T. Fraser, Mrs. T. Fraser and infant, Mr. H. B. Gordon, Mr. F. A. Giles, Mr. P. M. Grant, Col. J. W. Hawkins, R.A., Mr. Geo. D. Hencken, Mr. E. C. Hochapfel, Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Mr. M. W. Isaacs, Mr. K. Iwanaga, Capt. A. H. Johnson, Mr. F. M. Jonas, Sir John Lister Kaye, Lady Lister Kaye, Mr. P. Krache, Mr. O. G. S. Lane, Rev. Lawson, Mrs. Lawson and infant, Mr. C. T. Lee, Mrs. S. T. Lee and child, Capt. Legendre, Mrs. Legendre, Miss I. Macfarlane, Mr. J. A. Mackay, Mr. W. G. Macvicar, Mr. N. Masaki and servant, Mr. F. P. Peterson, Dr. Gomes de Silva, Miss Schafer, Mr. S. Schopflocher, Mr. Y. Shinjo, Mr. Aug. Thornam, Fleet Surgeon V. G. Thorpe, Mrs. V. G. Thorpe and 2 children, Mrs. Vetch and 2 children, Mr. R. Walter, Mr. M. Waki, and Mr. E. T. C. Werner, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Coptic*, for San Francisco via Honolulu :—Mr. M. O. Adams, Mr. C. Asada, Miss K. Atomi, Col. H. H. Bandholtz, Mrs. H. H. Bandholtz, Miss Carl, Lieut. W. H. Chandler, U.S.N., Paymaster Chas. Conard, U.S.N., Mrs. Chas. Conard and 2 children, Mr. G. R. Cullen, Mrs. G. R. Cullen, Mr. C. A. A. Dudok de Wit, Mr. H. S. Parrish, Mr. Lui For, Dr. F. E. Fremantle, Mr. Thomas P. Gaddis, Mr. C. A. Grooves, Mrs. C. A. Grooves and child, Prof. H. Hozumi, Miss Lee Chi Hee, Mr. J. O. Jones, Mr. K. Kameta, Mr. Pang Kim, Dr. S. Kitasato, Mr. Law Lan, Mr. A. G. Manley, Mr. N. B. Morton, Mr. J. S. Moorecroft, Mrs. Geo. Nottinger, Mr. W. H. Potts, Mr. H. R. Roberts, Mr. H. R. Roberts, Mr. M. Shiobara, Mrs. J. E. Stubbs, Miss Stubbs, Master J. C. Stubbs, Col. Wallace Taylor, and Mrs. O. Young, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Java*, for London via ports :—Mr. Percy Tilley, Mr. J. C. Donnison, Mr. C. Harper, Mr. F. L. Newell, Mr. M. Vendrell, Mr. Edward von Nierop, and Mr. F. H. Olmsted, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Mongolia*, for Hongkong via ports :—Mr. F. B. Abenheim, Mr. Frank R. Adams, Mrs. R. Frank Adams, Mr. L. Aloi, Mr. Geo. E. Anderson, Mrs. Geo. E. Anderson and child, Mr. F. Anweerter, Mr. Wm. J. Appleby, Com. Asher C. Baker, U.S.N., Mr. Arthur Bamhart, Mrs. D. P. Barrows and 4 children, Miss C. Bartlett, Mr. D. E. Blake, Mrs. H. T. Bosman, infant and servant, Mr. Chas. S. Brown, Mr. F. V. D. Brown, Miss P. B. Brustgruen, Mr. R. C. Bryant, Mrs. R. C. Bryant, Miss Rita Cable, Mr. M. D. Carman, Mrs. M. D. Carman, Miss Helen L. Carman, Mr. Hong Chock and servant, Mr. L. Chong, Mrs. L. Chong, children and 2 servants, Miss R. S. Coulson, Mr. W. E. Cooper, Mr. Augustus E. Dodds, Mr. A. Drewell, Mr. L. J. Edwards, Mrs. L. J. Edwards, Miss Eldridge, Mr. I. Erlanger, Mr. Geo. Fansler. Mr. W. B. Ferguson, Mr. Loo Fong, Mr. Wm. G. Frisbie, Lt.-Com. Howard Gage, U.S.N., Mr. John Gibson, Mrs. John Gibson, Miss M. Glassburner, Capt. von Gundlach, Mr. Julius Halle, Lieut. Alex. Harmon, Capt. Havner, Mr. C. M. Hemming, Mr. O. L. Johnson, Mrs. Johnstone, Mr. Howard L. Jones, Mr. Wee Wing Jong, Miss S. Kajima, Mrs. M. Kauffmann and servant, Master Kauffmann, Miss Julia Mackenzie, Mr. J. F. Manning, Mr. John C. McBee, Mrs. John C. McBee, Pay-Inspector M. McDonald, Mr. T. D. McKay and servant, Mr. McGlew, Mr. J. Russell McLaren, Capt. John P. Merrell, U.S.N., Mr. H. F. Meyerink, Mr. M. Moraza, Mr. Y. Tong Mow, Mr. Allen Nichols, Mr. Albert G. Parke, Master Parke, Mr. E. H. Parrish, Miss Virginia Peame, Miss E. Phillipier, Mr. J. Elwood Phipps, Miss Nellie Pierce, Lieut. Frank L. Pinney, U.S.N., Mr. Hong Quong, Mrs. Hong Quong, 4 children and servant, Mr. T. O. Rinker, Mrs. T. O. Rinker, Miss L. R. Rogers, Miss B. Sia, Rev. Jas. Simester, Mrs. Jas. Simester and 4 children, Mr. H. W. Slade, Mrs. H. W. Slade, 2 children and maid, Mrs. Robt. Smart and servant, Mr. F. P. Solomon, Miss B. M. Stanford, Miss Helen Stanley, Mr. F. P. Stone, Mrs. F. P. Stone, Mr. H. Sykes, Mr. F. M. Tegner, Mr. H. E. S. Thomas, Mrs. H. E. S. Thomas, Mrs. H. Thompson, infant and servant, Master de Witt Thompson, Mr. R. J. Tobin, Miss L. A. Trimble, Mr. Albert D. Walk, Mr. Percy Whiting, Hon. L. R. Wilfley, Mr. D. E. Williams, Miss L. Winn and servant, Mrs. L. E. Wright, Miss K. Wright, Mr. Wong Yeck, and Mr. W. R. Young, in cabin.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw & Waste silk shipped per steamer *Tourane* :—

	Raw.				Waste.			
	Marseilles	Lyon	Milan.		France.	Italy Switzerland.	London	
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	28	42	—	—	10	—	—	—
Otto Streuli & Co. .	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
H. Bernardin & Co.	—	81	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longin & Co.	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bavier & Co.....	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulysse Pila & Co....	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—
Herbert Dent & Co.	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.....	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
Sieber & Co.....	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nabholz & Co.....	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boyer Mazet Guillée Co.....	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 176	305	—	—	24	—	—	—	

Silk shippers per steamship *Coptic*, for San Francisco, 13th inst. :—

	Bales.
F. Strahler & Co.	70
Herbert Dent & Co.....	60
Bavier & Co.....	52
Siber, Wolf & Co.....	55
China & Japan Trading Co.	30
Vivanti Bros.....	12
Kiito Gomei Kaisha.....	216
Mitsui Bussan Kwaisha	164
Doshin Kaisha	29
Total	678

CARGO.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, for Vancouver, B.C. :—

	TEA.					Total Packages.
From.	Canada.	Chicago & West.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	
Hongkong .	—	—	—	320	—	320
Foochow ...	210	—	—	—	—	210
Shanghai ...	164	6,012	668	95	—	6,939
Hankow ...	137	—	319	—	—	456
Kobe	1,394	1,808	725	—	—	3,927
Yokohama..	2,806	1,715	243	85	—	4,849
Total...	4,711	9,535	1,955	500	—	16,701

	SILK.				
From.	New York.	San F'cisco.	Easton.	South Man'ster.	Total. Bales.
Hongkong & Canton	235	—	—	—	235
Shanghai	165	—	—	—	165
Yokohama	1,807	—	—	25	1,832
Total	2,207	—	—	25	2,232

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

There is a small business in Gassed Yarns at quotations ; some revival of demand for Grey Shirtings, some 40,000 pieces—both stock and to arrive—having been booked, and a little more enquiry for Fancy Cottons and Woollens.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—	{40 yds. 36 in.} {50 yds. 36 in.}	PER YARD 0.10 to 0.18
Grey Shirting—8¼ lb. 38½ yds. 39 inches		PER PIECE. 3.90 to 4.50
Grey Shirting—9lb, 38½ yds. 45 inches		3.90 to 4.50
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches...		2.80 to 4.00
Cotton Italians and Satteens...		PER YARD. 0.20 to 0.30

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WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels	V.0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.35 to 0.50
Monsseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches	0.16 to 0.22
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 10.0
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66
	PER PIECE.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.80 to 10.80
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALE.
Nos. 16/24, Singles V.	Nominal
Nos. 28/32, Singles	—
Nos. 38/42, Singles	—
Nos. 32, Doubles	Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	250.00 to 260.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	300.00 to 310.00
Nos. 2/100 ,Gassed	440.00 to 470.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling	40.00 to 40.50
Indian Broach	31.00 to 32.00
Chinese	27.50 to 29.50

METALS.

Business continues quiet.

	PER PICUL.
Round and square ⅜ inch and upward V.	4.05 to 4.35
Iron Plates, assorted	4.30 to 4.60
Sheet Iron	4.65 to 6.90
Galvanised Iron sheets	10.00 to 11.00
Wire Nails, assorted	7.45 ■ 7.65
Tin Plates, per box	6.70 to 7.60
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.00
Hoop Iron (⅜ to 1½ inch)	5.00 to 5.50

KEROSENE.

The market is firmer.

American	$3.13
Russian	3.00
Langkat	2.90

SUGAR.

The market is active, with a good demand, but supplies of both Refined and Raw are very restricted owing to the present position as regards contraband.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao V.	7.60 to 7.90
Brown Manila	7.80 to 8.60
Brown Daitong	6.20 to 64.0
Brown Canton	8.00 to 9.40
White Java and Penang	9.00 to 10.00
White Refined	11.40 to 15.00

INDIGO.

Nothing to report.

	PICUL.
Java, Medium to best	200.00 to 250.00
Calcutta, Medium to best	140.00 to 220.00
Madras (*Kurpah*), Medium to best	100.00 to 140.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best	—

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Buying has continued on a fair scale all through the week. Re-reels are strong, Kakedas firm, while in Filatures some slight reduction can occasionally be secured. Consuming markets still send in lower limits than prices ruling here but so far holders do not make many concessions.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse V.	950 to 955
Filatures—Extra, Fine	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	920 to 925
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	— —
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	880 to 900
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	890 to 900
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	870 to 880
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	880 to 890
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	— —
Common—Coarse	— —
Re-reels—Extra	— —
Re-reels—No. 1	890 to 900
Re-reels—No. 1½	875 to 880
Re-reels—No. 2	860 to 865
Re-reels—No. 3	840 to 845
Kakedas—Extra	890 to 895
Kakedas—No. 1	870 to 875
Kakedas—No. 1½	850 to 855
Kakedas—No. 2	830 to 835

WASTE SILK.

Very small market and buying far from general. Holders persist in asking very high prices, which curtails business materially. It would seem that nothing can be done until prices rise.

WILD WITH ECZEMA

And Other Itching, Burning, Scaly Eruptions with Loss of Hair.

Speedy Cure Treatment.

Bathe the affected parts with Hot Water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly take Cuticura Resolvent Pills, to cool and cleanse the blood. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, scaly, pimply humours, eczemas, rashes, irritations, and chafings, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants and the anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter, and salt rheum,—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. Such are the CUTICURA remedies, the purest, sweetest, most speedy and economical curatives for the skin, scalp, and blood ever compounded. Mothers are their warmest friends.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations of women, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials, containing 60 doses.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: H. Towns & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 27-28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best		Nominal.
Noshi—Filatures, Good		
Noshi—Oshiu, Best		
Noshi—Oshiu, Good		
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium		
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best		
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good		
Noshi—Bushiu, Best		
Noshi—Bushiu, Good		
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium		
Nsohi—Joshiu, Best	95 to 100	
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	80 to 90	
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	115 to 120	
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	100 to 105	
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	—	
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	—	

TEA.

No change.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	48 & upwards
Choice	43 to 47
Finest	38 to 42
Fine	33 to 37
Good Medium	28 to 32
Medium	24 to 27
Good Common	21 to 23
Common	20 & below

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, Aug. 18.

London silver ⅛ lower and China sterling ⅛ lower have caused local rates on China ■ again advance.

London	Bank T.T.	2/0⅞ @ ⅞
—	— Bills on demand	2/0⅞ @ ⅞
—	— 4 months' sight	2/0⅝
—	Private 4 months' sight	2/0⅞
—	— 6 months' sight	2/0⅞
Paris & Lyons	Bank sight	254½ @ 5
—	Private 4 months' sight	250½
—	— 6 months' sight	260½
Hongkong	Bank sight per $100.	90*
—	Private 10 days' sight do.	88*
Shanghai	Bank sight	80*
—	Private 10 days' sight	82*
India	Bank sight	151
—	Private 30 days' sight	153
America	Bank sight	49⅜
—	Private 30 days' sight	50
—	Private 4 months' sight	50¾
Germany	Bank sight	206½ @ 7
—	Private 4 months' sight	210½
Bar Silver (London)		26⅜

* Nominal.

JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, August 19, a.m.

	Paid up. Yen.	Div'd 1 year. per cent.	Q'ation. Yen.
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri)	100	5	87.00
War Bonds (Gunji)	100	5	87.00
5 % Imperial Bonds (Goburi)	100	5	85.20
Navy Bonds (Kaigun)	100	5	85.80
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	97.10
Y'hama Water-works Bonds	100	6	91.00
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	90.00
Osaka Harbour Bonds	100	6	87.60
Sanyo Railway Debentures	100	6	93.00
Kawasaki Shipyard Deb'tures.	100	9	103.00
Osaka S.S. Co. (Shosen) 3rd Issue of Debentures	100	7	95.30
Sanyo Railway	50	8	61.80
Kyushu Railway	50	8	56.50
Hokkaido Colliery Railway	50	11	71.40
Sobu Railway	50	8	53.00
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha)	50	11	86.50
Tokyo Street Railway (Shigai)	50	8	84.30
Tokyo Street Railway new	1	—	22.10
TokyoElectric Railway(Denki)	50	—	60.50
Tokyo Electric Railway, new.	20.00	—	31.00
Yokohama Electric Railway	25	—	29.80
Odawara Electric Car	50	2.7	22.00
Keihin Electric Railway	50	5	56.20
Yokohama Fire Insurance	12.50	10	15.00
Tokyo Fire Insurance	12.50	12	19.00
Kanegafuchi Spinning	50	6	39.20
Fuji Cotton Spinning	50	8	34.00
Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning.	50	8	46.00
Yokohama Dock	33	12	44.30
Tokyo Electric Light	50	12	70.80
Osaka Electric Light	50	20	90.50
Tokyo Gas	50	14	80.30
Tokyo Gas, new	1.00	—	17.70
Osaka Gas new	12.50	—	15.30
Yokohama Electric Light	50	15	80.00
Nippon(Tokyo)Sugar Refined.	50	15	62.50
Nippon (Tokyo) Sugar new	44	15	55.50
Nippon Beer Brewery (Yebisu)	50	20	95.00
Nippon Beer Brewery, new	25	20	51.00
Osaka (Asahi) Beer Brewery	50	10	48.00
Marusan Beer Brewery	50	—	9.00
Y'hama Chuo Godown	50	12	52.00
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每土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回刊行

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, AUGUST 27TH, 1904.

DEATH.

The Sisters of the Holy Infant Jesus beg to inform their friends of the death of their regretted sister, SR. ST. OMER, who departed this life, on Friday at 11.30 a.m. in the 57th year of her age.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

MR. YAGYU, President of the Bank of Formosa, left on Aug. 23rd for Tokyo.

A SAPPORO telegram says that the North Sea steamer services have been resumed.

MR. CHEONG, Korean Minister at Tokyo, and party left Moji on August 20th for home.

A TELEGRAM from Peking reports that on Aug. 19th, hail, about an inch in diameter, fell there.

PRINCE HOHENZOLLERN, it is reported by the Japanese papers, will arrive about Sept. 25th at Yokohama.

MR. AKIZUKI, Japanese Minister at Stockholm, is reported to have arrived on August 19th at his post.

THE *Nichi Nichi* has been prosecuted in the Tokyo District Court on a charge of having published in its issue of Aug. 18th, reports with regard to Japanese movements in the rear of Port Arthur, the publication of which is prohibited by the War Department.

VISCOUNT T. KITAKOJI died on Aug. 17th at the age of 54. He was a *Kuge* (Court Noble) before the Restoration.

MR. N. OKURA, a Japanese student at Cambridge, coxed his college boat at the last Henley regatta.

MR. ALEXANDER LAIRD called at the *Hongkong Daily Press* office on Aug. 6th to deny that he had committed suicide.

THREE Russian steam-launches sunk at Dalny have been floated by the Japanese and named the First, Second and Third Dalny respectively.

DURING ten days ended Aug. 20th, the foreign trade in Yokohama was:—Exports, *yen* 6,860,-084.38; and imports, *yen* 3,758,011.37.

THE Japanese Consul at Manila telegraphs that during the first half of August, six fresh cases of plague appeared in that city and there were seven deaths.

A JAPANESE steamer is reported to be making preparations to float the Russian transport *Nakadan* (4,500 tons), which is sunk off the dockyard at Dalny.

MARQUIS KURODA, who had been treated at the Fukuoka after illness contracted on his voyage in the *Manshu Maru*, has recovered and left on Aug. 22nd for Tokyo.

THE *Hochi* believes that the officers and men of the *Novik*, sunk on the morning of Aug. 21st by the Japanese at Korsakoff, Saghalien, have all landed at the port.

H.M.S. *Terrible*, cruiser, Captain A. T. Stuart, after a satisfactory commissioning trial, left Portsmouth on July 4th for the China Station, with a relief crew for the *Albion*, battleship.

ALL the Buddhist temples in Yokohama are reported to have agreed to ring their large bells when an official report of the occupation of Port Arthur is issued.

THE temporary advance made by the Bank of Japan to the Finance Department was augmented on Aug. 22nd to *yen* 35,000,000, and the following day a further three million *yen* was added.

THE Yokohama Post Office informs us that parcel mail for the United States will hereafter be forwarded by steamers of the Boston Steamship & Boston Tow Boat Co., as well as by those of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

SURGEON-GENERAL SATO, who has paid a visit to the Russians at Himeji, much admired the conduct of the prisoners. He says that they attend the cleaning of their rooms and the garden surrounding the building, and also the cooking utensils, etc.

PRINCE KWACHO, from the flag-ship *Mikasa*, who left Kobe on August 21st by the 6.15 p.m. train for Tokyo passed the Hiranuma station at 8.45 a.m. on the following day, stopping therefor five minutes. Many officials of the Kencho and a crowd of Yokohama citizens were present on the platform to welcome him.

THE official funeral of the six hundred and thirty-five officers and men on board the transport *Hitachi Maru*, which was sunk on June 15th by the Vladivostock cruisers in the Genkai Sea, took place on Aug. 20th at the Aoyama Cemetery. Baron Yamamoto, General Terauchi and other high officers of the Navy and Army, and a number of gentlemen representing various public bodies were present.

THE Russian transport *Sungari* which has been floated by the Mitsu Bishi Company was brought on Aug. 22nd by the *Oura Maru* from Chemulpo via Port Hamilton to Nagasaki. The *Jiji's* correspondent says the ship is so seriously damaged that repairs will be unavailing.

RUSSIAN notes value thirty roubles belonging to a Second Lieutenant of a Russian Rifle Regiment, who died on July 31st during the fighting at Yangtselien, and whose remains were buried by the Japanese, have been sent to the French Legation, Tokyo, to be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

ACCORDING to a telegram received by a trustworthy source in Tokyo, says the *Jiji*, an American sailing vessel which arrived on Aug. 18th at Kuchinotsu sighted, several tens of nautical miles off Kagoshima, two large cruisers towing a large ship and steering south-east. Details are not given.

AT 3 a.m. on Aug. 19th, the steamer *Kanagawa Maru* (99 tons) collided with the *Muroran Maru* off the district of Hiyama, Oshima province, Hokkaido, the result being that the former was sunk, but the passengers and crew were all rescued by the latter. The *Kanagawa Maru* belonged to Mr. Jiuji, Oshima province.

THE N.Y.K. steamer *Braemar* arrived at Yokohama on Tuesday from Hakodate, bringing thirty-three members of the crew of the *Knight Commander*; and also ten Japanese of a steamer sunk by the Russians off Idzu. The former were handed over to the British Consulate, and the latter proceed to Kobe.

ON Aug. 21st, a severe storm was experienced in the Tsushima Straits, the result being that many fishing boats were destroyed and buildings on shore damaged. Telegraphic communication between Korea and Takeshiki was suspended. The hospital ship *Miyoshino Maru* is reported to have sustained damage to her hull while passing the Straits during the storm.

MR. S. HAYASHI, Japanese Consul at Bombay, says the *Official Gazette*, telegraphed on Aug. 22nd that there was no alteration in the condition of the cotton market since the previous week. The quotation of "Bengal Fine" for delivery in November was 230 rupees. The stock of various kinds of cotton was estimated to be 354,477 bales.

ACCORDING to official investigations up to Aug. 17th, the number of Russian prisoners in Japan was 1,559 including fifty-four officers, to which total the prisoners from the *Rurik* are to be added making over two thousand. The *Kokumin* says that there are about five hundred Russians at the front undergoing treatment in field hospitals, and that they are unable to be removed to Japan on account of their state.

MR. ODAGIRI, Japanese Consul at Shanghai, telegraphed on Aug. 20th that owing to the advance in exchange rates, Japanese cotton yarn, which had shown an active tendency, has fallen again. The Indian outputs, however, advanced about one tael. The conditions in the markets of North China and the vicinity of the Yangtze are brisk. During the week ended the 20th, transactions of about a thousand bales were carried on. The stock was:—Japanese, 13,578 bales; and Indian, 55,734 bales.

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PORT ARTHUR.

Friday, August 19.

Chinese junkmen and others report that a violent cannonading commenced at Port Arthur on the afternoon of the 17th. They describe the flight of projectiles as something terrible. Of course it is impossible to predict how long a bombardment may last now-a-days before the infantry attack is made, but the force of present-day artillery fire is enormously superior to what it was five-and-thirty years ago, and from occasional allusions made by correspondents at the front it is easy to gather that the Japanese have collected and mounted a battery of enormous power. In such an operation the besiegers are not obliged to direct their fire simultaneously against every part of the defenses. It is there they have the advantage. They can concentrate every piece upon one section of the works, and having destroyed it, can pass on to the next, whereas no fortress, least of all a fortress situated as is that of Port Arthur, can meet such an attack by similar tactics. The guns of the defence have all their own particular zone of fire, and though they can often be trained so as to prevent the enemy's unmolested tenure of a particular portion of the works, they are seldom capable of uniting their fire to silence a bombardment from one particular position. There are 400 pieces of artillery in position at Port Arthur. Probably at least one-third of these are mounted in the sea-side forts, and can not be used for defense of the land faces. The others are distributed along three sides and we may fairly assume that a bombardment from Wolf's Hill, for example, would not be opposed by more than a hundred Russian guns. The method pursued by the assailants would be to crush each factor of the defenses piece-meal.

These are the two German officers who were directed by the Kaiser to leave Port Arthur and accept Japanese safe-conduct. It is stated that the Major took his departure in a junk, and having repaired to one of Admiral Togo's ships, was sent to Kiaochow. But nothing definite is known about Captain Gilgenheim.

Saturday, August 20.

It seemed to us scarcely necessary to note that the Emperor's offer of safe-conduct to the non-combatants of the fortress at Port Arthur might be taken as an indication that all preparations for the bombardment had been made, and that immediately after receipt of the Russian answer, the work of destruction would commence. This fact is dwelt upon, however, by Japanese newspapers with some insistence. They note also that the Liaotung Peninsula was visited on the 17th and 18th by a great storm of wind and rain which rendered objects invisible even at a short distance. On the night of the 18th, however, the weather cleared, and what ensued the following day these journals leave their readers to guess. The *Jiji Shimpo*, however, while observing the restriction of the censorship sufficiently to refrain from any narration of actualities, does not hesitate to say, in its issue of the 20th, that great news from the beleaguered fortress may be looked for at any moment. Of course the delay has been owing to the magnitude of Japanese preparations for attack and to the difficulties that had to be overcome before gaining positions where batteries could be mounted to attack the main fortress. For miles around the citadel every available position—and there were many such—had been fortified. Defensive works, satisfying every requirement of modern military science, had been constructed assiduously during the interval between the first naval action (February 9th) and the battle of Nanshan (May 26th). The Russians had fully three months to prepare the position, and they employed not only their own men for the purpose but also thousands of Chinese labourers. Looking at the map of the Port Arthur outworks, which had to be captured one by one before the main position could be brought within range, one is surprised not that 3 months separated the battle of Nanshan from the final bombardment, but that 3 months sufficed to complete preparations for the latter. We ourselves ventured to predict that the 16th of August would be the earliest possible date, and we are now inclined to think that our forecast did not err by more than three days. Probably before these words are in type some definite news will have been received, though no one can form any hard and fast idea of the number of days during which the bombardment must continue. It is a moment of profound interest, for in addition to the magnitude of the issues involved in the fate of the fortress itself, the fate of the fleet, or what remains of it, is also at stake. There were certainly 5 battle-ships in harbour when the bombardment commenced—the *Retvisan*, the *Peresviet*, the *Pobieda*, the *Poltava* and the *Sevastopol*—and there were 2 cruisers—the *Bayan* and the *Diana* (or the *Pallada*.) These 7 vessels constitute a formidable squadron, to say nothing of smaller craft. Have they made, or are they now making, another break for freedom? At any moment we may have thrilling news. At all events it is certain that the immense labour of transporting a number of heavy siege guns from Dalny and placing them in various positions previously wrested from the Russians at great cost of life and by the exercise of splendid gallantry, was completed about the middle of this month. That is all we are permitted to say.

Chefoo has some stories to tell. Among them is a statement that the Japanese offered to allow the whole garrison of Port Arthur to pass out to Liaoyang, arms in hand, provided that the fortress and the ships were delivered up. Stoessel treated this proposal as a jest.

As to Stoessel, a wounded Russian officer now at Moji is said to have related that the commander-in-chief at Port Arthur is in very bad odour. He remains in a safe position at the foot of Golden Hill, and thence issues orders which can not be carried out without great sacrifices. On the other hand, his subordinate, Major-General Folke (?), has shown the greatest bravery, himself taking the lead in dangerous positions and thus winning the devotion of all the troops. This gallant officer was wounded, however, in one of the recent engagements and his disappearance from the scene has had a most dispiriting effect upon the men.

Sunday, August 21.

We have still to rely upon fragmentary news from Chefoo. The latest is given by persons who are said to have left Port Arthur on the morning of the 18th. They say that on the 16th the Japanese lines were advanced so as to be within easy field-gun range of part of the main defences. They add that there are over ten thousand wounded men in the fortress, and thus, as medical appliances and attendance do not suffice for such an emergency, while, on the other hand, the forces available for manning the works are too few, many of the wounded have been obliged to return to duty even before complete recovery. All provisions except flour are scare and there are no vegetables. In the harbour there are lying about 20 warships, namely, 5 battle-ships, 2 cruisers and 13 torpedo-craft and gun-boats. All the larger vessels are injured; not one is in a state of complete repair.

This report further alleges that on the 17th instant the Japanese drove in the Russians from the latter's defences at Pigeon Bay and took possession of the whole of that district. It is added that shells from the Japanese batteries at Shuishiying fall into almost every part of the town, as well as into the harbour, and that the dock has been greatly injured. The forts on Golden Hill are short of ammunition and many of the guns have been put out of action. Four or five days more must see the fall of the place. General Stoessel has had one leg amputated and is still under treatment.

Other accounts received in Chefoo on the evening of the 19th represent the state of affairs as most harrowing for the besieged. Some of their largest stores of provisions have been destroyed, and every night the Japanese make fierce attacks, adding to the already heavy list of Russian casualties. Nevertheless, it is parenthetically observed that the Russian defenses defy criticism.

The *Nichi Nichi* has a telegram from Chefoo saying that the defenders are now wearing Chinese shoes and Chinese garments and that the number of effectives has been reduced to about 10,000.

This latter point is worth thinking of. It means probably that the men forming the garrison do not get more than one night's rest out of every three. That kind of thing soon becomes unendurable.

It will be observed that all the above reports relate to a time prior to the opening of the general bombardment. A steamer, the *Chili*, which reached Yingkow on the 20th, is related to have said that during the night of the 19th, as she passed in the neighbourhood of Liautishan, she heard the sounds of violent cannonading.

Admiral Togo reports that on the 18th instant a Japanese torpedoer visited a junk which had issued from Port Arthur. The junk was found to have on board Major Hoffmann, a German officer who had been witnessing the operations at Port Arthur and who had left that place in accordance with the message conveyed by his Sovereign from the Japanese lines. The Major was sent by the *Yayeyama* to Kiaochow.

Monday, August 22.

There is no definite news from Port Arthur. Via Chefoo we hear of a violent bombardment of the Antszshan forts, and of its silencing of a fort on the northern face near Shuishiying, but from authoritative sources no information whatever is published. We may not look for any official account until the fall of the fortress justifies the Military Authorities in publishing a full account.

Tuesday, August 23.

Tokyo newspapers are in daily expectation of the arrival of a wire announcing the fall of Port Arthur, but no official statement is yet made as to the progress of the attack. There is a general and apparently well founded impression that some part of the permanent *enceinte* was captured on the 21st, though no one ventures to be quite certain on the subject. At all events we may be assured that things are progressing without serious mishap from the point of view of the besiegers. Rumour alleges that scarcity of ammunition begins to paralyse the garrison, a sufficiently likely conjunc-

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ture. They are said to be short of coal also, but some means of partially remedying the latter deficiency are thought to be available. No feature of the issue has greater interest than the fate of the ships. Whatever injury they suffered in the fight on the 10th instant must be repaired without docking, for while the bombardment is in progress, as we believe it to be now, the dock can not be used. If then these ships make another break for freedom, their death or disarmament may be counted on with tolerable certainty, but their last struggle for life may be desperate, and it is upon that possibility that a large share of public attention is now rivetted.

Wednesday, August 24.

Junkmen from Port Arthur, who left that place on the 22nd, are said to have stated that the Japanese had captured the Liautishan forts, taking them by surprise. These forts being designed solely for the defence of the sea-front, their capture would not greatly affect the land operations, but it certainly would render the western harbour an impossible berth for ships. We are inclined to regard the story with incredulity.

The same informants allege that on the west the Japanese have pushed as far as the parade ground, which is immediately south of Shuishiying, and that on the east they have reached a point 1 mile from the town. The name of this point in its transliterated form is confusing, but it seems to be Chintsaikau, which is immediately south of the Petoushan forts.

The above details are given by the *Nichi Nichi*. In the *Asahi* we find a telegram sent from Chefoo on the 23rd to the effect that on the 21st instant the Japanese captured the Itszshan forts, and that their shells blew up the magazine of the Peyyushan forts, which are the innermost defenses on the north of the town. These statements also come from junkmen and must be taken with reserve.

The Japanese in Chefoo expected to hear of the fall of the fortress on the evening of the 23rd.

As each day passes the wonder grows concerning the final action of the ships now lying in Port Arthur. It is highly improbable that they have been able to effect any repairs since they emerged from the fight on the 10th instant, except, of course, such temporary repairs as could be done without entering dock. But it is also improbable that all of them are unseaworthy. In fact we may fairly doubt whether more than one or two are unfit to emerge and make a dash for liberty. They are leaving themselves very little margin for the attempt, however, unless they have good reason to suppose that the fall of the fortress is not so imminent as many people suppose.

It will not be uninteresting to quote here a part of an article from the pen of Col. C. E. de la Poer Beresford, in the *United Service Institution*:—

Tactically speaking Port Arthur is strong and difficult to take. The fortifications which surmount every hill on the land side are semi-closed works; but their gorges are protected by masonry, loopholed walls almost as solid and inaccessible as those of Tregantle, Scraesdon or Portsdown hill. These forts, constructed under the eyes of General Vernander of the Engineers, a worthy successor to Todleben, are on the kaponier trace: their kaponiers deeply sunk in the ditch are also protected by counterscarp and escarp galleries. Their guns which consist of 5.9 in. taken from the Chinese, and 7, 10 and 12 in. breech loaders of Obukoff pattern, are mounted either en barbette or on overbank fire carriages of the Poutiloff pattern. The total number of guns in the fortress is given by the Russians as 400. I counted ten hill forts, four sea batteries of eighteen to six guns each, and estimated the number of guns on Golden Hill as fifty or sixty divided amongst six to eight batteries. The four batteries to the south of the harbour entrance strike the practised eye. No guns are seen, but from the interior of the harbour above the Tiger tail torpedo boat sheds they can and have been counted and noted, and their description forwarded to Tokyo. From the sea it is impossible to count or even locate the batteries on Golden Hill. Their profiles are so low and so carefully covered with grass or material of the same colour as the surrounding ground, that they are invisible; but the guns do not fire through embrasures. Their carriages from a distance look like 10 or 12-in Poutiloff pattern which are well known to artillerists all over the world. Like the works at Kertch and the new batteries at Batoum, they are all placed high above the sea. Thus they command a greater range, can bring plunging fire to bear on ship's decks, and are themselves almost safe from direct, as opposed to high angle, fire. By the latter alone can they as a rule be struck. The protection to gunners and guns in these works is very effective. There is no difficulty from smoke as in works with closed galleries. nor can men serving the pieces be struck by splinters of stone, for the works are earth.

The communications between the batteries which can be seen from the land side, are safe from search by enfilade, by their trace, the prolongation of which falls either on the site of other works or inaccessible land positions. They are hidden from direct view and fire by Golden Hill on the north side of the harbour entrance, and on the south they are almost invisible from the sea; the communications between all parts of the defences and the town, etc., are excellent macadamised roads safe from fire.

The *Asahi Shimbun* publishes various reports from Chinese sources with reference to the operations at Port Arthur, but as none of these can be considered trustworthy we refrain from reproducing them. Their gist is that the investing troops have captured several of the forts.

[Received at the Imperial Naval Head Quarters at 3.45 p.m. on the 23rd instant, from Vice-Admiral Kataoka, Commander of the Third Squadron.]

At 10 a.m. we observed the enemy attacking our military positions in the neighbourhood of the Laoluichui forts. The *Nisshin* and the *Kasuga* approached and after a brief cannonade silenced the forts.

Further, Commander Matsunaga of the destroyer *Asashio*, reports that the enemy's line-of-battle ship *Sevastopol* having emerged to the mouth of the harbour, was engaged on the morning of the 23rd cannonading our military forces, when she ran on a contact mine. She listed to starboard and sunk by the bows, but being taken in tow by a large tug-steamer, she succeeded in getting back into port at 11 a.m.

Friday, August 26.

Untrustworthy as are the rumours from Chinese sources concerning the progress of the attack upon Port Arthur, they must be supposed to embody some grain of truth, and it will therefore be of interest to tabulate the latest:—

From the 18th instant the Japanese troops have been attacking by day and by night without intermission.

The 21st was marked by specially violent cannonading and assaults. On that day the Itszshan forts, from No. 1 to No. 5 inclusive, were captured by the Japanese. (The Itszshan forts form the north-eastern corner of the main *enceinte*).

Japanese troops have been seen in occupation of Pehyushan also (Pehyushan is on the north-east of the old town), as well as in Taipingchieh, which is on the north of the old town.

The Japanese have occupied the Parade Ground (south of Shuishiying and within the line of the Antszshan forts).

The Russians say that even though they lose all the forts, they will fight in the town, and if they lose that, they will make a last stand on Tiger's Tail Promontory. (We do not believe that they have made any such statement. Tiger's Tail Promontory, with its five forts, would be over-crowded were 3,000 men stationed there).

On the 21st (a later report), the Japanese silenced the Itszshan forts. They also occupied Pehyushan (this is the second place of the same name which lies immediately north of the Old Town) and they entered the Old Town, occupying Taipingchieh (site of a former house of ill-fame).

The dock is greatly injured. No work is going on and the workmen have all dispersed.

The offices of the civil administration are in total ruins.

In the harbour are lying the *Pereswet*, the *Pobieda*, the *Pallada*, the *Retvisan*, the *Poltava*, the *Giljak*, and 3 others with 12 torpedo-craft. The ships are much battered. They are honeycombed above the water line and all their deck-hamper is shot away. The *Pereswet* has lost the greater part of her crew. The *Pallada* is least injured.

Five ships, the *Mongolia*, the *Kasan*, the *Yingkow*, the *Novik*, and the *Djya* are used as hospital ships. Every day numbers of wounded are carried thither, and the five ships are already full.

There is no cessation of the fighting. The Japanese shells pour into every part of the place, harbours, towns and forts alike, and the bursting of the big shells produces terribly destructive effects. A hospital has been established on shore, but the difficulty of dealing with the wounded is insuperable and their cries rend the air.

It would seem from the above accounts that only one part of the defences remains intact, namely the line of intrenchments extending from Tayankau fort (at the extreme west of the western harbour) to the New Town. That was the state of affairs on the 22nd instant, if the various rumours be at all accurate, in which case it is hard to see how the fate of the place can be deferred beyond the 27th (Saturday).

It is reported from Moji, on the strength of a statement made by a Japanese who left Dalny on the 21st, that in spite of General Stoessel's refusal of the offer of safe-conduct for non-combatants, the Japanese troops are determined to carry out their Emperor's benevolent intention in that respect. The non-combatants themselves, too, do not share the General's obduracy, for 300 women have presented themselves at the Japanese lines and have been sent to Dalny. Provisions had been prepared for 500.

A telegram received at the Naval Head Quarters says that a gunboat resembling the *Otvazny* was seen from a look-out tower to strike a mine on the 18th instant at 7.52 p.m. at a place about 1,000 metres from Liautishan Promontory. She sank immediately, and when the telegram was sent the business of saving her crew was proceeding vigorously.

YINGKOW.

The Russians seem to have deliberately taken steps to interrupt the ordinary traffic by the Liao River. They have built bridges and sunk boats high up the stream, and according to a report published by the Foreign Office in Tokyo, all the junks which usually carry cereals to Yingkow are now laid up, so that not only is trade suspended, but something like a scarcity of provisions exists. The Chinese say that there are large stocks of beans at Tehling and elsewhere, and that this year's crop having been fairly good, ample supplies would be forthcoming if only the Russians were driven out of Liaoyang.

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THE SHANGHAI FUGITIVES.

Saturday, August 20.

News from Shanghai says that the repairs of the *Askold* are being pushed day and night and that there are no appearances of disarming either that ship or the destroyer *Grosovoi*, which is still lying calmly in the river. But another account alleges that instructions have been received from M. Lessar in the sense that the repairs of the cruiser must be effected in 5 days, after which she must leave the river. What about the *Grosovoi*, however? She is uninjured. It has not been pretended that she received any damage whatever. Yet she has been lying at Shanghai since the 13th instant and we are at the 19th. A more flagrant breach of Chinese neutrality could not easily be conceived. Nevertheless all the while M. Lessar in Peking is shrieking because the Japanese interfered at Chefoo to prevent the consummation of a similar infraction of international law. We sincerely trust that the Japanese Authorities will show an uncompromising front in this matter. Russia must not be permitted to take advantage of China's helplessness by displaying supreme contempt for the latter's neutrality. The course pursued by the German Government at Kiaochow represents the most enlightened and impartial reading of international law as it stands to-day. The course pursued by Russia at Shanghai represents a deliberate defiance of that law; a defiance which would not be permitted for one instant were a European Power, a Power like Germany, in China's place. If the *Askold* is so badly injured that she can not be got ready for sea in 48 hours, then the only just plan is to disarm her. As for the *Grosovoi*, she has forfeited all title to be considered anything but a pirate. Such procedure as that now adopted by Russia at Shanghai should not be tolerated. Japan, in the case of the *Manjur*, showed forbearance amounting almost to weakness, but she very properly argued that Shanghai, being the central emporium of foreign trade in the Far East, should be preserved as far as possible against disturbances connected with the war. Russia shows no such consideration. She appears to think, on the contrary, that Shanghai's special condition constitutes an opportunity for selfish abuses. It seems to us that the Japanese will commit a great mistake if they suffer these things. And what is more, a rapid consummation must be sought. Japan has large shipping interests in the Yangtsze and along the adjacent coasts, and it is quite intolerable that two Russian war-ships should be endowed with the privilege of lying at Shanghai beyond the reach of molestation and issuing thence at any instant in the capacity of commerce-destroyers. The trade of other nations with China counts for nothing in Russian eyes except as a means of harrassing them. She can not be supposed to care how much the interests of the cosmopolitan community of Shanghai are injured by proceedings which make for her own convenience. It is for Japan to teach her that there are limits to such lawlessness and we hope that the lesson will be speedy and drastic.

With regard to the *Ryeshitelni* it is alleged that the Chinese Government has addressed to Japan a species of protest, asking that reasons for the seizure of the ship within neutral waters be given, and that she be replaced in China's hands. The Japanese reply has not yet been given, according to rumour, but it will probably take the form that the *Ryeshitelni* was herself guilty of a violation of neutrality when she entered Chefoo or remained there 24 hours without any sign of departure or disarmament. Japan allowed the *Manjur* question to drag on for more than a month. The delay was very inconvenient to her, but there is a difference between Shanghai and Chefoo, the latter being within 80 miles of the principal scene of naval operations. Nothing of the kind could be tolerated at Chefoo, and if Russia declines to respect Chinese neutrality, it is wholly unreasonable to suppose that Japan should submit to suffer by her adversary's lawlessness. When Russia has shown that the *Ryeshitelni* had any right to be in Chefoo, and when the Chinese Government has shown that it did not neglect its neutral duties in allowing her to be there, it will be time enough to speak of restoring her.

Monday, August 22.

From Shanghai reports it would seem that the destroyer *Grosovoi* is undergoing some kind of repairs as well as the *Askold*. Nothing has yet (20th instant) been definitely settled. The Chinese Authorities are said to have demanded that unless the two ships can leave by the 22nd they must both be disarmed, but the Russians have made no reply. Yet another account says that permission for the repair of the *Grosovoi*—probably her commander wants to have her repainted—has been refused and that she was ordered to leave the port by noon on the 20th, the *Askold* being required to follow by noon on the 21st.

It would seem that M. Lessar is determined to seek in the *Ryeshitelni* incident an excuse for the above flagrant violation of Chinese neutrality, and that he expects to keep the *Askold* and the *Grosovoi* safely at Shanghai so long as it suits his own convenience and theirs. Of course Japan has preferred demands, but that China has made any satisfactory reply to them does not appear. The *Grosovoi's* repairs are said to be a mere pretext. She is not in need of any mending whatever. And as for the *Askold's* repairs, her commander, supported apparently by M. Lessar, has had the assurance to ask that her injured armour plates at the water line be replaced; in other words, that her protective armour be restored.

These proceedings of the Russians at Shanghai amply demonstrate the wisdom of Japan's action in the case of the *Ryeshitelni*. Had she been suffered to remain in Chefoo, there would now be another question about her disarmament or her repair—she had a pretext all ready in her nominally injured boiler—and it is not difficult to imagine an ultimate situation in which the whole strength of the Japanese navy would be dissipated for the purpose of watching neutral ports where fragments of the Russian squadron were enjoying unlawful asylums. We trust that the Japanese Government will not hesitate to deal with this matter in a resolute spirit.

Tuesday, August 23.

Russia continues her flagrant violation of China's neutrality. The *Askold* and the *Grosovoi* are still lying at Shanghai, and, so far as we can see, no prospect offers of their being driven away from this unlawful refuge. There is a story that Peking has instructed the Taotai to order the departure of the destroyer within 71 hours from sun-rise on the 19th instant. As to what is meant by that somewhat bizarre limit of time the story is silent, nor does it seem that the *Grosovoi* is disposed to take any notice of the order. As for the *Askold*, she claims the right of completing repairs which would unquestionably restore her fighting capacity, whereas the Chinese Authorities are understood to set limits pointing to sea-worthiness alone. The whole thing has become a farce, and it is not to be supposed that Japan will allow herself to be thus deliberately flouted. Nothing could be more comical than these proceedings on Russia's part when contrasted with her clamorous outcry in Peking because an opportunity to abuse China's neutrality in Chefoo also was not afforded to her by Japan. It will be universally agreed that Japan has shown more than enough patience. In deference to the tranquillity of the emporium of cosmopolitan trade at Shanghai, she has refrained from taking peremptory measures in obedience to the dictates of her own rights and interests. If she be resolved to still refrain from taking such steps, then at least she should make some appeal to the Powers on whose account she is showing this extraordinary forbearance. All the Treaty States are interested in keeping Shanghai outside the pale of belligerent operations, but it is manifestly unjust that this desideratum should be allowed to inure to Japan's great disadvantage and to Russia's flagrantly unlawful advantage. We do not imagine for an instant that the Powers would be brought into line for practical purposes in such a matter, but they can at least be made to show their disinclination to interfere, and Japan might then take the law frankly into her own hands. We trust she will adopt the latter plan without recourse to the former, but one or the other route should be speedily followed. Russia respects no rule but her own convenience. If her solemn international covenants count for little or nothing in her sight, how can she be expected to pay much deference to the impalpable obligations of international law? It is not often, however, that even Russia, to say nothing of any other nation, stultifies itself so conspicuously as the Great Northern Power is now doing by its outcry at Chefoo and its outrage at Shanghai.

Wednesday, August 24.

Russia's flagrant and defiant violation of China's neutrality at Shanghai becomes daily a more fiercely burning question. A telegram to the *Jiji Shimpo* says that the Taotai has formally notified the Russian Consul that since Russia declines to respect Chinese neutrality, the consequences must be upon her own head, China disavowing all responsibility. He conveyed a similar announcement to the Consuls of the various Powers, who thereupon convened a meeting to consider the matter. Meanwhile a Japanese Squadron has entered the Yangtsze, it is said, and a destroyer has come to Woosung.

From Peking the intelligence is that the Chinese Government on the 21st instant intimated to M. Lessar that 48 hours, commencing from noon on the 20th, would be allowed for the departure of the two vessels, and that if they remained longer the consequences must be on their own heads. M. Lessar is said to have replied that the injuries suffered by the ships were such as to render it impossible for them to put to sea for 10 days longer.

Later news from Shanghai seems to indicate that the Chinese authorities there are acting on the above decision of refraining from action pending the expiration of the period of grace, namely, noon on the 23rd.

But it is plain that the Chinese and the

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Consuls alike are quite powerless to put an end to this deliberate and flagrant breach of China's neutrality, and that the corrective measure must be taken by Japan herself in the last resort. Foreseeing that such will be the case the Japanese seem to have sent a destroyer and 3 cruisers—apparently the *Tokiwa* (or *Asama*), the *Niitaka* and the *Takachiho*—into the Yangtsze, the destroyer proceeding up the Shanghai river and the cruisers lying off Woosung. The general expectation is that the disarmament of the *Askold* and the *Grosovoi* will be effected on the 23rd, an issue which will do credit to Japan's forbearance, for certainly she would be fully justified in seizing the two vessels.

To complete this most arbitrary incident, Russian marines of the *Askold* and the *Grosovoi* landed on the night of the 20th instant and created a disturbance in which four Japanese residents were wounded. Several of the rioters were taken prisoners.

It would be mere waste of words to dilate upon Russia's conduct in this matter. She has shewn conclusively that Chinese neutrality is a mere idle formula in her eyes. In truth she has made herself very ridiculous. For her Representative in Peking has been strenuously conjuring with this very formula ever since the war broke out. He has been holding a Damoclean sword over the heads of the Chinese Government, and warning them that it is on the point of falling unless they discharge their neutral duties with extraordinary and factitious thoroughness by exterminating all bands of Hunghutsze that are suspected of collusion with the Japanese. Perhaps M. Lessar and the Government he represents have an absorbingly keen sense of grim humour. Perhaps while their troops, by over-running and using for a battle-field Chinese territority which the Tsar solemnly pledged himself to evacuate a year ago, are making a practical burlesque of China's neutrality, officials of M. Lessar's type find exquisite pleasure in calling upon the unhappy Chinese to discharge sovereign functions in this very territory. But if so, they should practise their parts with a little more art, for an affair so flagrant as this at Shanghai completely turns the laugh against them.

We are almost disposed to agree with the *Jiji Shimpo* that the best plan would be for the Japanese to take the law into their own hands, and to furnish for the edification of China and Russia a practical object lesson such as neither of them could mistake for a moment. On the other hand, a long experience of the methods of Japanese statesmen has filled us with admiration of their patience, their wonderful power of waiting. Patience in this matter will surely bring its reward, and we must not forget that Japan is in a position to be patient. She has completely shattered Russia's sea-power, so that a display of deliberation in dealing with the fragments entails no material loss and may bring much gain. Russia is likely to emerge from this complication in the worst possible plight. Nothing can restore her "face" in any degree except some precipitancy on the Japanese side.

Thursday, August 25.

A telegram from Shanghai dated 4 p.m. on the 23rd says that the situation was then unchanged. The *Askold* and the *Grosovoi* were still lying in the river, though the time allowed for their departure, namely, noon on the 23rd, had expired. The two vessels were busily carrying on repairs.

In consequence of this state of affairs the Japanese have asked the Chinese authorities, whether they intend to discharge their neutral duties, and have added that, failing immediate action in that sense, the Japanese must take the matter into their own hands.

A correspondent of the *Jiji* describes the *Askold's* injuries. An 8-inch shell struck her above the water-line on the starboard and penetrated to her coal-bunkers. On the same side, amidships, a 12-inch shell burst on her deck, and shattered into fragments 4 iron boats. Astern, also on the starboard, a 12-inch shell passed through and burst in the officers' room on the port side. Her bridge and its vicinity were riddled with shots from machine guns, and her search-light and torpedo-defences were destroyed. A torpedo struck her below the water-line and exploded in the coal-bunkers. One of her smoke-stacks was shot away and the others were riddled.

The crew are said to be all on board, and the vessel receives daily visits from General Dessino. Her officers have rented quarters near the dock, and they disport themselves in the water now and again. In fact they seem quite happy, which is the wisest mood for them under the circumstances. It seems wonderful that the ship was able to reach Shanghai in such a condition. Had she encountered any bad weather her fate must have been sealed.

A telegram to the *Jiji Shimpo* shows that the leading London journals now regard as inevitable the course pursued by the Japanese in the matter of the *Ryeshitelni*. On the other hand they declare Russia's procedure at Shanghai to be a flagrant violation of international law.

It may well be imagined that Japanese journals grow more and more imperative as to the necessity of putting a speedy end to this farce. The responsibility now rests with Russia and China alone. The one has violated international law, the other has failed to discharge her international duties, and Japan must now step in resolutely.

But, after all, what a wretched make-believe China is! And what an elastic imagination they must have who conceive of her as the back-bone of a yellow peril!

Friday, August 26.

This weary question remains unsettled. The Taotai is said to have asked the British Consul-General to interdict the continued repair of the *Askold* by Messrs. Farnham Boyd & Co. at the International Dock. At first the Consul is said to have agreed, but subsequently he refrained from taking any step—as, indeed, seems quite natural—and the repairs are proceeding briskly, not being at all limited to the sea-worthy standard, but aiming also at restoring the ship's fighting power. Meanwhile the Chinese, in consideration of M. Lessar's ridiculous subterfuge that the state of the tide does not allow of the vessels' immediate departure, have granted a further period of grace until the 27th, by which time the vessels will have been a fortnight in Shanghai. But even this does not satisfy M. Lessar. He now asks for an extension until the 1st of Sept. There is nothing to be said except that the whole thing is a farce. If any one looking back over the events of the past ten years in the Far East, could have retained the least delusion as to Russia's respect for international law and international engagements, he must be wiser now. What surprises us, however, is the want of appreciation shown by Russian diplomatists. Was it worth while to bring their country into this disgrace? Will the escape of a disabled cruiser and a fugitive destroyer compensate Russia for the evil name she is thus acquiring?

What is certain is that if Russian ships attempt hereafter to take refuge in any Chinese port, they will be at once followed and captured by the Japanese. Russia has demonstrated not only that she snaps her fingers in the face of China's neutrality, but also that China has neither will nor competence to enforce her neutrality. In fact, Russia has extended the arena of the war to all Chinese ports.

The latest news is that Russia has agreed to the dismantling of the *Askold* and the *Grosovoi*. This intelligence comes from the *Jiji Shimpo's* Peking correspondent.

But Reuter tells us that the *Diana* is to be included in the list, and further represents Russia as assigning for reason the great injuries suffered by the three ships. We are to infer, thus, that could their fighting power have been restored in a Chinese port, China's neutrality would have counted for nothing in Russia's eyes.

We continue to be incredulous about the *Diana*. From information received in official quarters yesterday, it appears that neither the *Diana* nor any other Russian war-ship has called at a neutral port anywhere outside China. The story that the cruiser has reached Saigon is therefore incredible. On the other hand, if the *Diana* has gone down at sea, it is strange that no trace of the fact has been found; no floating deck-hamper of any kind. More than one account speaks of the *Pallada* as being in Port Arthur, so it becomes difficult to believe that this vessel was the target of the Japanese torpedoer. Altogether it is very perplexing.

The *Asahi Shimbun's* Shanghai correspondent telegraphs that on the evening of the 24th instant orders arrived from the Russian representative at Peking to the effect that the cruiser *Askold* and the destroyer *Grosovoi* were to be dismantled.

On the morning of the 25th the process of removing their guns commenced. Two or three days, however, will be required to repair the *Askold* sufficiently to enable her to leave the dock.

THE "HIPSING."

The Marine Court of Inquiry in Shanghai after carefully considering the case of the *Hipsing*, has decided that she complied with all lawful requirements and that her sinking by the Russian torpedo-boat No. 7, was an absolutely unreasonable and unwarrantable act. She had no Japanese subjects on board, nor any contraband of war whatever. Her master, a man of long experience, who had commanded steamers during the War of Reprisals 20 years ago and during the China-Japan war, did everything that was necessary. She offered no resistance whatever; she stopped when summoned and she displayed her colours clearly. Yet she was torpedoed without any preliminary inquiry, and the loss of life that resulted as well as the loss of the ship are entirely chargeable to the action of No. 7 torpedo-boat. This judgment is published by the *Jiji Shimpo*, which received it by telegraph from Shanghai. The evidence produced in court remains to be ascertained, but it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the sinking of the *Hipsing* was one of the grossest outrages ever perpetrated against the British flag.

Telegrams from western cities report that the drought still continues, some places having been without rain for over thirty days and others for over fifty. Damage has been caused to the rice and other cultivated fields.

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FOREIGN OPINION ON THE RECENT EVENTS OF THE WAR.

AUSTRIAN OPINION.

The Austrian newspapers, according to a telegram received at the Foreign Office, devote much space to the recent naval engagements in Far Eastern waters, and arrive at the conclusion that Russia's plan of re-uniting the Port Arthur and the Vladivostock squadrons has been completely defeated. The *Neue Freie Press* says that the security of the trade-route between Europe, America and Japan now depends upon the amount of damage suffered by the *Rossia* and the *Gromobai*. Of course after the fall of Port Arthur Admiral Togo's hands will be free, and he will doubtless then deal with the remnants of the Vladivostock squadron.

These remarks do not seen very original, but they are doubtless intended to signify the writer's conviction of the importance of the events.

Referring to Stoessel's rejection of the offers made to him on the 16th instant, the *Fremdeblatt* extols the clemency of the Japanese in proposing a safe conduct for the non-combatants, and then passes on to consider Stoessel's refusal to surrender, which it finds very natural. So do we all, for the matter of that, and on precisely the same grounds as those advanced by the Vienna journal, namely, that although Port Arthur be doomed, the honour of Russia is best consulted by defending it to the very last moment.

The *Neue Freie Press* takes a somewhat different view. It seems to hold that a considerable measure of blood-guiltiness will rest on Stoessel's shoulders for persisting in a hopeless defence. But surely that is an extreme view? No one can say that on the 16th of August the moment had come when all hope of holding such a fortress as Port Arthur should have been abandoned. We are now at the 23d and the place has not yet fallen. Had Stoessel surrendered on the 16th we strongly suspect that the journals of Vienna would not have found many excuses for him. The same newspaper, however, seems to tread firmer ground when it declares itself wholly unable to comprehend Stoessel's refusal of safe-conduct for non-combatants, an offer which the Vienna organ strongly lauds as strictly consistent with Christian principles. "The Japanese are not content with merely winning battles. They seem to be earnestly trying to give effect to the great duty of humanity. Stoessel's action is contrary to right. The action of the Emperor of Japan is in thorough accord with the wide dictates of civilization."

Nobody has yet offered any satisfactory explanation of Stoessel's refusal in the matter of the non-combatants. So far as the Russian portion of the garrison is concerned, we may fairly suppose that all have already taken their departure except those determined to remain to the end. But what of the Chinese element? There must be hundreds of Chinamen whose lives are uselessly imperilled. Probably General Stoessel thinks that he has amply discharged his duty with respect to these, and we think that he has, on the whole. For he has certainly put no obstacle in the path of their departure by junk, and once, at least, he ordered them to leave in that manner.

GERMAN OPINION.

Two German journals, the *Bourse Courrier* and the *Post*, are of the opinion that Russian naval power in the Far East having now been completely crushed, the Japanese ships may enjoy a respite. They say that the work done by the Japanese squadrons, considered alike from the point of view of its results and its duration, is almost without parallel in naval history, and that a rest of 2 or 3 months will now suffice to completely restore the fighting power of the fleet. In spite of their extraordinary and even excessive labours, the squadrons have not been injured to anything like the extent that was anticipated, a fact which speaks volumes for the ability of Admirals Togo, Kamimura and their officers. The features most remarkable are that in spite of the frequent firing of their big guns the vessels do not appear to have suffered; that in spite of the great and constant pressure to which the machinery has been subjected, there have been no breakdowns; and, above all, that from the Admiral in command down to the common bluejacket, the whole personnel has shown itself animated by a spirit of the highest order. Whatever be the final result of the war, the value of Japanese martial spirit is now appreciated by Europe. There is no longer any room to doubt that the Japanese are people who shrink from no sacrifice in the cause of patriotic effort. Even though the material resources of the country be exhausted, there is here an asset that can never be expended or over-estimated. It can be confidently predicted that when the war is over, the country will make great commercial and industrial strides.

FRENCH OPINION.

French journals are agreed in considering that Russia suffered a heavy defeat and that Japan achieved a great success in the recent fighting. The *Echo de Paris*, usually so Russo-phil, says in its issue of the 17th instant, that whereas some hopes had been entertained with regard to the Port Arthur squadron, they exist no longer, since ship after ship of the squadron has been discomfited on meeting the Japanese. What is especially to be lamented is that the squadron which was to have formed the Far-Eastern nucleus of the Baltic Fleet is now virtually destroyed. Since the death of Makaroff there has not been found any Russian officer equal to the demands of this difficult situation.

The *Debat* of the same date writes that the Port Arthur Squadron and the Vladivostock Squadron have both been defeated, and that Russia's naval force in the Far East is now practically incapable. There is talk in Europe of sending out a new fleet, but it is difficult to imagine that it can arrive at the proper time.

Le Temps, discussing the Chefoo incident of the 15th instant, says:—"When the *Ryeshitelni* entered Chefoo she was not pursued by the enemy. Neither had she suffered any injury. She had on board at least 5 non-combatants, of whom 2 were women. The damage done to her machinery had not occurred on the voyage. She did not attempt to conceal that she carried important documents for transmission to the Russian Government and to Kuropatkin. It must be admitted that such procedure belongs to the category of warlike preparations, and that it was an obvious violation of China's neutrality. We are compelled to consider that the entry of the *Ryeshatelni* into Chefoo was in defiance of Chinese neutrality, and that Japan's disregard of that neutrality was a consequence.

The Foreign Office in Tokyo has received and published a precis of the opinions expressed by the principal European and American newspapers with regard to the recent naval fights. The precis is thus translated by the *Japan Times*:—

AMERICAN PRESS.

American newspapers regard the last two naval successes of Japan as among the most important incidents of the present war. They highly praise the skill of the Japanese Navy, and express their confidence that Russia's naval power in the Far East has already been annihilated.

The principal journals comment on the humane conduct of Vice-Admiral Kamimura in saving the surviving crew of the sunken Russian warship and contrast it to the merciless conduct of the Russian warships in dealing with the unfortunate troops on board defenceless transports.

BRITISH PRESS.

The *London Times*, commenting on Japan's recent naval successes, observes that facts prove that the commanders of the Japanese squadrons have attached supreme importance to the safety of their principal fighting units. While displaying magnificent courage and daring in the employment of torpedo boats and destroyers, they have been chary of undertaking the slightest risk in regard to the few battleships and cruisers constituting the main fighting squadron. For they know perfectly well that the loss of any of these ships cannot be repaired during the present war. This consideration, continues the *Times*, has powerfully influenced all their plans and their manner of executing those plans. In this they were perfectly right. Unless its view of the matter as stated above be mistaken, the London journal is sure that the same consideration influenced the strategy adopted in the case of the recent two naval engagements. Were it not for this fact, the Russian ships would probably not have been suffered to escape with such comparatively small damage. The *Times*, however, entertains no doubt whatever as to the result of the recent fighting; it says that in both fights the Russian ships were badly beaten while the damage sustained by the Japanese is slight.

The *Daily Telegraph* writes in a similar strain. The principle of gaining the maximum of effect with minimum of risk has led Japan to adopt methods slower than those recorded in British naval history, but the result attained by her has no whit been less remarkable.

Subsequent detailed reports of the fight with the Vladivostock squadron wired to London contained a statement to the effect that, while the Russian cruisers continually intercepted each other's course, thus obstructing each other's circle of firing, Admiral Kamimura always directed the course of the ships under him in such a manner as to expose the enemy to the concentrated fire of his squadron.

The *Times*, alluding to the above statement, remarks that this demonstrates more clearly than ever the superior skill of the Japanese in manœuvring their warships. It also adds that it is pleasant to record that while the Russians cruelly sank Japanese transports and did not lower a single boat to save their crews, the Japanese have magnanimously saved over 600 of the crew of the sunken Russian ship.

London papers generally congratulate Admiral Kamimura on the happy turn of luck and his final success, no less brilliant than that of his naval and military colleagues.

GERMAN PRESS.

None of the German papers have yet made any noteworthy comment on the recent naval engagements. They, however, generally recognize the fact that the sorties attempted by the Port Arthur and Vladivostock squadrons have ended in failure. They also remark that by these successes Japan has been able to definitely establish her naval supremacy in the Far East. They entertain that there is no room to doubt that the Russian naval power in Asia has been shattered and destroyed.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* is the only important organ which has thus far dealt with the matter in an editorial article. It says that the sortie made by the Port Arthur squadron was simply an act of desperation, for the powerful shells from the Japanese army already render it impossible for that squadron to remain in port. The serious damage sustained by the Russian navy and the loss of its admirals must have produced a profound impression in Russia. Russia may, however, console herself with the thought that part of the fleet has been saved from destruction. But the German papers remark that the once powerful Port Arthur squadron has been so hopelessly dispersed, that it will be no easy task for its ships ever to join the Vladivostock squadron.

A Russian bluejacket from the *Ryeshitelni* arrived on Aug. 21st at Saseho. It is said that he had been ordered to blow up the destroyer when the Japanese destroyer *Asashio* was about to capture her.

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THE CHEFOO INCIDENT.

The Foreign Office has issued the following :—

THE CAPTURE OF THE "RYESHITELNI."

The status of China in the present struggle is wholly unique. Nearly all the military operations are carried on within her borders. She is not a party to the conflict, nevertheless her territories are in part belligerent and in part neutral. That condition of things, is, in contemplation of International Law, an anomaly, a contradiction. In this case, it is the creature of a special understanding to which the belligerents have given their adhesion.

With a view to limit the area of hostilities in the interest of foreign intercourse and general tranquillity in China, the Japanese Government engaged to respect the neutrality of China outside the regions actually involved in the war, provided Russia made a similar engagement and carried it out in good faith.

The Japanese Government considered that they were precluded by their engagement from occupying or making use for warlike purposes of any kind of the territory or ports of China outside the zone which was made the theatre of war, because it seemed to them that any such occupation or use would *ipso facto* convert the places thus occupied or used from neutral to belligerent territory. Equally it seemed to them that any such occupation or use of neutral Chinese territory or ports by Russian forces would give effect to the *proviso* of Japan's engagement, and justify her in considering the territory or ports so occupied or used as belligerent. In other words, the Japanese Government hold that China's neutrality is imperfect and applicable only to those places which are not occupied by the armed forces of either belligerent, and that Russia cannot escape the consequences of unsuccessful war by moving her army or navy into those portions of China which by arrangement have been made conditionally neutral.

The *Ryeshitelni* escaped from Port Arthur and sought in the harbour of Chefoo an asylum from attack which her home port had ceased to afford her. In taking that step she was guilty of a breach of the neutrality of China as established by the agreement of the belligerents, and Japan was fully justified in regarding the harbour of Chefoo as belligerent so far as the incident in question was concerned. With the termination of that incident the neutrality of the port revived. The action taken by Japan in Chefoo was the direct and natural consequence of Russia's disregard of her engagement. But it is not alone in this matter nor alone in Chefoo that Russia has flagrantly violated China's neutrality and ignored her own engagement. Shortly after the investment and isolation of Port Arthur, a system of wireless telegraphy was installed between the beleaguered fortress and the Russian Consulate at Chefoo. The system is still in operation notwithstanding the repeated protest of the Japanese Government. At Shanghai at the beginning of the war, the Russian gunboat *Mandjur*, in defiance of China's neutrality, remained in port for weeks after receiving notice to leave from the Chinese authorities. She finally after long negotiations consented to disarmament. Again, the Russian cruiser *Askold* and destroyer *Grosovoi* have now been in Shanghai for more than a week and still refuse to leave or to disarm.

The Japanese Government have no intention of disregarding the neutrality of China so long as it is respected by Russia, but they cannot consent that Russian war-ships, as the result of broken engagement and violated neutrality, shall, unchallenged, find in the harbours of China, a safe refuge from capture or destruction.

The statement of the Commander of the *Ryeshitelni* that his ship was disarmed upon arrival in Chefoo is untrue. The vessel was fully armed and manned when visited by Lieutenant Terashima early on the morning of the 13th instant. But in any event disarmament would not fulfil the requirements of China's neutrality regulations, and it was for China and not Russia to decide whether the alternative of disarmament would be acceptable.

It has been suggested in many quarters that the present case may be compared with the case of the *Florida*, among others. But the Japanese Government draw a clear distinction between the two events. The neutrality of Brazil was perfect and unconditional and the port of Bahia was a long distance from the seat of war, whereas the neutrality of China is imperfect and conditional, and the port of Chefoo is in close proximity to the zone of military operations.

The reports of the Japanese and Russian officers who took part in the Chefoo incident agree that the *Ryeshitelni* was the aggressor, the first to commence the hostilities which resulted in the capture. That fact would, the Japanese Government believe, deprive Russia of any grounds for complaint which she might possess if the lawfulness of the capture were otherwise in doubt. In this respect the present case resembles the cases of the American privateer *General Armstrong* and the British ship *The Anne*.

The case of the *Ryeshitelni* is in itself of trifling moment but it involves a principle of paramount importance. Experience has shown that China will take no adequate steps to enforce her neutrality laws. If in these circumstances the *Ryeshitelni* could make Chefoo a harbour of refuge then the great ships of the Russian Navy might do the same and nothing would prevent those ships from issuing forth from their retreat to attack Japan. The necessity for guarding against such an eventuality was too commanding, too overwhelming to permit the *Ryeshitelni* to stand as a precedent.

This incident will not in any way affect foreign commerce or disturb the general situation in China. It will merely serve as a notice to Russia that she must keep her engagements in the future.

THE "DIANA."

Wednesday, August 24.

Reuter tells us that the *Diana* has reached Saigon. But she was supposed to have returned to Port Arthur. She and the *Pallada* are sister-ships—protected cruisers of 6,630 tons—and it would be very easy to mistake the one for the other when seen upon the high seas. Doubtless for that reason Admiral Togo exercised his usual caution when reporting the torpedoing of a Russian cruiser on the night of the 10th. He did not say "the *Pallada*," but "a ship like the *Pallada*." Subsequent accounts—unofficial—from Saseho show that whatever the ship was, she went down, but it must be confessed that these accounts require confirmation. In fact, we ourselves did not think them worth reproduction, inasmuch as they made the *Murakumo's* people—the *Murakumo* was the torpedoer—say that various debris belonging to the *Pallada* were seen floating at the spot where she disappeared, but did not make them say anything whatever about the cruiser's officers and men. Had she gone down at sea within sight of a Japanese destroyer, the latter would certainly have saved some of her people. If then the *Diana* be not in Port Arthur, and if there be, as seems pretty certain, a cruiser like the *Diana* in that harbour, then the simplest hypothesis is that the *Pallada*, though torpedoed, managed to make her way back to Port Arthur, and that the *Diana* pushed on to Saigon. We must observe, however, that Reuter's news is not conclusive. Up to the evening of the 22nd no intelligence of such a nature had reached the Japanese naval authorities. It will be noted, too, that if the *Diana* reached Saigon on the 22nd, she took 11 days to get there from Shantung, an extraordinarily slow voyage which would indicate a crippled condition scarcely consistent with the idea that she deliberately shaped a course for such a distant place. If she be there, the French Government will now have to determine what kind of reception shall be given to her, but confirmation is needed before full credence is extended to Reuter's news.

Thursday, August 25.

There is still no news confirmatory of Reuter's report that the *Diana* has reached Saigon. Six days at the very outside should have carried the cruiser from Shantung to Saigon, and it remains to be seen why the voyage occupied nearly double that time. We can only repeat our incredulity. Of course there is just a possibility that the *Diana* may have lain off the mouth of the Yangtsze, or even off Woosung, until the 14th or the 15th, and may then have pushed on to Saigon. Our readers will remember that immediately after the arrival of the *Askold* at Shanghai on the 12th instant, her officers are said to have proceeded to the French war-ship *Montcalm*, and asked permission to make use of her wireless telegraphy. The request is said to have been refused, but if it was preferred the inference is that some Russian ship or ships were lying outside. She or they may have waited for a considerable time hoping that communication would be established, and may then have pushed on to Saigon. At all events, pending official confirmation of Reuter's news, the story must be considered apocryphal.

THE "CALCHAS."

There is much conjecture as to the whereabouts of the Blue Funnel steamer *Calchas*. Reuter informed us in a telegram from London dated July 28th that she had been seized by the Vladivostock squadron. At this end, however, there has been no definite information forthcoming as to the steamer's fate. We have ascertained from the local Agent, Mr. M. Beart, that she was laden chiefly with flour, and upon making further inquiries on Wednesday, the Agent informed us that every effort had been made to obtain information regarding the ship, but without success. On receipt of news of the destruction of the *Novik* (it having been stated that the *Calchas* had been sent to Saghalien), the Japanese Authorities were communicated with through the British Legation, and a telegram was sent by them to Captain Takagi, of the *Chitose*, to enquire if the *Calchas* was in Korsakoff. The reply stated that there was no steamer at Korsakoff when the *Novik* was destroyed.

When the Blue Funnel steamers arrive here from Puget Sound they have only sufficient coal to carry them to Moji, so that if the Russians have taken the *Calchas* north they would have to supply her with fuel or tow her. As far as the Agent knows the steamer has not arrived at Vladivostock.

MAJOR HOFFMANN.

Major Hoffmann, who, after the junk carrying him was stopped by the Japanese ships, had an interview with Admiral Togo, is said to have explained that the other foreign military observers, one German, one French and one American, had all left Port Arthur prior to his own departure and had proceeded to Shanhaikwan. He said nothing at all, of course, as to the state of affairs in the fortress, but he expressed himself entirely gratified by the attention received from the Japanese. The public, however, will not fail to understand what is suggested by this departure of all the military observers.

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THE VLADIVOSTOCK SQUADRON.

Saturday, August 20.

It is said that the *Rossia* and the *Gromoboi* reached Vladivostock on the 17th inst. As for the *Novik*, the appearances are that she is endeavouring to make the Soya Strait. A vessel resembling her was sighted near Kunashiri at 9 a.m. on the morning of the 19th. The *Novik* left Kiaochow at 4 a.m. on the 11th. She had therefore been over 8 days at sea when she was sighted near Kunishiri. Evidently she is economizing her coal.

From the scene of the naval fight to Vladivostock the distance is 480 nautical miles. If the *Rossia* and the *Gromoboi* steamed only 10 knots, they should have reached Vladivostock on the afternoon of the 16th. It is difficult therefore to understand why they did not get in until the 17th. Perhaps they waited, hoping to be joined by the *Rurik*. If so, it is a pity that Kamimura did not continue his pursuit. Supposing the two ships to have been badly mauled, as must have been the case since one caught fire 5 or 6 times, the other 3 or 4, the natural thing would have been for them to proceed at top speed to Vladivostock, so as to avoid risks of falling in with Japanese war-ships *en route*. Admiral Kamimura says that they steamed away from the scene of combat at a speed of 18 knots. And if they maintained that speed 27 hours would have carried them to port. Can it be that though their engines were not injured, their hulls were too much hurt to allow of driving at high speed? If so it was again a pity that Kamimura did not continue his pursuit. In short, the most likely explanation is that a mistake has been made in the date of their arrived at Vladivostock.

Monday, August 22.

The Foreign Office publishes the following extract from Viceroy Alexieff's report of the engagement of the Vladivostock Squadron on the 14th instant:—"When the Squadron, after its action with the Japanese, was about to withdraw to the north, the *Rurik* reported that her steering gear was injured. We did everything in our power to assist the *Rurik*, but seeing that it was impossible, Admiral d'Essen ordered the ships to steer for Vladivostock. The *Rossia* and the *Gromoboi* headed north-west (north-east?) and during their retreat they fought for two hours, both receiving damage. The *Gromoboi* was badly injured in her machinery and her chimney-stacks. The *Rossia* received 11 shots under or near her water-line, and the *Gromoboi* received 6 such wounds. Both vessels lost one half of their officers killed or wounded and one-fourth of their men. The actual numbers of the casualties among the men were 135 killed and 307 wounded. After making temporary repairs, the ships reached Vladivostock on the 16th instant."

The Naval Department publishes intelligence from Europe saying that the *Rossia* had 3 injuries each to her funnels and her boilers, and that she received 11 shots below the water-line: The *Gromoboi* had 6 wounds, also near the water-line. The number of killed was 140, including the Commander of the *Gromoboi*. The wounded totalled 313, including the Captain of the *Gromoboi*. It was a terrible mauling. We do not know what the exact complement of the *Rurik* was. It ought to have been 768. If we put the figure at 750, then since 613 were rescued, it follows that 137 were lost. Further, out of those picked up by the Japanese, one died and there were 175 wounded. Consequently the *Rurik's* casualties totalled 313. If to this we add the above figures for the *Rossia* and the *Gromoboi*, it follows that the total casualties of the Vladivostock squadron were 766 killed and wounded. The Japanese casualties were 114. To the Russian casualties must be added 437 unwounded prisoners, bringing the aggregate to 1,203.

It becomes more and more regrettable that Kamimura did not cling to the *Gromoboi* and the *Rossia*. Evidently the two ships could not have maintained their speed of 18 knots for any length of time: they were too badly hurt.

Thursday, August 25.

[Received at the Imperial Naval Head Quarters from Vice-Admiral Uryu, commander of the Second Squadron.]

On the 14th instant in the early stages of the fight the enemy was engaged solely by the *Izumo*, the *Azuma*, the *Tokiwa* and the *Iwate*. The *Naniwa* merely adapted her movements to theirs. The *Rurik*, which brought up the enemy's rear, seemed to be slower than the other two, and whenever they changed front, she took the shortest way to reach them. Thus when the battle reached its height she had sustained much injury. The *Izumo* and her 3 consorts then gave chase to the *Rossia* and the *Gromoboi*, and steamed westward, so that at 8.30 a.m. the *Rurik* was left alone. Just then the *Takachiho* arrived upon the scene, and forming column, line ahead, with the *Naniwa*, the two attacked the *Rurik*. The Russian ship gradually recovered her strength, and steaming at a rate of 12 knots, defended herself strenuously. But her gun-power had been affected by her previous hurts, and being exposed to a strong cannonade from the *Naniwa* and the *Takachiho* at 4,000 metres, she was unable to reply effectively and her fire was silenced at 10.35 a.m. Thereafter she gradually sank by the stern, and her crew began to save themselves by jumping into the sea. We therefore ceased firing and observed her condition. At 10.42 she stood up on end and finally went down stern foremost. The *Naniwa* and the *Takachiho* at once took steps to save life, and, being assisted later by the *Niitaka*, the *Tsushima*, the *Chihaya* and a torpedo squadron as well as the *Izumo* and her consorts, the work was completed by 12.30 p.m.

The return of the casualties in Admiral Kamimura's squadron during the engagement on the 14th instant is:—

	Killed.		Severely wounded.		Slightly wounded.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Naniwa.....	—	3	—	2	—	2
Takachiho...	—	—	—	3	2	7
Azuma	—	—	—	1	—	7
Tokiwa	—	—	—	1	—	2
Iwate	2	38	1	6	3	25
Izumo (flag).	—	3	—	3	—	3

Grand Total 114

THE "NOVIK."

Monday, August 22.

The brave little *Novik* evidently called nowhere except at Kiaochow, and after remaining there for 10 hours, set off on her solitary voyage for Vladivostock. If it be true, as seems more than probable, that she was sighted in the neighbourhood of Van Diemen's strait on the morning of the 13th, then the 1,300 miles that separated her from Tsugaru should have been traversed in 5 days, assuming that she travelled at her most economical speed of 10 knots. That would have taken her through the Tsugaru Straits on the 18th instant at latest. But it does not appear that there is any news of her having passed, and the inference is that her plan was to try a more northerly passage. It is an adventurous voyage for a cruiser of only 3,000 tons, but we have to remember that the *Novik* has the legs of any craft in these waters. Unless she were disabled by a vessel happening to get within range of her, she could steam away into safety without much difficulty. Her great danger is that in attempting to pass narrow waters she may be headed, and to put back would be almost suicidal, for unless she has the luck to fall in with and capture a collier, her supply of coals must soon give out. We have already noted that her greatest coal capacity is 650 tons, which enables her to steam 5,000 miles at 10 knots and 900 miles at full speed. If she were sighted and chased her fuel would soon give out. Probably something will be heard of her before we go to press.

The brave little *Novik* is dead. After making her solitary way from Kiaochow all along the east coast of Japan to the Kuriles, she found two Japanese cruisers, the *Tsushima* (3,420 tons) and the *Chitose* (4,754 tons) waiting to intercept her passage. An official telegram thus describes the issue:—

(Received at the Naval Head Quarters at 2.53 p.m. on the 21st from Captain Takagi of the *Chitose*.)

"On the afternoon of the 20th and the forenoon of the 21st the *Chitose* and the *Tsushima* (Commander Sento) attacked the *Novik* in Korsakof harbour, Karafuto Island. She suffered heavy injury and was finally driven ashore and partly sunk. The *Tsushima* received a shell in her coal bunkers, but was able to effect temporary repairs and is sea-worthy. We had no other injury whatever."

N.B.—(H.I.H. Commander Prince Higashi-Fushimi was serving on board the *Chitose*.—ED. *J.M.*)

Tuesday, August 23.

So far as we can see, the *Chitose* and the *Tsushima* waited originally for the *Novik* in the Tsugaru Strait, and when it seemed clear that she had determined to essay the more northerly passage, they shaped their movements accordingly. From the Tsugaru Strait to the Soya Strait the distance is 320 miles. Now the *Novik* in order to reach Soya, had first to pass between the islands of Kunajiri and Etorup. At 9 a.m. on the 19th instant she was sighted off Kunajiri. From that place she had a distance of 220 miles to travel in order to reach the Soya Strait. If we assume, then, that her presence in the neighbourhood of the Kuriles was signalled to Hakodate without a moment's delay, and that the *Chitose* and the *Tsushima* forthwith set out for Soya, it becomes plain that the *Novik* had 100 miles start, and that a slight exercise of her great speed should have carried her through Soya before the Japanese vessels' arrival, whereafter on the run of 480 miles to Vladivostock she could have shown her heels to either the *Chitose* or the *Tsushima*. But for some unaccountable reason she seems to have steamed with even greater deliberation at the crucial moment than at any other time of her flight. Being off Kunajiri on the morning of the 19th, she could easily have covered the 220 miles separating her from Soya in 12 hours, and could thus have passed the strait during the night of the 19th whereas the Japanese cruisers found her there on the afternoon of the 20th. After making her way between Kunajiri and Etorup she did not even keep up the speed of 10 knots which had been maintained during the

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rest of her voyage. Was she running short of coal? Her final action, namely, retreating into Aniwa Bay and seeking shelter in the harbour of Korsakoff, seems to lend colour to that supposition. One imagines that she might have escaped if, immediately on sighting the Japanese cruisers, she had put about, repassed the passage between Etorup and Kunajiri, and then, steering north, made for the Kuriles Strait on the south of Kamchatka, thus finally reaching the mouth of the Amur. It was, we suspect, a question of coal. Perhaps the Japanese found her replenishing her bunkers at Korsakoff. At any rate it was a very smart bit of work on the part of Kamimura's cruisers.

Wednesday, August 24.

There are conflicting versions of the last chapter in the life of the *Novik*. One story is that the *Chitose* and the *Tsushima* had separated to search for her, being convinced that she must be somewhere in the neighbourhood of the Soya Strait. Towards sunset on the evening of the 20th the *Tsushima* observed the *Novik* lying in Korsakoff harbour. In point of fact it had been anticipated that she would be found sheltering there, for the weather was very inclement, a heavy wind blowing and a high sea running, so that the *Novik* was not likely to expend her scant supply of coal beating against the storm. After discovering her the two Japanese ships kept strict watch, and at dawn on the 21st the *Tsushima* went in to attack her. But the Russian having lodged a shell in the *Tsushima's* bunkers, the Japanese vessel put out to repair, ceding her place to the *Chitose*, which ship pounded the *Novik* so badly that finally the Russians drove the cruiser ashore and made their own escape, leaving her broken in two and a virtual wreck.

The other version represents a much larger number of ships as having been engaged, and draws a vivid picture of the pursuit of the cruiser, her attempt to seek shelter in the harbour at Korsakoff, her heading off by Japanese destroyers and her final rush at the shore as a last resort. But this version deserves little credence, for not only the official report but also the Emperor's message of approval to Admiral Kamimura speak of the *Chitose* and the *Tsushima* only as having been concerned in the operation. We may therefore safely conclude that the former version, which comes from Otaru, is correct, approximately at all events.

[Received at the Naval Head Quarter Staff from Captain Takagi, of the *Chitose*, at 7.25 p.m. on the 22nd August.]

At dawn on the 20th the *Chitose* reached a point 20 miles north-west of Rebun island, in the centre of the Soya Strait, but saw nothing of the enemy. The weather was bad and the outlook limited. Therefore at 8.24 the ship approached Soya Cape to make sure of her position and met the *Tsushima*, which had steamed 60 miles west of Rebun in search of the enemy. The *Chitose* at once assumed the duty of advancing along the line from Soya Cape to Shiretake Cape, and the *Tsushima* was despatched to search in the direction of Korsakoff. At 4.30 p.m. the latter ship descried the *Novik* in Korsakoff harbour, and opened fire on her, inflicting heavy injury. At 5.40 p.m. the *Novik* withdrew to the anchorage. A column of smoke was seen to ascend from her in such volumes that it soon hid her from view, according to the report of the *Tsushima*. The *Tsushima*, however, now found that she was making water, having been struck by a shell in her No. 6 and No. 8 bunkers. She began to list, and as her injury threatened to become serious, she steamed out of range and took measures to make temporary repairs. The *Chitose*, signalled by the *Tsushima*, at once proceeded to the scene of the fight, but as it was now night she drew off, and appointed the *Tsushima* to watch the Strait while the *Chitose* remained outside the harbour. At dawn the *Chitose* approached the anchorage, but the *Novik* was already ashore in the shallow water near the town and her crew seemed to be leaving her. From 6.25 to 7.14 the *Chitose* fired on her and she was seen to be wreathed in black smoke, which interfered with our aim. We therefore advanced to within 2,500 metres to make an observation, and found that she had listed to starboard to such an extent that even her lower deck on the port side was under water, while such portions of her as remained above water were greatly damaged. The *Tsushima* had already repaired her injuries and was ready for sea. Our two ships had no other injury and no casualties.

LIAOYANG.

Friday, August 19.

The latest rumour is that Kuropatkin has evacuated Liaoyang, and withdrawn the main part of his army to a point a few miles south of Mukden. It is added that the railway station at Liaoyang has been burned.

Saturday, August 20.

There are various rumours from Chinese sources. They indicate that the Russians are retreating from Liaoyang, but this part of the story is very vague. Meanwhile, what is certain is that there has been terrible weather in these districts, thoroughly arresting any movements of troops. Our own information is that the two armies are in very close touch, and that the Russian right, consisting of some 5 Divisions, has a powerful screen of cavalry which is obstinately harrassing the advance of the left. When, however, roads are girth-deep in mud, military manœuvres are out of the question, whether retreat or attack be contemplated.

The Russians are reported to be showing their respect for Chinese neutrality by bridging the Liao River, one result of which is that Newchwang finds its supply of beans cut off.

Sunday, August 21.

The *Jiji Shimpo* has a telegram from Chefoo to the effect that the Japanese commenced their attack at Anshantien and against Liaoyang on the 18th instant.

But there is another rumour that retreat is the order of the day with Kuropatkin; and yet another that the bridges he intended to use for the transport of his troops have been washed away by the violent rains.

It is all very perplexing. For reasons which we have already stated, our own conviction is that Kuropatkin has 12 or 13 Divisions posted on the south and east of Liaoyang, and that he entertains no idea of abandoning that position unless he is driven from it. He has probably been transporting his sick and wounded—of whom, doubtless, there are large numbers—from Liaoyang to Mukden, and that operation may have misled onlookers into imagining that a retreat on a large scale is in progress.

The delay that has taken place is probably due to inclement weather. Between Haiching and Anshantien the country is comparatively flat, and a few days ago rumour said that owing to continuous rains the roads were girth-deep in mud. Troops can not be moved under such circumstances, and such circumstances having once arisen, troops can not be moved until there is a reasonable assurance of continuously improved climatic conditions. From that point of view there seems reason to doubt whether any renewed advance on a large scale commenced on the 18th. Other accounts speak of the 19th, a slightly more probable date.

Monday, August 22.

As usual there are conflicting accounts from the scene of military operations in Manchuria. One statement is that the Russians have an army of six Divisions with 100 pieces of artillery at Anshantien, which tallies with all previous accounts from the best sources, and is consistent with the programme of a strong effort on Kuropatkin's part to hold his advanced base at Liaoyang. On the other hand, there is the usual subcurrent of assertion that a retreat is being effected in the direction of Mukden. Nothing seems quite certain except that continued rains and heavy floods have rendered the whole region impassable, and that to this cause must be attributed the delay of the Japanese in delivering their attack. We can not discover any valid basis for the theory that Kuropatkin is retiring. Looking to the collection of a big Russian army which would next year be launched upon an offensive campaign to expel the Japanese from Manchuria, the retention of Liaoyang is of vital importance to the Russians. For plainly it would be a task of almost insuperable difficulty for any army to retain possession of the mountain passes on the east of Liaoyang unless the latter also were in its hands. That is obvious. Kuroki's army can scarcely winter where it is. Should the first snows find him still excluded from Liaoyang and Mukden, it would be almost inevitable that he should fall back upon Fenghwangching and Suiyen, and the Russians at Liaoyang would then be left within easy striking distance of Motien-ling, Fengshwi-ling and the other cardinal positions on the Manchurian highway. There is no question, then, about the importance of Liaoyang to both sides. Kuropatkin is in possession and he will endeavour to retain that advantage. It appears to us that the Japanese strategists have foreseen this throughout, and, being therefore confident of finding the Russians at Liaoyang, have refrained from any hazardous enterprises to cut off their retreat. Of course the inclement weather must be regarded as unfortunate, since little more than two months remain of the season for campaigning in Manchuria. Every week lost now is a serious matter. The only reservation is that in all probability the floods have greatly injured the Russian defensive works.

On Saturday afternoon the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* published an extra containing a telegram sent by its Peking correspondent at 3.30 p.m. on the 19th. This message said that the Japanese army had taken Anshantien and Sahoching, and that the Liaoyang force had retreated to Mukden, where the Chinese General had hung out white flags at all the gates, and claimed neutral rights.

This is very circumstantial but difficult to believe. Sahoching is only 11 miles from Liaoyang, and since all previous accounts represented the Russians as having at least 6 Divisions at Anshantien, with 5 Divisions facing Kuroki, and 3 or 4 Divisions at Liaoyang, a sudden retreat of such large forces to Mukden is scarcely credible.

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Thursday, August 25.

There is still an absence of news from the Haiching and Liaoyang districts. A rumour comes that the Russians have cleared away a large area of the standing millet about Tehling; that they are fortifying the country northward of Liaoyang, and that they have sunk a number of junks in the Liao River to prevent its passage by the Japanese. All these things point to an obstinate stand in the Liaoyang region, but they do not explain the inactivity of the two armies. It can not be supposed that the Japanese are hesitating to advance, for in that case Kuropatkin, however cautious he may be, would scarcely fail to attack them. Evidently whatever conditions delay one army are detaining the other also.

Friday, August 26.

The long rains have at length ceased in central Manchuria and there are signs of renewed activity on the part of the Japanese troops. Skirmishes are reported from the valley of the Taitsz river; that is to say, from the front of Kuroki's right wing. We may now expect that interesting movements will soon take place, though the country must still be in an almost impassable state. A very short time, however, will remedy the latter obstacle, supposing that the fine weather continues, as it is very likely to do.

The Chinese report that the Russians have fortified Anshantien much after the manner of Nanshan, and that a heavy fight may be expected there in two or three days. Meanwhile there are constant skirmishes of outposts.

The rains seem to have been only a little less violent than they were last year, when the railway service was interrupted for several weeks. Great floods have been produced, and the Chinese say that no bridge except the iron structures along the line of railway have survived.

KOREA.

It was originally proposed that the batch of Korean students destined for Japan should consist of sons of officials of *chokunin* rank only, but as no applicants in that class presented themselves the project has been extended to the sons of men of *sonin* grade, and applications have to be sent in by the 25th.

There has been another riotous attempt to injure the Seoul-Fusan Railway. Two hundred men were engaged in the essay, but a party of Japanese troops drove them back. The scene of the incident was Taiku in Kyongsando.

The *Jiji Shimpo's* Seoul correspondent wires that in view of the numerous inquiries addressed at this juncture by the Korean Court to the Japanese Representative, and in view of the necessity for frequent advice by the latter, it has been arranged that Mr. Hayashi shall have the *entrée* of the palace, without observing the usual preliminary formalities, except on occasions of State Ceremonials.

Mr. Hayashi is about to summon the Japanese Consuls in Korea to Seoul for the purpose of holding a consultation with reference to the situation.

On the 19th instant an agreement was signed between Mr. Hayashi, on the one side, and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Finance on the other, in the sense that the Korean Government shall employ as advisers in finance and foreign affairs two persons recommended by the Japanese Government, and shall follow their advice in every espect.

It is expected that Mr. Megata will go from Tokyo as financial adviser, an admirable choice, we should think. The talk of Mr. H. W. Denison's going as foreign adviser is, of course, baseless. Mr. Denison is too valuable to be lent to Korea.

Report adds that the Japanese Government will at once lend Korea 3 million *yen*, and that steps will be forthwith taken to put the nickel currency on a sound basis. Further, Korea will recall all her Ministers and Consuls from abroad and will entrust the management of her diplomatic and Consular affairs to Japanese officials in due time. This would entail the removal of all foreign Ministers from Seoul and the retention of Consuls only. Another point is that the 20,000 troops now forming the military establishment of Korea are to be reduced to about 1,000, whose function will be to garrison the capital. These are said to be many other points, but these are the principal. The *Nichi Nichi* correspondent, who sends much of this intelligence, adds that the programme was to have been formulated by Marquis Ito, but His Excellency being unable to proceed to Seoul Mr. Hayashi was entrusted with the business.

THE OUTLOOK IN TIBET.

Mr. D. C. Boulger in an article of real historic interest on "The Capture of Lhassa in 1810," points out in the *National Review* that his retrospect should "convince the British public that a Russian invasion of Tibet, by diplomatic missions in the first place, and by armed force later on, is not the fantastic or impossible undertaking that so many persons have represented it to be."

The *National* also publishes an informing article on "The Crisis in Tibet," by Mr. E. J. Solano, in which the writer points out that the issues to be dealt with present no international complications; China has not to be reckoned with, and Russia has formally disowned any right to interfere. Yet it is certain that one aim of her policy is to make Thibet a sphere of Russian influence; and no less certain is it that this aim will some day entail an Anglo-Russian war—a war in which the fleet can play no appreciable part—if the opportunity is afforded.

How near Great Britain has been already to this fearful possibility, the Viceroy of India alone realises. He has clearly warned British statesmen of this danger. It rests with the British Government to avail itself of the present opportunity, and take effective measures to avert, for ever, any possibility of this terrible peril and misfortune from their country. For the consummation of this measure of grave national necessity, it only remains for British statesmen to act in accordance with their own declarations of the Tibetan policy of Britain. They must cease to roar like lions and act like mice. They must cease to profess an idiotic credulity, and to hoodwink themselves and the nation as to matters of fact. They must break from the political precedents of vacillation and timidity. They must forthwith apply an effective national policy to the crisis in Tibet. And the only effective national policy is that formulated by the Viceroy of India. This policy preserves the internal integrity and independence of Tibet.

In an article in the *Fortnightly*, Mr. E. H. Parker says that he has in his possession a treaty signed at Lhassa on February 27, 1903 between the Chinese Resident there and the Russian Minister K'o, whoever he may have been, containing the following passage:—

No other Power can intervene between Russia and China in this matter, nor can any of these stipulations be modified owing to the interference of other Powers. The Russo-Chinese Bank will defray all the expense of prospecting for mines in Tibet. A royalty of ten per cent. shall be paid to China upon all coal and metals extracted. Mining proprietors, whether Chinese or Russian, must not extract in any year to a greater value than 200,000 taels. All recently discovered veins must be clearly marked out and defined, so as to avoid future disputes. All imports of machinery and tools, if they come via Russia, shall be free of duty. Unauthorised undertakings, whether by Chinese or Russians, to be severely dealt with.

THE "OSIASIASTICHE LLOYD."

The German newspaper of Shanghai continues to afford the hospitality of its columns to interesting reports. It quotes a foreigner who left Port Arthur on the 17th, as saying that the *Sevastopol*, the *Peresviet*, the *Pobieda* the *Poltava*, the *Retvisan*, the *Bayan* and the *Pallada* are lying safe in Port Arthur under the command of Prince Oukahtomsky. It may be that the *Pallada* is in Port Arthur, and that the *Diana*, her sister-ship, was destroyed by a Japanese torpedo. But inasmuch as Prince Oukahtomsky took command of the *Tzarevitch* after the death of one Russian Admiral and the wounding of another, and inasmuch as he is now at Kiaochow, one does not understand how he can be in command at Port Arthur.

The same authority repeats the tale that on the 13th and 14th the Japanese land force made an attack which was repulsed with a loss of 14,000 killed, the Russian casualties being only 800.

Of course the German journal of Shanghai abandons all claim to discrimination when it publishes such stories. A death-roll of 14,000 would mean at least 50,000 casualties in all, which result would pretty well wipe out the investing force, we imagine. Undoubtedly the crown of falsehood rests on the brow of the Russians and their sympathisers in this war.

From the same newspaper we learn that the hospital-ship *Mongolia*, with women and children on board, attempted to pass the blockade, heading for Vladivostock, but was stopped and sent back.

The Japanese have offered a safe-conduct *viâ* Dalny to all women and children, and if the Russians do not choose to accept that offer, the result is on their own heads.

The German newspaper also republishes the story that on the 16th instant the Japanese offered to allow the whole garrison to retire to Liaoyang carrying their arms, provided that the fortress and the ships were surrendered. Stoessel answered that so long as a man remained alive, he would not surrender. The Japanese then asked for a truce of 3 or 4 days to bury their dead which request also Stoessel refused, and immediately after the return of the Japanese messenger the Russian forts re-opened fire. This tale is in part false and in part an obvious misrepresentation.

STOESSEL'S REFUSAL.

Japanese newspapers express surprise that Stoessel did not accept the Emperor's offer of safe-conduct for non-combatants. That he should refuse to surrender the fortress was natural and proper, but for what reason did he refuse to allow women, children, priests and such persons to seek safety on the eve of a bombardment which must be at once terribly destructive and totally undiscriminating? The Japanese can not exercise any discretion. They have to pour their shot and shell into a place covering a small area, and every one found within that area must take his or her chance of destruction. It is true that to send away the non-combatants might have been construed by the garrison as a symptom of hopelessness, but if Stoessel judges his men to be so weak, he must have a poor idea of the fortress' chances. There is also

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a possibility that he has already sent away nearly all the women and children by junks. Whatever the explanation be, we are not disposed to join in accusing him of exposing non-combatants to deadly risks merely for the sake of displaying his own fortitude. What seems to us most probable is that a large majority of the women and children have been already removed, and that the women who remain are acting, for the most part, as nurses to the sick and wounded for whom, doubtless, a hospital has been provided in a safe place under the shelter of the Red-Cross flag. What may be foretold, however, in view of Stoessel's refusal, is that charges of inhumanity will be freely preferred against the Japanese should they be so unfortunate as to destroy any non-combatants in the bombardment or in the subsequent attack. General Stoessel may not be suspected of anticipating that result, but we anticipate it, remembering what a mountain was built by Creelman and Company out of the original Port Arthur molehill. However, the Japanese have discharged their humane duty to the full. Things must now take their course.

PRISONERS.

The *Kokumin* gives the following analysis of Russian prisoners now in Japanese hands, exclusive of naval prisoners :—

	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Natives of Europe.....	39	798	837
" Poland.....	4	147	151
" Caucasus.....	1	13	14
" Siberia.....	8	285	293
" Central Asia ...	1	12	13
Total	53	1,355	1,408

It will be observed that the Polish prisoners represent more than one-ninth of the total; that is to say, for every 8 men of other nationalities, there is at least one Pole, and thus in a Division of 9,000 men, 1,000 must be supposed to be from Poland, unless some special reason exists for surrender on the part of the Poles. Of course it is not to be supposed that over one battalion in every Russian Division consists of Poles.

An official return shows that the Russian prisoners of war in Japan on the 15th inst. —exclusive of naval prisoners—aggregate 1,408. Among them are 53 officers and 142 non-commissioned officers. The detail of officers is as follows :—

1.....Colonel.
5.....Lieutenant Colonels.
7.....First Captains.
10.....Second Captains.
15.....Lieutenants.
15.....Ensigns.

It has been agreed that communications relating to prisoners shall henceforth be exchanged by more direct routes than those hitherto adopted. That is to say, the Japanese will address their communications to M. Lessar in Peking, and the Russians will address theirs to Mr. Inouye in Berlin.

RUSSIA'S FINANCES.

A telegram to the Foreign Office in Tokyo from St. Petersburg says that the Russian *Official Gazette* of the 18th instant contained the following :—" According to the official report published on the 13th of May, the funds possessed originally by the Government for warlike purposes amounted to over 300 million roubles, of which total the sum paid out up to the 16th of August was 257,500 roubles. Hence the amount accruing to the Treasury from the 5-per cent. bonds having a face-value of 800 million francs has not yet been paid out. The reason that a new loan is now made is that the stock of ready money must be kept full in war time and that some time is needed for placing the above bonds. With regard to the new bonds, the points to be specially noted are that exchequer bonds, which have a specially wide area of circulation in war time, are not affected by changes in the ordinary money market, and being also useful for purposes of individual transactions, have special conveniences. There can be no doubt that subscriptions will be readily obtained for the new issue of 100 million roubles."

We do not pretend to understand this *exposé* of motives. Only one point is quite clear, namely, that there is to be a further issue of bonds to the extent of 100 million roubles. As for the Treasury's explanation, it seems to be comprised in the simple assertion, " we ask for money because we have to keep up our stock of cash."

SASEHO.

The Russian prisoners at Saseho, *Rurik* men, are represented as saying that the force of the Japanese explosives astounded them. On the other hand, the Japanese express equal surprise at the invalidity of the Russian projectiles. The atmospheric disturbance caused by the flight of a Russian shell is said to be almost worse than the destructiveness of its bursting effects. On examination several shells which had failed to explode were found to be fitted with old fuzes and to be altogether an inferior, old-type kind of missile.

The arrival of 177 wounded Russians in one batch at Saseho after the sinking of the *Rurik* seems to have thrown much work on the medical staff there. Out of the total number 143 were not seriously hurt, and these were sent on to Matsuyama by the *Saikyo Maru* on the 17th instant. But the remaining 34 had terrible wounds. Two died almost immediately after arrival, and most of the others are too ill to speak. Two other batches of wounded reached Saseho almost simultaneously with the Russians. These were Japanese. One batch consisted of 66, the other of 27.

The two Russian prisoners who died after arrival were buried with military honours in the Russian cemetery at Inasa. The priest rescued from the *Rurik* took part in the ceremony. Speaking over the grave he declared that he should never forget the kindness of the Japanese, and that he would bear witness to it when he returned to Russia.

FUNERAL OF MR. GEO. BOOTH.

The mortal remains of the late Mr. Geo. Booth were laid to rest in Yokohama cemetery on Friday morning. The service was impressively conducted by the Rev. E. S. Booth, M.A., and the pall bearers were Capt. Martin, Dr. Wheeler, Messrs. A. W. Read, R. B. McKinnell, E. Powys, J. B. Coulson, E. J. Moss, J. W. Weaver, J. McBeth and H. J. Sharp. The mourners were the three daughters (Miss Booth, Mrs. Hearne, and Mrs. Greene), the eldest son and the two grandsons. Mr. Booth made a touching address, referring to the many admirable qualities of the deceased. He was, he said, a man of few words, but was ever ready to help forward any good work, to succour distress and to do a good act quietly and unobtrusively. The coffin was covered with lovely wreaths, among them being tributes from the O'Tentosama Lodge, the Yokohama Royal Arch Chapter, and the St. Andrew's Society. There was a large attendance at the funeral.

MORE CRUELTIES.

Another shocking medical report is published. It relates to the fight at Motienling on the 17th of July. In this case the victims of Russian cruelty were two corpses of Japanese soldiers. The dead bodies were stabbed in the breast and stomach respectively and had their skulls cloven by some blunt instrument. The report then goes on to describe the cases of two other men who were wounded on the 19th of July. One had been shot through the knee. As he lay on the ground the Russians came and stabbed him in four places. Another had been wounded in the neck and body. Of this unfortunate man the Russians, a detachment of the 11th Regiment of Siberian rifles, made a species of target. They pierced his body in no less than 8 places. These savage acts were witnessed by a wounded Japanese who lay feigning death, but ocular evidence is not needed where a medical report is available.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Concerning the project of the Imperial Marine Association to form a volunteer fleet, the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, while strongly approving of it, remarks that although Japan's mercantile marine numbered only 417 ships aggregating 181,819 tons in 1894, whereas the corresponding figures now are 1,127 steamers of 709,453 tons, nevertheless the present war has necessitated the chartering of 76 ships totalling 166,149 tons, which, at 5 *yen* per ton, means 9,940,000 *yen* per annum. That sum would amply suffice for the foundation of a strong volunteer fleet.

The priest who was among the persons rescued from the *Rurik* has been carried to Nagasaki and released, men of his calling being mentioned in the Geneva Convention of 1864 as not liable to be held captives of war.

It is reported from Chefoo that Rear-Admiral Massevitch has died in hospital at Kiaochow. The story is that he was placed under the influence of an anæsthetic for the purpose of an operation and that he never recovered consciousness.

The Tsar having nominated his newly born son and heir to be colonel of the Thirteenth Siberian Regiment, General Kuropatkin, according to a Foreign Office telegram, has telegraphed to His Majesty :—" We hope soon to have a conclusive struggle with the Japanese Army, which has moved to attack us. We shall gladly meet the foe and we trust to show our loyalty to the Throne and the Empire."

Tsushima was visited by a heavy gale on the 20th instant. The ships in Takeshiki harbour were at one time in much danger, but happily there were no accidents. Many houses on shore had their roofs blown off.

The *Zungari* has arrived at Nagasaki, and will be at once docked and repaired. We do not learn, however, in this context, when the *Varyag* is expected to be floated.

It may be mentioned here that several Russian steamers are said to have been brought to the surface by the Japanese in Talien Bay.

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There is another shocking report from Kamchatka. A Japanese sailing craft, while lying in the Kompa River, with 172 fishermen on board, was attacked by the Russians on the 9th instant. Twenty-three of her people were murdered. The rest escaped to Chishima, reaching Shibetori on the 22nd. It is possible that these Russian soldiers of Kamchatka are convicts—the jail-birds said to have been released for enlistment by orders of Viceroy Alexieff. But they are Russians in any case, and Russia must accept responsibility for their savageries. Is it not a laughable farce that Russia should claim to be the civilizer of Asia as against Japan?

Dr. Welldon, who is one of the episcopal advocates for relaxation of the rubric enjoining the use in divine service of the "Quicunque vult," expresses in the *Nineteenth Century* an earnest hope that the Bishops will take action in the matter. It may not be in their power at present to secure legislation, but if they should resolve and declare that in their opinion it is undesirable to make public use of the creed any longer obligatory, it would greatly relieve the conscience of the clergy, who now feel that if they omit it they are acting against authority, while if they use it they are doing what is painful to many members of their congregations, and often to themselves. Bishop Welldon maintains that the public recitation of the creed creates a false impression, and an impression which grows falser year by year: "It inculcates, or seems to inculcate, a perverted view of the consequences attaching to Christian faith and Christian duty. It differs widely in letter and spirit from the simplicity of the Gospel."

"The Christian Faith in Japan," published by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, announces itself very modestly. It is from the pen of the Rev. Herbert Moore, who was a member of the St. Andrew's Brotherhood, Tokyo, from 1891 to 1895, and was afterwards a missionary at Kobe for two years. The writer of the preface admits that "By far the greater number of professing Christians in Japan at the present time are attached to the Russian or the Roman Missions or to Missions started by various Nonconformist Bodies." The business of the book before us is, however, to describe the work performed by the S.P.G., while at the same time painting a very graphic picture of Japan and of its people. Mr. Moore urges that Christianity in "Nippon" should be strongly national, and not specially associated with any foreign nation, church, or sect; therein will lie its best chance of being accepted by the Japanese, who are of an independent nature.

A party of Japanese gendarmes accompanied by Chinese police, recently proceeded up the Liao River and captured 8 piratical junks. They killed one of the pirates and seized several others, who are said to have confessed that there are some 50 junks similarly employed. Reasons exist, it is reported, for supposing that these pirates have been supplied with arms and ammunition by a foreign firm.

The Mitsu Bishi's steamer *Aku-no-ura Maru*, while *en route* from Karatsu to Shanghai laden with coal, was swamped by a storm on the 20th instant and went down at sea. Nine out of her crew of 40 were saved. The fate of the remainder is not known, but 2 bodies have been picked up.

YACHTING.

A fine breeze, termed by the handicapping Committee before the start "moderate" but freshening up strongly long ere the last boat got to her moorings, made yachting on Saturday a real pleasure, if at times the smaller craft had as much as they could carry. The 21-raters and cruisers had to deal with a pretty heavy sea at and in the neighbourhood of the Widow Buoy, indeed one boat found matters too much for her as soon as she reached the Lightship and had to put back.

The cruisers started at 2 p.m., *Daimyo* being first over, *Spray* next, *Asagao* third, and *Wanderer* last. *Spray* assumed the lead and was never in danger of being overhauled. *Wanderer* burst her jibtopsail halliards just outside the Lightship and practically fell out of the race, though she kept inside her allowance on *Daimyo*. The times at the Widow Buoy were; *Spray* 3.16.20, *Asagao* 3.23.30, *Daimyo* 3.30.30, and *Wanderer* 3.37.15. Running back, *Spray* split her spinnaker or she would in all probability have won first prize. The Lightship was passed thus: *Spray* 3.40.15, *Asagao* 3.50.10, *Daimyo* 3.56.00, *Wanderer* 4.04.30. They finished thus:—

	Finish.	Corrected.
	h.m.s.	h.m.s.
Spray	4.06.00	4.06.00
Wanderer	4.31.30	4.17.30
Daimyo	4.23.30	4.23.30
Asagao	4.17.05	4.03.05

Asagao thus won the first prize, *Spray* taking second place.

The 21-raters had a somewhat eventful time. *Sunbeam*, outside the Lightship, carried away her rudder-head and had to come home under distress sail; *Chocho* shied at the seas outside; and *Pima* also carried away some gear. All of which goes to show that running as well as standing rigging is not overhauled as frequently as it should be. *Pele* had the best of the race and won first prize with two record points, *Pima* being second on handicap though *Winsome* took one record point on club time allowance. Times.

	Finish.	Corrected.
	h.m.s.	h.m.s.
Valkyrien	4.28.20	4.28.20
Sunbean	—	—
Winsome	4.27.25	4.27.25
Pele	4.23.40	4.23.40
Edna	4.29.05	4.29.05
Chocho	—	—
Vixen	4.33.10	4.27.10
Witch	4.42.55	4.37.55
Pima	4.54.30	4.24.30

The Larks had an exciting race with the following result:—

No.	h.m.s.
1	4.00.10
2	4.02.58
5	4.02.25
10	4.07.30
11	4.01.50
12	3.57.10
13	4.00.20

MARIE CORELLI.

A feature of the *Strand Magazine* for July is a full-page portrait of Miss Marie Corelli—the first published authentic portrait of that lady. The portrait accompanies an article by Miss Corelli on "The Happy Life." She has been asked scores of times, she says, what she considers to be the happiest life in the world, and she has always answered without the least hesitation, "The Life Literary." To live the "Life Literary" means that "we can always choose our own company. We can reject commoners and receive kings, or vice versa. The author who is careful to hold and maintain all the real privileges and rights of authorship is a ruler of millions and under subjection to none." The position is unique, and to Miss Corelli's mind unequalled.

The rewards and emoluments of the happy life, such as Miss Corelli has found the Life Literary to be, she describes as "manifold and frequently incongruous." They are "outward or apparent" and "interior or invisible." The "outward or apparent," so far as Miss Corelli is concerned, occur as follows:

1. Certain payments, small or large, made by publishers who undertake to present one's brain-work to the world in print, and who do the best they can for their authors, as well as for themselves.
2. Public appreciation and condemnation, about equally divided.
3. Critical praise and censure, six of one and half a dozen of the other.
4. Endless requests for autographs.
5. Innumerable begging letters.
6. Imperative, sometimes threatening, demands for "interviews."
7. Hundreds of love-letters.
8. Continual offers of marriage (average number one per week).
9. Shoals of MSS. sent by literary aspirants to be "placed" or "recommended."
10. Free circulation of lies, caricatures, and slanders concerning oneself, one's personality, friends, ways of work, and general surroundings.
11. The grudging and bitter animosity of rival contemporaries.
12. Persistent public and private misrepresentation of one's character, aims, and intentions.

Fifty-two offers of marriage in a year and in every year must surely be a unique experience.

But there is another side to the medal. The things enumerated weigh very little, Miss Corelli tells us, when compared with "the interior and invisible delight and charm of the Life Literary." Here are just a few, says Miss Corelli, among the ceaseless favours of the gods:

1. The power and affluence of creative thought.
2. A perpetual sense of intimate participation in the wonders of Nature and Art.
3. A keen perception of the beautiful.
4. Intense delight in the genius of all great men and women.
5. A cheerful and contented spirit.
6. Constant variety of occupation.
7. Joy in simple things.
8. The love of friends that are tried and true.
9. The never-wearying interest of working to try and give pleasure to one's reading public.
10. The gifts and glories of imagination.
11. Tranquillity of mind.
12. Firm faith in noble ideals.

Were all the lives in the world offered to Miss Corelli for her choice, "from the estate of queens to that of commoners," she would choose the Life Literary in preference to any other as ensuring the greatest happiness.

DAMAGE TO THE "PRINZ HEINRICH."

From Ceylon papers to hand by the last mail we learn that the accident to the German Mail Steamer *Prins Heinrich* occurred at 2.45 p.m. on July 23rd. While steaming at 15 knots she struck what is considered to be a new coral reef, between Matara and Dondra head, about an hour's steam eastward of Galle Point. As the steamer instantly slanted, the passengers were considerably alarmed, but the officers soon reassured them, and the steamer with all speed returned to Galle. An engineer sent to make an examination of the vessel telegraphed to Colombo "Seam open four feet. Also one butt." When divers were set to work a breach six feet square in No. I bunker was discovered. At the inquiry subsequently held, Captain Rudmeyer stated that he could not account for the accident in any way, but suggested that boats should be sent out to ascertain what the vessel had struck. Other officers declared that there were no signs of a rock where the ship struck.

Temporary repairs were to be effected locally, and it was thought that the steamer might have to go to Bombay to be docked.

In the statue of Sir Thomas Jackson, for Hongkong, which has been completed, says the *Hongkong Daily Press*, Sir Thomas is represented in ordinary frock-coat attire, standing in easy posture, and the representation generally, both as to face and figure, is undoubtedly excellent. The monument may be placed in the same locality of Hongkong as that in which was erected the beautiful statue of Queen Victoria, with its fine temple-canopy, for both of which Mr. Raggi is responsible, as he also is for the noble Hongkong statue of the late Governor Sir Arthur Kennedy, in military costume.

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JAPAN'S DECLARATION.

THE reasoning of the memorandum issued by the Japanese Government on the 22nd instant with regard to the capture of the *Ryeshitelni*, is quite conclusive. Stated in a nutshell, the contention is that China's neutrality extends to only such parts of her territory as are not entered or occupied by either of the belligerents. A conflict to which she is not a party is now actually waged within her territories by two Foreign Powers. That in itself constitutes a flagrant violation of her neutrality, and establishes the fact that the measure of such neutrality is determined solely by the sufferance of the belligerents. Japan, from the outset, has been willing, and expressed her willingness, to respect the neutrality of all Chinese regions outside the immediate arena of the campaign. But she has not been willing, and she clearly expressed her unwillingness, to allow Chinese neutrality to be utilized by Russia to Japanese disadvantage. She made it distinctly understood from the beginning that if Russia, relying on China's weakness to assert her rights, used any Chinese harbour or any part of Chinese territory as an asylum for her troops or ships, Japanese ships and troops would have no more hesitation in pursuing the Russians thither than they have in seeking them at Liaoyang or at Mukden. From the moment, therefore, that the *Ryeshitelni* took refuge in Chefoo, from that moment Russia deliberately extended the arena of the conflict and entitled the Japanese to make a similar extension. Russia was the trespasser. She forced Japan's hands. Nevertheless the Japanese extended to the *Ryeshitelni* the privilege usually enjoyable in a neutral port. They allowed the ship to remain for 24 hours unmolested. After that they instituted inquiries which were resisted with violence by the Russians, and the affair necessarily resolved itself into a question of *force majeure*. No case could be clearer. It was Russia that deliberately extended the area of the conflict, and to suppose that Japan should tamely allow her enemy to convert all Chinese ports into places of refuge or even bases of operations, is to suppose an absurdity.

We learn from the memorandum that when the Commander of the *Ryeshitelni* alleged that he had disarmed the vessel, he told a falsehood. The destroyer had all her armament and all her crew on board when the Japanese found her. We took occasion to note at the time when this statement of the Russian Commander was published, that its laughable puerility was its salient feature. By what right did the Russians decide that the voluntary disarmament of their warships entitled them to find asylum in Chinese neutral ports? Where is the authority for such arbitrary proceedings? And under what clause of international law is a disarmed ship constituted the depository of her own armament? The Russians must either be very foolish themselves, or reckon the world very foolish, when they gravely advance such allegations.

We learn further from this memorandum that the much-talked-of installation of wireless telegraphy at the Russian Consulate in Chefoo for the uses of Port Arthur is a fact, and that it continues to be a fact in spite of repeated protests from Japan. Certainly the Government in Tokyo have wonderful patience. We greatly admire the spirit of manliness which leads them to refrain from vehement complaints about secondary matters, but we are very sure that had England been in Japan's place, a party of bluejackets would have been landed long ago at Chefoo, and the Russian Consul's deliberate breach of Chinese neutrality to England's disadvantage would have been terminated quickly and effectually.

The Japanese similarly kept silence, and this cogent and powerfully compiled memorandum also keeps silence, about the incident of the *Hanyei Maru*. Yet the *Hanyei Maru* was undoubtedly seized by Russian war-ships within the limits of China's territorial waters, and when we consider this series of acts, the *Manjur*, the *Hanyei Maru* and the Chefoo wireless telegraphy, we see at once how farcical have been Russia's pretences of inclination to respect China's neutrality. The events now in progress in Shanghai were not needed to crown the record, but they do indeed crown it in a most striking manner.

This war is indeed a dark page in Russian history. Undertaken to defend the fruits of flagrantly violated engagements, its progress has been marked by acts of brutal violence towards non-combatants and by most inhuman slaughters of the wounded as well as mutilations of the dead, and while perpetual efforts have been made to deceive the Russian people and the world by fraudulent despatches, Russian diplomatists have maintained a steady outcry about Chinese neutrality for which, all the while, their country's naval and military officers were displaying supreme contempt. When men are in extremities their common tendency is to ignore moral standards. There is at all events that excuse for the Russians. Nor can it be doubted that the men of honour and high instincts with whom Russia abounds regard all these things with infinite pain and humiliation.

THE MISSIONARY'S NEED OF KNOWLEDGE.

PREACHED AT KARUIZAWA, AUG. 7TH, 1904, BY J. H. DE FOREST, SENDAI.

To faith add knowledge—2. Pet. 1:5.

In speaking briefly with reference to these two splendid terms, faith and knowledge, I select this text for the sake of emphasizing this apostolic exhortation to add knowledge to faith. Yet the first thing that needs to be said is, that in the history of the human race, faith is first and foremost everywhere. The first school in the far distant past was opened in a temple. Religion is the mother of knowledge, and the first knowledge was priestly or religious knowledge. Also the first political science, the first governments of human beings, the old despotisms which we hate but which were the necessary steps in the evolution of the race, began in faith, were theocracies. Religion controlled those first rude and barbarous societies, and made possible the organization of hordes and armies.

Likewise by faith all the arts were brought forth. The first buildings were erected not for man but for the gods; the first homes were dedicated to the gods and their protection invoked. Music also sprang from faith. Sculpture and painting and literature had their deepest roots in faith. In short, the religious sense is the great stirring and impelling power in all the advances the human race has made. As Max Muller has said:—"The real history of man is the history of religion—of the wonderful ways by which the different families of the human race have advanced towards a truer knowledge and a deeper love of God. This is the foundation that underlies all history. It is the light of the soul, and the life of history."

A deep question was once asked:—"When the Son of Man comes shall he find faith on the earth?" The quick reply to that is, the religious sense in man is indestructible. There never has been any age without faith and never will be. It may not be lofty faith in a righteous God the Father of all men, it may even be associated with gross superstitions and degrading traditions, but faith of some kind there always will be. What kind depends on the knowledge that is added.

First, then, is the priority and permanence of faith. But none the less must we affirm the permanence and progressive power of knowledge. There is one verse in the Bible that seems to give knowledge a very low place comparatively, and says that it will be done away with. And some semi-thoughtless interpreters of this passage have gloried in showing how much, that was esteemed as knowledge, has been disowned. "What myriads of useless and out-grown laws there are that wise men made! What volumes of discarded science there are! What pyramids of worthless books have accumulated!"—they say. Leaving the erroneous impression that such will be the fate of all knowledge—it will all pass away.

Such interpretations are easily met with the statement that God is a Thinker. His Book that we hold in our hands is filled with the most inspiring knowledge ever opened before man. The Son of God, the supreme revelation of the All loving Father, had all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge. God made us to be like him, thinkers, knowers. God himself is the supreme teacher, as the ancient psalm says: "Who is a teacher like unto thee?" and again, "He that teacheth man knowledge shall he not know?" Knowledge will never pass away, for it is essential to the very nature of God, and equally essential to those who he has made in his own image. Knowledge, therefore, will increase, bringing new powers to man, enriching the whole outlook of life, and making man more like God, the first great Thinker. To the man who has tasted of knowledge, life would not be worth living without this light of truth, of reason.

It may be worth while to stop and raise the question: What knowledge is it that the apostle, who was careful of his words, said would pass away? It was simply the knowledge that puffs up its possessor, and leads him to look down upon his half emancipated brother. It is conceited knowledge. The kind the Jews so widely fell into, that they, being God's elect, had the inside track, while outsiders could gain God's favour only through them. The kind kings have suffered from in their theory of the divine right of kings, whether other people had any or not. The kind religionists of the priestly type fall into when they teach that sacraments cannot be rightly administered save by themselves, who have some fleshly line that links them closer to God and the fountains of grace than ordinary believers have. The kind that has made our numerous petty divisions in the Church of Christ, where each one used to think that his sect alone was right, and all the others, if not in imminent peril of God's wrath, were dangerously wrong. The kind that professes to have the only correct interpretation of Scripture, and shouts "Heretic" whenever a thinker discovers that the traditional thought is erroneous, and tries to show that there is a better way of reading our Bibles than our fathers knew.

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The kind that looks upon his own religion as the only true one and does not hesitate to call all others false. The kind that looks upon these great nations of the East, and in pious pity terms them "heathen."

This conceited knowledge, what damage it has done in the world and in the Church! In my own experience again and again it has marred the work I was trying to do for Christ, and has given pain to people I ought to have had the power to help. It is one of the wide temptations that beset the whole race. It is in the new thinking and the traditional. It is at the bottom of those theologies that insist on uniformity and conformity in rituals, in church government, in the administration of the sacraments, and in the interpretation of Scripture. In its more dangerous form it would stifle liberty, the most precious right and privilege of man, the liberty of thought, of doubt, and of the search for truth. We thank the apostle for his assurance that this conceited knowledge shall pass away. We know it vanishes from our minds in those moments when, either together or in our closets, we have the vision of the cross with its deep meaning of sacrifice, or a vision of the risen Savior in his victorious glory. But when these states of faith are mainly emotional, they tend to foster conceited knowledge, which can only be permanently cured by adding knowledge—the knowledge that abides.

What kinds of knowledge, then, will be permanently progressive? A prophet has given one reply. The knowledge of God, he says, shall fill the earth as the waters fill the seas. This is the knowledge that has come to stay. No denial of God, no pantheistic philosophy, however brilliant, no expansion of the reign of law throughout the universe, no questioning of the freedom of the will, shall drive out from the heart of man this growing knowledge of God. Some people answer too easily the question, "How can we know God?" By revelation, they say, that contained in the O. & N. Testaments. That, to be sure, is good, nay, it is infinitely above every other record of progressive revelation—on a vastly higher plane, beginning on a level that others do not even attain to, one Creator God, and ending with his unspeakable gift, Jesus Christ. But we who are teachers of this revelation have only to notice the utter failures that have befallen us when we try to teach this people the value of Christianity by calling it revelation. From God's side it is indeed a glorious revelation, but from man's side it must become a glorious discovery before it can become knowledge of God. It is impossible for God to reveal himself to man save through human experience. Your knowledge of God and mine has grown, as we have grown from the crude conceptions of childhood to the larger and more rational thoughts of mature life. We begin to question the things we before believed. Knowledge of astronomy and geology forces a new interpretation on Scriptural statements, and enlarges our idea of God.

Man at his best must question and think. For his God is a Thinker, and he created his children to think his thoughts after him. We blunder in our interpretations, but we must go on, age after age, revising and enlarging and purifying our conceptions of God. With wider experiences of the world, with the rapid growth of scientific thought, with new knowledge of the laws that control the progress of the human race, with new discoveries of God's methods of work, and with the incoming of new and amazing world movements, our knowledge of God has grown, until now we begin to see as never before the great facts of revelation illuminated by the discoveries and experiences of the whole race of man, namely, that God is really the Father of all men, that he never was anything else, that he is in their various histories leading the peoples by chosen warriors and sages and moral heroes, and that his Holy Spirit was brooding over their religious and intellectual natures, helping them in their dawn of light to shape their various religions in accordance with their knowledge, guiding them up from fetishism and polytheism and nobler pantheism, until at last in the fulness of time it was possible for the great discovery to be written, "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth," and "made man in his own image."

What I have tried to say may be brought out better perhaps by the question: Do we not proportionally exalt the faith based on revelation, while we tend to neglect that equally necessary and rich faith which is based on discovery of God's methods? By clinging too exclusively to faith in this sublime revelation, are we not losing blessed vantage ground by not taking as far as possible all the large experiences of the whole human race, and discovering in men everywhere the presence and in-dwelling of the Holy Spirit; in their family life and in their growth into societies, by which the altruistic feelings were aroused and made permanent, and without which the central teaching of Christ on self-sacrifice would have been impossible; in their religions that were the first aspirations of savage and brutal men towards the divine light that lighteth every man that comes into the world?

Why should we hesitate to say that Shaka, with his beautiful teachings of Pity, even though marred by his pessimism, and Christ with his blessed optimism of universal Love, are both revelations of God, and both discoveries of man? Why should we shrink from coupling in the same sentence the man whose life and teachings form the basis of Western civilization with its liberties, and the man that stands as the main living force that has made possible long ages of civilization for countless millions of men, women and children in the East? It is because we think it would be derogatory to him who alone is the supreme revelation of the living, loving Father of all. But, if we only know God's methods of work (I do not mean any exhaustive knowledge, but only in the large) we cannot but see that this high monotheistic and trinitarian revelation of ours is vitally related to the belated but necessary stages out of which, by the experiences of the race, ours was possible. Our knowledge of God and his character increases in proportion as we increase our knowledge of the methods by which He works. Just as when I first beheld Asama, I felt the richer for the experience of climbing its sides and looking into its burning crater and wondering at that peculiar lava bed. But when I studied into the methods by which that volcano came to its present shape, and what forces made that lava bed so utterly different from those of Hawaii, what makes that which we call ashes, and then when I look upon the huge ragged edges of Myogi with its volcanic beauty, and contrast it with glacial beauty, my feelings, my emotions are of a much higher grade than when I merely took the revelation, and made no discoveries of my own concerning it. In the same way, the story of the revelation as given in this book made such an impression on my life that there was only one thing to do,—to give myself to Him who loved me and gave Himself for me. But the new knowledge of man that is flooding the world forced me to questions in many directions. By what methods was this book made? How happens it to record stories that my reason would at once reject if I found them in the records of any other religion? Why should my faith in God and in Christ be loaded and burdened with faith in ancient traditions and reputed miracles and unscientific statements? I should have given up my Bible, I would have discarded the title of minister and missionary, had not relief been found in the evolutionary knowledge of the methods by which God works. In the light of this discovery the revelation has a glory far above what it had before. If we once know God's methods, and they are easy for anyone to learn in the large, his methods as manifested in the education of the race, how men in the distant past did not begin with the first chapter of Genesis made by one fiat stroke, but began with that heavy animal inheritance into which God breathed the breath of his own life, and how He through long ages of accumulated experiences lifted them from that horrible pit, drawing them up from savagery and ignorance into wondering admiration of nature and fear of the invisible forces behind it, how He gave joy and gladness, and also calamities and terrors that challenged a higher faith, how He suffered them to make their own discoveries through idolatries until at last there was one man who caught the vision, and wrote that epoch making first verse of the Bible. If we only let this new knowledge take sympathetic possession of our hearts and minds, it seems to me it will stop our conceited and partial knowledge, the kind that puffs up, that separates us, that has fostered bitter divisions, that brings discredit upon the mighty saving work that Christ would have us do.

We come now to the emphasis that God himself puts on knowledge. Believing as we do in a personal God, whose supreme name is Love, and in his son Jesus Christ, whose supreme command is to love one another, it is our supreme duty to represent in our daily lives this divine love. Of the three great things that abide love is the greatest—the greatest thing in the world. On account of this our religion is richly emotional, as it ought to be. But, we all well know the danger of emotional religion when not properly balanced by and based on the intellect. Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart is the most glorious command found in the history of religions, but it is a perfect instruction only when it is made so by the addition of the words—and with all thy mind. Rational love, none other, is the greatest thing in the world.

God wants this thoughtful love from his children. "Come let us reason together" is his loving invitation. His greatest prophet, bewailing the impending ruin of his people, charged the national disaster to one cause—"Israel doth not know, my people do not consider. My people are gone into captivity for want of knowledge."

The fundamental words of our Saviour are light, life, and truth, as well as love. His precious promise of the Holy Spirit was not solely as convincer of sin, one who makes us ashamed of our many sins and brings us to repentance, and comforts and inspires us with new power to conquer and to be even perfect; but he is promised as the Spirit of truth who should teach us all things and guide us into all truth, liberating us from bias and prejudice, giving us wide and prophetic outlooks, and helping us to stand persecutions, to stand fast is the glorious liberty of the sons of God. A recent commentator of rare insight says—"The Testament teachings of the spirit of God are prevailingly intellectual," and he quotes Gregory of Tours as saying, "The Holy Spirit is the God of the intellect more than of the heart." I am not sure that Gregory was fortunate in his way of putting it, but this much is sure, that if theology is the noblest and greatest of all the sciences, as great thinkers have unhesitatingly claimed, it can be so only when it welcomes and embraces all the sciences as thoughts of God, and all the discoveries of moral and religious truth in histories of the nations as partial and preparatory revelations of the one God who is in all and over all, in whose Son are all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge.

Add to your faith knowledge. What is the significance of this text to this Karuizawa audience, which is primarily made up of missionaries? We form the largest annual gathering of missionaries of all the world. We are working in a nation of 45,000,000, under conditions of liberty and protection and of welcome such as have never been witnessed before. And missionary labours have won the largest successes in this land, in the number of converts, and far outside the churches in our influence on public education, in the wide dissemination of ethical truth, in the elevation of woman, in the enrichment of a new literature, and even in the betterment of international relations. Being a missionary myself, I may not say this on my own convictions, but I will quote the words of our late beloved Minister, Col. Buck, in a public address in Tokyo:—"You missionaries have done more for Japan than all other forces put together."

Yet we cannot rest in that high compliment. We are called to work under providential conditions wholly exceptional. We are in the center of one of the most rapid and significant national transformations ever witnessed on earth. When His Majesty the Emperor took his coronation oath in Nijo castle at Kyoto 37 years ago, he solemnly made two promises unprecedented for

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an autocrat, one, that his people should have representative government, the other, that knowledge should be sought in all the world. This coronation oath did not so much as make a ripple in foreign thought, but the literal fulfilment of the Imperial promise is before our eyes to-day, in a transformed nation, singularly open-minded and eager for knowledge, a nation risen from insignificance in the world to the position of a first class power in international relations. Love of knowledge and love of liberty, these are now the two leading characteristics of the nation in the midst of which we are called to do missionary work.

But more than this, we are in the very center of most powerful world movements, of action and of thought. The great pantheistic East is for the first time coming in close contact with the great theistic West. In the early days we were inclined to think the victory would be easy, because we took the promise of revelation, that every tongue should confess and every knee bow. But, the victory will come through us only in proportion as our faith is rooted in knowledge. Said one of our gifted Christian scholars in America to me ten years ago, "You missionaries have the hardest intellectual problems to solve that have ever confronted the mind of man." Think of that. Think of the weighty responsibility and privilege that we are honoured with. The President of the Imperial University ten years ago sent out his challenge to the missionaries of Japan saying, "If you want to capture Japan for Christ you must first capture this university." One of the ablest officials of the North recently said to me, "If you can show us that Christianity is true, we shall accept it."

Friends, the work of converting this gifted nation is peculiarly an intellectual task. Whatever application the words, "Take no thought what ye shall say" may have had for certain ones working under despotism, they have no applicability to us working in this land of liberty. To be sure, there is need of the wide work of the Holy Spirit upon this people to convince of sin, to illumine the conscience, and to lead to sincere repentance. But, there is also need of the Holy Spirit as the God of the intellect upon us, who are blessed with conditions of work such as no other body of missionaries ever had, and who have an intellectual task of vaster proportions than ever fell to prophets or apostles.

Lastly, while we pray for the Holy Spirit to clarify our minds, to strengthen our rational powers, to help us discover the knowledge that abides, and to make us thinkers even as our Father in Heaven is thoughtful, we each must have definite plans for intellectual growth. Some one way, and some another. Each, with the personality God has given him or her, should purpose to make the best use of the intellect—to love God and man with all the mind. If asked in what ways, I would take time to mention only two. Everyone who has linguistic ability should make it the first serious duty to learn to read and write this language with something of the ease an ordinarily educated Japanese can. This is of course no new suggestion. It has been said again and again in social gatherings and in print, and fortunately there is a growing number determined to do this work. But social exhortations are not enough. This subject needs to have the solemn emphasis of the pulpit. This linguistic study needs to be elevated to the rank of the Holy Spirit's work, a duty given by the God of the intellect. We have a most momentous message to deliver, in an intellectual environment of the highest grade. Linguistic ability of high order is imperatively needed. Caught in the pressure of personal work, work of self-sacrificing love, work that brings many a young man to Christ, many a prodigal to hopeful repentance, and work that builds up homes of purity and love, the large majority of us older missionaries, and too many of the younger, have contented ourselves with partial preparation and consequently have failed to do the far larger and better work we might have done. Pressure of work, in the light of my thirty years' experience here, seems the poorest of excuses. We have only to see how God waited 1800 years before calling us here, and surely He can wait a few years more until He has fitted us with his best gift of tongues to speak thoughtfully his best message of love.

The other essential I have already spoken of—knowledge of God's methods of work. Whether it be higher criticism, or evolution, or history, or sociology, whatever helps one to interpret the Bible in the spirit of truth that makes us free is worthy of all acceptation, and is essential to our fullest success.

All real knowledge is of God and is to be accepted with sincere thanksgivings. When we raise our higher criticism to the rank of truth that the Holy Spirit aids us in discovering, when we find in political economy international law and sociology the same basis of love that lies at the root of the Kingdom of Heaven, we are better equipped for the great intellectual contest over religion that the next ten years is sure to witness in this land.

Without faith, it is impossible to please God. Yes, that is true. Without knowledge, it is impossible to work with God; and that too is true. Therefore:—

"Let knowledge grow from more to more,
But more of reverence in us dwell;
That *mind and soul*, according well,
May make one music as before,
But vaster."

THE BRITISH NAVY.

PRIZE FIRING AND NAVAL EFFICIENCY.

One of the most notable articles in the *Naval Annual* this year is one, which is unsigned, on prize firing and naval efficiency. In reality it is a review of the progress that has been made during the past five years, and readers are consequently enabled to in some sense estimate the improvement that has taken place. It is impossible to attach too much importance to proficiency in gunnery, yet in looking over former editions of this very book now before us one marvels to find so little attention given to the subject. It is true that as long ago as 1895 a short reference was made to it, though that was in connexion with accuracy of fire generally, which again could not well be ignored in discussing, as the article in question did, the lessons of the war between Japan and China. Broadly speaking, however, the all-important character of fire-accuracy was, if recognized, very slightly dwelt upon in former years. The nation undoubtedly owes a large debt of gratitude to Captain Percy M. Scott for the enthusiasm with which he so quickly infested the whole British navy, to say nothing of the national interest which the *Terrible's* prize firing awakened and which has since been maintained in such a gratifying degree. Everybody knew in a general way, of course, that guns which hit are bound to prevail against guns that don't, but as a matter of fact efficiency was practically taken for granted. Just what danger lay in this attitude may be realized if we remember that, as pointed out by *Brassey*, the easy victory of the *Shannon* over the *Chesapeake* was due to the attention given by Captain Broke to the training of his crew in gunnery. (President Roosevelt declares in his book on the war of 1812 that the capture of the *Java* and other British frigates by the *Constitution* and *United States* was as much due to the superiority of the crews of the latter as to the superiority in armament; but perhaps that is too sweeping an assertion, for in the case of the *Macedonian*, at any rate, public testimony was given by Captain Carden's first and third lieutenants as to the unremitting efforts made by that commander to secure accuracy of gunnery on board his ship.) Technical knowledge is hardly necessary to apply the lessons of those days to present conditions. In 1902 the figure of merit with the 12-in. gun of the battleship *Ocean* was 70.13, but the figures of merit for the battleships *Albion*, *Formidable* and *Hannibal* were in each case below 20, that of the *Formidable* being only 4.12. All these ships have the same armament on paper, yet if we assume, which is quite reasonable, that the crews of the 6-in. guns had the same relative capacity to hit their mark as the men in the barbettes, the *Ocean*, so far as hitting goes—and this in the end is almost entirely what warships are built for—was worth in that year three *Albions* and a whole squadron of *Formidables*. To any one interested in the British Navy, then, it must be very pleasant to read that the present Board of Admiralty are devoting serious attention to the subject and that (Lord Selborne on the Naval Estimates for 1903) the whole of the Navy, both officers and men, are striving to reach the highest standard.

In writing of the improvement that has been effected of recent years, however, it must be borne in mind that gunnery had not been wholly neglected before the present wave of interest came into being. Even in 1894, the general use of aiming tubes had accomplished a great deal, and in that year (though the article now under notice does not go far enough back to mention the fact) good shooting was done by individual ships. For example on board the *Royal Arthur*, (then on the Australian Station) eighteen rounds were fired from a 6-in. gun in three minutes, fourteen hits being made, while the *Blake* (on the North American Station) fired eighteen rounds with fifteen hits in the same period and from a similar gun—this ship making an average of 14.8 rounds per three minutes by ten of her 6-in. guns with 110 hits, steaming past the target in every case at varying distances, but at a speed of 8 knots. In these earlier prize firing reports no distance is given, but we are probably safe in supposing that the range was from 1,400 to 1,600 yards. It was stated, also in that year, that the *Royal Sovereign* (then a new ship) and many other vessels had sent in reports as good or nearly as good as those quoted "thus marking in the most practical manner the progress that has been made." The following figures are given for 1898 to 1901, and refer to the whole navy:

	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Hits	2,527	2,831	2,732	3,562
Misses.....	5,463	6,249	5,709	6,244
Percentage of hits to rounds fired	31.6	31.1	32.3	36.3
Percentage of hits to rounds fired by best ship.....	70	80	76.8	80

There is here, as will be observed, a steady improvement, the fine percentage made by the cruiser *Scylla* in 1899 more than counterbalancing the stationary average of the fleet. That ship shot under weather conditions "not the most absolutely favourable," yet scored 56 hits out of 70 rounds fired. The best ship in 1901 with 80 per cent. of hits was, of course, the *Terrible*, the firing of which had been the feature also of the previous year's shooting. For the first time the Admiralty in 1903 circulated the results of the fleet prize-firing in 1902 "for general information," and, commenting on this, *Brassey* says there was considerable room for improvement in the all round shooting of the fleet. The 1903 return, however, shows, according to the editor, that every ship made steady improvement, but it is noted that too many misfires occur in peace practice and they ought to be sensibly reduced if ships are to be taken into action with confidence. In conclusion, replying to the frequent criticism that prize-firing is not carried on at the ranges that would certainly rule under war conditions, he observes that the ranges have of late been very markedly increased, but he avoids, in a very marked way, indicating what the present distances are.

NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

In the same work Mr. James R. Thursfield describes the Naval Manœuvres of 1903 in a very interesting fashion. Though various articles appeared in the press about the time these were in progress yet there are doubtless many readers who will now peruse a summary of the views of a recognized expert—which summary we venture upon solely with the object of setting forth one or two of the very suggestive considerations arising from the operations and not of describing the latter in technical terms. The scheme of the manœuvres was, on the whole, easily intelligible to the lay mind. It pre-supposed that war between B and X had already broken out and been in progress for some time; that a fleet (B 2) had been defeated with loss, apparently largely in cruisers, in the waters between Gibraltar and Madeira and driven

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into its defended port at Madeira; that though X had been victorious over this fleet B had in northern waters so effectually disposed of the enemy that he was in a position to dispatch a force (B 1) to the south for the purpose of combining with B 2 and engaging X, which was known to be concentrating at Lagos. The command of the sea was still in dispute between the two belligerents; and as only the territorial waters of France and Spain were excluded, the Portuguese coast and Gibraltar being regarded as X territory, the manœuvre area practically was limited only by a line drawn from Berehaven, where the B 1 fleet lay, to Flores in the Azores and thence through the Canary Islands to the coast of Africa. B's fleet at Madeira was commanded by Lord Charles Beresford and consisted of eight battleships,—*Majestic*, *Magnificent*, *Mars*, *Jupiter*, *Hannibal*, *Prince George*, *Repulse*, and *Ramilies*, and seven cruisers of which only one, *Europa*, was first class. At Berehaven lay Vice-Admiral Sir A. K. Wilson, B's senior officer, with *Revenge*, *Empress of India*, *Royal Oak*, *Royal Sovereign*, *Hood*, *Benbow*, and *Sans Pareil*, with four cruisers which we take to have been *Edgar*, *Hawke*, *Dido* and *Venus*; while an armoured cruiser squadron composed of *Good Hope*, *Drake*, *Sutlej*, and *Hogue*, and a light cruiser squadron of seven second and third-class vessels were at Portland under the flag of Admiral Fawkes. The enemy, X, had at Lagos eleven battleships—*Bulwark*, *Venerable*, *London*, *Formidable*, *Implacable*, *Irresistible*, *Russell*, *Exmouth*, *Cæsar*, *Illustrious*, and *Renown*—with twenty-one cruisers, of which seven were first-class modern ships of high speed, though with the exception of *Bacchante* and *Aboukir* all were newly mobilised ships. The territory of X consisted of the coast of Portugal; Lagos Bay formed a primary base and Gibraltar was a detached base where cruisers could coal, but there was no provision for battleships coaling during the operations. Both sides were aware that the B 1 fleet at Berehaven, both B's cruiser squadrons at Portland, the X cruisers at Lagos and the B 2 cruisers at Madeira might leave their respective bases at 8 a.m. on the morning of Aug. 5th; that the X battleships would not be ready to leave Lagos before 4 a.m. on Aug 6th, that is twenty hours later, and that the B 2 battleships would not be ready to leave Madeira till noon on Aug. 6th, but might leave then or later as ordered by the Admiral commanding the B forces.

It is evident that the conditions thus established hardly at first sight suggest those of real warfare. Neither force could be regarded as representing the British side, except by an extraordinary stretch of imagination—X certainly not at all, and B only on the improbable and untenable hypotheses that a British fleet after fighting a losing battle outside the straits withdrew, not to Gibraltar but out into the Atlantic; that a victorious British force in the north should use Berehaven as its principal base; and that any power or combination of powers capable of inflicting such a reverse on British arms should have a base on the Atlantic coast south of the Bay of Biscay. But Mr. Thursfield points out that if the chart is reversed it presents features that render the scheme of operations quite suggestive of certain possible—though now happily improbable—contingencies of real warfare. In this way Berehaven would become Gibraltar, and Madeira Berehaven, while Lagos would represent Brest, the situation thus showing a serious naval reverse in British home waters but a victorious fleet in being a thousand miles away, and the adoption of a vigorous, active and offensive policy. Consideration of the chart shows that, estimating the speed of B 1 at 13, of B 2 at 14 and of X at 16 knots, a rendezvous in the neighbourhood of Flores, Fayal and Graciosa could be reached by both B forces unless X steamed straight thither at the maximum speed mentioned along the course best calculated to intercept the one or overtake the other. It will be seen that the probabilities of X hitting on one of the three alternatives—steering straight for a rendezvous of which he could not know the position beforehand, or for some point on the unknown course of one or other of the two converging B fleets—were quite inconsiderable, for success in each case depended upon his going at 16 knots direct to the point he had fixed upon—and in that case he must reckon to part company with his slowest battleships, the *Illustrious* and *Casar*.

It was doubtless with a full view to the possibilities of the situation that Admiral Wilson directed Lord Charles Beresford to meet him at ■ point midway between Graciosa and Flores of the Azores. For his part Admiral Domvile decided that the wisest plan to adopt was to get in touch at the earliest possible moment with the B 2 fleet at Madeira, and he framed an elaborate system of scouting and laid down many points of rendezvous to provide against the possibility of the enemy meeting to the eastward of the Azores or of B 1 proceeding direct to Madeira. As a matter of fact, even if he had considered the likelihood of his enemy's forces trying to effect a junction to the west of Fayal he could not, as the sequel showed, have maintained 16 knots for any length of time with more than four of his battleships and with such a force he would have been outmatched by either of the hostile squadrons.

The B 1 fleet, 7 battleships and 4 cruisers, left Berehaven at the earliest moment allowable, steaming at 13 knots, but at this speed the *Hood*, *Royal Sovereign* and *Empress of India* (all credited with 17.5 knots) failed to keep company, while the 16 year-old *Sans Pareil* (17.2) and the 18 year-old *Benbow* (16.75) were able to stay with the flag. Had Admiral Wilson tarried to bring the former ships along in company, Lord Charles Beresford might have been overtaken and overpowered before a junction could be made. Therefore he did not slow down and all three ships rejoined him in time to take part in the engagement that ensued. The armoured cruiser and the light cruiser squadrons left Portland as directed, and, keeping in touch all the time, arrived on the course that would have been followed by X had he steamed direct to the westward; but, seeing nothing (except the *Europa*, one of B2's cruisers, which they engaged by mistake) they turned westward and reached the rendezvous. The B 2 fleet started from Madeira as directed, leaving the *Ramillies* behind because of sickness and, though shadowed throughout by the enemy's cruisers, carried out the plan as framed by the commanding officer.

All the dispositions of the B cruisers were made with a view to obtaining knowledge of X's movements in the only event of importance to them—his steaming straight to the westward—and as that event did not come off their operations were not of special interest. Perhaps the case of the *Minerva* might have been an exception. She left Madeira at 8 a.m. on Aug. 5th and, taking up a position 40 miles ahead of the X fleet (supposing it to have left Lagos at the appointed time and to be steaming at 16 knots westward) had the duty of maintaining that distance, of intercepting all X's wireless messages, of finding out as much of the private code as possible, of making false and misleading signals, and so forth—a difficult and dangerous role which, as the enemy did not act in the manner anticipated, proved fruitless.

The proceedings of the X cruisers, however, were in some cases quite notable. They were divided into three groups. One of these, comprising four heavy cruisers, started for Madeira direct as per programme, but almost immediately the *King Alfred* broke down and her place was taken by the *Aboukir*, the former rejoining the fleet and, being able after repairs to steam 18 knots, taking part in the subsequent action. The same forenoon the *Powerful* broke down in both engines and participated no further in the proceedings. Of the remaining three vessels two proceeded to Funchal and, finding the B 2 battleships with two cruisers there in the course of the forenoon of the 6th, the *Diadem* was quite uselessly sent to a rendezvous (C) 20 miles north of Madeira—whither the Cruiser Admiral, Sir Baldwin Walker, had meantime proceeded with the *Bacchante* and half a dozen other vessels—to communicate to that officer what he necessarily knew: that the enemy's fleet was then in Funchal.

When the B 2 fleet left as arranged at noon on the 6th the *Spartiate* alone was present to shadow it, but the *Aboukir*, which had been detached at Porto Santo to go west along the north side of Madeira, joined the *Spartiate* as she rounded the western end of the island in pursuit of the departing enemy. Here another useless step was taken—the *Spartiate* was despatched to C rendezvous with news that B 2 fleet had actually left, though all considerations should have urged that the Cruiser Admiral would not now be found there. As a matter of fact, immediately on being joined by *Diadem*, he had started for Funchal with all his ships save one, the *Pegasus*, which remained at the rendezvous, and the *Spartiate*, in the absence of further orders, proceeded north and joined her battleships. Sir Baldwin Walker, with his squadron now considerably reduced—for in addition to his other losses (four ships) the *Blake* had broken down and been sent into Funchal and the *Pioneer* was left there to watch the *Ramillies*—proceeded at full speed in chase of the enemy, of which the *Aboukir* was retaining touch. At 4 p.m. on the 6th the *Vindictive*, in the morning of the 7th (all the cruisers having now overtaken the enemy) the *Diadem*, and in the evening of the 7th the *Gladiator* and *Diana*, were sent to inform the X Admiral of what had happened. The *Bacchante* and *Aboukir* continued to dog the B 2 fleet till the morning of the 8th when shots were exchanged with the rear battleships, *Majestic* and *Mars*, and an attempt was made to cut off the cruiser *Hermes*, after chasing which the *Aboukir* went off to the northward to join the X Admiral. Later in the same day the *Bacchante*, seeing that a junction between the enemy's fleets was near at hand and being now short of coal, had to cease further scouting operations. As she withdrew she was thought by the enemy to be the *Spartiate*, an unarmoured cruiser of the same nominal speed but lighter armament, and the *Good Hope* and *Hogue* were detached in chase, with the result that the former, an armoured cruiser like herself, got up a speed of 22 knots, cut down her lead of nine miles to 3,000 yards and engaged her before the *Hogue* could come up, both ships being declared temporarily out of action.

A third cruiser group consisting of the *Impériense* and eight slow X ships was assigned to duty which could only arise in the event of B 2 doubling back to the eastward, and as B 2 did nothing of the kind it might as well have stayed in Lagos for any useful part that it played in the operations.

The X Commander-in-Chief on reaching his central rendezvous (200 miles almost due north of Madeira) received information that the B 2 fleet had gone westward at 14 knots. From the position of this rendezvous as well as the speed (15 knots) at which he decided to proceed to it, there can be no doubt that he had not seriously considered the likelihood of the enemy attempting to effect a junction to the north of Fayal. Had he done so he would have fixed it much further north and at least 20 miles further west, and even then he would have to maintain a speed of 16 knots throughout. We are not told whether he steamed from Lagos at 15 knots and reached his rendezvous about 5 or 6 a.m. as intended, but when he got there and learned that B 2 had gone to the westward he saw, as he says in his report, "how impossible it was to prevent their joining, at 15 knots, if they had a rendezvous to the northward of the Azores, and the only chance was fogs, bad weather or accidental causes delaying B 1." At the highest speed he could maintain, 15 knots, he at once started on a W. N. W. course and continued on this till 3.40 a.m. on Aug. 9th, when the course was reversed. The B fleets, having combined the previous afternoon, were now to the south-east of Admiral Domvile but proceeded eastward in search of him. In the forenoon of the 9th, however, cruisers of the two fleets coming into touch in the north-west, Admiral Wilson altered his course in that direction and at 12.45 p.m. one of his cruisers, *Europa*, in chase of *Diana* broke through the screen of hostile cruisers and sighted the X fleet, *Diana* having already been near enough to count the B fleet. An interesting feature of this stage of the game was the use made of the heliograph, the apparatus for which was designed by Admiral

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Wilson. The first signals exchanged by the B flagships as they approached each other were sent and received by this means, and the movements of *Europa* were similarly communicated to the flag by the cruiser nearest to that vessel until the signaller's bridge sank below the horizon.

It is clear that Admiral Domvile endeavoured to avoid an action with his combined enemy—indeed he said in his report that he wished first to pick up the battleship *Exmouth* (which, having had trouble with her starboard engine and being reduced to 12 knots, had been ordered back to the central rendezvous that morning) and his cruisers, but Admiral Wilson, having out-manœuvred him in making a junction and getting between him and his base, was determined to force an engagement if possible, knowing that the other had superiority of speed and would in the future have the choice and initiative which now rested with him.

The battle fleets sighted each other at a distance of 14 miles, and X at once altered his course to S. S. W. and increased his speed, which at 2 p.m. was 15 knots. B at first altered his course 2 points to port with the object of intercepting the enemy who was then on his starboard bow, but soon after 2, (being himself restricted to less than 12 knots by the *Mars*, which had expended all her oil, and the enemy's superiority in speed and change of direction rapidly altering the relative positions of the fleets) changed his course to S. W. which tended to bring the fleets together on converging lines, and his two squadrons, which had been in divisions line ahead the second (B2) to port, formed single line ahead, Lord Charles Beresford leading in the *Majestic*, the *Revenge*, Admiral Wilson's flagship, in the centre. Into the evolutions that followed we cannot go in any detail; it will probably be sufficient to say that B's movements were directed at maintaining for his ships an effective arc of fire while the other and faster force was gradually drawing more and more forward on his starboard bow and threatening to render his line of fire too oblique. X, however, at length made up his mind to close, altered his direction towards the southward, thus causing the courses of the two fleets to converge more rapidly, and the distance between them at 3 p.m. was reduced to 5 miles. Admiral Domvile now (at 3.9) again changed his course two points towards B., formed his fleet in two divisions line ahead, the second to starboard, and at 3.18 ordered the first division to open fire as soon as possible. Admiral Wilson's changes in course and formation to meet his enemy's measures were much hampered by the low speed of his rear ships, and though the leading vessels of both fleets and the rear ships of X (which almost immediately formed single line ahead) were closely engaged, E was in the end unable to keep touch with his enemy. The umpires held that on B's side three battleships, one armoured and one protected cruiser were disabled, five battleships were damaged and one protected cruiser was lost, while on X's side one battleship and one armoured cruiser were lost two battleships disabled and one battleship damaged.

Mr. Thursfield's comments on the various stages of the action and on the umpires' decision are very instructive and interesting. He holds that no stage of the engagement subsequent to the first few minutes can be regarded as possessing any actuality for "in those first few minutes things must have happened in both fleets the effect of which must have determined every subsequent disposition on both sides." It is altogether outside every imaginable probability of war that two fleets should be engaged for a quarter of an hour, "several ships on both sides being within 5,000 yards of each other, without palpable results such as must determine every subsequent stage of the action, and every disposition which either admiral would make." We may enforce Mr. Thursfield's point by saying that according to a diagram by the umpires the *Bulwark*, X's leading ship, was at 3.30 only 6,240 yards away on the starboard bow of the *Majestic*, the first ship in B's line, and *Illustrious*, X's sternmost ship, was 4,320 from the latter and 5,000 yards from *Sans Pareil*, B's tenth ship; and that at 3.45 *Illustrious* was only 3,260 yards from *Prince George*, *Majestic's* next in line, and *Venerable*, X's fifth, only 3,720 yards from *Majestic*. Moreover X's two sternmost ships, *Illustrious* and *Cæsar*, were in all probability put out of action in a very short time (the former certainly, for the whole of B's leading division of 7 ships with the *Royal Sovereign* and *Revenge* added, were firing at her) yet those two ships continued to fight, and had an independent action subsequently with B's rear division detached to attack them. The umpires, as the result of this latter engagement, ruled *Cæsar*, *Illustrious*, and *King Alfred* out of action on the X side against *Royal Oak* and *Hawke* on the other, though the two vessels first named had already been, one certainly, the other probably, silenced in the main engagement!

The information given in this article on the subject of speed seems of considerable interest at the present moment. The action off Yulsan the other day was fought between three vessels of which two are credited with 20 knots and one, the *Rurik*, made on her trials 18.7 knots, on one side, and on the other four ships of which one is generally stated to have a speed of 23 knots, two made 21 and 21.8 respectively on their trials, and the slowest, the *Asuma*, is given 20 knots. And the point, puzzling as well as interesting, in view of the British Manœuvres of 1903, is not that the surviving ships of the weaker and slower squadron escaped, but that they escaped at 18 knots as has been stated by Admiral Kamimura. The sham warfare in the Atlantic demonstrated in a striking way how little are paper speeds to be relied on Look at Admiral Wilson's experience. "While closing the enemy," he says, "I asked the battleships by signal what speed they could count on and received the following replies"—we append the paper speeds in parentheses for purposes of comparison :—

		Knots
Revenge	(17.5)	13
Royal Sovereign	(17.5)	13½
Sans Pareil	(17.2)	13
Benbow	(16.75)	13
Empress of India	(17.5)	13
Royal Oak	(17.5)	13
Hood	(17.5)	14
Majestic	(17.5)	14
Prince George	(17.5)	15
Jupiter	(17.5)	15
Repulse	(17.5)	14
Magnificent	(17.5)	14
Hannibal	(17.5)	14
Mars	(17.5)	11

Now, if there is one thing that is clearly impressed on the public mind in connexion with these manœuvres it is that every effort is made to render the conditions as much as possible like those of war. Are we to suppose, then, that in real warfare a British squadron would as in this case be hampered by the presence of a *Mars* reduced to the speed of an ancient collier by the fact that at the end of a thousand mile run she had expended her supply of oil fuel? And that 17.5 knot battleships cannot be depended on for more than 13 knots at the supreme moment? If Admiral Kamimura really made the statement attributed to him and the *Rossia* and *Gromoboi*, one 6 and the other 4 years old, steamed on this occasion within two knots of their paper speed, their performance was excellent. It seems a pity, however, that Admiral Kamimura did not continue the pursuit, for in all probability this spurt could not have been maintained longer than a couple of hours. Perhaps he was not quite easy with reference to the *Rurik*, as that vessel continued for some time to exchange shots with the *Takachiho* and *Naniwa*. H.

CRICKET.

A cricket match was played on Saturday afternoon between teams captained by Mr. C. M. Duff and Mr. E. W. Maitland respectively. The game was announced to commence at 1.30, but it was after 2.30 when play started, and even then there were not sufficient players to make two elevens. Mr. Duff's side went first to the wickets, compiling a total of 211. The Captain scored 97, H. W. Kilby 55 not out, and E. K. Dinsdale 33. The fielding, with one or two exceptions, was of a poor order, several easy chances being missed. On Mr. E. W. Maitland's side the principal scores were A. E. Cooper 58, W. D. S. Edwards 41 not out, and P. A. Cox 16, but there was not time to finish the game. The scores were as follow :—

MR. C. M. DUFF'S XI.

C. M. Duff, c. Sub. b. Maitland	97
E. K. Dinsdale, c. Sub. b. Maitland	33
B. C. Foster, c. Edwards, b. Cox	0
H. W. Kilby, not out	55
S. W. Argent, c. Upton b. Maitland	1
O. Strome, run out	1
T. W. Kilby, b. Edwards	2
D. Drummond, run out	1
Extras	21
Total	211

MR. E. W. MAITLAND'S XI.

P. B. Clarke, b. Foster	8
A. E. Cooper, c. Foster b. Argent	58
A. Gorman, b. Kilby	5
G. Upton, st. Duff b. Kilby	0
W. D. S. Edwards, not out	41
P. A. Cox, st. Duff b. Argent	16
F. H. Bugbird, not out	21
E. W. Maitland, F. G. Corea, S. R. Ford } did not bat	
Extras	8
Total	157

THE LAW COURTS.

PROTEST ON SEIZURE.

This case, lodged by Mr. H. V. Gielen against a Japanese, C. Suya by name, petitioning for the release of ten buildings on lot of No. 156, Yamashitacho, which defendant had seized, came up in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Danno on Aug. 18th.

Plaintiff's counsel stated that in 1871 a British subject obtained the land No. 156 from the Kencho on perpetual lease and built there the buildings in dispute. He sold in 1883 the ground together with the buildings to Tan-hop-tung, a Chinese merchant. It was said that the Chinaman assigned the whole property to Mr. James Martin as security for a loan of $5,500. Having been unable to pay the debt, the Chinese sold the property on Feb. 27th, 1889, to another Chinese subject, Win-hin-lung who was also called Cheon-Myong-ku, the father of Cheon-yeiyeng. On Nov. 1st 1900, the new owner transferred the property to a gentleman named Macmillan as security for a loan of *yen* 30,000. On Feb. 14th, 1901, the due time to pay the debt, the Chinese asked plaintiff to repay the loan on his behalf on condition that after the money was paid to Mr. Macmillan, the right of possessing the property should be transferred to plaintiff. On July 26th, 1902, plaintiff cleared off the loan of the Chinese and on Oct. 31st the following year, Win-hin-lung (Cheon-myong-ku) gave up the property to plaintiff as had been promised.

Defendant contended that Win-hin-lung died some time ago, and his property was held by his son, Cheon-yei-yeng, as the books in the City Office showed. Defendant sold several kinds of merchandise to the deceased, but the cost was still unpaid, so that defendant claimed it from his son. The son having refused to pay it defendant seized the buildings. Defendant further argued that there was no evidence to the effect that the property had been transferred to plaintiff by the deceased Chinaman, and that, if the property was as described by plaintiff, it was not registered at the proper office.

The Court rose stating that judgment will be delivered on Aug. 20th.

PROTEST ON SEIZURE.

In the Yokohama District Court, before Judge Danno, judgment was given on August 20th in this case, filed by Mr. H. V. Gielen against C. Suya, petitioning for the release of buildings on Lot No. 156, Yamashita-cho, which the Japanese had seized. Plaintiff's petition was dismissed.

Four hundred and twenty-four Russians from the *Kurik* arrived on Aug. 23rd at Ujina from Saecho. They will be removed to Himeji.

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H.M.S. "CENTURION."

In the House of Commons on July 11th Mr. Gibson Bowles asked the Secretary to the Admiralty whether he could state what was the prize-firing record last received of H.M.S. *Centurion*, and whether the Board of Admiralty considered it to be satisfactory; had the Admiralty received any report from Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, as Commander-in-Chief on the China station, to the effect that H.M.S. *Centurion* was unfit to go into action by reason of her defective gun sights; and could he say what steps had since been taken to remedy the defects, and when the Admiralty expected that H.M.S. *Centurion* would be fit to go into action.

Mr. Pretyman:—The prize-firing records are confidential; but it may be stated that the *Centurion's* firing was not as good as on a former occasion referred to in my reply to the hon. member for Caithness on April 18. That reply covers all the points raised in this question.

Mr. Gibson Bowles said the latter part of his question had not been answered.

Mr. Pretyman said the Admiralty did not admit that the *Centurion* was not fit to go into action.

Mr. Gibson Bowles:—Is the *Centurion* fit to go into action?

Mr. Pretyman:—Yes, sir.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A Russian prisoner at Matsuyama is reported by the *Jiji* to have been attacked by dysentery.

A case of cholera appeared on the night of Aug. 17th at Fusan, Korea, and the patient died the following day.

Don Jaime, son of Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, who has a commission in the Russian army, is now at the front.

The steamer *Doyo Maru* has been converted into a hospital ship. She left Ujina on Aug. 17th for Kanashima.

Prince Fushimi, who was in Kyoto for some days after having returned from the front, returned on Aug. 18th, arriving at Shimbashi by the 9.30 a.m. train.

On the night of Aug. 21st fire broke out at Enawashiro, Fukushima prefecture, destroying over a hundred buildings including a police station and a post office.

A telegram from Fusan, Korea, reports that on Aug. 20th a terrible storm visited that locality and that on the south coast much damage was caused by large waves.

Baron Komura, Minister for Foreign Affairs, paid a visit at 1 p.m. on Aug. 22nd to the Premier, after which the former proceeded to the Palace to see the Emperor.

S. Matsumuro, a civil engineer of the Kyoto Fucho, is reported by the *Asahi* to have been arrested on a charge of fraud and of having received bribes from a contractor to the local government.

A woman, So Uyeda (34) by name, was assaulted on the night of Aug. 23rd at Asakusa, Tokyo, by a man with a sword. She was severely injured and shortly after died. The culprit is reported to be still at large.

The Minister of Education intends to establish a colonization school after the war. For this purpose, according to Tokyo papers, he has ordered the officials of the Department to investigate the systems in force in Europe and America.

According to one of the crew of a steamer which arrived on Aug. 21st at Saseho from the front, says the *Nichi Nichi's* correspondent, a terrible storm was experienced on the 18th in the North China sea. The mines which had been laid in the vicinity of Port Arthur floated to the open sea.

N. Kawa (43) who murdered a well-known confectioner, T. Fujita by name, Shiba, Tokyo, and the latter's wife, and also severely injured their daughter, Fuji (28), was executed on the morning of Aug. 20th at the Ichigaya prison in the presence of Public Procurator Kochi and Mr. Otani, a clerk of the Tokyo Appeal Court.

Tokyo papers report that the Emperor has decided to send one of his aides-de-camp to the beseigers of Port Arthur to enquire after their health.

The Japanese Government is reported by the *Kokumin* to have decided to establish meteorological stations at Yinkow, Yong-ampho, Dalny, Chemulpo, and Fusan.

According to the Director of the Bureau for Agricultural Affairs, the crop of rice this year is expected to be about 10 per cent. more than for several years past.

It is reported by the *Hochi* that the *Ryeshitelni*, which has been brought by the Japanese from Chefoo to Dalny, is seriously damaged. The conning-tower is entirely destroyed, and the bow badly damaged.

T. Seki (25), a medicine dealer, Ibaraki prefecture, who murdered a farmer, S. Somema by name, his daughter and grandson, and two servants, was executed on Aug. 24th in the Ichigaya prison, Tokyo.

This is from the *N.-C. Daily News*:—"The captain of a mail steamer says that on a recent voyage to the East a lady passenger, a missionary, had painted on her large trunk the words. "The Lord is my Shepherd." Directly underneath this was the label "Not Wanted on the Voyage."

The Governor of Niigata has telegraphed to the Department of Home Affairs that on the evening of Aug. 22nd, fire broke out at Ogimachi, Sado island, burning down about seven hundred buildings, including a police station, the street office, the Post office, etc. It was extinguished at 3 p.m. the following day.

Under the Franco-Siamese Convention, which is awaiting ratification by Parliament, negotiations have been entered into between Paris and Bangkok for the appointment of a French judicial adviser to the King of Siam. The *Temps* says that he will probably be M. Padoux, the Consul attached to the Residency at Tunis.

A telegram from London, dated July 22, states:—"The Hon. A. Lyttelton, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has forbidden Sir Ernest Edward Blake, Crown Agent for the Colonies, to continue to act as a Director of the London Assurance Corporation." Sir Ernest E. Blake has been Crown Agent for the Colonies since 1881.

A Nanking despatch states that Viceroy Wei Kuang-tao has sent nearly 5,000 men to reinforce the Two Kwang troops in suppressing the rebellion there. The majority of these Liangkiang reinforcements have hitherto been stationed in the cities along the Grand Canal, and are said to be among the best to be had in the Liangkiang provinces.

The *Boyeki Shimpo* announces that on receipt of official news of the occupation of Port Arthur, which is expected in the near future, that journal will display fire-works from the Public Garden, from the front of the Yokohama Dock Company's works, and from the open ground near Maganecho, Yokohama, in order to acquaint the citizens with the intelligence.

The sweepstake as to the fall of Port Arthur, which readers may remember was held on the steamer *Manshu Maru* on her recent trip to the front, has been decided in favour of Mr. Tsukahara, of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, who guessed July 22nd. It is held that as the nearest guesser Mr. Tsukahara is entitled to the prize. He will probably, it is said, spend the money in the purchase of *tenugui* for bluejackets at the front and for use in hospital ships.

Some Japanese papers report that the Russian Government has proposed through the French Minister at Tokyo to exchange the crews of the steamer belonging to the East China Railway Co. who are now at Matsuyama with the Japanese prisoners of Russia. The Japan Government is said to have replied accepting the proposal on condition that Russia sends back Major Togo and the men who were captured at Wiju before the outbreak of fighting on land.

The steamer *Kamakura Maru* arrived on Aug. 19th at Shimonoseki from Dalny. According to the captain, says the *Jiji's* correspondent, a terrible storm was experienced on the night of the 17th, when the ship was passing Mukpho, Korea. She sustained damage to her hull and a boat was washed away. When she passed off a certain place, she received warning from a look-out tower to keep a sharp watch for Russian warships.

The *Kokumin* states that according to an officer who recently returned from the front, about ten Japanese steamers are continually alongside the pier at Dalny landing military stores. All the railways are being used for the conveyance of stores. The former Russian Government offices are now being used by the Japanese administrative authorities. Apprehensions have been felt owing to mines drifting in from the outside, steamer services being suspended at night.

Philatelists are warned that the increasing interest in everything Japanese has led to the forgery of Japanese postage stamps in considerable quantities. There have always been a large number of these spurious labels on the market, but now it appears there is an enormous increase in them. The forgeries are manufactured in Japan, and, in addition to being hawked on board liners in the Far East, are exported to Great Britain and America. Collectors not possessed of special knowledge of Japanese stamps are advised only to purchase from reputable dealers.

Poisoning by white of egg has been reported by J. R. Clemens in a boy of fourteen months. The addition of the white of an egg to his usual milk diet caused him to be suddenly seized with an attack of nettle-rash, with greatly swollen face and ears, and alarming collapse. Injections of strychnine seemed to rescue him from death. A repetition of the milk and egg meal brought a similar attack a few days later; a third attack followed the eating of custard, and after eating gingerbread in which two eggs had been used the child's feet became extremely swollen and covered with purple spots.

Edward F. O'Brien, editor of the Manila *Sunday Sun*, was taken to Bilibid prison on August 9th to serve a sentence of six months' for libel. He was garbed in the conventional prison clothes, and assigned to work as a clerk in one of the various departments of the penitentiary. Fred L. Dorr, proprietor of the *Freedom*, at the time the libel for which he and Edward F. O'Brien were convicted was published, was taken also to Bilibid prison to serve his sentence. It is said, however, that he will be pardoned by Governor Wright.

The executive committee—consisting of Marquis Hachisuga, Admiral Viscount Ito, Chief of the Naval Staff Office, and several high officers of the Navy and leading business men, numbering over thirty in all—of the Teikoku Kaiji Kyokai (Imperial Marine Union) met on Aug. 17th in order to discuss a proposal with reference to the construction of volunteer ships which are intended to be converted into cruisers in time of emergency. Mr. Arichi, a member of the House of Peers, who presided, explained the project and steps to be taken. After a few questions a resolution was adopted on the motion of Mr. Arichi, It is said that the society will make known their purpose to the public after the bye-laws concerned are completed.

A telegram from London, dated August 5th, states that during the Naval debate in the House of Commons Mr. Edmund Robertson referred to the reduction in the French naval expenditure, and declared that Britain exceeded the two Powers standard. Therefore he urged a reduc-

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tion of the expenditure. Mr. Pretyman (Secretary to the Admiralty) repeated that Britain adhered to the two Powers standard. He added that the battleships *Lord Nelson* and *Agamemnon* would be laid down this year, and also four cruisers. He incidentally mentioned that the rate of building in Germany latterly exceeded our own

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London, we gather from an article in the July *Windsor*, has no fewer than ten main systems of railway radiating from it. This number is exclusive of the eight local lines of the Metropolis. A recent return showed that there were 255 railway-passenger stations within six miles of St. Paul's and 391 within twelve miles, and these numbers have since been considerably added to by the opening of the "tube lines" and by the growth of the suburbs. The Great Eastern Company alone has about eighty passenger stations within the twelve-mile radius, the Brighton Company coming next with about fifty. Many of the stations in London are used by the trains of more than one company, and if each station be given credit for each company whose trains run into it, the total is probably not less than 700 for the 453 square miles which lie within the twelve-mile radius of Charing Cross.

A Labuan telegram to the *Straits Times*, dated August 4, states:—The doctors who left Singapore by the steamship *Manila* have arrived here and left for Brunei yesterday. The opinion of the natives is not well-disposed towards the medical mission, because the presence of a man-of-war leads them to suspect that the relief expedition is really of a political nature. H.M.S. *Rinaldo* leaves for Brunei on the 4th with 2,000 tubes of lymph which she is bringing from Saigon. Drastic measures will probably be necessary to suppress the epidemic in Brunei. Thanks to the efforts of the Colonial Surgeon of Labuan, the disease which was until lately very prevalent throughout the island is now almost stamped out. There is a Government isolation hospital on Pulo Pappan.

The steamer *Caronia* which has been built for the Cunard Company by Messrs. John Brown & Co., of Glasgow, was launched on July 15. The *Caronia* is a steamer of 21,000 tons, and is the largest vessel launched in Great Britain. Her chief dimensions are:—Length 678ft., and breadth 72ft., with a displacement of 29,800 tons and 21,000 gross tonnage. Her reciprocating engines develope 21,000 h.p. She is constructed to be converted into an armoured cruiser on the shortest notice. She will carry 300 first-class, 350 second-class, 1,000 third-class, and 1,000 steerage passengers, besides 450 crew. Her keel was laid ten months ago. A sister ship is nearing completion in an adjoining berth. The keel has also been laid of a leviathan express turbine propeller steamer of the same line.

THE KIRBY ESTATE.

Kobe papers report the result of an application by Mrs. H. J. Bretton (née Annie Kirby), British subject, No. 49, Winchester Avenue, Willesden, London: Emily Kirby, and Clara Kirby, British subjects, No. 16, Rally Gardens, Batterly Park, Sarley, represented by Messrs. Yamashita and Wakabayashi, against Alfred Kirby, British subject, No. 50, 3 chome, Nakayamate dori, Kobe. In compliance with the application of the plaintiffs, the Court held them to be the proper persons to deal with war bonds amounting to *yen* 2,500 and issued an order relating to the lots mentioned below, to the effect that the defendant is prohibited from making transfer, mortage or any other disposition of the property held on perpetual lease, further that the title deeds are to be given up to and kept by the bailiff of the Court, also that the defendant is prohibited from exercising the function of Trustee in respect of the said properties, which are situated at No. 13, Maemachi, Kobe, measuring 300 tsubo., No. 14 the same street, measuring 300 tsubo, No. 24 Kiomachi, Kobe, measuring 300 tsubo, and No. 23, Naniwamachi, Kobe, measuring 300 tsubo.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WILL ADAMS' TOMB.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Happening to visit Will Adams' Tomb at Anjin-yama, Yokosuka, yesterday morning (Sunday) I was painfully surprised to find that the place (during the last twelve months) has been the centre of attack by some ruffians, the iron railings having been partially torn down and the gates wrenched from their hinges and carried off.

The exact position of affairs is this:—

1. The original tombstones are unhurt;
2. The iron railings have been torn down on two sides;
3. The upright stone bearing the inscription has

> W. ADAMS TOMB.
> Renovated Jan. 1878,
> To be maintained for 10 years,
> By order of Norman Wiard,
> Anzai Zenroku in charge.
> 安齊善六ヨリ入

been wrenched from its socket and smashed into four pieces;

4. The heavy iron gates have been carried off bodily;
5. The iron railings still standing have been damaged and the iron-work bent and twisted in several places.

Not wishing to hastily conclude that the injury had been done wilfully, I made a thorough and careful inspection of the place, and am in a position to confidently affirm that the damage is the result of deliberate and malicious violence. My reasons are:—

(1) The railings are substantially constructed of iron, the bars being (I judge) ¾″ to 1″ in diameter, and the whole was originally bound together at the corners with iron clamps and fastened with strong bolts screwed into nuts. The railings had not deteriorated or become weakened by rust as they are still thickly coated with non-corrosive red paint. They must have been in nearly perfect condition when overthrown, and could only have been broken by the application of considerable force. (2) Some of the upright bars are bent, and on examining them carefully I noticed that the paint was scraped off and damaged inside the bends and that at this spot only signs of rust appeared. This proves that these bars had been forcibly struck with some heavy instrument—perhaps with a heavy stone—for the purpose of breaking or loosening them. The same remarks apply to the cross-bars which have been badly bent. (3) The iron gates have been wrenched off their hinges and carried away. (4) The stone bearing the foreign inscription, although some 3 or 4 inches in thickness, has been wrenched from its grooved stand and smashed into four pieces. Two of the fragments lay beside the stone stand, one lay at the back of the tomb, and one lay outside the railings in front. This shows that the scoundrels who broke the stone could not even leave it lying in its broken state, but had to fling the pieces about in their insensate love of destruction.

It is evident that this brutal piece of vandalism could not have been accomplished without the knowledge of more than one person as it is most improbable that a single individual—unless he possessed the strength of Musashi-bo Benkei—could have carried off the heavy iron gates unaided. Moreover, the whole village must have been aware of the theft, as the sight of men carrying about the red iron gates in a little country hamlet would be unusual enough to attract the curiosity of the inhabitants.

It seems strange that no one should have been found to give information to the police of the robbery, and I consider it a disgrace to the locality that the perpetrators of such a wanton outrage on the dead should be allowed to escape unpunished. Are there no police in Yokosuka, or do they consider grave-desecrating a lawful pastime?

Will Adams himself wrote to England about the Japanese people:—"Their justice is severely executed without any partiality upon transgressors of the law," and if the descendants of the men he knew and respected wish to maintain the reputation Adams gave to their forefathers, I say it is the bounden duty of the Public Procurator of the Yokosuka Court to employ detectives and discover and bring to justice the perpetrators of this offence against the dead. Japanese law has a special provision dealing with offences against burial places and the desecration of tombs, and a Public Procurator having knowledge of an infraction of the law, is bound to investigate the circumstances with the object of securing the conviction of the offenders.

Well knowing the sentimental reverence of the Japanese people for the dead, and the tender care bestowed by them upon tombs and cemeteries, I sincerely hope that the authorities concerned will take immediate steps to mark their indignation at this cruel outrage against the sanctity of sepulchre and the common decencies of life.

I am, Sir, Yours respectfully,

J. E. de BECKER.

Kamakura, Aug. 22nd, 1904.

THE IMMORTALITY OF THE SOUL.

(CONCLUDED FROM LAST WEEK.)

VIII.—Man's possibilities and powers of mind are prophetic of a Realm where they may be exercised unhindered.

When we speak of man's powers and wide divergence from the animals we speak only of the mind and his moral nature. Physically speaking, he is an animal, eats the same food, is made from the same dust. Prof. Tyler says:

"The surface of the brain of the monkey exhibits a sort of skeleton map of man's," and in "anatomical respects some of the apes differ less from him than from the lower apes or half apes."

Man's brain to his body is in the ratio of one in 36, while the field mouse has a ratio of one in 31 and the goldfinch one in 24. As a mere physical organism there is nothing to boast of; in fact in many things we would have to yield the palm to animals below us. The eagle can see further, the tortoise can outlive us, the hound out-run us, and a man would be nothing but a sweet morsel to a tiger if he did not call upon his mind for help. But when we come to the realm of mind it is then that man's true worth is seen. Most truly then do we feel he is related to God and made in God's image, as the Bible says. True, animals have some rudiments of what are in the mind of man, but Prof. Clark, who gives to animals their due, says "Man has power of initiative, and of appropriation, in a thousand respects, in which no such power has been manifested by any other creatures that have lived upon the earth." The gulf that separates him from the animal is so great, and his penetrating and all-compassing mind is so transcendent, that we cannot think of him ceasing to be with the dissolution of the body.

Annihilation of an entity so God-like would be the very antithesis of the economy everywhere manifested in nature. If by some law of nature all the billions of suns now existing were suddenly to cease to be, this phenomenon would be less wasteful than that a single mind should cease to be. In invention, take the modern ocean liner. Explore the library, engine-rooms, officers' instruments, cargo or mail. What a world in miniature we see driven through wind and waves to the distant port. Think of the languages spoken and written. Sir William Jones was familiar with 40 languages. Think of the musical productions of men. He gets no suggestion of these from the bark of a dog, the moaning of the wind, or the roar of the torrent. They come like Minerva from the head of Jupiter,—full armed. Take the sciences, and if not perfectly, quite fully at least, he has read the thoughts of God in all that he has made, from the mighty orb which sparkles as a distant star and the nucleus of the all-but invisible amoeba. Go with the mathematician and he will lead you far beyond all that this material universe portrays into realities of relations and positions. And here as in other fields the mind catches intimations of a vast unexplored region, which he would eagerly enter and fails merely for lack of equipment. Spencer says: "Many of these are so astounding that but for presence of ocular proof they would be incredible," and "by their marvellousness, as well as by beauty, they serve in some minds at least, to raise the unanswerable question—How came these to exist among the parts of this seemingly structureless vacancy we call Space, these strange relations?"

Equally pertinent with the question of the mere existence of these relations, is the question, How came man to discover these strange relations? Plato said "The Creator in His act of creation has geometrized." This surmise is intelligible to intelligent beings because it was created by a great Intellect. God thinks out His work before completion and man afterwards reviews and ponders. And because we cannot think of God being mortal or kindred to His changing and perishable creation, so we likewise can not think the same of man who is kindred to Him in thought and related to Him in the initiative of his will, which is very similar to an act of creation.

Animals sport and play but man for his amusement develops art, difficult games, catches the voice of his musical instrument and preserves it in a tablet until his humor calls for his delicate instrument of steel to set the air vibrating with sound.

There is memory and the power to recall at will. There are a flood of thoughts, conflicting and rushing on together and all the while the mysterious something which says—I am, I see and think these thoughts and I am separate and above them. Consciousness says I am not what I can be. Endless advance and progression is as clearly voiced within

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man as seen in his work without. It is not so with the animal. The bee builds its hive, the spider its web, and beaver its dam—always and ever the same. Man goes from a tent to a palace, from a stick to a steam plow, from the camel's back to a Pulman's car. In the short span of the individual life the progress is cut short prematurely. The beast soon matures. The cow if she lived for ever would do nothing but chew her cud and give milk. But the world is continually suffering from the loss of statesmen, physicians, scientists and humanitarians who would have done great things if they could have lived on. To every industrious soul the thought comes of the night, of that arbitrary and irresistible thing which is always ready to cut short his work. He has the ambition to live on. He feels he ought not to cease to be. And if death is the end, he stoops as to a humiliation, with his work half finished or only begun. The more he works, the more he knows, the more he surrounds himself with the comforts of his hands, the further from satisfaction and sense of work or career completed he pushes himself. As die he must, he longs intently for a time and realm where environment and associations shall be commensurate with that which ever wells up within his bosom—longings unsatisfied and undying.

IX.—"The things which are seen are temporal, but the things which are not seen are eternal."

One standing at an open grave receives the greatest shock that can possibly be given to the hope in immortality. The body of dust is put into the dust and nothing but a return to dust awaits it. All that can be seen of the loved one is lost and lost for ever.

But by a slow process, if the deceased has reached maturity, the body has been cast off several times. Once in seven years. And the Brain which directed it was renewed every six months. Yet this fact occasioned no sorrow. The fact is—the real personality never had been seen. Bone and flesh, the hand's motion, the eye's subtlest shade were nothing but material manifestations of the real self within.

"We are spirits clad in veils,
"Man by man was never seen.
"All our deep communing fails
"To remove the shadowy screen."

It is the temporary victory of the grave, its unnaturalness, its awful tyranny which create a host of fears, doubts and misgivings, and faith and reason are often swept away at its side. But then when the mind can return to its true witness and listen to its own voice it says in spite of the grave, in spite of the disorganization of the beautiful shell which encases the mind—"Soul, thou livest for ever."

The most subtle forces of nature are invisible, as steam, electricity, heat, gravitation and the unbroken light beam. Two pieces of iron, one ordinary and one magnetic are identically the same so far as appearance or chemical test is concerned. Yet a needle placed near the magnetized piece shews that within it is an unseen energy of nature. Because the activity of the soul was never seen apart from the body it would be as unreasonable to say it could not therefore be, as the king of Siam said years ago, water could not turn into a solid because he had never seen ice. It is the "unseen things" which are mighty, eternal. And though unseen, we can be assured of their reality through their manifestations. Until Columbus proved the existence of the West Indies, the idea was ridiculed that the Earth could be circumnavigated. There never was any doubt in the mind of Columbus. Even when his mutinous crew demanded a return to Spain he pressed on. He had visions and assurance of land. A floating piece of strange wood, a tropical bird, a plant that had drifted far from shore were positive assurances to his mind. And in the end all could see, what had been seen but through tokens. We cannot see completely into much that makes up life, and because the eye cannot strain beyond the grave into the spiritual realm, man should question the all perfection of his eye rather than the fact of the reality of the unseen. Prof. Huxley said "There is a wide gulf between the thing you cannot explain and the thing that upsets you altogether. There is hardly any hypothesis in this world which has not some fact in connection with it, which has not been explained." We cannot explain how the real Ego exists apart from the body. But it does not upset us at all. We have the infinite resource of God to draw upon. That the spirit of man should continue on is no more a tax on the mind of man or the power of God than its existence at all. He who has been from everlasting and will be for ever, can easily nourish His child who awakened in time to abide for evermore.

X.—The mind in its self-conciousness and self-determination asserts its uniqueness and separateness from matter and therefore is not subject to such things common to matter as destruction and change.

We attribute to God personality. Man likewise is a personal being. And characteristics of both God and man are self-conciousness and self-determination. The matter I feel I know is different from my mind which thinks about it. The conservation of energy, which is one law of matter, has no force in my mind. This law does not initiate events and it does not close those initiated. But I know I initiate events and I know I can thwart those initiated, and I know that there is no constraint on my will in so doing. No matter how the materialistic psychologist may see a continuous material circle in sensation, motion, cerebral cerebration and consciousness, no proof can convince a man that his volition is caused or a necessary outcome of an antecedent energy and clash of atoms. Huxley said "our one certainty is the existence of the mental world." And the one certainty of this "Mental world" is self-determination.

No thing of the mind is more imperative than that the will is free. Free to direct the mind, free to make a toy of matter. To be sure we have never had the experience of our mind's actions apart from a body and its sensations, but it would be a mere assumption to say—the mind could not exist apart from the body. We can conceive of God apart from a body and a body's sensations. Then man who is His offspring can exist equally independent of matter. Science can give no proof that the mind exists apart from the body. But yet it never has nor never can prove the impossibility. Spencer says, "we can only infer." Prof. Fisk says the assumption that the mind cannot exist apart from the body is based on a limited human experience or on a "Human experience very far indeed from being infinite." Prof. Fisher calls the assertion that consciousness cannot continue apart from the body a leap in logics. It is not likely that any satisfactory explanation of the connection between mind and brain, thought and molecular change, will ever be given. Prof. Fisk has recently put forth a theory of psycho-physical parallelism. The Theory that compares our brain and our thoughts to the liver which secretes bile will never have a place in the thoughts of men. If the liver could secrete honey, dew, grape juice, tar, water and every imaginable liquid; interchangably and at will; know it was secreting these widely different substances; feel sorrow when it failed and remorse when it did bad work, and finally aspire to secrete other liquids that had never been dreamed or heard of—then the baseness of the comparison would be somewhat mitigated. As I look back in memory and forward in contemplation, I know that time never has nor ever will change my real consciousness. "To talk of thought without a thinker, or belief without a believer is to utter words void of meaning."

Mill, "confused insurmountable difficulty of supposing memory with no being capable of remembering." He said, "If we speak of the mind as a series of feelings which is aware of itself as past and future, we are reduced to the alternative of believing that the mind, or Ego, is something different from any series of feelings, or of accepting the paradox that something which is *ex hypothesi* but a series of feelings can be aware of itself as a series." Prof. Fisher says, "That the will is free;—that is both exempt from constraint by causes exterior, which is fatalism, and not a mere spontaneity, shut up to one path by a force acting from within, which is determinism—is immediately evident to every unsophisticated mind."

To the unprejudiced mind this is clear and certain. And being so, by the immediate intuition of the mind its immateriality is established. The laws which govern matter cannot enslave it, and therefore death and decay—phenomena incident to the change and transformation of matter—have no piece in its career.

David, as his eye swept over the Heavens, felt for a moment his insignificance, but turning his thoughts inward and upward to God he no doubt felt that to depreciate his own being would be wrong, for he caught the true reality of his personality—"Thou hast made him a little lower than the angels, and hast crowned him with glory and honour."

We are now lower than angels, but some day we shall judge them. The poor weak creatures who have battled with sin and the elements, who, by their own choice and the grace of God in the gift of Christ, have struggled upwards from a reckless use of their sovereign will into the calm majesty of free and loving submission to God, they will be welcomed as veterans, angels will pass them their crowns, while they who have fought the good fight knowing they could not have fought it alone will exclaim,

"Worthy is the Lamb that was slain to receive power and wisdom and riches, wisdom and strength and honor and glory and blessing."

There have been men on earth, as Lincoln and Garfield, who have shown by their rise the possibilities of the human personality,

"Who grasps the skirts of happy chance,
"Who breasts the blows of circumstance,
"Who grapples with his evil star:
"Who made by force his merit known,
"And lived to clutch the golden keys
"To mould a mighty state's decrees,
"And shape the whispers of a throne."

And what a few men have done is but prophetic of the latent possibilities in all men. And in the morn of eternity those who are worthy, having established their characters for holiness, will enter upon the endless career of enlargement and growth up—up—up—into the very heights of God.

Because men fail here and because some there will present a character deserving the verdict "Let him that is filthy be filthy still" it will not better the world or change the facts, to say man is a mere pulsation soon lost in the universal surge of forces and God is unjust! No! because man is immortal, because heaven is wide with possibility, because, in a perversity of will, man may lose all—he should buckle on his armor and like a hero, go forth to the fight. The fight for the weak, for the right, the fight for the eternal reward! And since "eye hath not seen the good things prepared" he ought to rest assured that God who reigns will bend every force, every law, everything to aid him. And that only his own will, false faith and deliberate neglect can make the end of his exalted personality,—a wreck so stupendous as to stagger the imagination.

The scorching heat, the frost of winter, the sweat of the brow, the severe and unwelcome things of life are but the things that should call forth the good and prepare man for larger joys in his larger life to come.

"Life is not an idle ore,
"But iron dug from central gloom,
"And heated hot with burning fears,
"And dipt in baths of hissing tears,
"And battered with the shocks of doom
"To shape and use."

God has for us a high destiny. He extends His hand unseen to every struggling soul. He would lead us and if we trust Him, after the long voyage of life, we will anchor safely in a calm harbour and in that eternal Port we will find all things desirable and conducive to the peace of all—whether the sea voyage has been long or short, stormy or calm. Immortal souls should quit themselves "like men and be strong."

THE "ASKOLD."

We extract the *Kobe Herald's* translation of *L'Echo de Chine's* account of a visit to the Russian cruiser *Askold* at Shanghai, where it took refuge after the action off the Shantung Promontory on August 10:—

It was on Friday, the 11th inst., that the *Askold* arrived at Woosung and anchored near the French armoured cruiser *Montcalm*. The vessel was in a pitiable condition, her fifth funnel was half cut away, and her fourth was only kept in position by a remarkable bit of balancing. From her fore-mast floated the flag of Rear-Admiral Retzenstein. The Chief of the police from the Japanese Consulate watched her movements all day from a Japanese steam launch. On Saturday, 12th inst., the *Askold* left her anchorage at Woosung and proceeded to the Cosmopolitan Dock, where she arrived at three o'clock in the afternoon. On Sunday there was a great crowd round the Russian cruiser but it was very difficult to get permission to go on board. French people, however, were specially well received, and we were able to go all over the heroic *Askold*. On her starboard side there is a large rent, the plates being twisted and torn. The shell which caused this injury must have been the same which damaged the fourth and fifth funnels, which are just at the back of it; these funnels, by the way, have already been removed, to allow of their being repaired. In the central portion of the stern part of the cruiser, the devastation is very great and scarcely concealed by the barrels and barricades which have been rigged up. At the back of the poop, near the first funnel, on the starboard side, there is a confused mass of iron-work and broken and twisted plates. Everywhere, also, are holes and gaping rents, in the hull, on the funnels, on the bridge. Below decks, the sight is even more terrible. Towards the stern, to starboard, a shell, piercing the cruiser's side, entered an officer's cabin. Here everything has been destroyed. It bears signs of a fire having commenced in it, and the door and interior walls are split open and riddled with shot. Two other cabins have likewise been destroyed. Nothing remains in them but confused and inextricable heaps of metal and articles of all kinds. Near this mass of wreckage could be seen the uniform, stained with blood, of an officer who had been killed there, the sleeves have been cut off below the elbows. One of the heavy guns has been destroyed. Four of the boilers have been damaged. The fact is that the *Askold* led the attack in the attempt to break the Japanese line on the 10th inst. and she had to force her way between four Japanese cruisers which tried to prevent her getting through; the only wonder is that she is comparatively so little injured. She came direct to Shanghai, without touching at Tsingtao, as was wrongly reported. Eleven of her complement were killed, including one officer and forty were wounded, among whom were three officers. The uninjured members of the crew are calm,

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healthy and full of spirit. The repairs will require about a fortnight.

The Russian cruiser *Askold*, from Port Arthur, arrived at the International Dock about half-past two on Saturday afternoon, said the *N.-C. Daily News* of Aug. 15th. She is not to be docked there; the more commodious Cosmopolitan Dock being now prepared for her reception.

Through the courtesy of Captain Grammatchikoff, the commander of the cruiser, a representative of this paper was enabled to make an inspection of the vessel soon after her arrival. It seemed to be almost impossible for any unauthorised person to board the cruiser, the armed sentry at the gangway answering with a stern "niet" every request to be allowed so to do, no matter in what language the request might be presented.

It only needed one to be for a few moments among the hundreds of men who crowded the decks to be struck with the extraordinary spirit of cheerfulness and confidence that was apparent on every side, and this too, when considering the circumstances, it would not have been strange if a feeling of depression and gloom had prevailed. Most of the men appeared to be healthy and strong and in the best of spirits, although one could see here and there some with bowed heads and an absent-looking expression on their faces. Were they thinking of homes and loved ones in far away Russia? Not unlikely. A kind word was responded to with a hearty grip of the hand, and one felt once again that a touch of nature makes the whole world kin.

It was pleasing to find that the bravery and resourcefulness of the Japanese were appreciated by many of the men. "J'aime beaucoup les Japonais," said one of the executive officers, "ils ont beaucoup de courage." Many of the men have a smattering of English, French, or German, and it was possible through the medium of one or other of these languages to hold a more or less connected conversation. One and all seemed to have no misgivings as to the ultimate outcome of the conflict which had opened so disastrously for their fatherland. "It cannot be," said one intelligent fellow, speaking in fairly good English, "that the great Russian land must fall down before little Japan. For every man who dies we have another man; for every ship that is lost we shall have another ship, and some day we shall have the victory," and such, in effect, seemed to be the way in which the matter was regarded by most if not all of the men. In answer to the remark that Russia thus far appeared to have been having a very bad time the characteristic reply was made that it was "Kismet," and the general opinion seemed to be that it was by no means an undesirable thing to have to lay down one's life for the fatherland.

It appears that twelve men and one officer were killed on the cruiser and about fifty wounded, many of them very severely. When one sees how the vessel has been knocked about, it is surprising that the casualties were not greater. The work of repairing the vessel is going on night and day, and at midnight the crash of the hammers and the noise of the workmen could be heard far across the river. It is the opinion of those who are competent to judge that the cruiser could be patched sufficiently to enable her to go to sea in about ten days, but that to thoroughly overhaul her would require a month or six weeks. The men seemed to be under the impression that they would very soon be putting to sea once more again to try conclusions with the enemy. Some of the premises belonging to Farnham, Boyd & Co., at the Cosmopolitan Dock are, it is believed, being fitted up for the accommodation of the officers if it should be found desirable for them to stay on shore while their ship is being repaired.

An inspection of the vessel showed that the cruiser had been damaged as follows: The first and third smoke stacks had been riddled with bullets from machine guns at the base on the superstructure deck. The after smoke stack had been cut in two and telescoped about half-way from the top. The stack was only held in position by the guy ropes. An 8-inch armour-piercing shell had entered the starboard bow, about two feet above the water line and lodged in the coal bunker. A 12-inch shell had exploded in the starboard hammock netting amidship. Fragments of this shell had riddled and destroyed four metallic life-boats. Another similar exploding shell had entered a state room on the starboard quarter, and after cutting its way across the deck had exploded in the officers' quarters on the port quarter. Needless to say that it had destroyed everything that it had come into contact with.

A deck house on the superstructure under the forward bridge was riddled with pieces of the shell that had exploded in the forward smoke stack. The search lights on the vessel had been damaged to such an extent that they were probably beyond repair. The torpedo netting is also bent, and in such a condition that it is practically useless. There is also very serious under-water damage, a torpedo having made a big hole through into one of the bunkers, but the vessel's engines and boilers are reported to be in good condition.

The guns are missing from the sponsons amidships on each side of the vessel. It was surmised at first that these had been dismounted in action, but a more likely theory is that they were removed for use in the fortifications at Port Arthur.

The *Askold*, having come up river on Saturday afternoon was moored to a jetty near the Cosmopolitan Dock. Her damaged funnel was then removed and shortly before three o'clock yesterday, when she was timed to go into dock, the foremost funnel was also lifted clear from its bed by the big shears. Large numbers of people were on the wharf when the *Askold* was towed off. She was taken the short distance to the dock mouth by the tugs *Victoria* and *Kongnam*. Her bow was then made fast to two capstans by stout hawsers and the tugs towed her stern round so as to bring her into proper position to enter the dock. When her bow was facing the proper direction the hawsers attached to it were taken to capstans further up on up on the sides of the dock, and strong hawsers were brought from the stern, round booms on the ship's side, and then attached to steam capstans. All the capstans were then set to work, and the huge vessel began to move slowly inwards. Before very long, however, the hawser on the port side of the stern snapped, and it took some minutes to replace it. The ship began to move slowly inwards again, but when about halfway in the tide had fallen so far that her bottom was scraping the mud. It was found impossible to get her in further that tide so she was made fast where she was, and as the tide receded, settled gently on to the bottom, with a slight list to starboard. The Dock authorities got her in at half-past one this morning.

Meanwhile Chinese mechanics are hard at work repairing the injuries to her upper works. The badly damaged plates are being removed, and the wreckage is being taken out. All boats except one have been deposited on the wharf. They seem to be all more or less badly damaged, and will want a lot of patching up before they are seaworthy again. No visitors were allowed on board. The men seemed to have quite recovered their spirits, and from their demeanour one would hardly think that they have been through several months of trying service. The people who came down to see the vessel were anxious to obtain mementos in the shape of fragments of shells but these were not easy to find. The first funnel which was taken down looked like so much brown paper. It was riddled through and through, and the wonder is that it did not fall over the side on the voyage down. It was rather curious to see a number of Japanese sightseers come down shortly after the vessel had been made fast. The Russians did not seem to resent their presence at all, but appeared to be rather amused. Two fox-terriers on board seemed to think that a cruiser in war-time is not the best place to be in, as they made several frantic efforts to get down the gangway. Only one wounded man was to be seen on deck, and he had some slight injury to the eye. A priest was occasionally seen walking up and down chatting with the officers and men. His long flaxen hair, and black cassock looked strangely out of place on this ship of war.

In another place our contemporary of the same date says:

The ferment of war-excitement locally has been sustained at fever pitch during Saturday and yesterday. An almost incongruous touch of colour was given yesterday by the dressing of all the men-of-war in harbour, with Russian flags at the mast-head, the occasion celebrated being the birth of a Czarevitch.

Chief interest continues to centre in the sore-wounded *Askold*, in regard to whose ability to keep afloat at all serious doubts were first entertained. On Saturday afternoon she succeeded in coming up river and getting alongside the International Dock. The work of temporary repair was there begun and continued throughout the afternoon and night. Needless to say the cruiser was an object of wide-spread curiosity not the least interested observers being a party of Japanese, who crowded a launch which ran, with many other launches, and sampans alongside. A representative of this paper was one of a very few visitors received on board the cruiser.

The *Askold's* officers and crew are talking confidently of the possibility of her temporary repairs being finished to enable her to leave within the ten days allowed by international law. Their sanguineness is not shared by many who have seen the vessel's plight.

It is stated that immediately after the arrival of the *Askold* on Friday, certain of her officers went aboard the French flagship *Montcalm* and were permitted to use her wireless telegraphic apparatus with the object of getting into communication with the other Russian cruisers supposed to be in the vicinity. On Saturday afternoon a launch brought up two bronzed officers in mufti, who made their way direct to the Russian Consulate.

Four of the wounded from the *Askold* were removed temporarily to the *Montcalm* and their injuries dressed. In consequence of the near departure of the French flagship they were brought up on Saturday to Shanghai and received at the General Hospital. All are badly hurt, though in no immediate danger of succumbing. One poor fellow has lost a leg, another is shot through the arm, another through the breast, while the fourth has nasty gashes about the head. It is expected that some sixteen more men, not wounded but suffering from sickness, will be sent to the hospital, as it is very difficult to give them proper treatment on board their boat.

In regard to the *Grosovai*, the torpedo-boat destroyer which came up river on Friday afternoon and anchored in the lower reach, the determination was reached to disarm her, and let her lie alongside the *Mandjur* until the war is over. As already stated on Saturday she has suffered only from hard work and long exposure to the sea and had sustained no damage at the hands of the Japanese. She was towed up river to the upper reach yesterday evening about six o'clock.

JAPANESE HUMOUR.

(COMMUNICATED.)

Do Western jokes amuse the Japanese as they amuse us? Do Japanese jokes amuse us as they amuse the Japanese? We are inclined to answer both these questions in the negative. Even in Europe the jokes current in one country often fall flat when repeated in another; though doubtless there is wit and humour that tickles all educated Occidental minds alike. Some of our jokes amuse the Japanese to a certain extent, but it seems to us that the essence of the fun is often missed by them owing to fundamentally different ways of looking at things. When we come to analyse funny stories, we find that much of their ridiculousness comes from subtle combinations of things which do not usually combine—in a word, from contradiction. National and local customs, habitual modes of thought, the fixed meaning attached to words and symbols, these and many more elements play an important part in our standard jokes. Not all jokes by any means are appreciated by society generally. Some are essentially lawyers' jokes; others essentially those of the farmer or the trader. The remark, for instance, that "in Japan there is no weather, only samples" smacks of farming and the United States, where the weather is comparatively regular. We pretend to have made no special study of Japanese wit. We have come across hundreds of humorous sayings and many funny stories in our general reading, but the occasion of our writing on Japanese humour now is the issue of the Fifth Edition of a small work called *Kokkei Hyaku Shōwa* (滑稽百笑話), compiled by Mr. Kubo Tendzui.

Mr. Kubo has culled his 100 funny stories from various sources. Some of them he describes as "resurrections" of tales found in works that are now very rare or quite unobtainable, others he has taken from modern magazines and newspapers; others again have been extracted from the *Tōkaidō Hizakurige* (Pub. in 1802) and other well-known books. In his preface to the work Mr. Kubo discusses the subject of humour in general and Japanese humour in particular in a very interesting manner. Here is the gist of what he has to say on these topics.

Bliss comes to the house where laughter is heard! Laughter—that gift of nature to mankind alone! Though animals can weep when their distress is great, how to laugh they know not. In the enjoyment of fun there is a perceptible difference between the lower and the higher races of mankind. Of laughter there are as many kinds as there are songs of birds. Refinement may be guaged by observing the class of humour that tickles the fancy. Low jokes only please low minds. Superior minds find delight in high-class wit alone. Regarded mentally and physically, the capacity to enjoy fun is a priceless faculty which adds immensely to the charm of life. To find out what are a nation's jokes is to get at the essence of national character. Among the funny things said, what we call *share* or punning forms a very small and a somewhat insignificant part. Popular ditties, proverbs and witty maxims all furnish examples of the simpler forms of humour. In comedy we find humour in its most highly developed state. The

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flow of wit among civilised peoples is as varied and as unconstrained as the flow of song among the many-tongued feathered tribe. What is known as vulgar wit, as embodied in folk lore, in popular songs and in certain proverbs is altogether on a lower level than that to be found in our poetry and our comic plays. But as a reflection of the leading characteristics of the nation the more vulgar form of wit is the more valuable, because it contains less that is artificial.

In the present age we should be careful to preserve the wit and humour of our ancestors, improving on it if we can, but treating it with the respect due to a national heirloom. From very ancient times our ancestors seemed to have highly appreciated fun. Even in the *Kojiki* we read that the dancing of Amenouzumi-no-mikoto so amused the eight million gods that "they all joined in a laugh that shook the heavenly plains." After the introduction of Buddhism merriment of all kinds was suppressed and our literature was "bespattered over with tear drops." For a very long time humour in literature seems to have been proscribed. But a book known as the 醒睡笑 *Seisuishō*, compiled by a priest called Anrakuan Sakuden, who had charge of a Kyōto temple known as the Seigwanji Tōchū-chikurin-in marks a new departure. This Sakuden was one of the greatest wits of his time. Born in the later days of the Ashikaga era, he lived through the stormy years that ended in the accession of Tokugawa Ieyasu to supreme power in the State, and he even witnessed the consolidation of the Tokugawa power. A contemporary, then, of the famous Sorori Shinzaemon and other wits of that age, he was in a position to collect the jokes which were going the rounds of the barons' castles at that time. The copy of the *Seisuishō* which has come down to us has an *okugaki*, or recommendation, written by Itakura Shigemune. With the exception of this work, prior to the Meiji era, there does not seem to have been any special written collection of stories made. But noted story-tellers retained in their memories a large stock of spicy yarns which during the past thirty years have been embodied in such works as the *Kokkei Meisakushū* (名作集) published by the Hakubunkan.* In the compilation of this *Kokkei Hyaku-shōwa* I have found the collections of stories known as the *Shōwa Shusshiroku* (出思錄) and the 輝曜笑話, *Yakujun Shōwa*, to be of great use. The former work has about 100 stories in it and the latter some 200. These two books are now very difficult to procure and hence there is a danger of the racy matter they contain being lost to the public. For this reason I have culled from them some of the more remarkable tales, rewriting them in part in the style of composition known as *gembun-itchi* (a combination of the written and colloquial languages). There is a work called 開口新語笑堂福袋 *Kaikō-shingo-shōdō-fukushū*, which has a considerable reputation, but unfortunately I do not possess a copy. From two Chinese works called 笑府廣記 and 笑林廣記 *Shōfu Kōki* and *Shōrin Kōki* I have extracted a few stories, and I have added two or three of my own composing.

It seems to me, continues Mr. Kubo, that when one endeavours to trace the origin of witty stories one can say that they are the creations of a certain kind of genius, of a faculty for discovering an element of grotesqueness in very ordinary events. They are in many cases the product of extraordinary circumstances, but occasionally grow out of the most commonplace events. As customs change, certain humorous stories lose their flavour. They are not so keenly appreciated by after-generations as they were when they first became current. The enjoyment of fun is not connected with its rationale, and so the compiler hopes that for many to whom the preface may prove wearisome the stories that follow will possess attractions.

We give a few specimens of Mr. Kubo's 100 stories in an epitomized form.

* This book bears the marks of having been compiled somewhat two exclusively by Chinese scholars and hence does not adequately represent Japanese humour.

No. V.—The *Sake* World.

A certain Government official, who in olden times used to be called a 代官, *Daikwan*, but now is known as a *Gunchō* (Head of a District), having been recently appointed to a certain district, was engaged in a tour of inspection, when his notice was attracted by the approach of an old man who was too tipsy to walk straight. From side to side did this drunkard reel, his progress being as zigzag as that of a sanderling. Wondering who the man could be, the District officer accosted him and, after much difficulty, ascertained that he was the head of the village which he had come to inspect. Thinking it to be his duty to make use of the occasion for obtaining reliable information, the District officer asked the toper how many houses and how many people there were in the village. "There are 100 houses and, males and females included, 60 persons in the village," replied the man. Puzzled by receiving such an answer, the District officer asked "How can that be?" "There is nothing wrong about that," replied the head of the village. "Beside these 60 there are any amount of people in the village, but since they are creatures who know not what it is to drink they are not, I take it, worthy of being mentioned." (*Hito wa hoka ni ikura mo arimasu keredomo, sake wo nomu koto wo shiranu yatsura wa kazoeru ni mo oyobimasumai*).

No. XII. A Doctor.

Once upon a time it happened that five or six burglars, armed with swords and shouting like men attacking an enemy on the battle-field, came bouncing into the house of a certain doctor. The whole household, with the exception of the master, were paralysed. They felt as though iron chains had been placed around them, and not one of them moved hand or foot. They watched in terror to see what would happen, when, lo and behold! the robbers took their departure without stealing a thing. Though they could not tell what was the meaning of this strange proceeding, certain it was that the family was safe. But where was the head of the house? After searching through the rooms they found him in his dispensary. There he stood in the midst of the drugs, medicine spoon in hand, looking fierce and triumphant. "What are you doing here?" inquired one of the members of his household. Smiling, he replied, "Those robbers were perhaps as noted as Kumasaka Chōhan; but they may thank their stars that they have got off with their lives! Had they pushed matters a little further and entered this dispensary, not one of them would have left it alive." Amused by this remark, one of the members of his family rejoined:—"Without a sword or a pistol, how could you have killed these robbers? Can you kill robbers with a spoon?" Whereupon the doctor, with fine selfassurance, replied:—"How many thousands of lives have I taken by means of this spoon! What to me are the lives of five or six robbers? Lucky chaps, to get off as they did." (*Ore wa kono ippon no saji de, nan' sen nin no inochi wo totta ka wakaranai. Sore ni nusubito no go-nin ya, roku-nin, nan' de arō? Sate, sate! shiawase na yatsura donō da!*).

No. XXVIII.—Falling into the Hands of a Doctor.

As a doctor was going along a road one day, a passer-by happened to knock against him. The doctor flew into a rage and, raising his hand, was about to strike the man who had knocked against him, when the latter, prostrating himself on the ground, said:—"Please not touch me with your hand, but kick me instead." Asked by somebody near why he made this request, the man replied:—"Those who are handled by doctors nearly all die. It is better to be kicked." (*Oyoso kono isha dono no te ni kakatte ikita mono wa nai. Ashi de kerareta hō ga, mada ii no sa.*)

XXXI.—An Unfilial Son.

A certain young man after perusing the famous "Twenty-four examples of Filial Piety" thought how fine it would be to perform an act that would astonish gods and men alike. In the illness of his mother he seemed to see a chance of carrying out this idea. As his mother grew worse and worse, he suppressed his feelings and went around the house in a gentle manner, preparing himself for the performance of the one great act which should make him famous for ever. Approaching the patient one day, he inquired, "Mother, do you like bamboo sprouts?" "Where are you going to get bamboo sprouts at this time of year?" asked the old lady in an off-hand, heedless, and somewhat contemptuous manner. "Well, then, do you like carp?" rejoined the son. "With the water frozen hard as it is now, how are you going to get carp?" inquired the mother. "What else is there that you would like me to get you?" asked the son. "I am not longing for anything in particular; but if you want to get something for me, then give me a little macaroni.* To this the son angrily replied, "You beastly old creature.† As if such a common place thing as *udon* were mentioned among the 'Twenty-four models of Filial Piety!'"

XXXII.—Learning Handwriting.

The son of an extremely illiterate peasant was in the habit of bringing his copies home day after day, his hands and face covered with the ink that should have gone on his copy. Thinking it well to exercise his paternal authority over the lad even in regard to his school lessons, the father, one day, commanded the boy to show him his writing. Looking it over with the air of an expert penman, he criticized various strokes, "This stroke is too long; this one too short. These two strokes are too far apart"; observed the father. "But," said the boy, "the writing-master tells us to write them as I have done." "Show me the copy," jirked out the father. The boy produced the copy, which his father began to examine closely upside-down. "Why, you are holding it upside-down!" exclaimed the lad. Not to be beaten, the father replied:—"Don't be so conceited! I am holding it for you to look at of course. You could not read it were it turned the other way. Listen to what is said to you and don't fancy you know everything." (*Namaiki na koto iwazu to yoku kike*).

The above reminds us of a story that concerns Taira Kiyomori. It is related that in the time of the Heiji rebellion, the rebels attacked Kiyomori's camp very suddenly one day. Losing his presence of mind, Kiyomori put on his armour in a great hurry the back part front. Some persons near pointed out the mistake he had made. "You have put your armour on the wrong way," they exclaimed. "It is not so," calmly answered Kiyomori; "as the Emperor is coming behind, I have put on the armour so as to have the front part facing him. It would be impolite to have the back part of one's armour facing an emperor." Without altering it he went out to battle.

XLVII.—A Quack.

The term *Yabu* (藪)‡ is applied to doctors who prescribe wrong medicines. Now, it happened once that a quack having been the means of killing the only son of a certain house, the parents determined to have their revenge on him. So they sued him at a court of law. The affair was eventually patched up by the worthy quack's giving the bereaved parents his own son in return for the one he had killed. Not long after this event, the said quack heard a loud knocking at his door one night. On going to the door he was informed that one of his neighbour's wives was dangerously ill and that his presence was required at once. Turning to his wife, he said, "This requires consideration, my dear. There is no knowing but that it may end in their taking you from me."

LXI.—Trying a Sword.

A certain *samurai* having purchased a fine sword, was desirous of testing it. So he went to the beggars' quarter in Kyōto and accosting a beggar who was standing in front of a hut, he said,

* *Udon*, one of the cheapest and most ordinary articles of Japanese food, wherein lies the point of the story.

† The title applied to the mother in the original is too filthy for reproduction here.

‡ Not long ago a student being required to find an English equivalent for *yabu-isha*, without a moment's hesitation gave it as "bamboo doctor," most thickets in Japan consisting of bamboo.

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"I want to try this sword. I am willing to give you one hundred *ryō* if you will let me kill you with it." "Won't you give me 50 *ryō* for letting you half kill me?" inquired the beggar.*

It is our opinion that to the majority of foreign readers many of the stories related by Mr. Kubo would appear to be somewhat tame. It has always seemed to us that the Japanese are easily amused; that jokes which fail to tickle us to any extent afford them endless amusement. Our Western collections of wit and humour have had such an enormously wide field from which to draw material that it is hardly surprising that Japanese humour strikes us as somewhat poor in comparison with the stories found in the writings of our great humourists. But there is much in taste in this matter. Then, many Japanese jokes consist of a number of untranslatable puns or derive their flavour from habits of thought that are distinctly national. But, as we said before, we pretend to have made no thorough analysis of Japanese wit; so we are not in a position to dogmatize on the subject. As a field of inquiry Japanese humour possesses many attractions, and it is our intention to extend our explorations at some future time.

* This reminds us of a still funnier story. Two Irishmen were going over a bridge and saw the following notice:—"Any person saving a life will get 20 shillings and for a dead body 10 shillings. Said Pat to Mick, "We ought to make some money out of this. You fall in and I'll pull you out." "All right," said Mick, and he dropped over the bridge. Pat after trying three or four times to get Mick out, was arrested by a voice from the water calling out:—"Bedad! if you don't look sharp, we shall only get ten shillings!"

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The following is the report of the Directors:

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

GENTLEMEN,—The Directors have now to submit to you a General Statement of the affairs of the Bank, and Balance Sheet for the half-year ending 30th June, 1904.

The net profits for that period, including $1,417,366.08, balance brought from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, amount to $3,520,374.81.

The Directors recommend the transfer of $500,000 from the Profit and Loss Account to credit of the Silver Reserve Fund, which Fund will then stand at $7,000,000.

They also recommend writing off Bank Premises account the sum of $200,000,

After making these Transfers and deducting Remuneration to Directors there remains for appropriation $2,805,374.81. out of which the Directors recommend the payment of a Dividend of One Pound and Ten Shillings Sterling per Share, which at 4/6 will absorb $533,333.33.

The difference in Exchange between 4/6, the rate at which the Dividend is declared, and 1/9⅛, the rate of the day amounts to $779,487.17.

The Balance $1,492,554.31 to be carried to New Profit and Loss Account.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. C. MICHELAU, Hon. C. W. DICKSON and Mr. C. A. TOMES having resigned their seats on leaving the Colony, Mr A. HAUPT, Hon. W. J. GRESSON and Hon. R. SHEWAN have been invited to fill the vacancies; these appointments require confirmation at this Meeting.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. W. HUTTON POTTS and Mr. A. G. WOOD, the latter acting for Hon. C. S. SHARP, who is absent from the Colony.

Hongkong, August 2nd, 1904.

A. J. RAYMOND,
Chairman.

This abstract of assets and liabilities of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, accompanies the report:

LIABILITIES.

Paid-up capital		$10,000,000.00
Sterling reserve fund		10,000,000.00
Silver reserve fund		6,500,000.00
Marine insurance account		250,000.00
Notes in circulation:—		
Authorised issue against securities deposited with the Crown Agents for the Colonies	$10,000,000.00	
Additional issue authorised by Hongkong Ordinance No. 19 of 1900, against coin lodged with the Hongkong Government	4,893,352.00	
		14,893,352.00
Current accounts:—		
Silver	$76,204,028.31	
Gold £1,939,613 8s. 5d=	21,851,473.55	
		98,055,501.86
Fixed deposits:—		
Silver	$46,382,951.01	
Gold, £4,878,546. 11s. 9d.=	55,045,256.01	
		101,428,207.02
Bills payable (including drafts on London bankers call loans and short sight drawings on London office against bills receivable and bullion shipments)		15,347,670.51
Profit and loss account		3,520,374.81
Liability on bills of exchange re-discounted, £5,941,540 3s. 0d. of which £4,107,740 0s. 0d. have since run off.		
		$259,995,106.20

ASSETS.

Cash		$42,338,044.69
Coin lodged with the Hongkong Government against note circulation in excess of $10,000,000		6,000,000.00
Bullion in hand and in transit		4,507,709.07
Indian Government rupee paper		2,038,928.38
Consols, Colonial and other securities		6,713,396.96
Sterling reserve fund investments, viz.:—		
£570,000 2½ per cent. Consols at 85	$484,500	
(of which £250,000 lodged with the Bank of England as a special London reserve.)		
£255,000 2¾ per cent. national war loan, at 90	229,500	
£325,000 other sterling securities, written down to	286,000	
	1,000,000	10,000,000.00
Bills discounted, loans and credits		87,146,299.84
Bills receivable		99,852,943.49
Bank premises		1,397,783.77
		$259,995,106.20

GENERAL PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

DR. 30th June 1904.

	$	c.
To amounts written off:—		
Remuneration to directors		15,000.00
To dividend account:—		
£1 10s. per share on 80,000 shares =£120,000 at 4s. 6d.		533,333.33
To dividend adjustment account:—		
Difference in exchange between 4s. 6d. the rate at which the dividend is declared, and 1s. 9⅛d the rate of the day		779,487.17
To transfer to silver reserve fund		500,000.00
To transfer to bank premises account		200,000.00
To balance forward to next half-year		1,492,554.31
		$3,520,374.81

Cr.

By balance of undivided profits, 31st December, 1903	$1,417,366.08	
By amount of net profits for the six months ending 30th June, 1904, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, deducting all expenses and interest paid and due	2,103,008.73	
		3,520,374.81
		$3,529,374.81

STERLING RESERVE FUND.

To balance	$10,000,000.00
By balance 31st December, 1903	10,000,000.00

SILVER RESERVE FUND.

To balance	$7,000,000.00
By balance 31st December, 1903	6,500,000.00
By transfer from profit and loss account	500,000.00
	$7,000,000.00

TROUBLES AT CANTON.

A Canton correspondent of the *China Mail* wrote on Aug. 2nd:—

Since the advent of the railway line from Canton to Samshui fights more or less serious have been of frequent occurrence between the Chinese and American workmen. In June last a Chinese boy was killed at Fatshan, his death being the outcome of a row at an eating-house. Last night, however, the most serious affray that has yet been recorded occurred, resulting in the death of one Chinaman, while five or six others were seriously wounded. Wongsha was the scene of the trouble, where a party of American Engineers were quartered. A band of Chinamen, estimated at about 500, are alleged to have attacked the Americans, armed with sticks and stones. They rushed the hospital, and with a volley of heavy stones smashed in all the windows, greatly alarming the patients who were inside. The Americans tried to drive them back without resource to arms, but the Chinamen proved stubborn and returned to the attack as often as they were repulsed. The official warehouse was next selected as a target and missiles of all sizes and shapes were hurled through the air. Every window, both at the front and sides, was broken, and the mob, becoming emboldened at their success, rent the air with loud and threatening cries. While this was going on near the hospital, another gang were trying to push a number of railway cars over into the river. Anything of any value was seized by the Chinamen, who were bent on wrecking the entire establishment. Mr. Moran, one of the railway employees, saw the object of the men, and he rushed round to where the cars were standing and endeavoured to prevent the attackers from carrying out their project. Single handed he faced them, and his very daring stopped them. But not for long. Responding to the cries of their leader the gang charged the cars again, and just as they did so three or four other Americans have in sight. Taking the situation in at a glance they rushed across to Mr. Moran's assistance and drove his assailants back. The ringleader was captured and given into the custody of the Captain of the Railway Police, a Chinaman. The Captain of the Police, as soon as the Americans' backs were turned released his prisoner, who rejoined the gang still threatening the Engineers. It is alleged that the Captain of the Police told the prisoner to return to the attack. Be that as it may, when the Chinese saw that their leader was free, they naturally surmised that the Police were on their side and cries of "Kill, kill the foreign Devils" rang through the night. The situation was becoming desperate for the Americans, as the mob they faced were now infuriated and would stop at nothing. Seizing the guns of the railway guards the Americans advanced on the mob and fired a volley. With the report of the guns the cries stopped and the Chinese fell back. Writhing on the ground lay several forms, whose cries smote terror into the hearts of the remainder of the Chinese. Before the determined looking advance of the Americans the Chinese retreated, cowed at the sight of their wounded comrades lying on the ground. Shortly afterwards the American Consul General arrived on the scene, having been telephoned for. The Captain of Police was placed under arrest, and several of the ringleaders were captured. After an investigation the Captain of Police was ordered to be cashiered and degraded, as well as sentenced to a term of imprisonment. Bamboo castigation and imprisonment is the punishment to be meted out to the ringleaders of the gang. As far as could be ascertained the trouble originated over an alleged quarrel between two Sikh watchmen, but there are many who state that the object of the Chinese was to loot the railway buildings. On an examination of the wounded men it was found that one was dead, and the others were severely wounded.

Writing on the following day the same correspondent said:—

In the absence of the Viceroy the lesser officials seem to be making as much pocket money as they can, and amongst other wind-raisers they have sold a boat tax. The buyer thought to improve his bargain by "squeezing" on the boat measurement. This the boat people resented, and set upon the tax gatherer, who tried to escape to the Shamien. Just before he reached the bund, however, he was overtaken and pitched into the river. The boats are now all on strike and shipping business is at a standstill. Thousands of boats are now blocking up the Fati Creek, and to-morrow the passenger boats will join in the strike. Traffic will then be entirely stopped. Two native gunboats have orders to clear the boats out, and there are all the ingredients for a good old row.

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TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

A CORRECTION.

London, August 19.

In the Reuter's message published on Friday, the last words should be "carrying contraband for transshipment at Mediterranean ports." (This refers we suppose to the statement of the Captain of the *Ural*, who said he was looking out for steamers carrying contraband of war.—ED. *J.M.*]

ANOTHER COLLIER STOPPED.

Another collier has been similarly stopped by the Russian cruiser *Ural*.

This interference with purely local traffic has revived the indignation against Russia's procedure, and all the British papers contain strong articles.

RUSSIA AND CONTRABAND.

London, August 19.

Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg says it is understood that the Russian reply will recognize the validity of the British and American views differentiating between conditional and absolute contraband articles. The specific cases of seizure of which Great Britain has complained will probably be reserved for consideration.

THE BALTIC SQUADRON STARTS.

London, August 21.

The Baltic squadron consisting of eleven ships left Libau on August 15th accompanied by several colliers and two floating docks for repairs at sea. Admiral Rozhdienstvensky starts on Sept. 3rd for the Far East.

WHAT GERMANS THINK OF KUROPATKIN.

Military experts in Germany take an extremely pessimistic view of Kuropatkin's prospects.

FOR COALING PURPOSES.

Later.

A telegram to the *Daily Mail* from Las Palmas says that the German collier *Valencia* left for Cape Juby, with coal for a Russian cruiser.

THE "AMERICA" CUP.

The papers publish an interview with Sir Thomas Lipton implying that a fourth challenge has been despatched.

THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

It is stated in competent quarters in St. Petersburg that the Baltic Squadron cannot leave for the Pacific before Sept. 28th; therefore recent departures from Libau must have been for trials. It is even doubted whether the Squadron will ever sail for the Far East.

THE TZAR AND PORT ARTHUR.

London, August 22.

The Tzar has telegraphed to General Stoessel that he is convinced that the garrison at Port Arthur will uphold the glory of Russian arms by unbounded bravery.

SUMMONING RESERVE OFFICERS.

Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs that a ukase has been issued summoning to the colours all reserve officers throughout the empire.

THE "DIANA" AT SAIGON.

The Russian cruiser *Diana* has arrived at Saigon.

RUSSIAN NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

London, August 23.

A floating dock, proceeding from St. Petersburg to Libau, has been broken in two and lost.

From Durban it is stated that a steamer reports sighting an unknown warship, believed to be Russian, off Cape St. Francis on Thursday.

The cruiser *Terets* (gun-vessel of 1,224 tons, carrying two 8-in., one 6-in. and smaller guns) with two torpedoers, passed through the Great Belt on August 21st *en route* for the Red Sea to search merchantmen.

THE RUSSIAN HEIR.

It is officially stated that the sponsors at the baptism of the *Tsarevitch* will include the Kaiser, King Edward of England and the King of Denmark.

AMERICA AND CHINA'S NEUTRALITY.

Later.

The officials in Washington state that American warships are specially instructed not to attempt to protect China's neutrality. The Admiral is instructed not to interfere with the action of Japanese vessels. The officials are convinced that the Japanese do not intend to violate neutrality.

CHINESE NEUTRALITY.

London, August 24.

News from Berlin is to the effect that the German Consul at Shanghai has been instructed not to interfere with regard to Chinese neutrality.

The Russo-phil journal *Treus-Zeitung* (*Kreuz-Zeitung*) admits that the Japanese demands with reference to Shanghai are perfectly just.

RUSSIA'S PRIVATEERING.

It is stated that the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has forwarded to Lord Lansdowne a resolution earnestly hoping that arrangements will be speedily concluded with the object of remedying the grave detriment to British commerce resulting from Russia's proceedings with regard to contraband. The cooperation of all other Chambers of Commerce is solicited.

THE RUSSIAN CRUISER OFF THE CAPE.

It is stated that the Russian cruiser off the Cape is the *Smolensk*, but may possibly be one of the converted German liners.

COALING OF BELLIGERENT STEAMERS FORBIDDEN.

London, August 24.

A Proclamation has been issued at Malta forbidding the coaling of belligerent ships proceeding to the seat of war, or anywhere on the line of route with the object of intercepting neutral ships on suspicion of carrying contraband.

The *Times* understands that a similar Proclamation will be issued at all British dependencies.

THE RUSSIAN CRUISER OFF THE CAPE.

The appearance of the Russian cruiser on the Cape of Good Hope route has evoked a renewal of protests by the British press. The *Times* considers that in view of Russia's formal undertakings with reference to Volunteer steamers, if the cruiser is really the *Smolensk*, the question has relapsed into an acute stage demanding prompt and vigorous treatment.

THE ESCAPED SHIPS.

London, August 25.

Admiral Wirenius has informed the correspondent of a Paris paper that owing to injuries sustained by the *Askold*, *Grosovoi*, and *Diana* they will be dismantled.

RUSSIAN REFORMS.

A manifesto issued by the Tsar on the occasion of the baptism of the Tsarevitch provides for a general reduction of common law sentences and an amnesty for political offences except murder; abolishes corporal punishment among the rural classes and for first offences among soldiers and sailors; remits various arrears of taxes: assigns three million roubles for the benefit of funds "unpossessing land"; remits the fines imposed on the Finnish communes for resisting the enforcement of the conscription law and on the Jewish communes where Jews have evaded military service.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE IN TOKYO.)

SIGNOR MELEGARI.

The New York *Sun* having stated that the transfer of Signor Melegari, Italian Minister in Tokyo to be Ambassador in St. Petersburg was objected to by the Japanese Government on the ground that Signor Melegari being a great friend of Japan the transfer would be in the nature of a concession to Russia, the Japanese Government has emphatically denied that any such protest was made.

AMERICAN OPINION.

American newspapers regard the two last naval engagements as of the greatest importance, and consider that they materially reduce Russia's sea-power in the Far East. They further draw a sharp contrast between the humanity shown by Admiral Kamimura in rescuing 613 officers and men from the *Rurik* and the conduct of the Russians who never lowered a boat to save life when they sunk helpless transports with hundreds of men on board.

STORM AT FUSAN.

A violent storm visited Fusan on the 20th instant from 2 p.m. to 8 in the evening and great loss resulted. So far as at present known, 22 of the Japanese residences were blown down; 34 were severely damaged; 70 fishing boats were wrecked, as were also 60 boats engaged in reclamation works and 17 other boats of various kinds. Three people were drowned and ten are missing.

KOREAN CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF.

The Korean Government has given five thousand *yen*, the Crown Prince three thousand *yen* and Prince Yong two thousand *yen* for the relief of the families of soldiers at the front.

Lady Om has given three thousand *yen*, and the Crown Prince two thousand *yen*, to the Japanese Ladies Society for the Relief of Soldiers at the Front, and the Minister of the Imperial Household Department has forwarded the money through Mr. Hayashi, the Japanese Minister.

Ten thousand *yen* has been paid over to the Imperial Soldiers Relief Fund, and five thousand *yen* to the Ladies Patriotic Society.

The Japanese Government has conveyed an expression of thanks to the Emperor of Korea and the Imperial Family of Korea, in connexion with these gifts.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD AND THE BALTIC FLEET.

The London *Times* having stated in a recent issue that the North German Lloyd Company had undertaken to supply coals to the Baltic Fleet during its voyage eastward, the North German Lloyd Company has emphatically denied that any such arrangement had been made. The Company was approached on the subject but declined to have anything to do with it.

THE SHANGHAI PROBLEM.

Information has been received in Tokyo

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that the Chinese Government have granted another delay of five days to the Russian ships in Shanghai.

RUSSIA'S BREACH OF FAITH.

The British steamer *Comandean* (?), 80 miles out from East London was stopped by a Russian vessel like the *Smolensk* at a point 10 miles from shore. The Russians inspected her papers and then allowed her to continue her voyage, but they did not board the steamer, the inspection having been made from a boat. London having been informed of these things from Durban, the British journals write in terms of great indignation, strongly condemning Russia's breach of faith.

(RECEIVED BY THE "ASAHI.")

THE RUSSIAN SHIPS AT SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, Aug. 23.

The Peking authorities have telegraphed to the Taotai at Shanghai that 24 hours law dated from noon on the 22nd instant should be granted to the Russian ships, and that if they do not leave within that time, China will herself take steps to disarm them. The Taotai conveyed this information to the Russian and Japenese Consuls. The Japanese Consul replied that he trusted that China would abandon her vacillating attitude, and that Japan was prepared at any moment to take suitable action.

THE CALLING OUT OF RUSSIAN RESERVES.

London, August 22.

The Tsar's proclamation calling out the Reserves has created a great sensation throughout Russia, especially in St. Petersburg.

PORT ARTHUR.

[Received at the Imperial Naval Head-Quarters at 11.27 p.m. on the 24th instant, from Rear-Admiral Hosoya, second in command of the Third Squadron.]

Collating reports received from the *Hashidate* with movements of the ships near Port Arthur, a destroyer of the enemy struck a mine and sunk almost immediately on the 24th instant at 6.20 p.m. about 2 miles east of Liautishan. Five minutes later another destroyer struck a mine, but did not sink, being helped into port by her consorts. The former destroyer had two smoke-stacks; the latter four. Since this morning (24th) the enemy's vessels operating outside the harbour were 5 steamers engaged in clearing operations and 3 destroyers, but after the above incidents all withdrew into port.

(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

VLADIVOSTOCK GARRISON.

London, August 18.

According to a St. Petersburg telegram, Viceroy Alexieff is recruiting at Vladivostock a force independent of General Kuropatkin's army.

RUSSIA AND NEUTRAL PORTS.

Russia is making an absurd demand to the effect that her ships be allowed to enter neutral ports.

The British papers strongly contend that belligerents ships in neutral ports shall be disarmed after the regulation time for departure has elapsed.

The Japanese residents in London endorse the opinion of the *Morning Post* with regard to the Shanghai and Chefoo incidents. [The *Jiji* remarks that the *Morning Post* has severely criticized the right of a belligerent to avoid an engagement by escaping to a neutral port.]

THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

London, August 19.

The Baltic squadron, consisting of eleven ships, according to intelligence from St. Petersburg, left Libau on the 15th accompanied by a number of colliers and by two floating docks. It is reported that they will take the South Atlantic route via Cape Horn.

Admiral Rozhdienstvensky, the commander of the squadron, will leave on Sept. 3rd for the Far East.

It is also stated that preparations are not yet completed for despatching more ships.

RUSSIA AND MERCHANTMEN.

London, August 24.

A Russian cruiser which is believed to be the *Smolensk* has detained the British steamer *Comedian* at the entrance of Bashee River, South Africa, and examined her documents. There is a doubt whether the cruiser was the *Smolensk*. It is thought to be probably a ship which was recently purchased from Germany.

Many merchant ships are on their way to Japan by the Cape of Good Hope route.

Marquis Lansdowne, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has stated that Russia has guaranteed to abandon her action of examining neutral ships; and is recalling the *Smolensk* and the *St. Petersburg*. Nevertheless, shipping circles still express apprehensions of Russian interference with commerce.

(FROM THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

THE BRITISH PROTEST.

London, August 18.

The British protest to St. Petersburg against the attacks on neutral shipping is couched in strong terms, and the British Governments is determined to make a firm stand regarding this matter.

DESPAIR OF RUSSIAN STATESMEN.

Despair is gaining ground at St. Petersburg among those statesmen responsible for the war.

HIGH PRAISE FROM GERMANY.

A distinguished German staff officer says that Japan's officers have displayed a strategical ingenuity perhaps unexcelled.

PORT ARTHUR.

London, August 19.

News from Port Arthur is anxiously awaited.

Profound depression prevails in St. Petersburg.

The consensus of opinion is that the besiegers and the besieged alike have displayed magnificent courage, and have the admiration of the whole world.

THE BALTIC SQUADRONS.

Russia still maintains a high hand concerning the departure of the Baltic squadrons.

A MILITARY CRITIC AND THE WAR.

London, August 23.

The *Times'* military correspondent, alluding to the position in Manchuria, says that the military and political situation demands something better than an ordinary victory such as Japan has hitherto won.

[FROM THE "CHINA MAIL."]

TO CONVEY MAILS TO SINGAPORE.

Singapore, August 13.

The Mail tender of the British India Steamship Company of £150,000 annually for the conveyance of Mails between Great Britain and the Straits, has been accepted.

The mails are scheduled to arrive at Singapore every alternate Saturday.

An extension of the service to Hongkong is mooted, and if it is carried out, will replace the service now being conducted by the French steamers.

[The British India Company run a line of steamers from London to Colombo and Bombay, and another line from Colombo to Singapore, via Bombay.]

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT DEFEATED.

London, August 13.

Reuter's Melbourne correspondent states the Commonwealth Government has been defeated in the House of Representatives by 36 votes to 34, a majority of 2.

The Government lost office as the result of a division during the debate on the Arbitration Bill.

[The Government which has just been defeated was a Labour Party Government with Mr. J. C. Watson, whilom compositor, as Prime Minister. All the members of the Cabinet were labour members with the exception of Mr. H. B. Higgins, the Attorney General, who was, however, a strong supporter of labour politics. He was chosen for the portfolio owing to the fact that no other man could be found in the ranks of the party to fill the position. Mr. W. Hughes was Minister for External Affairs; Mr. A. Dawson, Minister of Defence; Mr. E. L. Batchelor, Minister for Home Affairs; Mr. A. Fisher, Minister of Customs; Mr. H. Mahon, Postmaster-General; Mr. M. W. Gregor, Hon. Minister, Vice-President of the Executive Council, and leader of the Senate and Mr. F. Tudor, the party whip. This is the third Federal Government Australia has had. The Barton Government was the first, and lived 32 months 23 days; the next was the Deakin Government which lasted 6 months 28 days; the Watson Government has only been in power since the middle of April last. It has not had a chance to do much. Its most notable achievement was the fixing of the Federal Capital at Dalgety.]

A FAMOUS CHINESE REFORMER.

DEATH OF THE EMPEROR'S TUTOR.

The *Singapore Free Press* states that a despatch from Ch'angshu, a city not very far distant from Wusieh, reports the death, in the first named city, on July 3rd at the age of seventy-eight, of his Excellency Weng Tung-Ho, late Grand Secretary and well-known ex-Tutor to his Majesty Kuang Hsü. This remarkable man was himself the means of drawing the young Chinese Emperor's mind in the direction of reform, Weng Tung-Ho himself having been first of all an opponent of reform ideas. We are told in one of the earlier papers by Wen Ching, published in the *Singapore Free Press* during the Boxer troubles, afterwards republished as "The Chinese Crisis from Within," how it was that Weng Tung Ho became a convert to reform. He had been studying a certain treatise on Japanese reforms written by Kang Yu Wei, in which the patriotic character of the Japanese nation was well brought out. It was, as we are assured, really a bit of rare good fortune for the young Chinese Emperor to have had his education and training in affairs supervised by so capable a man as Weng Tung-Ho, who was, prior to that, the trusted Minister of the late Eastern Empress. "Weng was an intelligent literatus, who, though proud of Chinese learning and anxious to preserve the traditions and usages of the Empire, was yet alive to the excellence and magnificence of western civilisation." Now that it is rumoured that impressed by the revelation of Japanese power based on the adoption of western ideas and methods, the Empress Dowager is contemplating a certain relinquishment of her executive powers into hands more ready to adopt Japan's example and adapt that to the Chinese needs of to-day, it will be understood that it will have been Weng Tung-Ho who really had the chance of exercising the last influence in this direction, before the proscription and banishment of all who were suspected of reform leanings. It will be his personal advice that will now be remembered by the Emperor Kuang Hsu, should that frail young monarch survive to see the renaissance of China under the stimulating touch of Japanese precedent and example. For it was "under the influence of Weng Tung-Ho that the young Emperor grew up to be a diligent young man whose mind was open to receive new ideas and whose interest and curiosity in the world outside China were maintained by the perusal of the modern translated literature, selected by Weng himself." When the Manchu opposition to the reform party came to a head, under the encouragement of the Empress Dowager, in the coup d'état of 1898, a clean sweep was made of the Emperor's enlightened entourage. Under Kang-Yi's baleful influence Weng Tung-Ho was cashiered by the Empress Dowager, and he was banished to his native place, where, as has been announced, he has now died. When China rises to better things, even if only to follow Japan afar off with halting steps, the memory of Weng Tung-Ho will not be the least to be held in honour by the new generation of Chinese statesmen who are to rescue the Empire from the slough of Manchu ignorance, apathy and corruption.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer	Date.
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Gneisenau 1	Su. Aug. 27
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan 2	M. Aug. 29
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co	Em. of India 3	Th. Sept. 1
Europe	M. M. Co.	Ernest Simons 4	Th. Sept. 1
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Tremont 5	Su. Sept. 4
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric 6	M. Sept. 5
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	Th Sept. 1
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Mongolia	M. Sept. 12
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Shawmut	Tu. Sept. 13
America	P. M. Co.	Siberia	Sa. Sept. 17

1 Left Kobe on the 26th inst.
2 Left Vancouver on the 15th inst.
3 Left Hongkong on the 23th inst.
4 Left Hongkong on the 23th inst.
5 Left Victoria on the 18th inst.
6 Left San Francisco on the 18th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date.
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Hyades	Sa. Aug. 27
America	P. M. Co.	Korea	Sa. Aug. 27
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	M. Aug. 29
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Tsinsang	W. Aug. 31
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of India	F. Sept. 2
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Gneisenau	Su Sept. 3
America	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	Su. Sept. 3
Hongkong	N. P. Co	Tremont	Tu Sept. 6
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Tu Sept. 6
Europe	M. M. Co	Ernest Simons	F. Sept. 9
Portland	P. & A. Co.	Arabia	Th Sept. 15
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Siberia	Su. Sept. 18
Hongkong	P. & A. Co.	Nicomedia	F. Sept 30

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LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, F. W. Evans, 19th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Hudson, British steamer, 2,376, J. Burnett, 19th Aug.,—Kobe, Ballast.—Standard Oil Co.

Atholl, British steamer, 3,031, Wm. Watt, 19th Aug.,—Rangoon via Hongkong, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Emma, German steamer, 1,681, W. Ziegenmeyer, 19th Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nanarchos, German bark, 2,796, F. Rowehl, 20th Aug.,—Barry via Anger, 16th April, Coal.—W. M. Strachan & Co.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 20th Aug.,—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,462, P. H. Going, 20th Aug.,—San Francisco via Honolulu and Yokkaichi, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Nubia, British steamer, 3,824, F. N. Tillard, 21st Aug.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 20th Aug., General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Machaon, British steamer, 4,277, G. W. Long, 22nd Aug.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Robert Adamson, British steamer, 1,932, Saville, 22nd Aug.,—Honolulu, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Heathdene, British steamer, 2,277, W. J. Milburn, 22nd Aug.,—Muroran, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

Manche, French steamer, 1,251, Mourard, 22nd Aug.,—Saigon via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Haldis, Norwegian steamer, 1,055, J. C. Jensen, 22nd Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Eretria, British steamer, 2,255, Mulcahy, 23rd Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Cyrus, British steamer, 2,174, F. T. W. Simmons, 23rd Aug.,—Rangoon via Hongkong, Rice.—Otto Reimers & Co.

Whitgift, British steamer, 2,842, Coltar, 23rd Aug.,—Java via Moji, Sugar.—M. Raspe & Co.

Braemar, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 23rd Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

China, American steamer, 3,186, D. E. Friele, 24th Aug.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 6th Aug., Mails and Passengers.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Lennox, British steamer, 2,361, McNair, 24th Aug.,—Otaru via Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Lydia, German steamer, 1,772, Kilstenbro, 24th Aug.,—Anping, General.—Yamagata-ya.

Selsdon, British steamer, 2,451, Butler, 25th Aug.,—New York via ports, and Shanghai, 16th Aug., General.—American Trading Co.

Telena, British steamer, 3,124, H. Carter, 25th Aug.,—Singapore via ports and Kobe, Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Babelsberg, German steamer, 1,378, H. Wendt, 25th Aug.,—Hongkong, General.—Simon Evers & Co.

Korea, American steamer, 5,651, W. B. Seabury, 25th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Ujina, British steamer, 3,426, Samuel Boon, 19th Aug.,—Kobe, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Wingsang, British steamer, 1,644, W. D. Welsh, 20th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Gerd, Norwegian steamer, 750, Christian, 20th Aug.,—Kamishi, Ballast.—Yamagata-ya.

Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, F. W. Evans, 20th Aug.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Benvorlich, British steamer, 2,164, W. Thomson, 20th Aug.,—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Craigearn, British steamer, 1,948, Pugh, 21st Aug.,—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—W. M. Strachan & Co.

Hudson, British steamer, 2,376, J. Burnett, 21st Aug.,—New York via ports and Suez Canal, General.—Standard Oil Co.

Andalusia, German steamer, 3,477, Filler, 21st Aug.,—Havre, Bremen and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Khalif, British steamer, 2,219, J. H. Middleton, 22nd Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 22nd Aug.,—Moji, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Aragonia, German steamer, 3,324, Schuldt, 23rd Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—B. C. Howard.

Acme, American barque, 2,987, R. S. Laurence, 23rd Aug.,—New York via Kobe, General.—Standard Oil Co.

Haldis, Norwegian steamer, 1,055, J. C. Jensen, 23rd Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,460, P. H. Going, 24th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

China, American steamer, 3,186, D. E. Friele, 25th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Emma, German steamer, 1,681, Zeigenmeyer, 25th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Braemar, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 25th Aug.,—Yokkaichi and Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Heathdene, British steamer, 2,277, W. J. Milburn, 25th Aug.,—Muroran, Ballast.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

Nanarchos, German bark, 2,796, F. Rowehl, 25th Aug.,—Yokosuka, Coal.—W. M. Strachan & Co.

Robert Adamson, British steamer, 1,932, Saville, 25th Aug.,—Moji, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

San Gottardo, Italian steamer, 1,631, E. Pezzolo, 25th Aug.,—Kobe, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Tartar*, from Hongkong via ports:—Major and Mrs. Ormiston, Mr. C. H. Grace, Mr. H. Wilson, Mr. R. H. Woss, Mr. Oscar Goeriz, Mr. G. E. Horn, and Mr. P. G. Mitchell, in cabin. For Vancouver:—Mr. H. Gidley, Lieut. A. E. Drought, R.N., Com. T. G. Gureur, R.N., Mr. F. W. Poate, Mrs. Wallace, and Mr. C. G. Nichols, in cabin; 39, in steerage.

Per American steamer *America Maru*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. Kodera, and Mr. E. V. Thorn, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mrs. W. Scott, Miss Mable Burton, Miss Marie Stark, Mrs. L. M. Johnston, and Mrs. G. Asher, in cabin.

Per French steamer *Manche*, from Saigon via ports:—Mr. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Kato and infant, Mr. Nishida, Mr. Saigo, and 9 Chinese and 2 infants in cabin.

Per American steamer *China*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. E. J. Allen, Mr. W. B. Byers, Rev. C. R. Callender, Mrs. Callender and 2 children, Mr. H. Jones, Mr. S. Eivers, Mr. S. Kajima, Mr. S. Minikishi, Mr. C. Nakamura, Mr. W. R. Weakley, Mrs. W. R. Weakley, Mr. C. Yokoyama, Mr. K. Pughe, and Mr. M. Matsuda, in cabin. For Kobe:—Miss M. V. Garner, Mr. M. J. Geary, Mrs. M. J. Geary, Mr. Z. Moriya, Mr. C. E. Schneeby, and Miss Ida Shannon, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mr. G. Arnell, Mr. J. Johnson, Miss Mabel Mayfield, Mr. G. T. Poole, Miss C. Yen, Miss S. W. Bindick, Miss M. Loeln, Miss M. B. Mennie, Miss S. Rhett, Rev. C. A. Stanley, Mrs. C. A. Stanley, Mr. H. de Huerta, Mrs. H. de Huerta, Mr. A. Nathansohn, Mr. E. Schultz, and Miss N. Velter, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. G. P. Anzino, Mr. M. Flint, Mr. R. B. Genato, Mr. A. S. Goody, Mr. R. E. Walters, Dr. A. Anderson and daughter, Rev. Wm. Harris, Jr., Mrs. Harris and infant, Miss M. A. Spicer, Rev. W. Whitmee, Mr. J. B. Emmal, Mr. P. C. Mcdonnell, Mr. Wm. A. Pru'tt, Mr. F. W. Sutterle, Mrs. F. W. Sutterle, and Mr. F. W. Sutterle, Jr., in cabin

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Tartar*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—Lieut. A. E. Drought, R.N., Mr. H. Gidley, Capt. V. G. Gurner, R.N., Mr. F. J. Jefferies, Mr. C. N. Nichols, U.S.N., Mr. F. W. Poate, and Mrs. Wallace, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. G. Asher, Miss Mabel Burton, Mr. J. W. Copmann, Miss J. F. Dwyer, Mrs. L. M. Johnston, Lt. Col. W. J. Oldershaw, Mrs. W. Scott, Miss Marie Stark, Mr. H. V. Summers, Capt. T. Tomioka, and Mr. J. C. Townsend, in cabin.

Per American steamer *China*, for Hongkong via ports:—Dr. A. Anderson, Mrs. A. Anderson, Mr. G. P. Anzino, Mr. Gunnar Arnell, Mr. Max Morel Bazan, Mrs. G. P. Brescott, Miss M. M. Burdick, Dr. R. H. Campbell and native servant, Mr. J. B. Emmal, Mr. Moses D. Flint, Mrs. L. P. Fredericks, Miss M. V. Garner, Mr. M. J. Geary, Mrs. M. J. Geary, Mr. R. B. Genato, Mr. Alfred S. Goody, Rev. Wm. Harris, Jr., Mrs. Wm. Harris, Jr., and infant, Mr. James Hayes, Mr. P. Herrera de Huerta, Mrs. P. Herrera de Huerta, Mr. W. G. Humphreys, Mrs. W. G. Humphreys, Miss Humphreys, Mr. J. Johnson, Mr. A. Linton, Miss Marie Loehr, Mr. John Martin, Mr. Mabel Mayfield, Miss McCulloch, Mr. Percy G. McDonnell, Miss E. McElwin, Mr. Ed. Mendelson, Mr. H. C. Norris, Mr. Wm. A. Preuitt, Miss Sarah T. Rhett, Mr. W. V. Robinson, Mr. F. L. Savage, Mr. N. Schulze, Mr. B. Schwob, Miss Ida L. Shannon, Mr. C. S. Smith, Mrs. C. S. Smith, Miss M. A. Spicer, Mr. H. Steinmann, Mr. G. E. Tucker, Rev. C. A. Stanley, Mrs. C. A. Stanley, Mr. F. W. Sutterle, Mrs. F. W. Sutterle, Mr. F. W. Sutterle, Jr., Miss V. Velter, Mr. B. E. Walters, Mrs. W. B. Weakley, Mr. G. Westphalen, Miss Mary Culler White, Mr. G. M. Wright, Mrs. G. M. Wright, and Miss C. Julia Yen, in cabin.

CARGO.

Per British steamer *Tartar*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—

TEA.

From.	Canada.	Chicago & West.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total Packages.
Hongkong	—	—	—	90	—	90
Amoy	1,014	—	5,357	—	—	6,371
Foochow	298	—	—	25	—	323
Shanghai	1,607	1,993	1,113	192	—	4,905
Kobe	247	325	75	—	—	647
Yokohama	2,791	881	1,290	—	—	4,962
Total	5,957	3,199	7,835	307	—	17,298

SILK.

From.	New York.	San F'cisco.	Easton.	South Man'ster.	Total. Bales.
Hongkong & Canton	130	—	—	—	130
Shanghai	164	—	—	—	164
Yokohama	1,454	—	30	56	1,540
Total	1,748	—	30	56	1,834

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

STEAMERS

NAME.	FROM.	REPORTED.	
Afghan Prince	New York	Leaves	Aug. 25
Albenga	New York	Passed Canal	July 21
Ardova	New York	At Suez	July 26
Austria	Trieste	Passed Canal	July 4
Barotse	London	Passed Canal	Aug. 11
Bayern	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Aug. 8
Beechley	Cardiff	Passed Canal	July 25
Bencleuch	London	Passed Canal	Aug. 8
Brisgavia	Hamburg	Left	Aug. 19
Claverburn	New York	Passed Canal	July 25
Dante	Cardiff	Passed Canal	Aug. 1
Dragoman	Batoum	Passed Canal	July 11
Doric	San F'cisco	Left	Aug. 18
Elleric	New York	Passed Canal	July 28
Eastern	Australia	Leaves H'kong	Aug. 24
Em. of India	Hongkong	Left	Aug. 24
Em. of Japan	Vancouver	Left	Aug. 15
Ernest Simons	Marseilles	Left S'pore	Aug. 17
Formosa	London	Left S'pore	Aug. 17
Glaucus	Liverpool	Left S'pore	Aug. 3
Glenesk	London	At Kobe	Aug. 24
Glenlochy	London	Left Aden	Aug. 9
Gneisenau	Hamburg	Left N'saki	Aug. 23
Heathglen	Phila.	Passed Canal	Aug. 11
Himera	New York	At Manila	June 23
Idomeneus	Liverpool	Left S'pore	Aug. 13
Indravelli	New York	Leaves	Aug. 20
Inveric	New York	Leaves	July 30
Japan	London	Passed Canal	Aug. 4
Macduff	London	Left S'hai	Aug. 21
Malacca	London	Passed Canal	Aug. 11
Menelaus	Liverpool	Left S'pore	Aug. 3
Merionethshire	London	Leaves Kobe	Aug. 26
Nankin	Bombay	Leaves	Aug. 13
New Orleans	New York	At Port Said	June 30
Nicomedia	Hongkong	At Kobe	July 28
Numantia	Hamburg	Left S'pore	Aug. 21
Pakling	London	Left N'saki	Aug. 19
Patroclus	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Aug. 11
Prinz Heinrich	Hamburg	Left	June 23
Ranmoor	Venice	Passed Canal	July 21
Sagami	New York	Left S'hai	Aug. 9
Sambria	Hamburg	Left S'pore	Aug. 8
Scandia	Hamburg	Left S'pore	Aug. 19
Shimosa	New York	Leaves	Aug. 10
Sikh	New York	At H'kong	July 5
Stentor	Puget S'd	Left Victoria	Aug. 5
St. Hugo	New York	Leaves	July 20
Suevia	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Aug. 11
Telemachus	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Aug. 4
Trieste	Trieste	Passed Canal	Aug. 8
Tydeus	Liverpool	Passed Canal	July 28
Tremont	Tacoma	Left Victoria	Aug. 18

UNDER SAIL.

Alice Marie	Phila.	May 13	Kobe
Buffon	Phila.	May 20	Kobe
Neck	New York	May 5	Y'hama
Nereus	New York	July 9	Y'hama

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, Aug. 26th.

A small business with nothing special to report.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.} ...	PER YARD. 0.10 to 0.18
	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—8¼ lb, 38¼ yds. 39 inches W.	3.90 to 4.50
Grey Shirting—9lb, 38½ yds, 45 inches	3.90 to 4.50
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches...	2.80 to 4.00
	PER YARD.
Cotton Italians and Satteens...	0.20 to 0.30

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WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels	...Y.0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in....	0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches...	0.16 to 0.22
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 10.0
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches ...	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66
	PER PIECE.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.80 to 10.80
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches...	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches...	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 nches...	2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALE.
Nos. 16/24, Singles ... ... Y.	Nominal
Nos. 28/32, Singles	—
Nos. 38/42, Singles	—
Nos. 32, Doubles...	Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	250.00 to 260.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	300.00 to 310.00
Nos. 2/100 ,Gassed	440.00 to 470.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling...	40.00 to 40.50
Indian Broach...	31.00 to 32.00
Chinese	27.50 to 29.50

METALS.

Business continues dull.

	PER PICUL.
Round and square ⅜ inch and upward...Y.	4.05 to 4.35
Iron Plates, assorted	4.30 to 4.60
Sheet Iron...	4.65 to 6.90
Galvanised Iron sheets	10.00 to 11.00
Wire Nails, assorted	7.45 to 7.65
Tin Plates, per box...	6.70 to 7.60
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.00
Hoop Iron (⅜ to 1⅝ inch)	5.00 to 5.50

KEROSENE.

The market is unchanged.

American	$3.13
Russian	3.00
Langkat	2.90

SUGAR.

No change.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	...Y.7.60 to 7.90
Brown Manila...	7.80 to 8.60
Brown Daitong	6.20 to 6.40
Brown Canton...	8.00 to 9.40
White Java and Penang...	9.00 to 10.00
White Refined...	11.40 to 15.00

INDIGO.

Market unchanged.

	PICUL
Java, Medium to best...	200.00 to 250.00
Calcutta, Medium to best	140.00 to 220.00
Madras (*Kurpah*), Medium to best ...	100.00 to 140.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best .. .	—

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The market is practically unchanged from last week. Considerable daily buying at quotations, besides a fall in exchange, has induced holders to ask a shade more money for their silks. but buyers do not pay these and so far any quantity of produce is obtainable on the old terms. As before, Kakedas and Re-reels are strong, Filatures easy.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ...	...Y.950 to 955
Filatures—Extra, Fine...	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	920 to 925
Filatures—No. 1, Fine...	—
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	880 to 900
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	890 to 900
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	870 to 880
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	880 to 890
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	— —
Common—Coarse	— —
Re-reels—Extra	— —
Re-reels—No. 1	890 to 900
Re-reels—No. 1½	875 to 880
Re-reels—No. 2	860 to 865
Re-reels—No. 3	840 to 845
Kakedas—Extra	890 to 895
Kakedas—No. 1	870 to 875
Kakedas—No. 1½...	850 to 855
Kakedas—No. 2	830 to 835

WASTE SILK.

Buying has become more general on the basis of quotations. Still transactions are not large and orders from the consuming markets are very scanty, limits thence being mostly considerably below prices ruling here.

FOR BABY'S SKIN
SCALP AND HAIR

Something for Mothers to Think About

EVERY CHILD born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp, and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available, viz., THE CUTICURA TREATMENT.

Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, gentle anointings with CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, to be followed in the severer cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (see below), to cool and cleanse the blood, are all that can be desired for the alleviation of the suffering of skin-tortured infants and children and the comfort of worn-out, worried mothers. A single set is often sufficient to cure when the best physicians fail.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are prepared to meet the wants of delicate women, and sensitive children, and are pure, sweet, and tasteless. They are beyond question the most successful blood purifiers and humour cures yet compounded.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: H. TOWNS & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 27-28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "All about the Skin," free.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	— (Nominal.)
Noshi—Filatures, Good	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	—
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	—
Noshi—Bushiu, Good...	—
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	—
Nsohi—Joshiu, Best	95 to 100
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	80 to 90
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	115 to 120
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	100 to 105
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	—
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	—

TEA.

Nothing to note.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	48 & upwards
Choice	43 to 47
Finest	38 to 42
Fine...	33 to 37
Good Medium	28 to 32
Medium	24 to 27
Good Common	21 to 23
Common...	20 & below.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, Aug. 25.

London silver ¼ higher and China sterling quotations ⅛ (@ ½ higher have caused local rates on China to rule somewhat firmer, other rates are unaltered.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0⅜
— — Bills on demand.....	2/0¼
— — 4 months' sight	2/0⅛
— Private 4 months' sight.....	2/0⅜
— — 6 months' sight.....	2/0¼
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	255
— Private 4 months' sight.....	259⅜
— — 6 months' sight.....	260¼
Hongkong—Bank sight ..... per $100.	89½*
— Private 10 days' sight do.	87¾*
Shanghai—Bank sight	80¼*
— Private 10 days' sight	82¾*
India—Bank sight	151¾
— Private 30 days' sight	153¾
America—Bank sight.....	49⅜
— Private 30 days' sight	50
— Private 4 months' sight	50¾
Germany—Bank sight	206½
— Private 4 months' sight.....	210½
Bar Silver (London)	26¾

* Nominal.

JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, August 26, a.m.

	Paid up. Yen.	Div'd 1 year. per cent.	Q'ation. Yen.
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri) ...	100	5	87.00
War Bonds (Gunji)	100	5	87.00
5 % Imperial Bonds (Goburi).	100	5	85.40
Navy Bonds (Kaigun)	100	5	85.80
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	97.10
Y'hama Water-works Bonds .	100	6	91.00
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	90.00
Osaka Harbour Bonds	100	6	87.50
Sanyo Railway Debentures ...	100	6	93.00
Kawasaki Shipyard Deb'tures.	100	9	103.00
Osaka S.S. Co. (Shosen) 3rd Issue of Debentures	100	7	95.30
Sanyo Railway	50	8	61.70
Kyushu Railway	50	8	56.50
Hokkaido Colliery Railway...	50	11	71.60
Sobu Railway.....	50	8	52.50
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha).	50	11	87.00
Tokyo Street Railway (Shigai)	50	8	84.90
Tokyo Street Railway new ...	1	—	22.70
TokyoElectric Railway(Denki)	50	—	60.00
Tokyo Electric Railway, new.	20.00	—	30.70
Yokohama Electric Railway..	25	—	29.20
Odawara Electric Car	50	2.7	21.50
Keihin Electric Railway	50	5	56.00
Yokohama Fire Insurance ...	12.50	10	15.00
Tokyo Fire Insurance	12.50	12	18.90
Kanegafuchi Spinning	50	6	39.80
Fuji Cotton Spinning.....	50	8	34.50
Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning.	50	8	46.00
Yokohama Dock	33	12	44.50
Tokyo Electric Light	50	12	70.50
Osaka Electric Light.....	50	20	89.50
Tokyo Gas.....	50	14	80.50
Tokyo Gas, new.....	1.00	—	17.80
Osaka Gas new	12.50	—	15.00
Yokohama Electric Light.....	50	15	80.20
Nippon(Tokyo)Sugar Refined.	50	15	64.00
Nippon (Tokyo) Sugar new...	44	15	57.50
Nippon Beer Brewery (Yebisu)	50	20	95.50
Nippon Beer Brewery, new ...	25	20	50.80
Osaka (Asahi) Beer Brewery..	50	10	48.00
Marusan Beer Brewery.....	50	—	9.00

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"PAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3RD, 1904.

BIRTH.

At 35-8, Bluff, Yokohama, on the 29th August, the wife of W. R. C. FORD, of a Son.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

LIAOYANG has been captured by the Japanese armies after desperate fighting.

AT 6 a.m. on Aug. 25th a severe earthquake shock was felt in Miyasaki prefecture.

JAPANESE gold coins amounting to a million *yen* were exported on Aug 27th by the P.M. steamer *Korea*.

A TELEGRAM from Sendai says that a place of detention for prisoners of war will be established in that city.

FIRE broke out on the night of Aug. 27th at Bakuro-cho, Akita, burning down sixty-three buildings.

TOKYO papers state that rinderpest is prevalent in Hyogo prefecture The export of cattle has consequently been suspended.

TOKYO papers agree in saying that Prince Fushimi will leave for America at the end of September or the beginning of October.

THE money subscribed by the public of Kanagawa prefecture towards the expenses of the war amounted to *yen* 89,692.29 on Aug. 28th.

IN consequence of illness, Major-General Togo, Commander of a brigade of infantry, is on his way home from the front. Major-General Iihara, Commander of the Twentieth Brigade, Himeji, has been ordered to fill the vacancy.

THE *Hochi's* Fusan (Korea) telegram says that the circulation or exchange of Russian notes in Wonsan and the surrounding district has been stopped.

THE *Nichi Nichi* reports that two Hunghutze were shot on Aug. 17th at Dalny by the Japanese on a charge of having acted there as spies for Russia.

IT is reported that a boat with four fishermen from Kokura struck a floating mine on Aug. 19th in the neighbourhood of Dalny. The boat was destroyed.

THE *Kronstadtski Viestnik* states that the ice-breaker *Yermak* has gone into dock for repairs preparatory to being sent out to Vladivostock at the first favourable opportunity.

THE British steamer *Salamanca* has been purchased by Mr. T. Okazaki, Osaka, and renamed the *Nichihei Maru*. She is 1,385 gross tons and was built in 1882.

IT is officially estimated that the number of Japanese captured by the Russians total about three hundred, including 287 from the four steamers *Hagimoura*, *Sado*, *Idzumi* and *Kinshu*.

AUGUST 31st was the twenty-sixth anniversary of the birthday of the Crown Prince. Congratulatory messages from peers and high officials were presented to His Highness, who is now in Shiobara.

IT has transpired, according to the *N.-C. Daily News*, that the Russian destroyer which sank the *Hipsang* was the *Rastoropny*, a vessel of the same tonnage but ten feet longer than the *Ryeshitelni*, of Chefoo fame.

A TELEGRAM from Sapporo says that on the evening of Aug. 26th, the upper gallery of the Sumiyoshi theatre, Otaru, collapsed while a performance was going on, and five persons were severely injured.

OWING to scarcity of stocks in Yokohama, the price of superior *saguri* silk has advanced by about five *yen*. It is added by the *Jiji* that the general condition of the raw silk market was brisk on August 31st.

THE employees of the Yokohama-Kanagawa electric railway struck on the morning of Aug. 29th, and the traffic is suspended. The cause was a dispute as to wages, which the work people wished to have increased.

THE Chambers of Commerce of Yokohama, Fukui, Kanazawa, Toyama and Takaoka have forwarded a protest to the Chambers of Commerce of Paris and Lyons with regard to the increased duty imposed on silk goods imported into France.

ON the morning of Aug. 25th, fire broke out at Furukawa-machi, Yoshishiki, Gifu prefecture. Owing to a strong north-westerly gale, the flames rapidly extended over almost the whole town, destroying about nine hundred and fifty buildings, including about three hundred godowns.

THE wife, Teru (27), of Mr. S. Inouye, an official of the Railway Bureau, committed suicide on Aug. 26th in the official residence, Shiodome-cho, Shiba, Tokyo, by cutting her throat with a short sword. The cause is not known. It is said that she had been suffering from brain disease.

AT a recent conference, the executive committee of the Progressists agreed to advise the Government to include salt among the commodities on which it is intended to impose the war tax. The contention of these politians is that five or six million *yen* may be raised from salt by levying a tax of one *yen* per *koku* (about five bushels).

THE waste-silk market in Yokohama continues in a dull state, prices having greatly depreciated. At the lowered quotations, some demand appeared on Aug. 31st from foreign exporters. According to a Japanese paper, 189 bales, including various brands, were sold at rates varying from *yen* 105 to *yen* 145.

THE Kamtchatka Commercial and Industrial Company, owners of the Russian steamer *Tharia*, which was held by the Yokosuka Prize Court to be a prize of Japan, have appealed in the Higher Prize Court (Tokyo) against the judgment. The documents concerned were removed on August 31st from Yokosuka to Tokyo.

ACCORDING to a passenger who arrived on Aug. 25th at Moji from Dalny, says the *Kokumin's* correspondent, General Stoessel, Commander of the Russian forces in Port Arthur, is reported to be in good health and attending to his duties. It may be remembered that he had been reported to have been wounded and to have died in hospital.

THE tea business in Yokohama is still stationary. Buyers expect a fall in price, but sellers endeavour to keep up quotations, so that no business results. As "temporary transportation" was to re-commence on Sept. 1st, the carrying of commodities by the railways from the interior will be stopped, and consequently supplies of tea will be reduced.

MESSRS. NOHARA AND NAGATA, nominal publisher and editor respectively of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, were punished on Aug. 31st with a fine of sixty *yen* each on a charge of having published in the issue of Aug. 18th a detailed report with regard to the operations against Port Arthur, without the permission of the press censors.

DURING September, the amount of money required to meet various calls, as investigated by the Bank of Japan, is as follows:—To be paid up, *yen* 46,917,997; and to be paid out, *yen* 3,881,872. It may be remarked that income tax for the first half year, the sixth instalment of the first war loan, and the third instalment of the second war loan will be collected this month.

THE Brunswick *Landeszeitung* hears from a most trustworthy source that the German Crown Prince will start on a voyage round the world at the beginning of the autumn. The voyage is to be made on board the training-ship *Charlotte*, which is at present undergoing repairs in the ship-building yard at Kiel. The Crown Prince, it is stated, will have the same suite of cabins as was used by the late Duke Paul Frederick of Mecklenburg. His Royal Highness will not do duty as a naval officer during the voyage, but will devote his time to studying and gathering information.

AN attempt was made on the evening of Aug. 25th to wreck a passenger train which left Shimbashi at 6.20 p.m. for Osaka. A large square piece of timber, about 12 feet in length, was laid on the line at a point about one mile distant from Kawasaki, which place the train left at 6.40 p.m. A severe shock was felt when the train came in contact with the obstruction, and the locomotive sustained some damage. The train, however, proceeded very slowly to Tsurumi, where the locomotive was changed, another having been specially despatched from Yokohama at 7.50 p.m. The train then proceeded to its destination without further mishap. Fortunately no one was injured.

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PORT ARTHUR.

Friday, August 26.

It is difficult to know how to treat the Port Arthur question journalistically, for while, on the one hand, injunctions repeatedly reach us from the authorities urging the necessity of either not speaking at all or speaking, in the most general terms, on the other our Tokyo contemporaries, though recipients of the same injunctions, publish detailed statements of all kinds. It is necessary to confess, however, that as these statements all come from Chinese junkmen and reach us through Chefoo, the atmosphere of which place has a very high index of refraction, their reproduction is not of much value. They conflict with each other from day to day, and the only real information they convey is the broad fact that ever since the 19th instant, the bombardment and assault of the inner line of defences have been going on, and the further fact that several parts of the *enceinte* have been captured by the Japanese though the others are holding out desperately. It is of no use, however, to quote names of forts and places. Were Shanghai credible, nothing remains in the hands of the Russians except Golden Hill and Tiger's Tail batteries, together with a part of the town which, being under the very muzzles of the warships in the harbour, could not be held by the Japanese until the ships had been disposed of. Chefoo, however, tells us that although the Itszshan forts have been taken, the Antszshan have not yet fallen. There is no hope of really definite information until the Japanese authorities consider that the time has come for an official account, which time, presumably will not be till the place falls.

Meanwhile, the ships are still busily engaged clearing the approaches and the Japanese, on their side, are equally busy doubtless, laying down obstructions. The ships then intend to make another break for liberty. It may be assumed, however, that the *Bayan* and the *Sevastopol* are unfit for the essay. They struck contact mines so recently that they can not possibly be sea-worthy now, especially since work at the dock has been interrupted by Japanese shells. There remain therefore the *Peresviet*, the *Pobieda*, the *Retvisan* and the *Poltava*, four battle-ships, with one cruiser, the *Pallada*. All must be more or less damaged, for unless they were badly hurt their return to Port Arthur on the 10th would have been inexplicable. Such a flotilla has not the slightest chance against Admiral Togo. The latter's squadrons are now stronger than they ever were, for although the *Hatsuse* and the *Yoshino* are no more, their absence is more than compensated by Kamimura's fleet, which—or at any rate the four big cruisers—may be assumed to be now co-operating at Port Arthur. Things have gone most disastrously for the Russians. It looks at present as though their Far-Eastern Squadron will have disappeared *in toto* from the fighting line before many days have passed.

The *Asahi Shimbun* publishes rumours to to the effect that the Russian ammunition for their big guns has given out, and that they are using their machine-guns and small arms only. They have ceased altogether to fire shrapnel, and only at very rare intervals do they use the fort artillery. Considering the enormous stores of ammunition that were said to be in the fortress when the war broke out, and considering that the Russians had nearly two months to replenish the supply, it is hard to credit this scarcity.

It is stated that whereas the garrison artillery at Port Arthur show very little skill, their projectiles mostly falling wide of the mark, the naval gunners make comparatively successful practice, from which it is inferred that the men in the navy are better trained. And indeed that goes almost without saying, for whereas ship's gunners have their regular annual practices, it is easy to see that except in time of war fortress artillery is never fired at all. Yet there is this compensation, that in the case of a fortress every range ought to be accurately ascertained and marked beforehand, and if gunners are sure of their range, they ought to hit the target almost every time.

Saturday, August 27.

There is no special news this morning from the beleaguered fortress. The story is renewed that provisions and fodder are short, but that is an old story. More important is the news that the ammunition factory has been destroyed by Japanese fire and that a scarcity in this important respect has resulted.

Other minor items of intelligence are reported, but they are not worth reproducing.

It is said that in declining the Japanese offer of safe-conduct for non-combatants, the Russians expressed regret at being obliged to refuse, but explained that there was not time for these proceedings. Such an explanation sounds strange. The non-combatants would not have needed much time to make their preparations, had the choice been given them. However, it may be assumed that the great majority have escaped by junks. That, indeed, may be regarded as the real reason of the refusal; the non-combatants preferred to go independently to Chefoo rather than to proceed to Dalny under Japanese escort.

Tokyo journals allege that in consequence of the above refusal a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Russian army surrendered to the Japanese. He is a Jew, and his contention was that by declining the offer of safe-conduct for non-combatants the Russian General disregarded the principles of humanity. The story of this surrender is told in somewhat doubtful language, and the Lieut.-Colonel is said to be now at a certain place where he is expressing his desire for the speedy fall of the fortress, and is also giving advice as to the best means of securing that end.

According to the *Asahi* a French steamer called the *George* has been captured in the Yellow Sea when attempting to carry contraband of war to Port Arthur.

Sunday, August 28.

The latest arrival from the Port Arthur district is a Japanese who reached Moji on the 26th from Dalny. He says that conflagrations occur daily in the town but that the main buildings are still intact. There are no appearances of the presence of non-combatants: they all seem to have effected their escape. Soldiers, too, are conspicuous by their absence from the town. The wire-entanglements constructed by the enemy have all been destroyed, but a glance at the situation suffices to show what difficulties the Japanese troops must have had to contend with. The Russians are divided into three sections for the purposes of the defence. They say that they expect to hold out for four weeks from the date of the general attack.

This intelligence is not very recent. The Japanese who conveys it must have left Dalny about the evening of the 23rd.

A later piece of news is published by the *Asahi via* Saseho. Its gist is that a fierce fight took place on the 25th, both sides losing heavily, but that the Japanese finally succeeded in capturing the forts which were the object of their attack.

The *Nichi Nichi* has a telegram from Saseho dated the 27th which says that the Russians have turned all the guns in the Hwankinshan and Liautishan forts so as to make them bear upon the land defences, and that they have left the protection of the sea-face entirely to the ships and to the mines. We find difficulty in believing this statement, at all events in its entirety. Guns mounted in permanent fortification are assigned a certain zone of fire from the outset, and to metamorphose that arrangement would involve almost complete re-construction of the works.

The *Asahi* and the *Nichi Nichi* say that there are still some 1,500 non-combatants in Port Arthur, and that a large number of them are women and children.

The Russians continue their strenuous exertions to clear away the mines from the approaches to the harbour. It is evidently the intention of the remnant of the Squadron to make another dash for liberty, and recent experiences show that at the cost of being laid up during the remainder of the war, the Russian ships can save their lives.

The statement is repeated that owing to the destruction of a powder-magazine and a cartridge-factory near the base of the Liautishan forts—previously the Pehyushan magazine was spoken of—the Russians are experiencing a scarcity of ammunition. Their fire is much weaker and they are no longer using smokeless powder.

It appears that at first the defenders adopted the Boer tactics of not replying to the Japanese artillery, reserving their gun-fire until the infantry attack commenced. The Japanese, however, are said to have devised an expedient for meeting this manœuvre, though what it is there is no public indication.

There is said to be a correspondent of an American journal in Port Arthur. General Stoessel has urged him to take his departure, but he declares his intention of remaining to the very end. So, indeed, it might be expected. No correspondent would forfeit such an opportunity for the sake of seeking personal security. Port Arthur is probably the strongest fortress that ever became the object of attack, and it is the first example of the application of modern offensive weapons and tactics to the reduction of modern fortifications. This American correspondent will have a monopoly of the great story, so far as Occidental writers are concerned.

A correspondent of the *Nichi Nichi*, writing from Saseho, says that a flotilla of Russian clearing vessels emerges every morning from the harbour and works unceasingly until evening, while, all through the night, 14 or 15 search-lights are in full blaze.

Concerning the two destroyers which recently (24th instant) ran on mines, it appears that the first sank almost immediately, and the second was hastening to the scene for purposes of succour when she too struck a mine, and though not destroyed forthwith, went to the bottom before getting into port. This account differs from the official report, especially as to the locality of the accident which the official report stated to be 2 miles eastward of Liautishan, whereas this later story puts it at the Hsiensheng promontory. Besides, the official report said that the second destroyer was towed into port.

It is thought not improbable that the

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Sevastopol, after striking a mine on the 23rd instant, may have gone down before getting into port. While being towed back she was observed to sink visibly deeper in the water, and presently a scene of much confusion ensued, her crew all crowding to the upper deck, and transferring their belongings to neighbouring craft.

One of the Russian prisoners is represented to have stated that there are still 200 rounds of ammunition per piece in Port Arthur, and that the garrison has four months' provisions. All accounts agree that the defence has been, and still is, most formidable, and the reduction of the fortress may prove a more tedious business than was expected.

Afternoon of 26.

A Chinaman who left Port Arthur on the morning of the 24th, says (*viâ Asahi Shimbun*) that the Japanese had already captured the Itszshan forts, but that, being unable to mount guns there, they had built a battery on a hill which could not be cannonaded from Itszshan, this hill being 3¼ miles from the new town. On the east they had taken the Pehyushan forts but had not yet penetrated into the last line of the enemy's defences. On the 19th a Japanese force advanced from Louisa Bay, and captured one of the Pigeon Bay forts, the navy assisting.

Monday, August 29.

It is stated that the garrison of Port Arthur has been greatly affected by the long combat, the casualties having reduced the number of men available for duty so that there are not enough to man all the works. Thus no disposition whatever is shown to assume the offensive, the garrison being content to stand solely on the defensive, and being also evidently much dispirited. How much confidence may be placed in this statement we can not tell.

The besieging army is said to have captured 5 forts, and to be now in a position to bombard the sea-front batteries, but as the moment for this operation has not arrived, the gunners are reserving their fire.

These details seem to have been obtained from an infantry captain who reached Moji on the 28th instant.

A Russian Lieutenant, who is among the prisoners, is represented as claiming that the defeats suffered by his side have been solely owing to the heterogeneous character of the Russian army and its consequent lack of cohesion. He denies that the troops themselves, that is to say the purely Russian troops, have ever been driven to retreat. They have invariably withdrawn under orders, and they have inflicted greater losses on the enemy than they themselves suffered, in the defence of Port Arthur at all events. This last proposition is undoubtedly true. The defenders of such a fortress should escape with comparatively few casualties until the crucial moment comes.

With regard to the silencing of the Laoluichui forts on the 23rd instant by the *Nisshin* and *Kasuga*, it appears that these forts were firing on a Japanese force then engaged attacking Hsukiatung, which is about 2¼ miles distant on the north-east of the old town. Finding themselves assailed by the two cruisers, the forts trained their guns on the ships, but their aim as well as their judgment of ranges proved so defective that not once did they hit either of the vessels, whereas nearly every one of the latter's shells fell in the forts, causing much injury and finally silencing them. Golden Hill batteries attempted to assist the Laoluishui gunners, but the range was too long. Subsequently guns carrying to a distance of 18,000 metres are said to have been mounted at Golden Hill, but they accomplished nothing. We may observe in parenthesis that a 12-inch gun would have a range of something like 18,000 metres, if it were fired with a full charge at an extreme elevation. But the projectiles would describe a trajectory higher than the loftiest summit of the Alps, and would have very little chance of hitting an object so small as a ship.

Since the 10th instant the remaining Russian war-ships have made no sign of movement. They are lying quietly at the anchorage and it does not seem that any attempt has been made to dock them, though as to that the news is more or less apocryphal. They occasionally use their guns when any chance offers of assisting the garrison, but the latter duty is left mainly to the destroyers. These no longer venture as far as the Liautishan promontory, the mines strewn there constituting too formidable an obstacle. They confine themselves to moving near the base of Golden Hill, and it is said that they invariably retire on the approach of Japanese destroyers. Every day quite a considerable flotilla of small craft, escorted by 2 or 3 gun-boats and from 12 to 14 destroyers, emerge from the harbour and seek to engage in mine-clearing operations, but they are always attacked by the Japanese and driven back without accomplishing anything. A previous account, however, represented them as remaining at work from dawn to sunset, which is not consistent with this statement about being driven back *re infectâ*.

The blockade has become more rigid than ever. Very few junks now get through from Port Arthur, and scarcely any from the other direction. Occasionally a boat-load of fugitives effects its escape, however, from Pigeon Bay.

It is strenuously denied that during the colloquy between Major Yamaoka and the Russian staff-officers on the 16th instant the Japanese right wing continued firing on the fortress as was alleged by the Port Arthur journal. Not a shot was fired on the Japanese side. But the Russians fired; a fact of which the Japanese did not think it worth while to take any notice, the obvious probability being that owing to the extent of the Russian lines the order to cease firing had not been everywhere communicated.

A Chinese dock-hand is quoted as saying that iron-plates for repairing war-ships are no longer procurable in Port Arthur, and that nothing offers but zinc.

There has been a rumour in Tokyo during the past two days to the effect that Germany has intervened with regard to Port Arthur, and has proposed that the fortress shall be handed over to the Japanese provided that the garrison be allowed to march out with all the honours of war and to proceed to Liaoyang. It is necessary to take note of this rumour, because it explains another tale to the effect that the attack on Port Arthur has been indefinitely suspended. But we may add that the source of the story is altogether apocryphal, and that except as an exercise in credulity it seems unworthy of attention.

Tuesday, August 30.

There is no special news this morning from Port Arthur. It would seem that the Japanese are building new batteries, and are not making any infantry attacks. They have not, according to Chinese accounts, actually gained possession of any part of the main *enceinte*, though they have silenced some of the forts. One statement represents them as attacking the town and the harbour with indirect fire, which is said to have proved very disastrous to the shipping, but these stories are vague, and experience shows that they are seldom confirmed by events. At any rate it is plain that the ships are comparatively quiescent at present. The only vessels that emerge from the harbour and attempt to take any part in the operations are a few destroyers.

The French steamer *George*, recently captured by the Japanese, is said to have been on her way back from Port Arthur, where she had delivered a cargo of contraband. She was a small craft at any rate. Some accounts put her at 400 tons; some at 180.

It is alleged that from 10 to 20 of the garrison come out of the Russian lines and surrender daily. They are sent out on reconnaissance duty and they manage to intimate their wish to surrender before getting within dangerous range of Japanese rifles.

The report is confirmed that on the 19th instant the Russian reserve magazine, containing 600,000 lbs. of powder, was blown up.

Wednesday, August 31.

A Chinaman who left Port Arthur on the 27th August, says that the Japanese attacked the Urlung forts on the 21st, but were repulsed after a severe fight. The Russians rolled down heavy stones on their assailants. At the time when this Chinaman left the place, the Russians were still in possession of Urlung. His services were requisitioned to assist in burying the dead at Palichwang, where the Russians were transporting the corpses on 30 carts.

Thursday, September 1.

Chefoo reports, on the authority of junkmen who left Pigeon Bay on the night of the 28th, that the Japanese captured all the Itszshan forts on the 27th ultimo. The Itszshan forts constitute the western section of the main enciente. Immediately adjoining them on the north and north-east are the Antszshan forts. These two groups of forts were the first that the Japanese captured in the war with China ten years ago, and their fall decided the fate of Port Arthur. We can not, of course, feel any assurance as to the truth of junkmen's statements, but should it turn out that they are right, a most important step has been taken towards the reduction of the fortress. The junkmen further allege that No. 15 fort was captured either on the 24th or the 27th. They say that the fighting at Itszshan was very fierce and sanguinary. There is, however, another report from a Chinaman who left Kankiatun (on the north of Liautishan) on the 28th ultimo. According to him the Russians were still in possession of Itszshan and Antszshan. There had been on the night of the 26th ultimo a fierce artillery duel between the two forts, No. 5 and No. 6, on one side, and the Japanese at Palichwan on the other. No advance had been made by the Japanese in the sequel of the cannonade, but the Russians lost very heavily. The Chinaman alleges that he himself was employed for some twenty days assisting to bury the Russian dead, so he claims to have knowledge on this subject. On the east the Japanese were near No. 5 fort; on the north, they were in the vicinity of Palichwan, and on the west they were at Fukiatun, Kankiatun and

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Yangtauyao. This means that they had not then penetrated any part of the main works. According to the same witness, the firing on both sides was very feeble when he left the place.

Chefoo, however, reports that from the morning of the 31st the sounds of continuous cannonading were heard.

Japanese newspapers publish accounts of the meeting between Major Yamaoka and certain Russian officers, when the former went, on the 16th ultimo, to convey an offer of safe-conduct for the non-combatants in the beleaguered fortress. Nothing could have exceeded the civility of the two sides to each other. It is true that at first the Japanese envoy was twice stopped by blank cartridge from the Russian side, but when the enemy's representatives came out there was quite a convivial interview, the Japanese producing a bottle of brandy which they had brought with them, and the Russians drinking with many protests that the order of conventionality was quite upset when guests supplied the potables for their hosts. The Japanese replied that when the Russians came to invest Tokyo they might provide brandy for the purposes of similar meeting, a remark which naturally provoked much laughter. The Russians are reported to have said that they were weary of being cooped up in a fortress with nothing good to eat and no amusements to relieve the monotony, but the Japanese replied that in these respects the besiegers were not better off than the besieged. This badinage took place pending the arrival of a staff-officer of rank sufficient to warrant the Japanese in handing over their written offer of safe-conduct. Concerning the Russian refusal, received on the following day, it seems to have been couched in most courteous terms, and to have explained that the offer could not be accepted under the conditions offered as to time and place.

THE "SMOLENSK."

Telegrams from London suggest that the Russian Government is taking refuge in the extraordinary plea of not having yet been able to communicate with the *Smolensk*. In short, having launched this vessel on her career of lawless destruction, St. Petersburg pretends inability to recall her. Mr. Balfour, in a communication to the Eastern Branch of the London Chamber of Commerce, is reported to have stated that by desire of the Russian Government, two British cruisers have been dispatched to search for the *Smolensk* and to inform her of the invalidity of her commission. Certainly it is a quaint situation. Quite a long time ago when the *Petersburg* and the *Smolensk* were in the Red Sea, Russia agreed that they were unqualified to act as auxiliary cruisers, and chartered an Egyptian steamer to communicate the fact to them. We are now to conclude, it seems, that the *Smolensk* managed to evade this messenger, and has been steaming around ever since on her mission of mischief. She must have travelled down the east coast of Africa and placed herself on the Cape route to the Orient. One is lost in astonishment at her capacity to make such expeditions without touching anywhere or procuring any replenishment of her bunkers. And one is lost in equal astonishment at Russia's pretence that she can not communicate with these war-ships for weeks at a time. Can anybody believe that?

THE DISMANTLING QUESTION.

Friday, August 26.

It appears that the dismantling of the *Askold* and the *Grosovoi* was ordered by the Tsar *via* M. Lessar in Peking. That is all right, but apparently His Majesty has also taken upon himself to order that the repairs of the ships shall be completed and that their crews shall be sent back to Russia. We can not credit these additions to the imperial commands. The crews will have to be interned by China, and the repairs must be limited to making the two vessels seaworthy. Shanghai news is that the *Grosovoi* has already hauled down her colours and that the dismantling of the *Askold* will be effected by Sunday.

The wonder now is why this was not done before. The breach of international law has not been mended by His Majesty's tardy interference. It is not unfair to say that every possible effort was made by Russia to evade her responsibiiities in the matter of Chinese neutrality, and that if it had been possible to put the *Askold* in fighting trim within a week or ten days, she would never have been dismantled. The two vessels lay at Shanghai from the 13th to the 25th inst., and during the whole of that time the Russian Representative in Peking, acting doubtless under instructions from his Government, employed subterfuge after subterfuge to avert or postpone the discharge of his plain duty. These extraordinary tactics were not abandoned until all the great Powers had intimated that they would not interfere with any steps the Japanese might consider it expedient to take in the face of such an unlawful conjuncture. Then, indeed, seeing that the game was up, Russia abandoned her unwarrantable position and saved the ships for future fighting by agreeing to their dismantlement. It is a poor and undignified business to proclaim practically that one is deterred from consummating a lawless act only by a tardy conviction of inability. Russia's conduct in this matter has not been worthy of a great power. Either the Throne is singularly inept or it has sihgularly inept advisers. The upshot of the transaction is that nothing whatever has been gained and much has been lost, since a fresh example has been furnished of Russia's bad faith and of China's incompetence to assert her neutral rights.

Saturday, August 27.

A telegram to the *Jiji Shimpo* from Shanghai, despatched on the 26th at 4 p.m., says that there was then no sign of the disarmament of the *Askold* and the *Grosovoi*, and that the former vessel would be in dock until the 11th of September. But as dismantling is understood to have been definitely determined it does not much signify whether it is a day late or a day early. We do not believe the intelligence sent by Reuter that the Russian Government has made disarmament conditional on a promise from Japan that she will not repeat the *Ryeshitelni* escapade. It will be repeated at Shanghai in the case of the *Askoid* and the *Grosovoi* if such unreasonable conditions are insisted on.

Sunday, August 28.

After all, this question appears to be still unsettled. The Russians claim that even though they should agree to dismantle the *Askold* and the *Grosovoi*, many points have to be previously discussed with the Chinese, and in the meanwhile the repairs of the two ships are proceeding apace, so that their fighting power will soon be restored. The Russians are understood to claim that the crews of the two vessels should be treated as were the crew of the *Manjur*, that is to say, sent home to Russia without any restrictions whatever. Such a thing is quite preposterous according to the rules of any known international laws, but truly Russian diplomats, when they find themselves in difficulties, seem prepared to have recourse to any and every expedient, forgetting that the dignity of their country should count for something. They can not really imagine that the exception specially made in the *Manjur's* case is applicable to the *Askold* and the *Grosovoi*. The *Manjur* had been lying in Shanghai from a date anterior to the outbreak of the war, and there was room for some sort of compromise with regard to her. But the *Askold* and the *Grosovoi* fled to Shanghai to escape capture. Words are useless and superfluous in such a matter. The Russians are deliberately acting as gross lawbreakers; sacrificing the honour of their country to some paltry and scarcely discernible gain.

It is said by some that the dismantling has been postponed until the 29th. When the 29th comes we shall hear of the 31st, and so on and so on until the two ships are fully repaired.

The authority for the statement that the Russian cruiser *Diana* reached Saigon on the afternoon of the 24th is good. This makes the matter more mysterious than ever. Reuter told us that the cruiser had made Saigon on the 22nd. Reuter is a good purveyor of news, but he has never gone in for the role of a prophet, and on this occasion he seems to have been two days "previous." At any rate, what was the *Diana* doing from the 11th to the 24th? She can not have been at sea all that time, performing a six days' voyage. It would seem that she must have put in somewhere and patched herself up sufficiently to push on to Saigon. It is of no use speculating. We shall soon know the interesting truth.

A London telegram says that when the *Diana* reached Saigon on the 24th instant, she was seen to have a hole just above the water-line as well as one below it. Her casualties in the fight had been 4 killed and 23 wounded. It is presumed that the Japanese Government has addressed to the Government of France an expression of hope that the strictly neutral policy enunciated in Paris with regard to the Baltic Squadron, will be pursued in the case of the *Diana*. Meanwhile the cruiser is said to be loading 500 tons of coal at Saigon. If her hurts are not so bad as to prevent her putting to sea within 24 hours, she will presumably escape. But whither will she then betake herself? The decision of the British Government about coaling and provisions will tell very severely upon her subsequent movements.

Monday, August 29.

This business remains in doubt. Some authorities say that the operation of disarming the two Russian vessels was to commence on the morning of the 29th, and that all preparations for receiving the guns and ammunition had been made at the Kiangan arsenal. But others allege that M. Lessar has applied for a further delay until the 1st proximo, and that he will probably ask for another week, when that date arrives. The position taken by the Japanese Government is understood to be that while not regarding as completely satisfactory the expedient of dismantling, they would nevertheless be content with it were immediate steps taken to carry it out. But they can not consent to

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postponement after postponement when advantage is steadily taken of these delays to restore the fighting power of the ships. These are the facts as now stated. The whole affair has become quite tiresome.

Tuesday, August 30.

The dismantling of the Russian ships in Shanghai is a lengthy proceeding. A telegram from Shanghai says that the removal of the *Grosovoi's* armament was nearly completed on the 29th and that work on the *Askold* was to commence yesterday (30th). It appears, therefore, that the reports as to M. Lessar having applied for an extension of time were baseless. What is to be regretted for Russia's sake is that she did not consent to this arrangement long ago. The delay on her side has been frivolous, vexatious, and undignified. There is still a question, however, about the manner of disposing of the crews. Russia wants to send them home; Japan insists that the ordinary rule of international law shall be applied to them, and that they shall be interned in China until the end of the war.

We learn also that the *Diana* is to be dismantled at Saigon. Thus the result of the sortie on the 10th instant is that Russia's Far-Eastern Squadron has lost the following vessels, for the purposes of the present war:—

The *Tsarevitch*	13,110 tons.
The *Rurik*	10,940 "
The *Askold*	6,500 "
The *Diana*	6,630 "
The *Novik*	3,000 "
Seven Destroyers.	

Thursday, September 1.

The dismantling of the *Grosovoi* was completed on the 29th ultimo, and the small arms of the *Askold* were all packed in boxes, but the latter ship's heavy guns can not be removed until she leaves the dock. Meanwhile the questions of the degree of repair which the ships are to receive and the manner of dealing with their officers and crews remain to be decided.

THE VLADIVOSTOCK SQUADRON.

Saturday, August 27.

Intelligence has been received in Tokyo that the *Rossia* and the *Gromoboi* went into dock immediately on arriving at Vladivostock and that the work of repairing them is proceeding strenuously day and night.

The crew of the *Novik* having taken refuge on shore are said to have remained there for two or three days, when a ship arrived from Vladivostock and took them away.

Monday, August 29.

At last it seems to have been definitely ascertained that the *Calchas* is in Vladivostock, and that her case is now before the Prize Court there. It is strange that until now there should have been no possibility of ascertaining the fate of the vessel, but evidently the Russians have insisted on secrecy. They have their own reasons, doubtless, but this hole-and-corner policy in matters where concealment should be quite superfluous is inexplicable.

It is rumoured from St. Petersburg that Admiral Skrydloff has been relieved of his command. We should not be surprised. Certainly things have gone as badly as they could have gone since he replaced Makaroff. With the exception of attacks upon unarmed transports and merchantmen the Russian Squadrons have accomplished nothing, and they are now in a completely crippled condition.

Wednesday, August 31.

The people of the German steamer *Arabia*, which was recently carried by the Russians to Vladivostock and subsequently released, are represented as saying that the *Bogatyr* has been nearly restored to fighting trim. This protected cruiser—6,500 tons, 23 knots—ran on a rock at the entrance to Vladivostock at the end of April. The work of floating her off and repairing her has therefore occupied 4 months. She will, however, be a powerful addition to the Vladivostock Squadron.

Thursday, September 1.

In the *Jiji Shimpo's* Shanghai correspondence there is an account of some details furnished by the crew of the steamer *Arabia*, which was released after investigation by the prize court at Vladivostock. Among her cargo the only things confiscated were 2,000 barrels of flour and 71 packages of railway material. On the 9th instant, while the *Arabia* was lying in Vladivostock, the British steamer *Calchas* arrived, and her cargo of flour and timber was confiscated without any reference to the Prize Court. Until the time of the *Arabia's* departure—which time is not stated—there had been no decision of the Prize Court with regard to the *Calchas*. The latter vessel had 90 bags of mail matter for Japan on board. These were taken by the *Arabia* to Shanghai. During the period of the *Arabia's* detention the S.S. *Allanton* and 2 small Japanese vessels—apparently sailing ships—were brought in as prizes. The officers and crew of the *Thea*, which was sunk by the Russians, were carried to Shanghai by the *Arabia*. Affairs are very quiet at Vladivostock. Trains come and go twice a day and Viceroy Alexieff is staying there. The band plays every day, and meat and flour are plentiful. Sugar costs 60 *kopecks* a and tobacco is unprocurable. The *Rossia* and the *Gromoboi* have been terribly injured.

It is stated in the columns of the *Jiji* that a number of steamers laden with provisions have reached Vladivostock from Kiaochou.

THE "RYESHITELNI."

The *Asahi's* Peking correspondent telegraphs that foreign public opinion in that city has entirely come round to the view that the course adopted by Japan with regard to the *Ryeshitelni* was inevitable, and that she acted simply as the occasion dictated. This change of opinion is said to have been largely due to the note published by the Foreign Office in Tokyo and transmitted to all the Powers as well as published in the press. It was a powerful document, and the Japanese Authorities were well advised when they compiled it. Their unwillingness to raise a clamour about secondary issues is manly and in thorough accord with the quiet dignity they have shown throughout the war, but there are times when silence becomes injurious. Without this note the world would not have learned for certain that the story of the destroyer having been dismantled was a falsehood, nor would it have learned that the neutrality of Chefoo has been steadily outraged by the Russians, who employ their Consulate there as a wireless telegraphic station for conveying information to and from Port Arthur. The Japanese evidently do not think it worth while to substitute forceful redress of that wrong for the futile protests they have hitherto formulated. They probably think that the fate of Port Arthur will not be materially altered whether the place be completely or only partially isolated. It was well, however, that the nations should know what the Russians were doing with their right hand at Chefoo all the while they were menacing China with their left in Peking; that while blustering about her failure to assert her neutral rights, they were themselves systematically and persistently violating those rights. Meantime the Chinese Government, relying upon Japan to back them, are said to be treating the *Ryeshitelni* affair with considerable *insouciance*, and Russia's demand for the disgrace and degradation of the Commodore at Chefoo no longer makes itself audible.

There are conflicting accounts about the result of the Russian demand that the officer in command of the North China Squadron should be degraded for allowing the *Ryeshitelni* fracas to proceed without interruption. From Berlin comes a statement that the Chinese Government have decided to dismiss him from his post, but the *Hochi Shimbun* has a Peking telegram to the effect that although he considered it necessary to tender his resignation, the authorities declined to accept it and assured him that no responsibility rested on him.

JUDGE PARKER'S ACCEPTANCE.

When the Hon. Alton B. Parker was officially informed of his nomination as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States of North America, on August 10th, he broke through the long silence which he had maintained since his name was first mentioned in this connection. He said in part:—

"I must, in justice to myself, and to relieve my sense of gratitude, express my profound appreciation of the confidence reposed in me by the convention. After nominating me and subsequently receiving a communication declaring that I regarded the gold standard as firmly and irrevocably established, a matter concerning which I felt it incumbent upon me to make known my attitude, so that hereafter no man could justly say that his support had been secured through indirection or mistake, the convention reiterated its determination that I should be the standard-bearer of the party in the present contest. This mark of trust and confidence I shall ever esteem as the highest honor that could be conferred upon me, an honor that whatever may be the fate of the campaign, the future can in no degree lessen or impair.

"The admirable platform upon which the party appeals to the country for its confidence and support, clearly indicates the principles which were so well condensed in the first inaugural address of President Jefferson, and points out with force and directness the course to be pursued through their proper application in order to secure needed reforms both in the legislative and administrative departments of the Government.

"The present tariff law is unjust in its operation, excessive in many of its rates, and so framed in particular instances as to exact inordinate profits from the people. It is a fact, and should be frankly conceded, that though our party be successful in the coming contest we cannot hope to secure a majority in the Senate during the next four years, and hence we shall be unable to secure any modification in the tariff save that to which the Republican majority in the Senate may consent. While therefore we are unable to give assurances of relief to the people from such excessive duties as burden them, it is due to them that we state our position to be in favour of a reasonable reduction of the tariff that we believe is demanded by the best interests both of manufacturer and consumer, and that a wise and beneficent revision of the tariff can be accomplished as soon as both branches of Congress and an executive in favour of it are elected, without creating that sense of uncertainty and instability that has on other occasions manifested itself."

In conclusion Judge Parker declared if the action of the convention should be endorsed by an election by the people, he would "give to the discharge of the duties of that exalted office the best service of which I am capable, and at the end of the term retire to private life. I shall not be a candidate for, nor shall I accept, a renomination."

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LIAOYANG.

Friday, August 26.

The tenour of the news now coming from Yingkow is that previous rumours about Kuropatkin's retreat from Liaoyang are untrustworthy. We never believed them, for our own part, and we are not now surprised to learn that he continues to make industrious preparations for holding the place. Liaoyang is to Manchuria pretty much what Pyongyang is to Korea. It may be regarded as the outwork of the capital, and it is so situated with regard to communications that no better field for the employment of a large army can be found. The long and heavy rains have doubtless assisted Kuropatkin, since they do not seem to have interrupted the railway service, and he ought to have received considerable re-inforcements during the past three weeks of comparative inactivity. On the other hand, there are some reasons for thinking that his army has already reached the limits of the railway's capacity for carrying supplies, and that, consequently, the cessation of hostilities due to the rains may not have added much to his fighting strength. Be that as it may, however, the restrictions imposed by the climate were imperative. They are said to be nearly removed now, and within the next week or ten days important operations should be witnessed. The outposts of the two armies were only 6 miles apart on the 13th instant.

A military writer in the *Pesther Lloyd* attempts to determine the date when Russia will arrive at the extreme limit of her capacity for action in the Far East, and what this limit is. He says:—"Every 80,000 men, including remounts, require one commissariat train every day. As not more than eight trains can run daily over the Trans-Baikal Railway—of which one is a mail train, and two others must only carry coals and railway material—there remain five trains for the transport of troops or provisions. Assuming that there are now 250,000 men in the Far East who must be fed from Europe, only two trains a day can carry troops. For every additional 80,000 men, another daily commissariat train is needed, so that when General Kuropatkin's army amounts to 400,000 men there will be no trains left for the transport of fresh troops, or horses or war material. If it is assumed that of the 400,000 men only about 300,000 will be actual combatants, the inference is obvious that Russia can never use her numerical superiority to its full extent, and that limits are set to her wish to reinforce General Kuropatkin, limits which may have already been reached in the mobilisation orders issued up to now."

Saturday, August 27.

Attention is beginning to turn to Liaoyang, where operations have been suspended for three weeks by the rains. A collision may now be expected at any moment; or, to speak more accurately, collisions, for when General Oku strikes at Anshantien, General Kuroki may be expected to deliver a blow at Anping. The Russians are said to have massed six Divisions at Anshantien and to have fortified the position very thoroughly. Foreign onlookers are not very enthusiastic about Russian methods of field fortification. In the art of permanent fortification General Vernander is said to have displayed the highest qualities at Port Arthur, but the engineer officers in Kuropatkin's army leave much to be desired. However, we have it on the authority of correspondents at the front that there has been a gradual improvement of late in this respect, and as the enemy's artillery is also much better than it was, Anshantien and Anping may be very bloody fights. Assuming that 6 Divisions are in position at Anshantien and 5 at Anping, it would follow that not more than 5 can be massed at Liaoyang. Between Anshantien and Anping the ground rises to an eminence called Chienshan. So long as the Anping force can hold this eminence, the left flank of the Anshantien army is secure against enterprises by Kuroki's troops or the Takushan column. So far as we can see, then, Chienshan is a most important factor in the situation. Looking at the disposition of the Japanese forces, we should anticipate that while Oku attacks Anshantien, the Takushan column will direct its assault against Chienshan, and Kuroki will strike from Anping northward. If these forecasts be correct, we are probably on the verge of a very great battle, in which the Russians will muster a total force of something like 130,000 or 140,000 men.

If we suppose a line drawn across the railway nearly at an angle of 45°, and passing through Anshantien, the west of this line will rest on Lungfeng-shan hill, the east on Chien-shan, spoken of above. Apparently this represents Kuropatkin's front on the Anshantien side. The same line continued eastward from Chien-shan strikes the Liaoyang high-road at Anping. Along the Lungfengshan-Chienshan front 6 Divisions are said to be entrenched, and along the Chienshan-Anping front 5 Divisions. But these armies protect Liaoyang on the south and east only. They do not protect it on the north where Kuroki's right wing threatens to envelop it. Accordingly, Kuropatkin is said to have disposed another force along the Mukden-Liaoyang road, having its chief point of concentration at Shwangmiaotsz. The Russian General himself is said to be at Liaoyang.

Even this brief sketch shows what a cardinal operation is pending. Chienshan seems to be the key of the position. If it be lost by the Russians, the army that forces it will be very likelyto get in the rear of the Divisions holding Lungfengshan. On the other hand, it is scarcely necessary to observe that if Kuroki's right can break down the Russian defences on the Liaoyang-Shwangmiaotsz line, the whole position will be at once jeopardized.

Peking thinks that Kuropatkin has about 150,000 men at or about Liaoyang, and that he has another 30,000 at Mukden. At the highest estimate his force does not exceed 200,000. We are disposed to think that these figures are somewhat exaggerated unless, indeed, reinforcements have been pouring in very fast of late. The military critic of the London *Times*, who has shown himself wonderfully accurate, gives the Russians not more than 140,000 to 150,000.

Sunday, August 28.

The telegraphic news sent by Reuter this morning shows that General Kuroki has resumed his advance. It is evident that the place called "Liandansian" by Reuter is the "Langtszshan" of our map, which lies just about 20 miles south-east of Liaoyang on the main Manchurian road. Kuropatkin describes a continuous fight lasting 24 hours, after which the Japanese were found advancing in force. They must therefore have overcome the Russian opposition, but they had not reached the enemy's main position at the time of the sending of the despatch. Probably Oku's army and the Takushan column got into action on the 26th, and we shall soon have news of heavy fighting all along the Lungfengshan-Chienshan-Anping front. The enemy facing Kuroki are fighting on a line parallel to their communications, but that usually great strategical disadvantage is not of paramount importance when they have a fortified rallying point to fall back on.

Tientsin sends word that Kuroki's right wing has got round to the rear of the Liaoyang position, and has destroyed the main railway bridge between that place and Mukden. But this requires confirmation.

Monday, August 29.

A telegram to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* from Peking, dated the 28th at 3.35 p.m., says that the Japanese have destroyed several railway bridges between Liaoyang and Mukden, and are now engaged laying a field line from Singmintung to Mukden. That is the latest news from this part of the field, but it is news that must be received with all reserve, because its importance can scarcely be over-rated, and because it is obviously the kind of intelligence that might have been looked for and therefore invented. If there be one thing against which Kuropatkin has to guard himself more carefully than another it is the enveloping of his position by Kuroki's right, and we must assume that from the moment when the Russian General decided to make a big stand at Liaoyang, he and his staff took every possible precaution to avert such a disastrous incident. For any one can see that if the Japanese throw themselves across the direct line of the Russians' retreat, Liaoyang would be likely to become a death-trap on a very large scale. There is, however, the contingency that Kuropatkin may have arranged for himself another line of retirement, namely, in a north-westerly direction across the Liao river. From time to time a good deal has been heard about the bridging of that river, and the building of good roads in the direction of the bridges. Liaoyang is on the Taitsz, which runs into the Hun, the latter being a large tributary of the Liao. In retreating north-west, that is to say, in abandoning the line of railway and leaving Mukden to its fate, the Russians would have to cross both the Hun and the Liao. It is in the highest degree improbable that Kuropatkin has deliberately chosen that route for the withdrawal of his forces in the event of discomfiture, and we therefore suggest reserve in accepting the news that he has allowed himself to be enveloped by Kuroki's right. It was stated on the 28th that he had massed a considerable force at Shwangmiaotsz to check any enterprises on Kuroki's part against the line of communications north of Liaoyang. Shwangmiaotsz is about 10 miles from Liaoyang on an easterly branch of the Mukden road. A more extensive preparation would be needed to retain Kuroki, and in all probability a more extensive preparation was made. Peking and Yingkow rumours are to be regarded with distrust.

Yingkow says that the Japanese attack on Anshantien opened on the 26th. That is likely enough. If Kuroki's centre began to advance from Langtszshan on the main road to Liaoyang from the evening of the 25th, after driving in the Russian outposts, we should expect to hear that General Oku commenced operations at Anshantien on the 26th. The Head Quarter Staff in Tokyo will not publish anything about these important movements until the whole operation to which they are subordinate is concluded. Therefore, for any intermediate intelligence we must look to Kuropatkin.

In well-informed circles in Tokyo much

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more importance is attached to the operations now proceeding in the neighbourhood of Liaoyang, than to the investment of Port Arthur. It is estimated that General Kuropatkin has 13 divisions in his fighting line and that these are generally disposed along the three sides of a triangle having its apex at Anping and the base formed by the Liaoyang-Anshantien line. As for the Japanese Army nothing definite can be stated regarding its numbers, but there does not seem to be room for any anxiety on that score. We may add that the rumour of Kuroki's right wing having planted itself on the Liaoyang-Mukden line and destroyed several railway bridges does not meet with general credence.

News is understood to have been received that the Japanese drove the Russians from Anshantien and Anping on the 28th inst.

Tuesday, August 30.

According to Tokyo journals the attack on Anshantien by Oku's army, acting presumably in combination with the Takushan force, commenced on the 26th, and at the same time Kuroki's left assaulted the Russians at Tanhoyen. From these two places the enemy were driven after a fierce battle, but whether the Japanese victory took place on the 27th or the 28th there seems to be some uncertainty, no official report having yet been published (Tuesday morning). Kuroki's men are said to have pursued the retreating Russians beyond Anping, where also an engagement occurred, and Oku's men pushed on to Shahochin. The fighting is still going on, and its various phases are said to be all favourable to the Japanese. Indeed Anping and Anshantien were captured a day sooner than was anticipated. If these accounts be correct, Oku's van at Shahochin—on the 27th or probably the 28th—was only 10 miles from Liaoyang, and the left column of Kuroki's centre, at Shihmunling beyond Anping, was just about the same distance from the Russians' main position. The van of the right column of Kuroki's centre would seem to have reached Shihtauchitsz, 7½ miles from Liaoyang, simultaneously with the above advances, and this right appears to be moving so as to emerge above Liaoyang, which place is thus in imminent danger of being enveloped on the south, east and north. If Kuropatkin has to leave his line of communications and retreat to the north-west, it will be hard for him to avoid the disorganization of his army. But we can not suppose that he has not provided against such a catastrophe, though no signs of his provision are visible.

It really looks as though the Russians had again been driven from their chosen positions mainly by Japanese strategy. We explained in a recent issue that they were disposed along a line extending from Lungfengshan on the west of the railway to Anping on the east, and that this line was inclined at an angle of about 45° to the railway; that is to say, to the main line of communications. It will be apparent, then, that Lungfengshan and Anshantien are considerably farther south than Anping. Near the centre of the inclined line there is a very strong position, a range of hills called Chienshan. Now, we may assume that Oku's army was directed against Lungfengshan and Anshantien; the Takushan force, cooperating with Kuroki's left, against Chienshan, and Kuroki's centre against Anping, while Kuroki's right moved towards the north of Liaoyang. Evidently so long as the Chienshan position could be held in force, the Russians at Anshantien could fight without any danger to their left rear. But from the moment that Chienshan fell into Japanese hands, the further tenure of Anshantien must become highly hazardous, since the Japanese at Chienshan would menace the communications of the Anshantien army. All accounts hitherto received go to show that Anshantien had been strongly fortified and that a most resolute effort would be made to hold it. But we can not discover any indications that a sanguinary battle took place there. On the contrary, the Japanese seem to have occupied it a day sooner than they had anticipated, and the only conclusion we can form now is that the pressure of the Takushan column again dislocated the Russians' plan and compelled them to evacuate their most southerly position or incur the risk of having their line of retreat severed. That is precisely what happened at Tashikiao, and one can not but think that the Russians should have been prepared for it at Anshantien. Therefore we hesitate to draw hard-and-fast inferences pending the receipt of official intelligence. At present, however, it looks very much as though the Japanese had taken the fullest possible advantage of the strategically weak position of the Russians. As for the final result of the fight, it is difficult to foresee when we shall be fully informed: probably not before the 1st or 2nd of September. It does not by any means follow that the unexpected rapidity of the successes gained by Oku's army, the Takushan force and Kuroki's centre and left, are altogether conducive to Japanese plans. The synchronism of the three armies' movements is of the highest importance, and it may have proved necessary for the victorious forces to pause pending the advance of Kuroki's right. These things are still in the clouds so far as the general public is concerned. Meanwhile a London telegram quotes Kuropatkin as saying that his casualties amounted to 1,450 in the fighting on the 26th. But his previous message reported continuous fighting from the 24th to the evening of the 25th. Probably the list of casualties is to be referred to that fighting, which was conducted solely by Kuroki's centre moving from the direction of Langtsashan.

The estimate that Kuropatkin has 13 Divisions in his fighting line at Liaoyang, is arrived at thus:—Originally the Russian forces in Manchuria consisted of 9 Divisions of the Siberian Rifles, 2 of which are now interned at Port Arthur and 2 form the garrison at Vladivostock, so that 5 remain with Kuropatkin. Then there are 2 or 2½ Divisions of the Siberian Reserves. Then there is the Tenth Army Corps, consisting of the Third and the Ninth Divisions, which were despatched from Europe early in June, and are known to have reached the scene of the combat. Then there is the Eighteenth Army Corps, consisting also of two Divisions, which was despatched at about the same time as the Tenth Army Corps, and finally there is the Fifth Army Corps, consisting of the Fifty-seventh and the Seventy-first Divisions, which are the latest arrivals at Liaoyang. Thus the list stands:—

Siberian Rifles	5 Divisions.
Siberian Rifles Reserves	2 or 2½ Divisions.
Tenth Army Corps	2 Divisions (3rd and 9th).
Eighteenth Army Corps	2 Divisions.
Fifth Army Corps	2 Divisions (57th and 71st).
Total	13 or 13½ Divisions.

The First Army Corps is expected to arrive in September and the Seventh Army Corps in October.

It will be seen from the above that since the outbreak of the war Russia has sent three *corps d'armée* to Manchuria and that she has two more *en route*.

A Russian army corps consists nominally of 3 divisions of infantry together with 12 batteries of artillery and from 2 to 3 regiments of cavalry. But the army corps sent out from Russia this year seem to comprise 2 divisions only, and as each division has 4 regiments and each regiment 3 battalions in the East Siberian units and 4 battalions in other units, it will be seen that these three newly newly despatched *corps d'armée* consist of 96 battalions of infantry with an uncertain force of cavalry and artillery. The nominal strength of a battalion being 800 men of all ranks, it would follow that 76,800 infantry have been carried to Manchuria from Europe since the war began, and that Kuropatkin's force of infantry now concentrated in the vicinity of Liaoyang comprises 176 battalions, or 140,800 bayonets, to which must be added cavalry and artillery bringing the whole force up to at least 175,000. But it does not follow that the whole of this force is available for the fighting line, and at any rate the sick and wounded have to be deducted. If we assume that from 140,000 to 150,000 are taking part in the great battle, we shall probably be very near the truth.

Thursday morning.

The cessation of the rains in Manchuria is said to have been followed by beautiful autumn weather, with nights so cold that winter clothing is necessary. It need hardly be said that the spirit of the Japanese troops is represented as very high. They have had everything to encourage them, for now, in the seventh month of the war, they can look back to an unbroken record of victories due to their own valour and to the skill of their officers. Their manner of fighting at the combat for the heights overlooking the Tanho Valley on the 25th, 26th and 27th of August showed that nothing short of death could stop them. The Russians called it "fanaticism"; an invidious and ungracious term such as brave men do not apply to brave adversaries. Fanaticism is only applicable to the case of soldiers who like the Arabs, fight with the conviction that death in battle is the entrance to some incomparably happier state of existence. It is, in fact, a term which presupposes superstition. But that is not the Japanese mood. The Japanese fight for country only. Patriotism is the true name for the fine spirit that animates them.

The Russian defences at Liaoyang are said to be within about 6,000 metres of the town, where a range of hills encircles the place on the south, the west and the east, the range extending also to the north-east. This disposition of the ground is manifestly favourable to Kuropatkin, who has to meet enemies approaching mainly from the south, the west and the east. On the 28th ultimo the Japanese, approaching from the south-west, occupied Shahochin, which is only 9 miles from Liaoyang, and Kuroki's army, on the same day, reached Shihtauchitz, which is about 7½ miles from the Russian main position. It would seem from General Sakaroff's telegram received *viâ* Reuter, that the Japanese continued their advance on the 29th, and brought up a large park of artillery by the morning of the 30th. The telegram represents them as directing their attack against the Russian centre and right, which are said to have suffered the heaviest casualties in the retreat on Liaoyang two days previously. From this we infer two things, namely, that Oku's army and

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the Takushan force are pushing home the attack, and that the Russians lost more in their unresisting retreat from Anshantien than they did in the battle with Kuroki. We also infer that Kuroki's army is sweeping round to the north of Liaoyang. But there is one account (*Asahi*) which speaks of Kuroki having followed the retreating Russians so closely along the Anping road that they were compelled to give battle at a disadvantage, and that the fight commenced on the 30th ultimo. That does not seem at all probable. The Japanese armies are pursuing a well-arranged plan and all their movements are coördinated. It is very possible that although the forces of Oku and the central army got within gun range of the Russian position on the 30th of August, the great battle may not be finally concluded for three or four days, for the enemy is entrenched in a manner greatly superior to the ordinary standard of field fortification, and there may be much difficulty in forcing his lines.

[Received at the Imperial Military Head Quarters.]

According to the various reports received the state of affairs at Liaoyang up to the evening of the 31st ultimo was as follows:—

The Right Army, having captured the district on the right bank of the Tanho on the 27th of August, renewed its attack. Its right and central columns, overcoming the enemy's strong resistance, obtained possession of the whole of the Hunshaling hills as well as the highlands on the north of Sunchiasai, and then heading for Shuangmiaotsz and Shihohutsz, gradually forced back the enemy, and in the interval between the evening of the 28th and the morning of the 29th, expelled the enemy from the hills on the east of Shuangmiaotsz and took possession of them. The left column, however, unable to overcome the obstinate resistance of the enemy posted on the heights to the south and east of Hsiangshantsz, could not advance northward of that position.

The enemy, about 2 Divisions strong, who had been driven by us from Hanpoling, retreated to the right bank of the Taitsz River on the 29th instant by the military bridge at Shaotuntsz.

The Army (Right), continuing its advance from the night of the 28th to the morning of the 29th, its right and central columns succeeded in emerging into the open along the line from Shuangmiaotsz to the west of Shihchutsz. Its left column, on the morning of the 29th, drove back the enemy from the neighbourhood of Tashihmunling and Hsianshantsz and advanced towards Yayuchi and Menchiafang. But the enemy in that part of the field having been largely reinforced, the left column has not yet (29th) been able to effect its object.

The armies which advanced by the Liaoyang high-road, having pursued the enemy vigorously on the 28th, continued these advance on the 29th. The Central Army (Takushan) occupied the line from Laichiapau to Heiniuchuang, and the Left Army (Oku's) occupied the line from Heiniuchuang to Yuchiatai on the west. Moreover the Central Army specially despatched a column to a distance on its right, which column, advancing to Weijago, joined hands with the left column of the Right Army (Kuroki's) and driving back the enemy in that quarter, advanced towards Menchiafang.

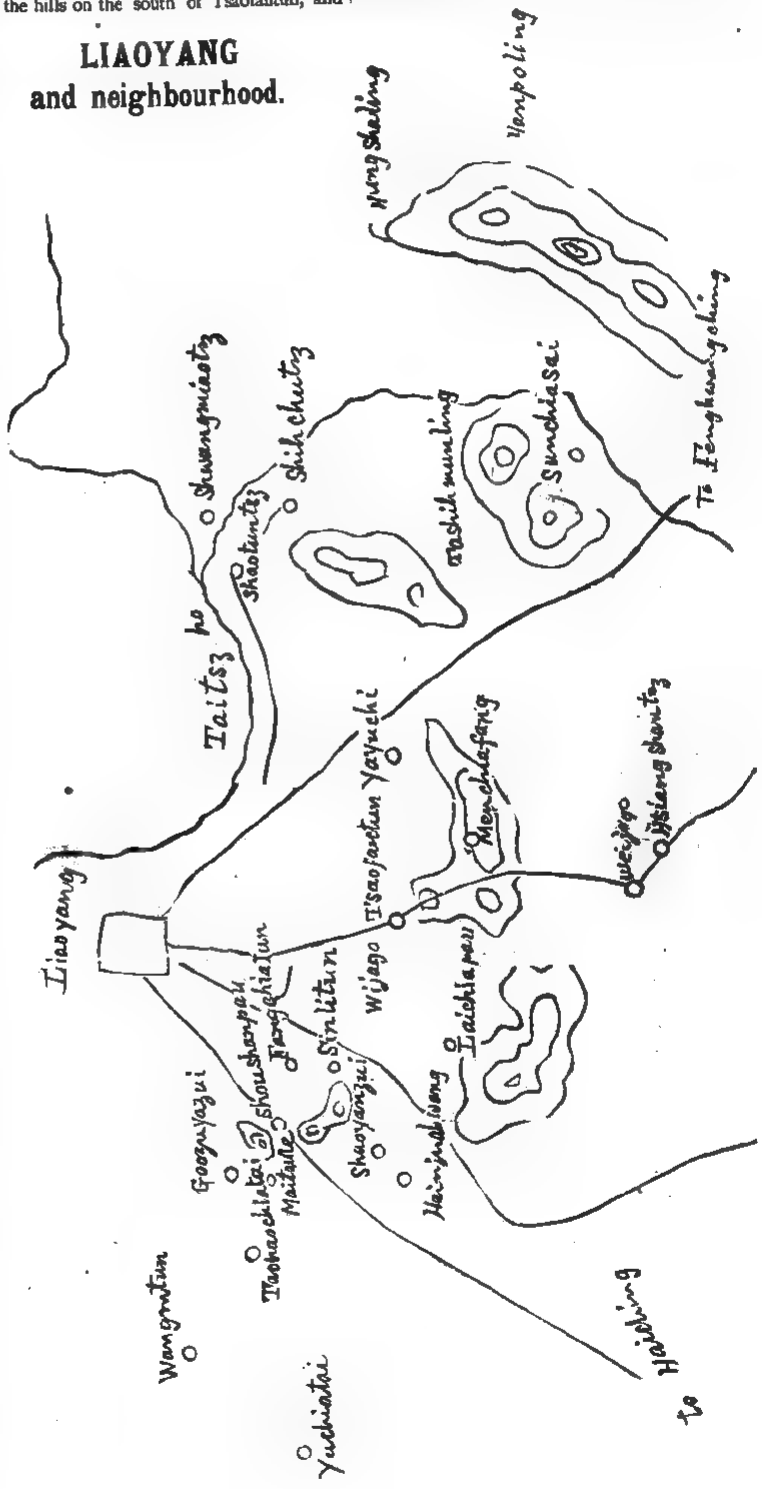
The enemy in the direction of the Haiching-Liaoyang highway seem to be holding the line from the hills south of Shaushaupau to those on the east of Fanchiatun *via* the heights of Siulitun. Strong defensive works have been carried out at each of these positions and the enemy is guarding them in great force.

In these conditions the various armies passed the night of the 29th-30th, each occupying the ground it had won.

At dawn on the 30th each army advanced to the attack of the enemy in its front. The result was that the enemy seemed to fall into the condition of inability to complete his retreat. He remained on the line of highlands from the north of Menchiafang to the south of Tsaofantun, on those from the east of Fangchiatun to the west of Sinlitun and on those to the west of Shoushanpau. Against these positions each of our armies directed its full force of attack, and a violent engagement ensued.

THE MENCHIAFUNG AND TSAOFANTUN DISTRICT.

At dawn on the 30th the left column of the Right Army recommenced its attack upon the enemy in the vicinity of Menchiafang and Yayuchi, but he re-inforced his troops in this quarter continuously up to 1 p.m., and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon his position had not yet been captured. Meanwhile the column sent out eastward from the Central Army, advanced towards the hills on the south of Tsaofantun, and at 6 a.m. opened gun-fire. At first the attack progressed very favourably, but from 10 a.m. a large column of the enemy advancing from Liaoyang made a counter-attack upon our column, and re-inforcements continued to reach him until the afternoon by which time he had more than 3 Divisions in position with 50 or 60 guns. Thus the detached column found itself in some peril, but it fought with the greatest bravery, and at 3 p.m. succeeded in joining hands with the left column of the Right Army, and in driving the enemy from the hills on the south of Tsaofantun, taking possession of the line thence to Weijago. Nevertheless the enemy obstinately assumed the offensive, and up to 5 p.m. the battle raged furiously.



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THE FANCHIATUN AND SINAITUN DISTRICT.

The main body of the Central Army, together with a part of the Left Army, on the morning of the 30th, moved against the enemy posted on the heights from the east of Fanchiatun to the west of Sinlitun. Our troops deployed along the line from Dawa by the highlands on its west to the hills in the neighbourhood of Shaoyenzui. The enemy, being in a very strong position, offered a most stubborn resistance. We poured in a hot fire of artillery and prepared to attack, but up to 5 p.m. we were not able to penetrate his lines.

THE SHOUSHANPAU DISTRICT.

At dawn on the 30th the Left Army assumed the offensive, and at 10 a.m. took possession of the line from Maetaure to Tachaochiatai, whence we commenced the attack against the enemy on the heights to the west of Shoushanpau. The enemy's right wing, resting on a village to north-west of Guzuyazui, fired on us hotly with machine-guns, and although the Army attacked in full force, no progress was made until 4.30 p.m. Our army's left was now strengthened by a body of reserves, and a force of our artillery which had been sent out at 3 p.m. to make a wide detour to the left, reached Wangrhtun and opened fire on the enemy in the vicinity of Shaushanpau.

The strength of the enemy at the various places mentioned above is not clear, but he is steadily augmenting his forces. His guns on the highlands east of Shoushanpau alone number about 100, and all his positions are very strong, the shalter-trenches being such as to prevent our approach.

Under the above conditions the attack was continued until past 7 p.m. (on the 30th). During the night the enemy made an attack upon our Left Army in the vicinity of Shoushaupau but was repulsed. Thereafter a part of our Left Army which was on the north of Shaoyanz-ii made a night attack on the enemy occupying the highlands of south Shoushanpau. (The result of this attack is not mentioned.—Ed. *J.M.*) Thus the night passed in fierce fighting on both sides. The morning of the 31st found the engagement still in progress, and even by the afternoon no result had been attained.

In the Menchiafung and Tsaofantun districts our troops are stoutly holding their positions against a greatly superior force of the enemy.

Under the above conditions, a part of our Left Army, at 20 minutes past noon on the 31st, captured the highlands on the West of Sinlitun.

The strength of the enemy facing our various units is apparently from 12 to 13 Divisions.

THE CAPTURE OF LIAOYANG.

[Issued by the "Jiji Shimpo" at 6.30 p.m. on the 1st September.]

Our Army having fought from the 27th August along its whole front and having been especially severely engaged from the 31st August to the 1st September, finally captured Liaoyang. All the armies are now pursuing the enemy.

[Official telegram despatched at 7.25 a.m. on the 1st September and received at 5 minutes past 9 a.m.]

At dawn on the 1st inst. our left army, after a fierce attack, captured the heights to the westward of Sinlitun and also the 99 metres highland on the west of Shousantau. Our losses were very heavy, but they have not been clearly ascertained.

[Official telegram despatched at 1.15 p.m. on the 1st inst., received at 3 20 p.m.]

The enemy have completely retired along the whole front of the left army and the centre army. Both armies are pursuing.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

London telegraphs that up to the 27th inst. the Russian killed totalled 3,150, and they had sent away 18 trains full of wounded. Their losses on the 30th were 3,000.

Somebody, a Chinaman we presume, who has just returned to Yingkow from Mukden, is represented by the *Hochi Shimbun* as saying that Kuropatkin has not more than 200,000 troops under his command altogether, and that although some 2,000 or 3,000 move southwards daily they are intended solely to replace the men of the Siberian corps who are worn out and have lost all heart owing to repeated defeats. This informant further suggests that the relief of the Siberian men may have created the long-entertained impression that Kuropatkin intended to retreat from Liaoyang without fighting. People saw a stream of soldiers flowing northward, and inferred that a withdrawal of the whole force was in progress. The explanation does not appear satisfactory. Such a false conclusion should have been obviated by the equally continuous arrival of reliefs. More credence seems to attach to the theory that the removal of Kuropatkin's sick and wounded from Liaoyang to Mukden and Harbin suggested the notion of the retreat. There is always a large transport of invalids in the rear of an army, and it has probably been particularly conspicuous at Liaoyang because there were many invalids and because folk were looking for indications of the Russian General's strategy.

KOREA.

Saturday, August 27.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* says that Mr. Megata will go to Korea as financial adviser, and that the Foreign Office adviser will be Mr. D. W. Stevens, now Counsellor to the Japanese Legation in Washington. Our contemporary speaks in the highest terms of Mr. Stevens, as well it may. Korea will certainly be fortunate if she gets him, and Japan is to be congratulated on having such men at her disposal. The *Nichi Nichi* also mentions this rumour, which thus acquires much credit.

Monday, August 29.

It is stated by Tokyo journals that the Korean Government has signed an agreement pledging itself not to grant any concession to foreign Powers without first consulting the Japanese Representative in Seoul. This is an important fact, if authentic.

With reference to the scheme for reducing the Korean army from 20,000 to 1,000, it appears that a committee of 12 officials is to be appointed for the purpose of considering the details. As for the project itself, it has received general approval.

The Russians in north-eastern Korea appear to be withdrawing northward in small detachments of 20 or 30 at a time. They have apparently abandoned any hope of making a *coup* in that region, though possibly their retreat may be only temporary, as it was before.

Thursday, September 1.

On the 30th ultimo a general meeting of the shareholders of the Seoul-Fusan Railway, was held in Tokyo. A long speech was made by Dr. Furuichi, Engineer-in-Chief, the gist of it being that the railway had made excellent progress and that all the heaviest work was completed or approaching completion. Some small losses had been incurred in the transport of materials, and owing to Russian raids, but these had been dealt with. Owing to the general effects of the war and to special expedition observed in carrying on the works there had occurred a total deficit of 2,300,000 *yen*, towards which the Treasury had subscribed 1½ millions. How the remaining deficit is to be supplied we do not gather, but the idea is that it will be found by the Government.

The accounts of the Seoul-Chemulpo Railway for the half year ended June 30th were also presented. They showed a net profit of 148,659 *yen*.

CHINA.

Saturday, August 27.

The lesson recently given to the Liao-River pirates does not seem to have been effectual. They are said to have five junks still and to be practising their depredations as diligently as ever. The Japanese have sent a torpedo-boat up the river from Yingkow to deal with them.

Thursday, September 1.

The wireless telegraphic installation which the Russian Consul had established in the compound of a German subject, Mr. Peters, at a distance of 8 miles from Chefoo, and which was kept working week after week in defiance of Chinese protests, is said to have been removed on the 27th of August. Very likely some other installation was substituted, for the Russians have shown that they entertain not the least respect for Chinese neutrality, and it is most improbable that at this stage of Port Arthur's investment they would consent to be entirely cut off from direct intelligence. It seems almost a pity that the Japanese did not land a force and destroy the installation, but probably they thought that the game was not worth the candle.

According to news received in Tokyo the Manchurian Railway now in Japanese hands has been restored and is in working order from Tuchintsz, near Port Arthur, to Tashikiao. It will very soon be open as far as Haiching. Nothing is said about the Yingkow-Tashikiao section, but as this is of great importance for supplying General Oku's Army, we may assume that it is in good condition.

It is stated that the Chinese Government has sent troops to guard the railway from Simmintung to Mukden, which is supposed to lie beyond the belligerent area, and that it has also increased its forces at Jehol by way of precaution against any eventualities connected with the advent of fugitive troops.

A GOOD SAMARITAN.

(COMMUNICATED.)

Count Tolstoy contributed to a recent issue of *The Times* his view of the Russo-Japanese War. With his usual persuasive energy he depreciates the causes on both sides, still standing on the ground that whatever tends to hostility or enmity is absolutely wrong, wrong without excuse, wrong in any light. From the standpoint of humanity we must hold the same opinion with the old prophet and from the same standpoint of humanity it becomes necessary to deny it. Because though he has felt and is acquainted with the whole body of the elephant, as it were, still he leaves the trunk untouched; so he does not understand that there is something like a snake in the elephant.

A certain traveller goes down from Tokyo to the suburbs at night. In a dark, gloomy place which lies on his way by the river side, sheltered by thick, brooding boughs of pine trees from the dim starlight of midnight, there suddenly stand before him two highwaymen, who strip him of his clothes, and go on to kill him. A certain politician happens to pass by, and, eyeing the poor traveller askance, goes off, leaving him in the

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hands of the robbers. A certain missionary man then appears, and, whether thinking within himself, "All they that take the sword shall perish by the sword," or frightened at the first glimpse of the robbers, shrinks tottering off. At last a common villager passes by, and, seeing this, he makes a desperate attack straightly upon the rogues with his spade. The robbers, sorely frightened, run afar off, leaving their victim not harmed in the least—not even a hair being injured. Which, then, of these three was the neighbour to the unfortunate traveller? Does not the Lord say, "Go, and do thou likewise"?

Now, expanding above parable a little to a real fact, when one country suffers injury of another country, and falls helplessly a victim, like China and Korea, owing to its national impotence, who will be a true help-mate to it—help not with a view of more advantages in future, but with true heart and spirit that move him to that action? The Christians, as they call themselves, and claim the possession of unreasonable privileges for the assassin of a single missionary, may come and turn away as a politician clinging on the delusive phantom of hope, perhaps, that they may enjoy a certain amount of advantages from the hands of Russian vagabonds. The gentle nation of humanity may shield itself putting up the inscription "Monroe," as a convenient name for exempting itself from any troubles. But we do not, can not keep back from hastening to the rescue of our neighbouring countries, China and Korea, from the abuse of the Northern savages. It is our duty to check the aggrandisement of Russia, the most inhuman savages, this prematurely evolved race, and so to keep the peace of the East undisturbed by any force, calm as heaven and long as the world lasts. This we are born to do, and nobody but we—the Good Samaritan.

B-i-n-g-o.

Tsukiji, Tokyo, Aug. 27, 1904.

EFFECT OF THE CUBAN RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The effect of the reciprocity treaty between Cuba and the United States has recently come up for discussion in the British Parliament for the reason that Trinidad, Barbadoes, Jamaica, Antigua and St. Kitts in the West Indies are British possessions in which the sugar industry has been extensively established. In South America, British Guiana, says *Dun's Review*, is a large producer, and the same is true of Mauritius and other English dependencies in Africa. In India, Australia and Polynesia, also, a good deal of British capital is employed in sugar. The West Indian grower, in particular, has been an object of the mother country's solicitude in recent years. That the Cuban reciprocity treaty of the United States was bound to powerfully affect the British West Indian industry was apparent at a glance. Consequently, it was but natural that representations should be made to the Government at home that something should be done to put British capital in the West Indies on a more secure basis. Most persons in the United States are probably unaware what a drastic effect the Cuban reciprocity treaty has had on American imports of raw sugar. As a whole, the imports have been declining in a striking fashion. For the month of April they were only 145,935,756 pounds, compared with 386,298,196 pounds last year, and for the ten months since July 1, 1903, they were 2,921,857,920 pounds, against 3,405,890,260 the year before. But looking at the figures more in detail, it will be seen that for the month the imports from Cuba were 415,289,575 pounds against 300,506,567 pounds in 1903, and that for the ten months they were 2,145,188,645 pounds, against 1,791,949,775 pounds. These gains, when taken in connection with the striking decline in the total imports of sugar into the United States, indicate that certain exporting localities must have suffered heavily in their trade with America. The figures show where this loss has fallen. During April American imports of sugar from the British West Indies were only 1,742,532 pounds, compared with 16,727,318 pounds in 1903. For the ten months they were only 50,821,173 pounds, against 121,520,352 a year ago. It may be said incidentally that there have also been astonishing decreases in imports from Brazil and other South American countries, and from the East Indies and Africa. And yet, if one studies the generally accepted reports on the condition of the world's sugar industry, one will be at a loss to understand the figures presented by the American Department of Commerce and Finance. Though the United States have decreased imports from the British West Indies and South America in a very striking manner, yet we find that the total exports of these localities last year were larger than the year before. For instance, Trinidad showed exports of 49,000 tons against 45,000 tons; Barbadoes, 70,000 tons against 33,000 tons; Antigua and St. Kitts, 19,000 tons against 18,000 tons; Jamaica alone of the British West Indies showing a loss, namely, from 18,772 tons to 13,058 tons. Turning to British Guiana, we find exports of 125,000 tons against 121,570 tons. An interesting explanation is furnished for these increases in face of the lessened demand from the United States. Owing to the surtax imposed last year by Canada on importations from Germany, the receipts of German sugar fell off enormously. The Dominion turned to the West Indies and British Guiana for its supplies, its purchases there during the last fiscal year offsetting in a very considerable measure the shrinkage in exports to the United States.

ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS IN GERMANY.

According to the careful statistics compiled by the *Electrotechnische Zeitschrift*, the German tramway system for public service had, by October, 1903, reached a length of 3692 kilometres, and, including the lines which were being built, the system would now have a length of 3800 kilometres (2360 miles). Taking the former figure of lines in operation, the increase over the year 1902 was 9 per cent. The track length was 5500 kilometres (3410 miles). The number of tramway centres had risen by 7 per cent. to 136. These numbers do not comprise private lines, some of which are not unimportant, and certain districts—*e.g.*, the districts of Aachen and Hörde, in Rhenish Prussia, of Mansfeld, in Central Germany, not far from the Harz Mountains, and the Upper Silesian tramways—appear only once each as the seats of companies. The increase in cars was only 4 per cent., there being 8700 motor-cars and 6200 trailer-cars. But the power plants have again grown considerably, by 11 per cent., and the engines and dynamos supplied in 1903 about 133,000 kilowatts for the tram service. As in many cases light and power supply are combined, this figure has been arrived at by taking the average power per kilometre track length, about 20.6 kilowatts, and multiplying this figure by the number of kilometres. The power required on the lines varies, of course, considerably, between 8 and 60 kilowatts, but 20.6 is the average reckoned per kilometre, and 15.6 reckoned per motor-car. As in previous years, the large growth of the battery power, amounting to 28.6 per cent., is noticeable. Current is almost universally taken from overhead wires. There are a few lines or sections in Berlin, Dresden, and Düsseldorf, where slotted conduits are worked, however. Pure accumulator traction is found only on some local lines in the Pfalz (Palatinate) and on some Bremerhaven streets, where horse trams are otherwise running; in both cases the battery cars will soon disappear. The third-rail system is in use on the elevated and underground railway of Berlin, and on the electric railway Berlin-Gross Lichterfeld, both of which, as well as the military line, are included in these statistics. The trackless roads, or overhead line auto-cars, are not included, however. Two of these systems have found favour, the system of Schiemann, and of the Allgemeine Elektricitäts-Gesellschaft, both being utilised for passenger and goods traffic. One of the Schiemann lines has a length of 8 kilometres (5 miles). If tramways absorb about 50 watt-hours per ton kilometre, the power consumption of the trackless cars may be estimated at 125 watt-hours, yet the latter have their advantages under certain conditions. The outlook for the future development of electric tramway lines is not promising. Of towns there remain practically only four, Brandenburg, Potsdam, Mainz, and Rostock, where horses are to be relieved, and the electric light railways have not advanced during the year 1903. This is rather striking, considering that so far only 5 per cent. of the German light railways have adopted electric propulsion. When we consider that it was just twenty-five years last May that Messrs. Siemens and Halske initiated the electric tramway on the grounds of the Berlin Industrial Exhibition of 1879, we may, on the whole, be satisfied with the progress made since then.

BISHOP POTTER AND THE SUBWAY TAVERN.

Bishop Potter, of New York, who made many friends in Japan when he paid a visit to these shores some two years or so ago, has drawn down upon his head a veritable tempest of denunciation and criticism from all over the United States for having taken part in the dedication of the Subway Tavern in New York. Bishop Potter is a trustee of the Church Temperance Society, whose headquarters are in the church mission house, New York, and Mr. Robert Graham, a leading temperance worker and founder of that Society, says that in his opinion the Bishop laid himself open to severe criticism in helping to add another to New York's already large number of saloons. Many clergymen also objected to Bishop Potter's statement that the effort to abolish the saloon was "one of the most comic and tragic failures in history." Scores of letters and telegrams reach the Bishop from men and women eminent in the temperance cause, pleading with him to reconsider his course in helping to advertise the saloon, but Bishop Potter has the courage of his convictions. He belongs to half a dozen clubs, he says, and if he wants any entertainment outside his house can go to any one of them, but the toiler in the streets or in the work-

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shops has no clubs to go to, and the saloon is the only place offering anything like the facilities of a club that is open to him. In the Bishop's opinion the proper way was to abandon the idea of demolishing the public house and instead to elevate the standard of the saloon and he believed the managers of the Subway Tavern had that intention, the sale of intoxicating liquors would not be encouraged, the bar occupying but a subordinate position in the Tavern, on a system which had been found so successful in similar establishments started by Earl Grey in England.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

It appears that a gold mine which promises to be valuable has been discovered in the Kesen district of Rikuzen. This region has long been known as auriferous, but only recently were efficient steps taken to conduct accurate examination by competent experts. The result is that an area of about 2,500 acres is very rich, and that if properly worked some 20 or 30 million *yen* worth of gold can be extracted yearly. The Government have notified that while all mining concessions hitherto made in this region will be respected, there will be no further grants, and any concessionaires failing to commence operations within the prescribed time will forfeit their privileges.

The *Jiji Shimpo* says that the tonnage of the ships purchased by Japan since the outbreak of the war is 80,523, representing 31 vessels. The total cost was 5,243,392 *yen*. The most expensive was the *Jinsen Maru* (3,781 tons) purchased by the N. Y. Kaisha for 447,668 *yen*, and the cheapest was the *Nisshin Maru* (2,725 tons) bought by Mr. Okazaki Tokichi for 95,000 *yen*. Out of the 31 vessels 24 were purchased from England; 5 from Germany, and 1 each from Poland and Norway.

Rumour (*Asahi's* correspondent at Yingkow) says that according to a letter—written in English—from a Japanese subject in Mukden, which reached Yingkow on the 23rd, the Russians have evolved a scheme for buying up all the specie in Yingkow and sending it to Mukden, the object of the manœuvre being to obstruct the convertibility of Japanese war-notes and thus impair their credit. Chinamen are acting as Russian agents in the matter, and one of them has just been detected attempting to forward 40,000 Mexicans to Mukden. It is noticeable in the context of these rumours, that a telegram received by the Foreign Office in Tokyo, two days ago, from Yingkow represented the Russian paper-rouble as having recovered from its recent depreciation and being now exchangeable for 110 *sen*. No explanation was given of this phenomenon, which is certainly a curious occurrence. Russian rouble-notes ought to be at a heavy discount in Yingkow to-day.

It was recently reported that while a squadron of Japanese fishing craft were taking refuge from bad weather in the Kompa river, Kamchatka, their crews were fired on by Russians, and some 23 men killed. A few details are now furnished. There are said to have been nine schooners, the *Ansho Maru*, the *Seimiyoshi Maru*, the *Chosei Maru*, the *Kifuku Maru*, (132 tons), the *Kantsu Maru*, (80 tons), the *Yeisho Maru* (65 tons), the *Taikei Maru* (96 tons), the *Yeju Maru* and the *Zensho Maru*. Of these the last alone has returned safely. The united crews numbered 172, and 149 are known to have escaped, but the fate of the remaining 23 is uncertain.

The Tokyo journals state that the outlays on account of the war up to the end of this month will have been 270 million *yen*. The rate is about a million *yen* a day, but the initial outlays, which will no longer be encountered, have run the total up to 270 millions.

One of the best of the War Supplements is that of which the first number was issued from the *Kobe Herald* office sometime ago, and we congratulate our contemporary on the success with which in the second instalment it has coped with unfavourable conditions. It is plain that until the war is finished there will be no record, *quâ* record, of the war, but the compilation under notice is as full and as accurate as can be expected. The illustrations are very informing—but the photographs are by far the most interesting: that of Admiral Togo is absolutely the best that we have yet seen. People who wish to see the Admiral as he really is should secure a copy of this "War Supplement."

We are asked (by a correspondent whose initials only are given, but whom we seem to recognize) to state that we were in error in describing Messrs. Goddard and Luther as scoring one goal each in the second half of the polo game on Saturday. "The fourth goal was scored by Mr. G. de Villepion just as the referee's whistle was ending the play." And now the question is: who scored the third goal?

With regard to the House Tax question, in accordance with the 3rd article of the protocol concluded between Japan and the three Powers, England France and Germany, on the 28th August, 1902, the reply of the Japanese Government to the statement of their case prepared by the Governments of the three Powers, was presented on the 27th inst. to the German Government by Mr. Inouye, to the French Government by Mr. Motono, to the English Government by Viscount Hayashi, and to the President of the Arbitration Tribunal by Mr. Akizuki, Minister Resident. Further, the counter-case of the three Governments against the Japanese case was presented on the same day to Baron Komura by the representatives of the three Powers in Tokyo Mr. Miyaoka, Minister unattached, who is to represent Japan before the Arbitration Tribunal, arrived at The Hague on the 27th.

Some 448 Japanese subjects who recently proceeded to Mexico under agreement to work in a mine, have returned by the ship that took them, the *Akebono Maru*. Apparently no sufficient steps were taken to ascertain the nature of the employment to which these emigrants were to be put, for on reaching Mexico they found that the mine was an impossible place, the normal temperature in the shaft being 127°, and constant outbursts of gas occurring. Mr. Yasuda, a member of the Diet, who accompanied the emigrants, is reported to have died from a nervous disorder brought on by the complication. The Toyo Imin Kaisha, who managed the emigration, would have landed the men at Kobe on their return voyage, but they insisted on being carried to Yokohama in order to lay their case before the Company's officials. On entering the harbour 80 are said to have jumped over board and to have been rescued with difficulty. Another account says that the emigrants were all farmers, and that they expected to be engaged in agricultural work. This will be a very serious matter for the Toyo Imin Kaisha, which is a company with some first-rate names among its shareholders. Probably the authenticated facts will prove to be that the emigrants did not expect to have to work in a mine; in short, that the agents who collected them failed to make the case clear.

Popular discussion of the possibility of producing life from that which is not alive has been revived in America by the announcement of Dr. Littlefield, an Indiana physician, that he has evolved living organisms, resembling gnats, from inanimate matter. The attitude of scientific men in the face of this statement is that of the writer of an editorial in *The Tribune* who says:—"The same story was told on the same authority at least a year ago. No good reason existed for accepting it then, and there has been no change in the situation since that time . . . If Dr. Littlefield will procure a copy of the address on 'Spontaneous Generation,' delivered by Huxley before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and examine the same carefully, he may possibly learn something to his advantage. Should he persist thereafter in telling other people that he can evolve life without previous life, he can escape condemnation in only one way. He should invite a reputable biologist to prescribe and supervise a test which will prove the truth or falsity of his belief. No discovery in astronomy, chemistry, electricity, or other science is accepted by its devotees without corroboration. Unless Dr. Littlefield can secure this, the less he has to say the better. It might assist him in finding the source of his error, if he is still honest, to send specimens of the insects which he says he has produced to a competent entomologist for identification. If the species is recognized, perhaps a hint may be afforded concerning the method by which the germs obtained access to the fluids with which he experimented. However, such a step is not necessary. The one great essential is so to shape the conditions of the test as to insure the destruction and exclusion of preexisting organisms and to put that task in competent and independent hands. In the mean time wise people will continue to believe that the mighty secret of the origin of life has not yet been revealed by science."

Nine years ago the wrecks of two magnificent Imperial galleys were found at the bottom of Lake Nemi, a few miles south-east of Rome. There had long been a tradition, says the *Globe*, that some ships belonging to the Emperor Caligula, who had a villa on the shores of the lake, were hidden beneath the waters, but in 1895 it happened that the lake was so low that the remains of the vessels could be clearly seen. Divers were sent down to examine, and they reported that there were undoubtedly two galleys sunk in the lake, and they brought up some magnificent ornaments from the sides of the ships, which gave some idea of what the rest must be like. But unfortunately no one in Italy had money to spare for the recovery of these relics of Imperial times, and for nine years nothing whatever has been done. Now, however, King Victor Emmanuel has given orders that the galleys shall, if possible, be refloated, and forty engineers are stationed at Lake Nemi, with pontoons and a balloon to carry out the salvage operations. The balloon is used for photographing the exact position of the wrecks, and as one of the vessels is about five and twenty yards from the shore and lies over three fathoms

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below the surface, while the other is sixty or seventy yards from the shore, and lies in seven fathoms of water, it is important to ascertain their exact position before commencing work. It is to be hoped that the attempt will be successful for, from the bronze ornaments which were recovered in 1895, the galleys must be of the very highest archæological interest.

According to *La Métallurgie*, at a recent meeting of the Société d'Encouragement pour l'Industre National, an interesting paper was read on the substitution of aluminium for wood in the machinery of spinning mills. In the textile industries—spinning, dyeing, and silk weaving, among others—a wooden bobbin is generally used. This is cheap and easily worked, but it has many drawbacks. Being very hygrometric it suffers from variations of temperature; this accounts for the fact that in spinning factories where the atmosphere is full of humidity the bobbins revolve irregularly, causing jerks which slacken the speed and occasion the threads to break. The result is waste of stuff and loss of time in joining the threads again. It has been proposed to substitute aluminium for wood. Bobbins made of the metal revolve in any temperature and any degree of humidity; their relative lightness (five aluminium bobbins weigh no more than two wooden ones) allow the machines carrying them to move more quickly, or an equal speed may be obtained at less expense of motive power; finally, the smaller volume of the bobbins diminishes the cost of transport. It was stated that several firms had adopted the use of aluminium bobbins and had found that they possessed many advantages.

There has been a further rise in Japanese securities on the London market. The four per cents. are now quoted at £74.15s.; the five per cents. at £91.2s.2d.; the war-bonds at £90.10s.8d. and the 6 per cents. at £96.5s.

The ill-fated Baltic squadron has met with another accident. A telegram from London to the *Jiji Shimpo* says that during trial evolutions by some of the units of the fleet, a 16-cent. gun burst, killing the commander of the ship, and causing 30 other casualties. Two other vessels are reported to have become unmanageable. There is certainly an evil genius pursuing this squadron.

INTERNATIONAL SHOOTING COMPETITIONS.

We have been favoured by Mr. J. Favre-Brandt with the following results of the international rifle and revolver shooting competitions held at Lyons in July last, taken from *La Revue* of July 18th:

INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.
(Army Service Rifles.)

Switzerland	4,542	Points.
Italy	4,431	"
France	4,422	"
Belgium	4,271	"
Holland	4,206	"
Argentine Republic	4,052	"

Stahli, one of the Swiss competitors, was declared champion of the world.

INTERNATIONAL REVOLVER MATCH.

Switzerland	2,330	Points.
Argentine Republic	2,241	"
France	2,215	"
Belgium	2,202	"
Italy	2,128	"
Holland	1,904	"

The following were declared champions of the world: Nan Abrock (Belgium); Probst (Swiss) Commandant Py (French).

YOKOHAMA CHARITY SCHOOL.

The Yokohama Charity School, on the endeavour to establish which we commented a couple of months ago, is practically an accomplished fact, the appeal of the promoters having been largely responded to, as will be seen from the list given below. It is most earnestly to be hoped that the support now given will be continued. Subscribers will be gratified to learn that many letters have been received from the front expressing grateful appreciation of the object. Following is the list of subscribers:—

H. Irving Bell	10	*yen* yearly.
Favre-Brandt	12	"
Charles V. Sale	20	*yen*
Anon	5	"
Robison & Co.	25	"
E. W. Frazar	5	"
B. B. & Co., Lt.	10	"
D. H. Blake	5	"
M. Beart	5	"
H. B. Lt.	5	"
A. Weston	10	"
W. M. S. & Co., Ltd.	10	"
E. L. Van Nierop	5	"
H. W. Lea	10	"
M. P.	5	"
E. Berard	10	"
Heller Bros.	5	"
L. Mottet	10	"
J. H. Rosenthal	5	"
F. M. Tegner	5	"
J. T. Hamilton	10	"
W. H. Curjel	5	"
W. H. Talbot	5	"
Anon.	5	"
N. Gordon Munro	5	"
E. W. Townend	10	"
Geo. Booth	5	"
E. Berger	5	"
Florence Hawkins	10	"
Dr. Haberer	5	"
J. V.	5	"
G. Gilbert	5	"
J. M. Jensen	5	"
H. G.	5	"
J. N. C.	5	"
A. L. Bagnall	5	"
Chas. F. Rhine	5	"
A. H. Josuph	5	"
Mrs. C. Young	5	"
E. W.	5	"
R. Fachtman	5	"
H. C. Litchfield	5	"
E. Coye	10	"
The Singer Manufacturing Co.	5	"
C. Gibbens	5	"
Fr. Retz	5	"
C. Illies & Co.	5	"
Mrs. O. Haynemann	5	"
S. Lalande	5	"
M. J. Dayet	5	"
F. O. Wolff	5	"
G. Blundell	5	"
Otis. A. Poole	5	"
H. Russell	5	"
L. R. & Co.	5	"
F. Strahler & Co.	5	"
T. C. Balet	5	"
Faber & Voigt	5	"
E. Griffin	5	*yen* every month for four years.
S. A. Pratt	2	"
C. H. H.	3	"

THE LAW COURT.

A LEASE CONTRACT.

The hearing of this case, filed by Mr. P. Helm against Cheong-Fen-King and two other Chinese, petitioning for the cancellation of a lease of the estate, Nos. 119 and 120, Yamashita-cho and claiming *yen* 2,100, was resumed on Aug. 26th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Watanabe.

After some discussion as to the nature of the lease contract in question,

The Court declared that judgment will be given to-day, the 29th August.

Judgment was given on Aug. 30th in the Yokohama District Court, in the case instituted by Mr. P. Helm against Cheong-Fen-King and two other Chinamen petitioning for cancellation of a lease of the estate, Nos. 119 and 120, Yamashita-cho, and claiming for unpaid rent. The Court orders:

(1).—Defendants to pay plaintiff *yen* 2,887.50 with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from April 22nd, 1904, to the date of execution.

(2).—Plaintiff to bear one-third of the costs; and defendants two-thirds.

(3).—Plaintiff to be entitled to temporarily seize the property of defendants on depositing five hundred *yen*.

(4).—The further claim and petition of plaintiff were dismissed.

THE SINKING OF THE "HIPSANG."

NAVAL COURT'S FINDING.

The following, which was issued on Aug. 23rd, is the finding of the Naval Court of Enquiry held in Shanghai with reference to the sinking of the British steamer *Hipsang* by a Russian destroyer on July 16th:—

The *Hipsang* was a steam vessel, schooner rigged, of 1040 tons register, official number 112,720, built at Stockton-on-Tees in 1899 and belonging to the port of London.

It appears from the evidence given before this Court that she sailed from Newchwang on 15th July, 1904, bound for Chefoo and Canton with a cargo of beans, etc., and a crew of 67 hands, as well as one European passenger and 22 Chinese passengers.

It appears that all went well until the steamer reached Latitude 38° 55′ 30″ N. and Longitude 120° 57′ 30″ E., when, the Captain being on deck with the 2nd officer about 4.15 a.m. on July 16th, a Russian destroyer, name unknown, but numbered 7, came up with the *Hipsang* and fired a shot at her, and although the engines were at once stopped and put full speed astern, the destroyer continued firing and striking the ship, killing and maiming some of the passengers.

It is evident that the *Hipsang* had her lights alight and after the first shot her colours were immediately hoisted, but notwithstanding this, the destroyer fired a torpedo and struck the vessel, thereby causing her to sink within the space of half-an-hour, viz., at 4.40 a.m. It is evident that there was sufficient light to see both the class of the vessel, the nationality, and whether the steamer had stopped, day having broken and there being no fog in the vicinity. Boats were then lowered and the destroyer came alongside and assisted to save life, but the crew and passengers were kept prisoners until their release on August 2nd.

The Court, having regard to the circumstances above stated, finds as follows:—That the steamship *Hipsang* was sunk by being shelled and torpedoed by a Russian torpedo boat destroyer, No. 7, name unknown, on July 16th, 1904. Position approximately Latitude 38° 55′ 30″ N. Longitude 120° 57′ 30″ E.

That the master was a fully experienced officer, and having been in command during the Franco-Chinese War, the Chino-Japanese War and also during the present war, fully cognisant of the ordinary established usages of war with regard to belligerents and neutral vessels.

That there was no contraband on board the *Hipsang* and the only passengers, one Russian merchant and 22 Chinese. There were no Japanese on board.

That the master appears to have navigated his vessel in a seamanlike and proper manner and to have acted in a correct manner when challenged by the Russian destroyer, inasmuch as he stopped, went full speed astern and when the way was off the ship again stopped the engines, and further when he was challenged, he at once made known his nationality. When a casualty was inevitable the master appears to have done all in his power to save life.

That the officers and crew appear to have conducted themselves properly and to have carried out their duties to the last moment, and to have used their utmost exertions to save the lives of the passengers, the loss of life from drowning being reduced to one passenger.

That the vessel appears to have been sufficiently manned and seaworthy at the time of the loss.

That the Court desires especially to direct the attention of the Board of Trade and the Foreign Office to the facts that the steamship *Hipsang* was proceeding with due caution between Newchwang and Chefoo, on a correct course and that without any just cause or reason, she was sunk without any warning by being torpedoed, and that the loss of life was due to shell fire prior to the act of torpedoing the vessel, and that these acts were done by a Russian torpedo-boat-destroyer, name unknown, but numbered 7.

That the Court, in pursuance of the powers vested in it by Section 483 of 57 and 58 Vic., Cap. 60, orders that the sum of £8 10s. 0d, being the costs of the proceedings before the said Court, be paid by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. at whose request the Naval Court was summoned, and they are hereby ordered to pay the said amount accordingly.

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KUROPATKIN'S HOPE OF HOLDING HIS POSITIONS.

THE strategy of KUROPATKIN in the recent operations near Liaoyang was exactly what had been anticipated. He disposed his army along two fronts, one facing eastward to meet the advance of the Northern Japanese Army (KUROKI's) the other facing southward to confront the southern and central Japanese armies (OKU's and the Takushan force). It had been from the outset his purpose to hold Liaoyang and for many weeks diligent steps had been taken to strengthen the above two faces by every means known to the science of field fortification. Of the two faces the more important was the eastern, for were this forced by the Japanese Northern Army the enemy would find himself in a position to threaten the Russian line of communications northward from Liaoyang to Mukden, and all troops stationed to the south of the former place would be seriously imperilled. Nothing could be more favourable for defensive purposes than the features of the country along this eastern face. It follows the valley through which the Tanho river runs. All along the right bank of the river there is a chain of eminences crossed at only three places by roads running through defiles, and on the left bank, that is to say, on the western side of the valley, there are hills which afford excellent sites for artillery. On the other hand, no such sites present themselves for the purposes of an attack from the east. With the exception of the immediate vicinity of the main road which crosses the hills at Kungchangling and goes thence to Liaoyang *viâ* Anping, there are no places where artillery can be used by an attacking force. The southern face has for its main point the town of Anshantien. Here the railway from Haiching to Liaoyang passes through a defile, whence hills stretch westward to Fenyaopo and eastward to Tashitau. These hills also the Russians had spent weeks entrenching and fortifying and it was expected that they would offer an obstinate resistance there to the advance of the Japanese Southern and Central Armies.

KUROPATKIN, according to General KUROKI's report, allotted 65 battalions of infantry and 120 guns to the defense of the eastern face. This is certainly a minimum calculation, for the Japanese General explains that the Russian force confronting him consisted of the Second Army Corps of Siberian Rifles, the Tenth Army Corps of European troops, and one half of the Seventeenth Army Corps. Were these bodies at their full strength they would comprise 84 divisions of infantry and at least 200 guns. KUROKI's estimate is therefore very conservative. Accepting it, the result is that the Russians defending the Tanho Valley heights aggregated 52,000 infantry with 120 guns. As to the force that KUROKI himself put into the fighting line, we are not permitted to speak accurately, but it can not have greatly exceeded the Russian army, if indeed, there was any excess.

The Japanese plan of action was to drive in the Russian Eastern Army—namely, that defending the Tanho Valley—and simultaneously with the proximate attainment of that object, to attack the Southern Army, pushing it back towards Liaoyang. Official reports make no reference to the strength of this Southern Army, but from previous accounts we know that it comprised at least 5 Divisions, which would mean some 60 battalions of infantry with probably 100 guns. It is difficult to speak with any certainty about the Russian artillery, because in every case its strength seems to have been considerably below the fixed establishment.

In accordance with the above order of operations KUROKI's forces began to move on the 23rd. The left column took the field first. Driving in the Russian outposts it gained, on the 25th, a position extending from Erhlaoho to Pelingtzui, and there made its dispositions to attack the Tahsikou and Tatientzu heights on the following day.

The central and right columns made their preparations on the afternoon of the 25th. The plan was that they should make a night assault upon the centre and right of the enemy's position; namely, on the chain of eminences from Kungchinling to Hunshaling, *viâ* Chipanling and Hanpoling. From the fact that all these names end in *ling*, it will be understood that they designate mountain defiles. After darkness had fallen on the 25th this project was put into execution. The whole of the infantry of the central column hurled themselves with fixed bayonets against the Kunchangling heights and carried them at the first rush. But similar success did not attend the enterprise of the eighth column. Bright moonlight enabled the Russians to observe the Japanese advance and they poured a withering fire into the escalading columns, rolling down on them, at the same time, showers of rocks which had been collected for the purpose. The Japanese suffered heavily, but they pushed the attack unflinchingly, and one brigade of this eighth column succeeded in carrying the Chipanling heights, thus joining hands with the central column, which was already in possession of the Kungchangling eminences. The brigade on the extreme right, however, failed to carry Hunshaling and Hanpoling. Dawn found it still engaged in the attempt, and the whole of the 26th was devoted to a duel of rifles and guns so far as this part of the field was concerned. Meanwhile the Russians made strenuous efforts to dislodge KUROKI's centre and the left brigade of his right column from the positions they had won at Kungchangling and Chipanling. Reinforcements were brought up, and a heavy fire was opened from guns posted at Anping. Up to noon on the 26th ultimo this contest waged without intermission, and had the Japanese been forced to retire, defeat along the whole line would have ensued. But they clung to their position with desperate tenacity, despite of the great superiority which the formation of the ground gave to the enemy's artillery, and although at one moment it seemed as though these heights must be abandoned, they were successfully held until sunset on the 26th.

Meanwhile the left column commenced its assault against the Tahsikau hills at dawn on the 26th. The Russian positions in this quarter extended from Kofengsu to Talientsu, and were fortified in an almost permanent manner, their guns also being most advantageously posted. It appears to have been their purpose to roll up the Japanese left, thus interposing between KUROKI and OKU, though they do not seem to have contemplated any offensive action on a large scale. At first the fighting in this region was confined to an artillery duel which reached its climax between two and four o'clock on the afternoon of the 26th. Occasionally the Russian fire slackened but their guns were never put out of action, and as they brought up large infantry re-inforcements, the advance of the Japanese was effectually checked.

Just before 4 o'clock on the afternoon of this day, a heavy thunderstorm broke over the hills and a violent downpour of rain such as generally marks the up-break of the wet season in Manchuria, wrapped the whole valley in thick mist, rendering further operations impossible.

The position then was that the Japanese had pierced the Russian centre, thus dividing his army into two, but had failed to carry the heights on either flank. Darkness fell on this position.

During the night, however, the Russians on both flanks made several counter attacks against the Japanese right and left, hoping to drive them back and isolate the centre. On the left they were simply repulsed, but on the right the Japanese not only drove them back, but also pursuing them hotly gained possession of the Hunshaling heights for which they had vainly struggled during the previous 24 or 30 hours. In this operation 8 of the Russian field-pieces were captured, guns which had proved very useful to the defense on the preceding day.

Dawn on the 27th found the valley still wrapped in fog. The Japanese troops had now been attacking or repelling attacks since sunset on the 25th and they must have been much exhausted. Nevertheless at daylight they resumed their advance through the mist. By this time the enemy's resistance had been largely weakened, but one section of his troops held out stubbornly, and it was not until evening that the Japanese found themselves in possession of the whole range of heights from Hunshaling to Tahsikau. They had lost some 2,000 men in this gallant fight, which ranks next to Nanshan as an example of invincible and dogged courage in the face of immense difficulties, and they had captured 8 guns, together with a large quantity of ammunition. It is scarcely conceivable that

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after continuous fighting from sunset on the 25th until sunset on the 27th, these troops can have had much stamina left for the purposes of pursuit, but they seem to have pushed the Russians back beyond Anping and to have gained possession of the whole of the right bank of the Tanho.

Turning now to the operations against KUROPATKIN'S southern front, namely, that having Anshantien for central point, we find no statement as to the exact day when OKU'S Army resumed its advance, nor any statement whatever about the doings of the Takushan force. Apparently the two Armies moved out of their lines on the 26th and advanced simultaneously, OKU'S Army on the west of the railway and the Takushan force on the east. Driving in the enemy's outposts, these two bodies, on the morning of the 27th, reached the line stretching from Sumatai on the west of the railroad across the Houchiatun heights as far as Shangshihchiatzu on the east. A reconnaissance in force now showed the Russians to be occupying a strongly entrenched position on the range of hills stretching from Fenyaopo to a point eastward of Anshantien. But by this time KUROPATKIN knew that his eastern army had been forced from the heights of the Tanho Valley and that KUROKI threatened, or would soon threaten, his right rear. KUROPATKIN certainly has the faculty of knowing when to retire. He dared not attempt to hold the Anshantien front with his rear thus menaced, and he had already given orders to abandon Anshantien when OKU began to reconnoitre it on the morning of the 27th. The Japanese, perceiving what was in progress, advanced rapidly. They occupied the Anshantien position without encountering any resistance, and then pushed on after the Russians, who were streaming away in full retreat along the railway, the highway and on both sides of these avenues. The pursuing columns on the east of the railway were the first to get into touch with the enemy. When they reached the arc formed by Taochuniai, they found themselves within range of a large force of retiring Russians at Lishantun, already in considerable disorder, and the heavy fire poured into them by the Japanese converted their retreat into something like a route until they had passed Shaho, beyond which place the pursuit does not appear to have been continued. A similar incident occurred on the west of the railway. The Japanese columns, infantry and artillery, reached Taokuantun just as a large body of the enemy was passing to the north-west of Pachiatzu, and were able to direct a hot fire against him.

OKU'S Army and the Takushan force captured 8 guns also, together with 4 ammunition waggons and a great number of baggage-carts.

The hope that KUROPATKIN expressed some time ago, namely, that having now fallen back upon his original positions at Liaoyang, he trusted to be able to hold them, though a modest hope when compared with the aspirations previously ascribed to him, does not seem likely to be realized.

THE BOOKSHELF.

Manchu and Muscovite, by B. L. Putnam Weale; Messrs. MacMillan & Co., London, Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ld, Yokohama; price *yen* 6.50.

ONE of the most interesting books that could appear at this moment, not less by the variety of its information than by the nature of its contents is Mr. B. L. Putnam Weale's volume containing a series of letters from Manchuria written during the autumn of 1903, with an historical sketch entitled "Prologue to the Crisis," giving a complete account of the Manchurian frontiers from the earliest days, and the growth and final meeting of the Russian and Chinese empires in the Amur regions. Mr. Weale's book is dedicated to the "Gallant Japanese Nation," from which it is safe to infer that he is not a Russophile, yet his manner of writing impresses on one the conviction that his conclusions are not those of a prejudiced mind.

In his preface the author refers to Mr. Wirt Gerrare's and Mr. Alexander Ular's works, in which the Manchurian question is more or less incidentally dealt with. For these he has little praise. But he has much different terms in which to write of Mr. Consul-General Hosie's "Manchuria," his indebtedness to which he fully acknowledges, and he also commends the "Long White Mountain" of Mr. James, though, as he points out, that work is not now up to date. These letters of Mr. Weale have already been published, but in view of the present situation on the East Asiatic continent they will doubtless be read with the deepest interest by all whose attention has been drawn to the present war. They are preceded by a prologue which details the various events that have made Manchurian history during the last three thousand years. It is unnecessary to dwell upon this part of the book, which, presumably, does not present any knowledge specially acquired by Mr. Weale. But it may be said that the facts are assembled with apparently faithful heed to the requirements of historical accuracy. This prologue closes naturally with the forced retrocession of Liaotung and a review of the situation as it presented itself in the late autumn of 1903.

Mr. Weale had already, so we gather, spent a considerable number of months in Manchuria before he left Nagasaki, in September last, in the Chinese Eastern Railway's steamer *Manchuria*, now the *Manshu Maru*, which, having been acquired as a prize by the Japanese Government, was recently sent with a party of Japanese persons of distinction and Japanese and foreign war correspondents to the front. He writes thus of Dalny:

> We rounded a corner, and then Dalny burst into view. I cannot say that the first view was impressive or calculated to thrill one with the coming greatness of the place. In the foregrouud you saw half-a-dozen giant dredgers, sparsely distributed over several miles of water and looking very dirty, very forlorn, and very tired. Farther on there were two or three steamers moored alongside the railway wharf, all flying the Russian flag. Behind this you vaguely saw a confused mass of buildings, but what they were like it was impossible to imagine. Even a long way off, a clear impression of the loneliness of the place was somehow conveyed; the distances were superb, but you felt something was missing. In truth something was missing, and that something is called success. Briefly put, Dalny is a failure. Eighteen millions of roubles have been pitched into the bay in Utopian dreams, or squandered on buildings officially-built (save the mark!), that are already crumbling in the super-dry air. Eighteen millions have been lost, and irretrievably lost, as far as the Russian Government is concerned. But I am going too fast and am shouting before it is time. Our overdue ship slowly floated alongside the railway wharf, and a horde of dirty Shanghai coolies pushed up the massive gangways. We were not yet allowed to land, as our passports had to be vised by His Imperial Majesty's police: for Dalny is in the leased territory of Kuantung, and is therefore subject to the full rigours of the Russian system. This viseing was a lengthy process, but it gave us an opportunity to view our surroundings. Alongside of us a triple line ran down to the end of the pier. The pier itself was a magnificent structure of solid granite, symbolical of the Russian indifference to the spending of money—even when that spending is sheer foolishness. On the further side of the pier were stretched immense godowns, roofed with corrugated iron and partly piled with chests of Yangtsze tea. Lying round in the utmost confusion were other rotting masses of miscellaneous cargo, and half a dozen red-shirted isvostchicks with their two-horsed droskies completed the picture. It was not gay, of that you may be certain, although the sun was shining brightly in an azure sky, and the hills stood out in the distance as clear as cameos. There was too much emptiness and too few men; too much planning and too feeble results; something wrong, although you could not precisely say what. * * * * We had meanwhile arrived at the "Hotel Dalny," the premier hostelry of the town. A rather pretty if dusty verandah-restaurant in front of the hotel, decked with creepers and honeysuckles, led us foolishly to suppose that we had reached tolerable civilization, but alas! and alack! when we inspected the one remaining bedroom, our brief hopes were dashed to the ground. Oh, that bedroom, if I but had the pen to describe it; musty, evil-smelling, and dirty, it was not a fit abode for a white man. The bed was the worst of all, and uneasy must be the head and uneasier the body that lay upon it. However, I was luckily the last arrival, and so I made up my mind to seek a resting-place elsewhere. I proceeded ■ the "Hotel Russe," an establishment of the secondary class, and there I was shown a room that was more promising. Night, however, soon showed that I had again been guilty of foolish if innocent thoughts, for I knew but little sleep owing to causes which it is unnecessary to specify to this much-traveled world. When morning came I remonstrated with mine host; told him solemnly that the insects were too awful. Mine host was, however, not apologetic; he was irate and even more than irate; indignantly waving his office pen above his head, he offered me one rouble per head for captured trophies! I answered that capture was impossible, at least as far as I was concerned. "Ah then," he said, "do not complain; we are clean here, and we do not understand you Englishmen who are always fighting!"

We pass over the author's other comments upon Dalny, with the exception of this:—

> The story of the proposed Custom House is worth recounting. Every leased territory in China has its Chinese Custom House—manned by Sir Robert Hart's men, as a convenience to merchants and trade; so, since the Kuantung peninsula was leased, it was proposed that a Custom House should likewise be opened at Dalny, the commercial centre of Kuantung. Russia, hearing of this, promptly took steps. One morning in Peking, M. Pokotilow, the *deus ex machina* of the Russo-Chinese Bank, called on Sir Robert Hart, leading by the hand Russia's nominee. "This," he said "is to be the Commissioner of Customs at Dalny; he must enter your service." Sir Robert Hart, whose diplomacy excels even that of the Russian, though he be but an Englishman, bowed his acknowledgment and prepared to wait. Time in the Far East is the greatest diplomatist; procrastination defeats the weaving of a Machiavelli and outwits all. The Dalny Custom House will never be known.

Two of Mr. Weale's letters deal with Port Arthur, where at the time of his visit, he says, "godown room cannot be had for a fortune, and bearded Sikh watchmen guard countless stacks of food stuffs and drinkables sufficient for years." There could be no doubt, he thought, about Port Arthur's readiness for war, although that readiness might differ considerably from, say, a German standard of efficiency. He gives an example:

> I witnessed the unloading of some of the new fortress guns I have just referred to, and it was certainly an eye-opener in many ways. Instead of hoisting these guns from the railway truck in which they lay, they were carelessly flung off anyhow by fatigue parties, with the result that all their wooden casings were smashed like so much match-wood, tubes dented, screws lost, etc., etc. This can hardly be good even for fortress guns, and how the Russians ever keep anything in working order must be a mystery to most people.

They had races in Port Arthur on a Sunday that he spent there. He thought it jolly and rather like a picnic. There were women galore of several sorts and varieties, but in Kuantung and Manchuria the lady with a past is, with few exceptions, the lady who is always present. A

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singular code of etiquette is observed; for instance, he remarks, "I saw a lieutenant just off his ship salute with great courtesy and give his arm to a lady of indifferent virtue. No one paid any attention to him, and he passed his superior officers and their wives with the utmost unconcern. Everyone does it in Port Arthur, so why be surprised!"

In a chapter on "Business in a New World Way" the author tells us how contracts are secured. We learn from him that it has become an understood thing in Manchuria that number one of the department with which you are dealing gets seven and half per cent. of the gross contract price; that number two has his two and a half per cent., and that numbers three, four, five, and six, down to the very palest and poorest young man in the shabby uniform on four or five pounds a month, split another five per cent. among themselves. This fifteen per cent. is in itself no small amount to have to add on to a huge invoice; but even this does not finish all. Nearly everything comes into the country by sea, for the railway is after all rather a make-believe and only loves rich passengers and quick freights of the vodka type. Ships have to come into ports, and ports have port officers who are miserably poor but withal have expensive tastes. So, unless you have a few thousand roubles handy for the port, these port officers may be your ruin, for they can very easily stop your unloading indefinitely until demurrage kills you.

There is much more said on the subject of Russian methods, especially in Port Arthur, but we proceed by railway with the author towards Harbin. In the present condition of affairs readers will give full attention to Mr. Weale's remarks on Liaoyang and the other points where Kuropatkin has been brought to bay by the Japanese armies. We extract:

At seven in the morning we reached Ta-shih-ch'iao, whence a branch line runs down to Newchwang, twenty versts distant by the railway map. Ta-shih-ch'iao is a junction of the utmost importance, both strategically and commercially, and the Russians have shown their appreciation of the fact in many ways. There you will find railway repair shops, machine shops, an iron foundry, huge locomotive sheds (in which I counted on this occasion thirteen engines), godowns, barracks for a couple of thousand men, and, finally, a heterogeneous collection of houses. Far behind all this you will see the walls of the native city which lives its own life completely separate and far away from the turmoil of the railway.

A year ago, when I stopped at this station, a few miserable Siberian peasant women attempted unsuccessfully to sell us milk and eggs. To-day they have vanished never to return again, and the Russian has learnt that you cannot colonise where the Chinese thrive. Every inhabitant of the Russian settlements along the railway, both here and elsewhere, owes his existence and his daily bread to the railway and to the soldier, and to them alone. Destroy the railway, or stop its working, and automatically you starve every Slav south of the Amur. For, although the self-same Slav may not be actually a railway servant—indeed, he may be very much the reverse—in point of fact, he is living as a result of Government subsidy and war-scale wages. Think only of the Mesdames Sans-Gêne in Manchuria and the room they occupy. There must be thousands of them if there is a single one, and everywhere they crowd the streets and towns, jingling their soldier earnings, and represent Russian colonising. Then building is still going on everywhere along the railway, and when you build you require contractors and overseers, and other people to feed and board them, and yet others to provide them with drink and music, for your average Russian is not amused without much noise, and unless he can be both amused and get drunk he will not work.

In Ta-shih-ch'iao it was very evident that there was much military and other activity. In the event of war, the place will become a point of paramount importance, and although it is useless to hazard an opinion as to what extent it has been fortified, there can be no doubt that it would only be abandoned after the most desperate fighting.

Once past Ta-shih-ch'iao, you enter the agricultural and strategically important districts containing Hai-ch'eng and Liaoyang. Here begin those vast grain-growing fields which stretch almost unbroken for two thousand *li* due north, and can provide food and fodder for countless millions of men and animals. Here also run caravan roads north, south, east, and west, in fact, to every point of the compass; but, most important of all, to the promised land of Korea. Invading or defending armies must use this vantage ground whether they will or not, and if the clash of arms is soon to be heard, it is upon this soil that will be fought most desperate engagements.

Hai-cheng is but a few dozen miles from Ta-shih-ch'iao. It is a hsien or district city, and is admirably adapted for defence. Low hills surround the four walls of the town, and it was in this neighbourhood that great slaughter was seen in the Chino-Japanese war of 1894-95. Until quite recently the Russians do not appear to have given the place the strategic importance it deserves; but as we steamed into the Hai-ch'eng station, it was evident that they were hastily attempting to make up for lost time. Apart from the permanent brick barracks and buildings, lines of muddy white tents flanked the railway on either side, and regiments of Shantung coolies were engaged in throwing up shacks and makeshifts sufficiently strong to withstand the rigours of the winter. * * * * From Hai-ch'eng there is cheap water communication with the outside world through an affluent of the river Liao. North of Hai-ch'eng you sweep on mile after mile through country which in late autumn is wonderful to the eye, everywhere is the same cultivation of each foot of fertile soil, and everywhere, as we steamed along, stood giant crops of kaoliang, or the tall millet of the north. To the east were range upon range of hills and mountains, sometimes advancing a little nearer to the railway as if angrily challenging its right to monopolise the soil over which they have watched so long, sometimes receding so far that one's vision confounded the dull grey of mountain peaks with the dazzling blue of the horizon. A bright, clear sunshine flooded the land, and occasionally the sight of great country carts, with teams unyoked and joyously scampering in the fields, added to the general impression of peace and plenty. What a land flowing with milk and honey is Manchuria, even if there is a winter of terrible cold and blizzards!

Some four hours after leaving Ta-shih-ch'iao we reached Liaoyang. Liaoyang is a walled city famous for its fruits, its samshu, and its industries. It has a population variously estimated at from fifty to a hundred thousand inhabitants, and in Fengtien it is only second in importance to Moukden, the capital of the province. A lofty pagoda stands like some sentinel outside the city, which is seen indistinctly from the railway through screens of elms, willows, and pine trees. * * * * * A few miles north of Liaoyang you pass a branch line which leads to the Yentai coal mines. These coal mines, which under good management, could supply fuel for almost every engine on the Chinese Eastern Railway, have been reduced to a more or less hopeless condition. A few weeks ago all non-Russian engineers, after being for months hampered in their work, were summarily dismissed, and the Russian engineers lost but little time in celebrating this auspicious event by having a first class fire-damp explosion in which fifty or sixty men were killed or wounded. And yet the Russians are demanding exclusive mining privileges in Manchuria!

A good deal is said in these pages with regard to the Russo-Chinese Bank, which is declared to be more than anything else responsible for China's troubles during the past eight years. But we turn with some curiosity to read what our author has to say about Harbin, which, with the ancient capital, Moukden, is described at considerable length. As to Harbin he says:

Hardly six years ago, two railway engineers, mounted on Siberian ponies, ambled down to the solitary Chinese distillery on the banks of the Sungari and pitched their tents. To the west of them the Hsing-an Mountains offered such formidable engineering difficulties that railway construction and movement of materials were impossible without a base nearer than the far-away Siberian frontier. To the East, with the exception of a few rolling plains, it was the same story. So the site near the broad Sungari was chosen from whence to begin operations, for the Sungari flows calmly into the Amur a few hundred miles away to the north. Stern-wheelers could thus tug barges laden with materials from the Siberian sea-board right into the heart of Manchuria, and so lighten the construction work enormously.

Unfortunately for the Russians the Sungari happened to be in flood at the time of the founding of Harbin, and no less unfortunately the railway engineers did not happen to notice it. Old Harbin was therefore built with lavish expenditure, the railway was pushed forward with ferocious rapidity, and it was not until some time had passed that the engineers discovered that the Sungari was a good many miles away from their budding city. This at least was the semi-official explanation which I was given on the day of my arrival, accounting for the existence of two distinct and separate towns, known as Old and New Harbin respectively, in a place, as I have already said, hardly six years old. Then there is a settlement which I promptly labelled Rational Harbin, of which I shall speak later on.

The scene at the Harbin Railway Station was one of the most astonishing and bewildering activity the day he arrived:

Shantung and Chihli workmen coming and going formed the vast majority of this motley and odoriferous human concourse, but there was no lack of other varieties. Mongolian horse-dealers with long coats and rough top-boots, and queue-less heads gazed dog-like at the puffing engines. Yellow-clad lama priests rolled strings of beads in their hands and muttered, possibly prayers, but most probably curses, on the heads of the lusty Chinese railway police, who clad in semi-Chinese soldier attire, wielded unmercifully heavy sticks on all who did not keep moving. Buriat cavalrymen, with high Mongol cheek-bones, and a purely Chinese aspect, swaggered about in their Russian uniforms. Red-turbaned Sihks from down-town stores and godowns chanted Hindustani at one another; and Russian officers of every grade and size ran about looking for their wives or belongings, saluting and clicking their spurs endlessly at one another.

Inside the station rooms and restaurants it was even worse. The crush was so great that at times one became hopelessly tied up in men, women, and children, and could not move for minutes. It was a Thursday, and expresses had arrived from three directions, south, east, and west, and a number of ordinary trains were about to start. Harbin was trying hard to keep up its reputation of a railway centre, and was succeeding admirably as far as I was personally concerned.

I looked hard to see some of the true, genuine Siberian emigrants, with whom the papers say Manchuria is shortly to be peopled, but not an emigrant was there anywhere. All were of the middle or lower classes, city birds unmistakably, such as they are here, and my friends who met me at the station were mildly amused when I asked to be enlightened. "They are all store-keepers, workmen or mechanics," they explained; "no peasants come here."

THE "JIMMU-JI" TEMPLE.

[By J. E. de Becker].

This temple is about one hour's easy walk from Dzushi railway station. It is situated on an eminence in a secluded and romantic spot at *Kami-no-take* (Peak of the Gods) in Numama in the county of Miura, Sōshiū Province, and is built on a rocky plateau on the side of the richly wooded mountains which surround it. The full name of the temple is "*I-Ō-zan Jimmu-ji*" (the temple of *Jimmu* on the mountain of the Medical King), but it is also known as "*Rai-kō-in*" (the temple of the Buddhas who come to welcome). The term Medical King (*I-Ō*) designates *Bhêchadîyaguru* (*Yakushi Nyorai*) or "The Healing Buddha," while the name *Jimmu* designates the Emperor *Kamu-yamato-iware-hiko* (Divine-Yamato-Iware-Prince), "*Jimmu*" ("*Divine Valour*") being the *okurina* or "canonical name" of that monarch. The appellation "*Rai-kō-in*" refers to the doctrine of the *Jōdo* sect which teaches that on the death of believers the "three honored beings" (*san-son*) *Amida*, *Kwannon*, and *Seishi* (*Amitâbha*, *Avalôkitês'vara*, and *Mahasthâma*) come to meet and welcome the disembodied soul. The establishment, which is built in the style known as "*Ryōbu Shintō*" consists of:—

(*A*) A *Kyaku-den* (reception hall) in which are included; (1) a *Goma-shitsu* (*Goma* is a Buddhist rite in which a fire of cedar-wood is burnt and prayers offered up); (2) a *Butsu-den* (Chapel of Buddha); (3) a *Dōjō* (reading room).
(*B*) A *Kuri* (priests' quarters);
(*C*) A *Rō-mon* (two-storied gateway);
(*D*) A *Hon-dō* (main temple);
(*E*) A *Hai-den* (an oratory).

In the temple is preserved a handsomely mounted scroll, purporting to be a record of the place, written on the 9th day of the 1st month of the 3rd year of *Bunroku* (28th February, 1594) by a priest named Teison, the fifty-eighth abbot of *Jimmu-ji*. This scroll is written in a most peculiar style, and owing to its general vagueness and want of logic and lucidity it is very hard to translate; but the gist of the story is as follows:—

The temple was originally founded by the saintly priest Gyōgi Bosatsu in accordance with the earnest wishes of Shōmu, the forty-fifth human Emperor (724 to 749), and was restored by Jikaku Daishi, a Buddhist abbot, in the reign of

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the Emperor Buntoku (851 to 879), when it was settled upon as a place for offering up Imperial prayers to Buddha (*go-kigwan-jo*).

The legend avers that on the night of the 12th day of the 1st month of the 1st year of *Jinki* (11th February, 724) the Emperor Shōmu (724-749), who was then in Nara, dreamed that he stood facing towards the east and gazing up into the firmament of heaven, when suddenly he discerned a golden-hued pagoda (*kon-jiki no hōtō*) in the clouds, and at the same time became aware of a fragrant odour of perfume pervading the universe. While he gazed at the apparition, the door of the pagoda opened, and several young giris, dressed in blue, issued from within. These celestial maidens rolled up the richly jewelled *sudare* (blinds) of the pagoda and revealed the form of *I-Ō Zensei* (醫王善逝—this must be *Yaku-Ō*, the *Bhêchadjya Rādja*, or "Medical King"?), and he, the mitigator of all human suffering, addressed Shōmu saying :—"My mission to save and deliver the people of the land of Fuso (Japan) is not yet ended. I will not return to *Hōshō* (the realms of Buddha), but will remove the *misasagi* at Mount Unebi (the mausoleum of Jimmu Tennō) to a mountain peak in Kamakura. The place whither I go differs not from the three peaks of Kumano (referring to the three-fold shrines of the *Kumano Gongen*.") The Emperor, having awakened from his sleep, sought out Gyogi Bosatsu and asked for an interpretation of his dream, and the saint explained it saying :—"The *misasagi* (mausoleum) mentioned is the well-known funeral mound of the Emperor Jimmu at Unebiyama in Yamato. The Emperor Jimmu built a palace in his capital at Kashiwabara, the centre of the Empire, and since that time the land has been blest by heaven, and the people have lived in peace and quietness. More than a thousand years have elapsed since the great Emperor died, and throughout that long period of time the country, and untold millions of its people, have been succoured and delivered by the *Yakushi Nyorai*." The Emperor, on hearing this, instructed Gyogi Bosatsu to build a temple to be dedicated to the worship of the *Yakushi*. Then Gyogi hastened into this mountain and built a small thatched hut in which he worshipped the deity, and prayed that, for the sake of mankind in ages to come, the Yakushi would grant him a manifestation of the divine presence. Opening the window of his hut, Gyogi noticed that the wind had risen and was blowing strongly on the opposite mountain, and that the whole aspect of nature appeared gloomy and threatening. As he gazed at the landscape, he saw the surface of the marsh near by yawn and crack asunder, and, at the same time an eleven-faced *Kwannon* issued from the earth, and floated away to the side of a mountain in the east, riding upon a white-legged hawk (*ashi-shiro no taka*). Owing to this strange manifestation, Gyōgi called the mountain *Taka-ga-take* (Hawk's Peak), and as to the place where the earth had been riven asunder in the swamp, he called it *Waki-de-ga-sawa* (the marsh of the gushing-forth). It is said that thereafter the Yakushi appeared to many pious persons, and that the heavenly favour and assistance vouchsafed to those in the three states of existence (*san-tē*) was great indeed. The temple was soon built, and on the eastern peak a chapel was erected and called the *hon-gū* (main shrine), and in this chapel was enshrined an image of the eleven-faced *Kwannon*, the god of whom Prince Kamu-yamato-iware-hiko was an earthly manifestation. The peak to the north was called *Nachi-yama*, and there another chapel was erected and an image of Shaka (*Śākya-Muni*), of whom the God *Hayatama* was a manifestation, was installed. The southern peak was called *Shin-gū*, were a chapel was built and an image of Yakushi (of whom Izanagi-no-Mikoto was a manifestation) enshrined, which was exhibited to the public every thirty-third year. These three images (*Kwannon*, *Shaka*, and *Yakushi*) were all carved by Gyōgi Bosatsu, who, at every stroke of his chisel, bowed his head thrice in respectful adoration, and upon their completion they were enshrined in their respective places, and the collective name of *I-ō-san Jimmuji* was given to the temple by Imperial order.

In those days, a marsh at the foot of the mountain called Minami-zawa, was inhabited by a poisonous serpent with seven horrid heads, each of which was furnished with horns. This fearful reptile annoyed and frightened the persons visiting the temple for worship, so the attention of Gyogi was directed to the matter. Then Gyogi thought within himself:—"Ah, this must be the malicious spirit of Prince Nagasune-hiko who was defeated and slain by the Emperor Jimmu at the battle of Kusae-zaka in Yamato province!" Gyogi accordingly built a shrine and worshipped the transformed prince under the name of *Suwa Dai-myō-jin*, and thereafter the serpent ceased to trouble pilgrims and was seen no more. The present shrine of Suwa Dai-myō jin, which is situated by a road on the left side of the mountain, is much dilapidated, but the name of the village of Numama still remains as of yore.

In later years this temple was settled upon by successive Emperors as a place for offering up Imperial prayers, and at the end of every year it was visited by an Imperial envoy. The patronage of the court had the effect of bringing the fane into prominence and securing the support of Princes, the *Go-sekke* (five noble houses of Konoye, Kujō, Nijō, Ichijō, and Takatsukasa) and the *Shōguns*,

In the 1st year of *Ten-an* (857), during the reign of the Emperor Buntoku (851-859), the State was greatly disturbed by internal troubles and a military insurrection, bands of armed warriors springing into existence and swarming through the land like angry wasps. The rebellion greatly interfered with and hindered the progress of religion, and the services of the temples were generally suspended. So far as the *Jimmu-ji* was concerned, the internecine strife did not affect it, and the Emperor ordered Jikaku Daishi (the second abbot of *Ei-zan* in Kyōto, Yamashiro province) to offer up continuous prayers at this temple. The Imperial prayers having been favourably answered, His Majesty not only erected many magnificent shrines and temples as a memorial of his gratitude to the deities, but further restored a number of decayed and deserted temples; and at this time, as the former images of the eleven-faced *Kwannon* and of *Shaka* preserved in this temple had become sadly out of repair, Jikaku was instructed to carve duplicates of the old statues. This he did, reverentially bowing his head thrice at every stroke of the chisel, and when they were completed he installed them here.

Selecting a sacred spot in the mountain, Jikaku built a shrine in honour of the *Hiyoshi Daigongen* (the Shinto deity Ōyama-gui-no-mikoto) to be worshipped as the tutelary deity (*Chin-ju*) of the place, the Emperor Buntoku presenting glebe lands for its maintenance.

In the reign of the same Emperor, the sect of the temple, which had hitherto been identified with the Hossō school of Buddhism, was changed to that of the Tendai-shiū by Imperial decree.

Jikaku having travelled extensively both in China and Japan, and being famous as a profound scholar of Buddhism, many students flocked to the temple for the purpose of studying the doctrines of *Śākaya-muni* under the tuition of the saintly priest, so the place waxed prosperous and became a veritable religious university.

The *Oku-no-in* (*sanctum sanctorum*) being a place of great sanctity, females were forbidden to enter its precincts, and at the north of the building a stone was erected (which still exists) on which was engraved a eulogy of the *Tendai* sect. The original inscription has become well-nigh undecipherable through the wearing of the ages, but, so far as it can be made out, the writing states :—"Although all Buddhas are alike in their attributes of compassion and mercy, the *Yaku-Ō* (*Bhechadjya Radja*) who swore, as one of his twelve oaths, that they who prayed to him for long life should assuredly blessed with longevity, excels all other Buddhas in the World. Moreover the Bodhisattva of the Sun illumines the day and the Bodhisattva of the moon lightens the darkness and gloom of night, thus succouring all creation. The Twelve Divine Leaders and Seven thousand *Yakcha*—those great warriors in whom many a *Tathāgata* put their trust—who move throughout the world revealing their awful forms while concealing their spiritual bodies, perpetually assist the unfortunate and oppressed in untold numbers, ward off disasters and calamities and crush the hosts of devils. Who is he that desireth not such advantages and benefits both mental and physical? As the peak of this mountain towers up on high, so the three truths of the *Tendai* sect exalt its doctrines over those of all others.*

In the 3rd of *Jū-ei* (1184) Minamoto no Yoritomo visited the temple for worship, and later on restored the building as a memorial of his triumphs over the Taira family. Yoritomo also settled upon the temple as a sacred place in which to perform the ceremonies of the Tendai sect, and appointed Mongaku of Takao-zan as the 38th abbot.

On the 9th day of the 1st month of the 4th year of *Jū-ei* (10th February, 1185) a shrine of *San-ō Gongen* (the *Shintō* deity *Ōyama-gui-no-mikoto*) was built at a place about thirty *chō* (2 miles) from the temple, the cost of the ceremony of installing the gods being defrayed by the Miura family.

During the 6th year of *Kempō* (1218) Sanetomo, the 3rd Minamoto *Shōgun*, repaired the buildings as a memorial of his promotion to the rank of *Udaijin*, and gave instructions relative to the management of the landed estates and forests of the temple.

In the 1st year of *Shōkyō* 1332) the temple was again repaired, and some years afterwards a priest named Jigen, who was the second of the abbot of the *Hōkai-ji* in Kamakura, became abbot of *Jimmu-ji*.

In the spring of the 3rd year of *Shō-ō* (1290) during the reign of the Emperor Fushimi (1288-1299), a professor of sacred dancing and music named Nakahara Mitsu-uji came here and, in accordance with a divine revelation from the *Yakushi*, carved a stone statue of *Miroku* (*Maitrêya*) some five feet in height. His pious labours seem to have been appreciated, for the records say that when he finally departed this life on the 5th day of the 9th month of the 3rd year of *Shō-ū* (9th October, 1290), at the age of seventy-three years, flowers fell from heaven, a purple cloud appeared in the sky, and a brilliant light illuminated the cave he inhabited.

In the troublous times of *Genkō* (1331-1333) and *Kemmu* (1334-1337) the temple escaped the general devastation, but in the reign of the Emperor Go-Kashiwabara (1501-1527), on the 7th day of the 11th month of the 4th year of *Eishō* (10th December 1507) the whole place was burnt to ashes and every thing destroyed with the exception of the principal statues which were either carried away by an aged priest *or escaped by their own volition*!

In the reign of the Emperor Ogimachi (1558-1587 three chapels were restored and funds provided for their upkeep. On the 2nd day of the 3rd month of the 8th year of *Tenshō* (17th March 1580) orders were given to restore other chapels, and the *Oku-no-in* (*sanctum sanctorum*) being a place of great sanctity, females were forbidden to enter the sacred precincts, as is testified by a stone (still extant) bearing the words *Kore-yori-nyo-nin kinzei* (Women are forbidden to go beyond this place).

After the battle of Odawara on the 7th day of the 7th month of the 18th year of *Tenshō* (6th August, 1590), the temple again began to decline and its revenues to diminish, and in the 3rd year of *Bunroku* (1594) the place was decayed and deserted, the solitude being so great that the only audible sound was the plaintive sighing of the winds in the branches of the pine-trees on the

* The "three truths" (*San-tai*) are :—
(1) No external objects have actual existence;
(2) That all things are products of the mind;
(3) That all things are neither existent nor non-existent;

These three statements mean that, while there is nothing permanent, the mind may create objects which have no reality although called into temporary (apparent) existence, so every thing is non-existent and yet existent. The whole of the inscription is extremely difficult to translate, but I have given the general sense.

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sacred mountain. The present buildings were erected within the last century.

YACHTING.

Saturday was a capital day for yachting, and thanks to the fine easterly breeze all the boats were home before 5 o'clock, so that their crews saw something of the aquatic sports.

The three big boats were started at 1.30 to race over the Nakane course of 19 miles, *Kingfisher* getting across the line first and *Mary* next. The latter as usual soon took the lead and at the Nakane mark the times were: *Mary* 2.59.10, *Kingfisher* 3.07.30, *Maid Marion* 3.08.05. When they reached the Lightship homeward bound *Mary* had doubled her lead, her time there being 4.10.40, while *Kingfisher's* was 4.28.20. and *Maid's* 4.29.45, and the leader continued to draw ahead till the finish, *Maid Marion* holding on to *Kingfisher* but unable to overhaul her all the way round. *Mary* took the first prize and two record points, *Maid Marion* getting a record point on club time allowance. Times:—

	Finish.	Corrected Club.	Corrected Arb.
	h.m.s.	h.m.s.	h.m.s.
Mary	4.29.05	4.28.07	4.29.05
Maid Marion...	4.49.55	4.44.05	4.34.55
Kingfisher	4.48.20	4.48.20	4.33.02

Four boats of the cruising class raced over the same course as the 39-raters for a cup presented by Mr. Herbert Rose, a former Honorary Secretary and an enthusiastic member of the Club, who though absent in Formosa has not forgotten the sport in Yokohama. *Daimyo* got away first, *Spray* next, then *Kathleen*, *Asagao* last. It was *Spray's* day, however, and at the Nakane buoy she had accumulated a long lead, the times there being: *Spray* 2.40.00, *Daimyo* 2.45.20, *Asagao* 2.51.00, *Kathleen* 3.03.20. Running back to the Lightship *Asagao* came up on *Daimyo* but *Spray* still added to her advantage and at this mark the times were: *Spray* 4.06.00, *Daimyo* 4.23.25, *Asagao* 4.24.10. They finished in this order, but the Formosa Cup falls to *Asagao* on handicap with 2 record points, *Spray* getting second prize and one point. Times:—

	Finish	Corrected Club	Corrected Arb.
	h.m.s.	h.m.s.	h.m.s.
Spray	4.27.40	4.27.40	4.27.40
Daimyo	4.45.35	4.34.30	4.45.35
Asagao	4.47.10	4.11.12	4.21.10
Kathleen	5.14.30	4.27.46	4.29.30

A Mosquito Club race resulted in favour of *Chocho* on handicap, the finishing times, however, being:—

	h.m.s.
Pole.....	4.29.07
Chocho	4.38.40
Sunbeam.....	4.31.00
Winsome	4.29.10
Yugao.....	4.37.25

Valkyrien and *Edna* (both scratch) and *Witch* (one minute) had a private race, and they finished as follows:

	h.m.s.
Edna	3.50.40
Witch	3.52.55
Valkyrien	3.53.18

The "Larks" had a good race, the weather just suiting them, and after a very pretty contest all came home in a bunch, the times being:

1.....	3.39.20
2.....	3.39.55
5.....	3.39.05
10.....	3.39.58
11.....	3.38.20
12.....	3.39.18

The Mosquito Yacht Club had arranged for a moonlight cruise to Tomioka but the wind was such as to make the landing place a lee shore and the trip was postponed.

Illustrated postal-cards (each set consisting of six cards) have been issued by the Department of Communications in commemoration of the war. It is said that Mr. Oura, Minister for Communications, presented a set each to the Emperor, the Empress, the Crown Prince and Princess, and others of the Imperial family.

AQUATIC SPORTS.

Better weather could not have been provided for the Aquatic Sports of the Yokohama Amateur Rowing Club even if the Committee had been able to arrange it. The air might have been warmer and yet acceptable to the competitors, but the spectators had every reason to be pleased with it as it was. The sports were pretty much as usual, the tournament causing a great deal of amusement and most of the events awakening much interest. The bathing barge had been brought close in so that it was possible to recognize those taking part in them. The afternoon was enlivened by a band which played the following airs:—

Marsche Tannhaüser.
Georgia Camptown Meeting.
Weiner Blut Valse.
Serenade de Schubert.
Creole Bells.
Grand Selection Erminie.
La Paloma.
Les Cloches de Corneville.
Tell me, pretty Maiden.
The Bride Elect.

Tea and ices were provided "topside" in the Club House and the verandah was well filled by ladies.

The Committee were as follows:—Mr. H. C. Litchfield, President; Mr. F. J. Hall, Captain; Dr. E. Wheeler, Mr. M. Schellenberg, Mr. W. Squire, Rev. W. Weston, Mr. W. Goddard, Mr. H. E. Hayward, Mr. F. H. Abbey, Hon. Treasurer, and Mr. O. Strome, Hon. Secretary. It is only fair to say, however, that Messrs. Goddard and Strome undertook the bulk of the duties in connexion with the carrying out of the programme.

The proceedings opened with the first round of the tournament, in which pairs of contestants, each standing on a platform in the bow of a dinghy guided by an oarsman, fought at one end, victory being on the side of him who pushed his adversary into the water. In the first bout G. Kenderdine, H. Russell, A. E. Caro, R. Wallace, Guy de Villepion, J. L. Graham, G. C. Gibbs and J. Helm, "downed" their opponents. In the second the victors were Kenderdine, Helm, Wallace and Graham. From the third Wallace and Kenderdine passed on to the final which was reached just as it was getting dark. The fight was stubborn, but Wallace succeeded in upsetting his opponent twice and so won the tournament.

The team relay race was contested by three teams of seven each and proved quite exciting. The "right" swimmmers captained by H. Goddard, took a strong lead, but the "centre," captained by James Helm, gradually reduced the gap and won by about three lengths, the same distance separating the "right" from the "left" team (captained by F. Luther) which came in last. The winning team was composed of:—W. Graham, Jr., C. H. Timm, G. C. Gibbs, F. J. Nutter, S. H. Kuhn, L. Stornebrink and Jas. Helm.

In Blindman's Buff the competitors were blindfolded and the object of the game was the capture of a swimmer who indicated his position by ringing a bell. A. Kingdon was first to reach the bell ringer.

The Obstacle race caused much merriment especially that part of it which involved the negotiating of the horizontal bar. The swimmers wore "fancy dress." Jas. Helm came in first, Timm second.

The Greasy Pole brought out a batch of would-be balancers none of whom secured the flag at the end of the Pole. Stornebrink got nearest to it and was adjudged the winner.

Water Polo was played by two teams of seven each. They were: Red—D. Drummond, J. Lipman and W. Graham (forwards), Jas. Helm (half back), A. E. Caro and J. Helm, Jr. (backs) and C. L. Timm, (goal-keeper). White—F. Luther, F. Pollard, G. de Villepion (forwards), H. Goddard (half-back), F. J. Nutter and A. E. Taplin (backs) and J. L. Graham (goal-keeper). Jas. Helm captained the "Reds" and H. Goddard the "Whites." Whites played against the sun in the first half but won two goals, these being scored by H. Goddard and Luther. In the second half these players again made a goal each for their side —the game resulting four goals to nil. Mr. W. Goddard umpired.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

Recently, at Brown University, Providence, R. I., was dedicated the John Carter Brown Library, which is to be the home of some 15,000 volumes relating to the history of North and South America during the colonial period. Many of the books are of great rarity and the collection as a whole forms one of the most valuable libraries of Americana in existence.

In good reading is to be found a forgetfulness of cares, as well as an education in all those qualities which make life sweet and greatly to be desired, says a writer in *The Globe*. And he adds: "One could wish that the Doctor of Medicine occasionally called in the Doctor of Letters in cases of mental distress. There is a tonic quality in books, properly chosen, which is as beneficent to the mind as change of scene or doses of flat water. People do not realize that the shortest way from the quagmire of the modern unrest is a total forgetfulness of self, and few know that the healthiest nepenthe is to be found in reading. The word disease signifies the negation of ease, and most forms of neurotic sickness are a deliberate effort on the part of the invalid to make himself uneasy. If doctors were to prescribe a course of Cervantes, or Molière, or Balzac, or Sterne, or Dickens, or even Shakespeare, and as strictly enjoin thoroughness in this course as they would if the treatment were a matter of diet or medicine, many of their patients would begin to mend from the first moment that these magicians had given them a forgetfulness of self."

A writer in *T. P.'s Weekly* states that of the one hundred and fifty daily newspapers of Paris there are only three—*Le Temps*, *Le Journal des Débats*, *Le Siècle*—in which literary criticism is not a branch of the advertising department. More specifically he says: "In all the other papers, when you want a favorable review of a book, you go to the business manager and arrange it. You can be hailed as a great master on the first page of such world-renowned papers as *Le Figaro* or *Le Journal* in a clever leading article signed by a well-known man of letters, for a couple of thousand francs. This may sound incredible to English ears accustomed to English notions; but it is true—indeed, it is notorious; it is taken as a matter of course. Hence the joy and ecstasy of being a French novelist instead of an English novelist. Naturally the converse holds good. You may be a great master, and you may be generally regarded as a great master, but editors will not permit reviewers to say so until your publisher has interviewed their cashier. "Beyond the daily papers," adds the writer, "there is little criticism, but that little is good, and it is pure."

The average member of the literary profession will be of the opinion of Lowell, says a writer in the *Forum*, who, in the busy days of his editorship of *The Atlantic Monthly*, declared:—"I believe that none but an idle man can write a good letter. I mean by idle, a man who is not under the necessity of tapping his brain on the public side, and tapping so freely that the runnings on the other cannot be sprightly for want of head. This is why women are such good letter-writers. Their ordinary employments do not suck them dry of all communicativeness—I can't think of any other word—and their writing is their play, as it should be. As for me, nowadays, taking up my pen is only the reminder of work." Even more pathetic is Grant Allen's apology for his remissness as a correspondent. "I am often so ill," he explains, "that moments fit for writing are too precious to be used for anything but bread-winning." An evidence of the pluck of Robert Louis Stevenson has often been drawn from the cheerful tone of his letters to his friends in times of struggle and anxiety; but this quality, considering everything, was shown quite as notably in the number of these letters as in their character. The inditing of letters in the evening may be an intellectual and physical relief to any one save the man who has been engaged in literary work all the day. To the author or journalist, this exercise is not so much a diversion from his regular toil as an extension of it. It does not

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even provide such refreshment as was enjoyed by the fabulous 'bus driver who was accustomed to spend his holidays as a passenger on some other man's 'bus. Carlyle, it is true, speaks of writing a letter as "a little piece of recreation" after the completion of another chapter in a book; but in this respect, as in so many others, Carlyle was not a representative literary man.

By the inclusion of the complete poems of Elizabeth Barrett Browning in the charming Thin Paper Classics issued by Messrs Newnes a fresh accession of readers and admirers of Mrs. Browning's muse may safely be predicted. Times have indeed changed from the days when both Mr. and Mrs. Browning were looked upon as poets whom it was impossible to understand, and Wordsworth, according to the story, could say, when he heard of their marriage, "It is to be hoped they will understand each other; nobody else can understand them." Nowadays, whatever may be the case with regard to some of the writings of Robert Browning, notably his "Sordello," not much difficulty is experienced in arriving at the meaning of his wife's poems. Every age produces its "obscure" writers—Gray was one of these in the eighteenth century—whom succeeding generations find no great difficulty in understanding.

The surname (of literary ladies) is a matter of choice, but "George" seems to be almost inevitable. Had Georges Sand happened to be Edward Sand, says the *Saturday Review*, George Eliot would undoubtedly have been Edouard Eliot, and all our other literary ladies would be Edwards, too. As it is, "George" was the obvious choice for the would-be-masculine heart of Miss Mary Anne Evans, and her successors have caught the trick. If Mr. Meredith were writing "Richard Feverel" to-day, he would presently burst on the world as "G. Meredith." Otherwise, everyone would suppose him to be a lady.

"Tibet and the English Expedition" is the title of a work by the celebrated traveller and geographer, Dr. Georg Wegener, which is in the press in Germany. It is said to throw a great deal of light on that practically undiscovered country, and the political questions involved by the Younghusband expedition.

Bowdoin College has conferred the degree of Doctor of Literature upon Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin. Bowdoin is a famous old New England College which graduated Hawthorne and Longfellow. It has never before conferred a degree upon a woman, save in the case of Sarah Orne Jewett, Mrs. Wiggin's sister novelist.

Mr. Swinburne's next volume of poems (outside the collected edition of his works) is to be issued by Messrs. Chatto and Windus under the title of "A Channel Passage and Other Poems." The *British Weekly* says it is whispered that Mr. Swinburne's next drama will be on "Savonarola," but it declines to confirm the rumour from the housetops.

"Much so-called goody-goody literature is quite poisonous, and many respectable tales are shocking because of their imbecility." Thus John Oliver Hobbes writes in the course of an *Academy* article, which opens with the yet more daring maxim:—"The epics of Tom Jones and Amelia ought to be given to every girl on her eighteenth birthday." John Oliver Hobbes thinks Fielding preaches a better lesson than any of the writers of so-called "safe," but often sickly, modern stories. Of Amelia she says:—"Who would not sooner be told how she pawned her best chemises and her trinkets to pay for Booth's gambling debts than be given a long, unreal account of her obtaining, in a sweet conversation and a tea-gown, several thousand pounds from a Platonic admirer? The pawnshop exists; the millionaire Platonic admirer is yet to be found. And who, in his senses, would not rather believe that the beautiful young creature often lost her looks and became weary with anxieties than be bolstered up by false descriptions of the exquisite poetical effects of care, illness, and hard work on the eyes and complexion? These things have but one effect, and it is destroying. Amelia's looks come back, and all ends well." It is a matter on which parents will assuredly form their own opinions. But if the Fielding die is to be given to young girls of eighteen it should probably be given unmixed. A blend of Fielding with modern goody-goodiness on a girl's shelves might tend to bewilderment and mischief.

Mr. Maarten Maartens spends part of every year in London, but he does not write much in the Metropolis. In an interview with Mr. Blathwayt which appears in *Great Thoughts* Mr. Maartens said:

For me London is not the best *milieu* for writing. I prefer the country, anywhere: the Riviera, Algiers. I know English literary people well, men like Gosse and Barrie. I write so much in English simply on account of the enormous public you get by writing in English; who ever reads Dutch books out of Holland? Of course I know my own country best; but I have written one or two entirely English books, dealing only with English life, and they are said to be quite accurate.

He would never, he added, write unless he was quite sure of his subject, and "you require to have an enormous knowledge of your subject if you are to depict present-day society with any accuracy at all, even in a novel."

In *T.P.'s Weekly* are quoted the following verses to which a sad history is attached:—

Yonder in the heather there's a bed for sleeping,
Drink for one athirst, ripe blackberries to eat;
Yonder in the sun the merry hares go leaping,
And the pool is clear for travel-wearied feet.

Sorely throb my feet, a-tramping London highways,
(Ah, the springy moss upon a Northern moor)
Through the endless streets the gloomy squares and byways,
Homeless in the City, poor among the poor!

London streets are gold—ah, give me leaves a-glinting
'Midst grey dykes and hedges in the autumn sun!
London water's wine, poured out for all unstinting—
God! For the little brooks that tumble as they run!

Oh, my heart is fain to hear the soft wind blowing,
Soughing through the fir-tops up on Northern fells!
Oh, my eye's an ache to see the brown burns flowing
Through the peaty soil and tinkling heather bells.

The name of the author of the poem was Ada Smith, a native of Haltwhistle, in Northumberland. From some particulars given by "John o' London" it appears that Miss Smith early in life formed an intense desire to succeed in literature. Determined to know life as it is, she spent several years abroad with the idea of collecting material for novels. At the age of twenty-two she returned from Vienna to London with the idea of putting her literary ambitions to the test. It was in the *Quartier Latin* magazine that the lines quoted first appeared. Hardly had they done so when Ada Smith's health began to give way. After a long holiday in her native Northumberland she returned to her typewriting and literary work in London, but this renewal of the struggle proved in vain. She again went North, but died at Newcastle-on-Tyne in December, 1898, leaving a little heap of delicate poems and the memory of a brave girlish spirit.

YOKOHAMA AND TOKYO FOREIGN RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF SUFFERERS BY THE WAR.

The Executive Committee beg to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following further donations:—

	YEN.
Amount already acknowledged	28,515.35
Messrs. Dell' Oro & Co.	150.00
Miss Ada Mocatta	20.00
Thomas Thomas, Esq.	100.00
James S. de Benneville, Esq.	50.00
Messrs. Jewett and Bent	500.00
	29,335.35

Yokohama, Aug. 29th, 1904.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The annual report of the New York state commission of prisons shows that the total prison population of New York on October 1, 1904, was 7,692, an increase of 133 during the previous year and a decrease of 2,159 since 1895, the date of the establishment of the commission.

Mr. Frank Bostwick, of Springfield, Ohio, has been appointed Court Dentist to the Sultan of Morocco's household. He commences his duties in the autumn. A legal agreement states that Mr. Bostwick, while attending to the teeth of the royal ladies in the harem, shall act under supervision of two of the Sultan's officers, the latter to be armed with battle-axes. Mr. Bostwick lately relinquished his position as assistant dentist to the Spanish Court.

Settlement work has been begun in New York city for the American girls in Chinatown. It is expected to provide classes and evening entertainments as well as the usual social features of club work. Another new departure in social work in the metropolis is the establishment of a "social teachers'" settlement on the lower East Side. The plan is to provide a home for the teachers where they can meet and discuss the problems of the settlement work which is to be carried on at the different schools interested.

The work of planting the date palms just received from the Sahara Desert on the United States government experiment station at Mecca has been completed by Professor Steubenrauch and Superintendent Mills of Pomona, California. There were 160 female plants in the shipment from across the water, and these were supplemented by forty male plants from the Pomona experiment station for pollenization purposes. The plants are nearly all looking finely. Another shipment of plants is expected to arrive within a few weeks from Asia and these will also be planted at the Mecca station, where the climatic conditions are said to be ideal for date palm culture.

The *Colonist*, of Victoria, publishes statistics of the approximate mineral wealth of British Columbia for the first six months of the present year, compiled by the Minister of Mines. The production of the last six months of this year will be considerably in excess of the first six months on account of the amalgamation of large concerns in the Sound district, and the installation of several concentrating plants in Rossland. The total production from January 1 to June 30, 1904, was: Gold, 123,339 ounces; silver, 2,037,061 ounces; copper, 17,513,886 pounds; lead, 16,500,000 pounds. The total production during the whole year of 1903 was: Gold, 232,831 ounces; silver, 2,996,201 ounces; copper, 34,395,921 pounds; lead, 18,089,283 pounds.

Massachusetts has found a way to discourage vagrancy altogether. The cure has been found not by railroading the tramps from that state to other commonwealths, but by arresting and sentencing them to Bridgewater and other state institutions where they are compelled to work. The state policy to put the tramp to toil, wherever he is sent upon conviction in the courts, has had a very marked corrective influence. When his sentence has expired, he is wary about remaining in this commonwealth, and, once he is away, he hesitates about returning. In 1899-90 there were 159,166 vagrant cases; in 1899-1900 there were 164,760; in 1902-3 there were 129,997, and the cost to the state was $23,765.—Boston *Advertiser*.

According to the figures given by the Alaska Packing Association, the entire Pacific coast salmon pack will be only 2,225,000 cases against 3,600,000 last year, and 5,000,000 in 1901. The Alaska packers have only 801,000 cases this year, against 1,117,000 last year. In northern British Columbia there have been fair runs in the Fraser River district, 30 canneries have put out a total of 16,000 cases. Now the season is over, and the British Columbia pack will not exceed 150,000 cases, against 475,000 for last year. The Puget Sound canneries' output to Aug. 1 was 29,000 cases; for 1903 it was 465,000. The Columbia

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River pack to Aug. 1 is 125,000 cases, against 230,000 for the same date last year. The Sacramento River pack is the smallest known.

During an electric storm in a North Carolina town recently, the dwelling of George Smith was struck and his family quite severely shocked. The top of the chimney was struck by the bolt, making a considerable crevice in the brick. The lightning traversed the side of the chimney, going into the living room; and Mrs. Smith and her eighteen-year-old son were shaken up, the former rendered entirely unconscious by the shock. A dog sleeping near the fireplace was killed; the lamp was exploded; a watch was demolished and the clock on the mantel had all of its framing knocked from it except the back, and it was picked up in the middle of the floor. Strange to say, however, the machinery of the clock was unimpaired, and it was in running condition next morning.

The *San Francisco Chronicle* of Aug. 4th said:—"There will be no further steam trials of the new battle-ship *Ohio*, which fell slightly below her contract speed requirements during her official tests in Santa Barbara channel early this week. Both the Government inspectors and the builders are satisfied that she is an efficient war vessel, even though they were disappointed by her shortcoming, small though it was. She is a fine, staunch sea boat, of great power, she handles well and her machinery and boilers are of high grade and work well. The deficiency in speed may readily be overcome, it is believed, by slight alterations in some of the valves and in the pitch of the propeller, but it is not thought necessary to undertake another trial for the purpose of testing this." The actual speed made by the *Ohio* on her trial was 17.81 knots.

At a meeting of the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company held on August 5th a dividend of 2 per cent. on the preference stock for the half-year ending June 30th last was declared. A dividend of 3 per cent. for the same period was also declared on the common stock. The results for the fiscal year to June 30th were:—

Gross earnings	$46,469,132
Working expenses	32,256,027
Net earnings	14,213,105
Income from other sources	1,691,269
Total net income	15,904,374
Less fixed charges	7,586,097
Less amount applied against ocean steamships and pension fund	230,000
Net revenue available for dividends	8,088,277
After payments all dividends declared the surplus for the year carried forward is	1,686,204

President Roosevelt on August 1st approved the report of the board appointed some time ago to consider the wireless telegraphy in the United States, in its relation to the army, navy and general government use. Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans, then chief of the Lighthouse Board; Brigadier-General A. W. Greely, chief of the Army Signal Corps, and Professor Willis Moore, chief of the Weather Bureau, with a representative of the Department of Commerce and Labour, composed the board. By the report of the board, the navy is given control of coastwise wireless telegraph stations, and the army is given control of whatever stations are necessary to communicate with the various army posts. This arrangement, however, must not interfere with the coastwise stations. The army is given control of the wireless stations in Alaska and on the frontier. The board also recommended legislation to prevent interference in any way by private stations with the navy-controlled coastwise stations.

As evidence of revival in the demand for securities of an investment character, the New York News Bureau cites the fact that the City of New York had recently been placing anticipatory tax revenue warrants on a 3¼ per cent. basis, and the demand for them is considerably in excess of the supply. Here it is clearly indicated that not only does the credit of the city stand high, but the plethora of money at New York is reducing investment yield on securities gradually. In other words, the tendency of the price level is to rise. This development in the investment world is by no means local. Only a few days ago a very successful issue of Massachusetts state bonds was made. Early in June the city of Philadelphia sold $16,000,000 3½ per cent. bonds, receiving from a New York banking house the excellent bid of 100.306@ 101.416 and interest. Now comes the *Bond Buyer* reporting for July total sales of nearly $42,500,000 of municipal and state securities, an amount larger than for any months this year with the exception of January and May. The July sales were larger than the average monthly sales for the previous six months by about $6,000,000. The amount disposed of in July was larger than in any month in 1903 and in 1902 as well, with the exception of May of the latter year. These facts indicate a most healthy revival of investment demand. The Philadelphia sale was made on the low basis of 3.443 per cent. The Massachusetts bonds were sold on a basis of 3.225 per cent., but the amount marketed was only a small one. It is of interest to note that a small lot of Mississippi 3½s. were disposed of on a 3.477 per cent. basis, and Maryland disposed of a larger amount of 3½s. on a 3.738 per cent. basis. Among the cities which last month made satisfactory sales of their bonds were Newark, N. J., 3½s. on a 3 per cent. basis, Rochester, N. Y., 3½s. on a 3.44 per cent. basis, Kansas City, Mo., 4s. on a 3.59 per cent. basis, and Detroit, Mich., 4s. on a 3.39 per cent. basis. The improvement in the investment demand is also indicated by the fact that in June there were only ten sales on a better basis than 3½ per cent., while last month there were twenty-four on a lower basis.

The Canadian yacht *Noorna* won the fifth race in the international series for small yachts, and retains the Seawanhaka Cup, by decisively beating on August 10th the challenger *White Bear*. The *Noorna* crossed the line two minutes and thirty-four seconds ahead of the challenger, after showing a decided superiority all around. The series was to be the best three out of five. *Noorna* won the first over a straight course to a windward buoy and return, running home, three times around. *White Bear* won the second through an accident to the *Noorna*. The *Noorna* again won the beat out and back. The *White Bear* won the fourth heat, and the *Noorna* took the fifth and deciding victory over the triangular course. This is the ninth year that the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club has won the Seawanhaka Cup, and only the second time that there was ever cause to fear that it might lose it. The *White Bear* belongs to the White Bear Yacht Club, of White Bear Lake, near St. Paul, Minnesota.

The seal fishery of Newfoundland for 1904 has concluded, the last vessel in this line of business having returned to St. Jean. The catches for this season equal those of an average good year but, on account of the small size of the young seals brought back by the first sealing vessels, the value and the amount of oil will be much below the average. Comparison of the results obtained this year with those of 1902, when in consequence of the strike among the seal fishermen operations were begun much later, shows conclusively that the delay caused by the strike led to a much-increased size in the seals captured. Last winter was exceptionally hard on the young seals, the insufficiency of snow in some places and the severity of the frosts having hindered their development and kept them poorer than in previous years. Twenty-four steamers were employed in the business and the total catch, great and small, was 284,780 seals. Although this is about 10,000 in excess of the number caught in 1902, yet the blubber or oil extracted is 1,000 tons less than in 1902. This proves that a later opening of the seal fishery, as in that year, could lead only to valuable results. There are three firms at St. Jean engaged in the seal fishery and in the extraction and preparation of the oil.

Early on the morning of Aug. 30th, fire broke out at Umesono-cho, Hongo, Tokyo, destroying twelve houses and damaging seven.

FOREIGN TRADE OF FRANCE.

The following statistics, covering the foreign trade of France for the first four months of 1903 and 1904, are compiled from the *Revue du Commerce Exterieur*, of Paris. These figures show that while the imports from the United States were greater than those from any other country, they had decreased $9,148,200 from those of 1903. The other countries which showed the greatest falling off were, in order, Russia, Argentina, the United Kingdom and Belgium. The report states that during the first four months of 1904 the imports of materials necessary to industry were $6,272,500 less than for the same period in 1903, while alimentary products show an increase of $579,000, and manufactured goods an increase of $221,950, as compared with the same classes of imports during the first four months of 1903. The following statements show French imports from and exports to the principal countries during the period under consideration:

Country.	Imports. 1903. $	1904. $	Increase (*) or Decrease(†) $
United States	47,400,800	38,252,600	† 9,148,200
United Kin'dom	38,040,300	36,940,200	† 1,100,100
Germany	27,328,800	27,251,600	† 77,200
Argentina	24,935,600	23,700,400	† 1,235,200
Belgium	20,052,700	19,049,100	† 1,003,600
Algeria	(a)	16,289,200	*16,289,200
Russia	17,620,900	13,317,000	† 4,303,900
Spain	9,727,200	11,560,700	* 1,833,500
Italy	10,865,900	10,550,600	† 315,300
Switzerland	6,735,700	6,716,400	† 19,300
Turkey	6,542,700	6,581,300	* 38,600
Brazil	5,288,200	4,882,900	† 405,300
Austria-H'gary	4,612,700	4,130,200	† 482,500
All other countries	104,015,999	93,642,959	†10,373,040
Total	323,167,499	312,865,159	†10,302,340

a Entered with "All other countries."

Country.	Exports. 1903. $	1904. $	Increase (*) or Decrease(†) $
United Kin'dom.	78,801,900	77,991,300	† 810,600
Belgium	39,603,600	41,823,600	* 2,220,000
Germany	33,369,700	37,133,200	* 3,763,500
Algeria	(a)	19,628,100	*19,628,100
United States	18,122,700	18,180,600	* 57,900
Switzerland	14,822,400	15,826,000	* 1,003,600
Italy	10,769,400	11,194,000	* 424,600
Spain	8,414,800	6,735,700	† 1,679,100
Argentina	3,300,300	4,554,800	* 1,254,500
Brazil	2,412,500	3,126,600	* 714,100
Turkey	2,373,900	2,914,300	* 540,400
Russia	2,007,200	2,663,400	* 656,200
Austria-H'gary	1,852,800	1,814,200	† 38,600
All other countries	54,288,970	35,731,134	†18,557,836
Total	270,140,170	279,316,934	* 9,176,764

a Entered with "All other countries."

The foregoing statement shows a decrease in the imports of France from nearly every country, the exceptions, leaving Algeria out of the question, being Spain and Turkey, and the increase in the imports from the latter is not of significant importance. The increase in the imports from Spain was due to the large purchase of Spanish wines.

EYES AND BRAIN TROUBLE.

A correspondent writing from Chicago on Aug. 11th said: An address delivered by Dr. Chalmers Prentice before the North American Optical Association at Milwaukee, on August 2nd, indicating that a proper adjustment of eye-glasses would obviate not only certain manifest nervous disorders, but even, in certain contingencies, would restrain the craving for intoxicating liquors, has provoked wide newspaper comment. Dr. Prentice, while holding to this view, explains that the subject has not been entirely understood, and contends that the principles he outlined represent a new study and theory in optical lenses as affecting all nervous disorders related to imperfect vision. He says:—

The press throughout the country during the past few days has been liberal and extensive in its editorial comments on the possibilities of relieving serious disorders by a novel method. In my lecture at Milwaukee on August 2nd, before the North American Optical Association, I advanced the idea

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that many ills or functional disturbances of the system were due to brain strain and nervous exhaustion originating from eye-strain, and that a correction of this eye-strain was frequently followed by a relief of serious nervous disorders. I included alcoholism among these nervous derangements and commented on the possibility of its cure by glasses. The press and pulpit in a philanthropic and liberal spirit seized upon this treatment of inebriety by relief of eye-strain as being of the greatest benefit and interest to mankind, which is possibly correct. But as the press presents the subject, the public is likely to conclude that we are claiming too much from ordinary corrections of eye defects, and without further explanation on our part both public and profession may be misled and have reason to remain sceptical. The object of my lecture was to present an entirely opposite method of treating the subject, but the press failed to note the chief features of this new method, which is a revolution in applied optics, the exact reverse of the old method. I endeavored to give reasons why the old method often increases the strain and brain irritation instead of relieving it. To exemplify the dynamics of brain strain, from many, I selected the two following conditions, esophoria, a tendency of the lines of sight to converge, and hypermetropia, a primal lack of magnifying power which is corrected by brain strain. Each eye has muscles that move it up, down, in and out. In the absence of the life principle, where the muscles are not energized, the eyes or their lines of sight diverge; this is evinced by the position of the eyes of the totally blind, the perfectly unconscious, the deeply intoxicated, and the eyes of the dead. Now, when the eyes first begin their work, both are drawn inward toward each other and fix on a single point which is necessary for single vision. This process of drawing the lines of sight toward each other is accomplished by nerve-force which is sent to the internal muscles, which contract and accomplish the purpose. Through irritation of the nerve centres, they sometimes send too much energy to the internal muscles and pull the eyes in too far, inducing a tendency to converge, called "esophoria." This condition is always due to spasm and never to short muscles. Dynamically considered, the old practice of using prisms base out, temporarily makes vision easier by allowing the eyes to converge still further, but actually increases the nerve-cell strain and brain irritation. My procedure is exactly the opposite of the above; the prisms are placed base in instead of out; this antagonizes the spasm, forces the eye to turn outward to maintain single vision; thus the nerve-centres are induced to repress their excess of energy that caused the convergence. By continuing this repression for sufficient length of time the excessive nerve-waste and brain irritation die out. This is always the end sought, conservation of energy and abatement of brain irritation. In this spasmodic convergence, esophoria, the practice of cutting the internal muscles, letting the eyes out to mechanical adjustment, does not lessen the brain strain, but increases it,—simply mechanically diverges the optic axes and mechanically widens the primary divergence, establishing a broader range through which the strain must exert itself. For this reason operations on the internal muscles for esophoria are always an error. In latent hypermetropia where an injurious brain strain exists, to sustain the focus we do not encourage a continuance of this strain by at once fitting that glass which induces the shortest vision, but we antagonize the strain, or spasm, by using a convex glass that somewhat fogs the vision, under which the eye involuntarily seeks better vision by abating that spasm which induced the vision without the glass. The above simple illustrations are given which the scientific optician or oculist can follow and the public may know that these higher results may not be attained by uneducated vendors of glasses and their methods.

A LETTER.

We take the following from *The Times*:—

The following extract from the letter of a Russian Staff officer at the front, addressed to a journalist who has distinguished himself by his Chauvinistic articles in a St. Petersburg journal, appeared in a recent number of the *Osvobozhdenie*, the organ of the Liberal Opposition, published at Stuttgard, and requires no comment:—

If our official sources of information are occasionally compelled, for political reasons, to observe silence, we can all understand the reason. We can all understand why silence was maintained as to the loss of nearly 8,000 men at Wafang'kau (Telissu) and, also as to the loss by one regiment of its colours, that sacred object of military honour. We can all understand why nothing was said as to our hasty retreat before an enemy only equal in numbers. But what we cannot understand is the effort made by journalists to keep the public in an optimistic frame of mind, to distort facts as much as possible, and to write of that of which they know nothing. If you will read attentively the official report you will see that on June 14 the enemy had only two incomplete divisions, while we had two and a half. Moreover, with us a regiment consists of four battalions, save in the East Siberian units, which have three. We had also two brigades of artillery, that is 96 guns, besides a Cossack horse battery with nine guns (*sic*), the Primorsky Dragoons, and two regiments of Cossacks.

Our force, as you see, was not a small one. To the assistance of the Japanese came a division—the staff report says a brigade—of infantry with two or three batteries, while three regiments were sent to us by rail. But you talk of this as our strength! We have always known how to die (with some exceptions), but this does not mean that an enemy so rare from a military point of view as the Japanese is not to be feared or deserves the contempt which our custom is to shower upon this civilized nation. I have a right to speak, for I have spent a considerable time in Japan, and I tell you frankly that I often blushed for my country when I compared many things there and here.

An enemy so dangerous, whether as regards persistence, readiness for war, or moral strength, Russia has never met. Japan is a dangerous enemy for this reason:—Our soldier, unfortunately, despite valour and resignation, is inferior to the Japanese soldier in discipline, and—what is still more important—fights with indifference, *under compulsion*. For the Japanese this is a war for an idea which penetrates all without exception from the Minister to the husbandman. Here you have the reason for such incidents as occured at Chongchu—you are probably unaware of this—where the Cossacks refused to charge, and as a result we lost three officers. It is from this fact, and not from the colour of the uniforms, which, ever since Kuropatkin's arrival, have been undistinguishable from those of the men, that the true reason is to be found for the large percentage of losses amongst the officers.

Our Trans-Baikal and Siberian Cossacks are our weak point. In consequence of their loose behaviour and want of preparation for active service they are of little use to us. The army awaits with impatience the arrival of the 51st, 49th (? 52nd) dragoons. It is hoped that they will help to place the scouting on a proper footing.

Our officers, as a whole—especially those trained in the Junker schools—are undoubted inferior to the Japanese as regards professional training. The majority, it is needless to say, go under fire not for the sake of an idea (the only idea that could have any force with us would be self-interest), but for the sake of tradition, or for distinction. But they do not consciously die for their country's sake, for its good, because it is evident, upon anything like an attentive consideration of the matter, that we are in the wrong. If you only knew what we did during the Chinese campaign! One's heart bleeds. It is not without reason that the Chinese stand openly on the side of the Japanese, their ancient enemies.

We have the greater chances of victory, but the guarantee of these chances lies in the Baltic squadron alone, for we cannot secure victory now by mere weight of numbers (on land?), and still less in the future. Do you really assume that the Japanese have only 13 divisions in their army, besides reserves? Are they really so naive as not to have increased this force during the last few years?

Given equal numbers on either side, there is, on our part—on this staff at any rate—no hope of absolute and indisputable victory after the refusal of the 22nd Regiment to attack at Tuirencheng and after the terrible havoc wrought by the Japanese artillery at Wafang-kau.

Russia considers herself a great nation. Every nation, in the person of its representatives, the organs of the Press, should comport itself with dignity, should feel respect for a worthy foe, should not conceal its own mistakes, and should not indulge in barefaced self-laudation.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MEXICAN EMIGRANTS.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—We beg to contradict your statement *re* our Emigrants to Mexico—that 453 were rejected on account of their not being miners. The fact is that we got the order to supply agricultural labourers for use in mines, and that we followed the instructions. On arrival at destination, the men refused to work on many foolish pretensions, and were sent back by the S.S. *Akebono Maru*.

Thanking you in anticipation for the courtesy of your kind insertion,

We are, Yours truly,

For Toyo Imin Goshi Kaisha,
KOZABURO SAKUMA.
Managing Director.

Tokyo, August 30th, 1904.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Prince Arisugawa left Ikao on Aug. 28th for Tokyo.

Silver bullion valued at *yen* 1,342,393 was imported on Aug. 25th at Nagasaki from Shanghai.

A report is circulated in Kokura to the effect that a fishing boat has struck a mine in the vicinity of Dalny.

The new branch line between Fukuchiyama and Maidzuru of the Sanyo Railway was opened on Aug. 29th for traffic.

The *Asahi* gives a rumour that the Government intends to present at the next session of the Diet a bill regarding the proposed consumption tax on tea.

Work on the new steamer *Gunsan Maru* in the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard, Kobe, having been completed the vessel was to be launched on August 30th.

A telegram from Kagoshima says that the crop of rice in that prefecture is expected to be large this year showing an increase of 20 per cent. on the average yield.

An uncharted rock, on which the N. D. L. *Prinz Heinrich* struck, has been discovered off the south coast of Ceylon, in Lat. 5° 55.15 N., Long. 80° 27.15 E.

An old woman named Fukuda Tone, who had been charged with incendiarism, was sentenced on Aug. 30th in the Tokyo District Court to twelve years' penal servitude.

J. Kon, a clerk of the Hokushin High Girls School, Kitatsu, Aomori, has been prosecuted on a charge of having embezzled about seven hundred *yen* belonging to the institute.

The *Kokumin* says that a steamer of about 400 tons hoisting the French colours emerged a few days ago from Port Arthur and after examination was captured by the Japanese.

The Emperor was pleased on Aug. 27th to present a basket of fish and some cases of port wine to Marquis Yamagata, the Chief of the Staff Office. The marshal distributed the gift among the staff officers.

According to a telegram dated Aug. 27th from Mr. Yamada, Japanese Consul at Lyons, the dullness of the raw silk market continues. The quotation for the Japanese filature No. 1½—9 to 11 deniers was francs 42 to 42½.

The *Korea Daily News*, referring to a paragraph which appeared in a previous issue, explains that it was not an ox but an axe that Mr. Choi Ik-hyon carried with him as an argument in favour of his memorial to the Throne.

According to investigations by the Cotton Union Guild, during August, 20,640 bales of cotton were exported from India for Japan. Of this quantity, 12,690 bales were shipped at Bombay and the remainder at Colombo.

A Korean coolie malcontent at Pyeng Yang was discovered on Aug. 22nd in "flagrante delicto," destroying railway works, and was publicly shot by the Japanese in the presence of some thousands of spectators as a warning to others.

A Manila Custom House employee, W. H. Wilson, has died in the San Lazaro Hospital from lockjaw. It is reported in the Manila papers that tetanus was brought on by an infected arm, Wilson having some days previously been inoculated against plague.

A new line of telegraph connecting St. Petersburg directly with the station at Manchuraya, which is at the northern end of the Manchurian Railway, has just been installed in the space of 88 days, says an exchange. The length of this new line is 4.385 miles.

Repairs to the *Sado Maru* on the outside of the hull having been completed, she was removed

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on Aug. 25th from the Nagasaki Shipbuilding yard. It may be remembered that she was damaged on June 15th by the Vladivostock cruisers in the Tsushima Straits.

Humour will out, even in official advertisements. The following is a true translation of a public announcement, which appeared recently in the principal paper of the town of Altkirch (Alsace):—"The Commune of Hirsinger requires a capable man to wind and look after the village clock. No salary to begin with, but this will soon be doubled if services satisfactory."

The Tientsin *China Times* states that Mr. Brindle, the special correspondent of the London *Daily Mail* at Newchwang, was thrown from his horse at Kaopangtse on Aug. 13th and was so badly knocked about that he had to be removed to Newchwang hospital by special train. Mr. Brindle is the correspondent who was with Mr. Etzel at the latter's death, and had so narrow an escape from sharing the same fate.

King Edward has been pleased to give and grant unto Mr. William George Smith, English Professor in the Nobles' School, Tokio, his Majesty's Royal licence and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Fifth Class of the Order of the Sacred Treasure, conferred upon him by his Majesty the Emperor of Japan, in recognition of valuable services rendered by him to his Majesty.

About three hundred sick and wounded belonging to the First and Second Divisions and the Imperial Body Guards arrived on Aug. 28th at Shimbashi by the 1.50 p.m. train. Marchioness Nabeshima, Baroness Senke, and many other ladies of the Ladies' Volunteer Nurse Society were present on the platform to receive them. Prince Kan-in, President of the Society, presented fans and other articles to them.

The latest number of *The Graphic* (July 23rd) contains a number of war pictures the most striking of which are from sketches supplied by Mr. Lionel James. One of these shows the street fighting in the town of Kinchow, another illustrates a landing by the Japanese under fire, and a third, a double page drawing, depicts the capture of the Kinchow heights. In this last the positions occupied by the Russians are very clearly indicated. The other contents are of the usual popular kind.

The extra traffic thrown upon the Siberian Railway since the outbreak of war has shown, according to a London paper, that in many places the gradients are too great and the curves too short and sharp. The Ministry of Ways of Communication has decided to remedy these drawbacks, and the partial relaying of the line is about to be carried out according to the surveys which have been made for that purpose. The cost of this work will be £2,337,500.

Mr. Uchida, Japanese Consul-General at New York, says the *Official Gazette*, telegraphed on Aug. 26th that the raw silk market was stationary, but there was an active tendency. Owing to unfavourable weather in the cotton districts and to consequent damage prices had advanced considerably and spinning factories had stopped purchasing. The closing prices on the 26th were:—cents 10.67 for delivery in September; cents 10.52 in October; and cents 10.53 in January, 1905. The stock was 140,995 baltes.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* learns, in a private telegram received from Breslau, that the Milowice Ironworks have received from the Russian General Staff an order to supply the necessary material for constructing a line of railway in Turkestan, the length of which is to be 300 miles. No mention is made concerning the direction in which this projected railway is to be built; but the report may refer either to an extension of the Russian Central Asian Railway eastwards from its present terminus at Andijan, and into Western China, or to a project for building a railway due southwards from Khokand or Andijan to the northern frontier of India.

The natives are still causing a good deal of trouble in the island of Samar, Philippine Islands, the latest disturbance resulting in the murder of an American merchant named Mr. White, who was carrying on business in the island. The crime is said to have been committed by the second in command of the Pulajanes, who owed the merchant a sum of money, and rather than pay him entered his house and killed him and then robbed the premises. The house was then set fire to, destroying the building and the corpse. The murderer's followers also set fire to the village, burning down over fifty houses.

J. Takahashi and G. Anemiya were arrested on Aug. 25th by the Bluff police, Yokohama, on a charge of theft. According to the police, the burglars have been making raids on foreign residences on the Bluff, the following being among their exploits:—On Aug. 16th, at No. 57, silver cups, a coffee pot, and an umbrella were stolen; on the 17th, at No. 48, a candle stick; on the 18th at No. 22, a white blanket and *yen* 5; on the 19th at No. 1249, Negishi, knives, forks and ten other articles; on the 21st, at No. 227, silver knives and ninety-six other articles; and on the 23rd, at No. 38, a looking glass, a watch, and six other articles, and *yen* 3.

An automobile sledge, invented by a Russian engineer, M. Konstantinoff, for use on Lake Baikal, has just been delivered to Prince Khilkoff, who has ordered it to be put to practical tests. This sledge, which is of a decidedly amphibious nature, is intended to travel equally well upon water, ice, or land; it is in the form of a ship mounted on four movable skates for uses on ice; these "runners" can be replaced by three wheels for use on land, one wheel in front serving as guide. The motor power can be supplied by any form of motor which varies from three to twenty horse-power. The vehicle can carry a load weighing nearly eight tons, and the cost of its construction will vary from £320 to £2,125, according to the size of the sledge and the speed at which it has to travel.

The Rev. R. C. Fillingham, an "anti-ritual" clergyman who some months ago, says the *Hongkong Daily Press*, caused a flutter in the ecclesiastical dovecotes in Yokohama, was recently preaching in a Primitive Methodist chapel at Kilburn, London. In the course of his sermon he exhorted parents to teach their young people that "they cannot commit a greater sin than to enlist in the army or the navy. Tell them that to enlist in the army is to enlist in the service of the devil. It is quite conceivable," he continued, "that in our own day and generation conscription will come. I am quite aware that the Commission's report has been received by the Press with almost general disfavour. But things march with such swiftness in England now, and things are so decadent, that I should not be surprised if it soon comes."

The German-Dutch syndicate headed by the Dresdner Bank, which has for some time been engaged in promoting a company to lay the projected German-Dutch cable in the Far East, has now brought its negotiations to a successful issue, a company called the German-Dutch Telegraph Company having been definitely formed with its head office in Cologne. Its capital is 7,000,000 marks (£350,000). The cable which the company proposes to lay and work will run from the Dutch settlements in the Celebes to the island of Yap, in the Pelew Archipelago, and thence to Shanghai and the island of Guam, where it will connect with the Pacific cable of the Commercial Cable Company. The company will receive an annual subsidy of 1,900,000 marks (£95,000) from the Dutch and German Governments. The sum of 14,500,000 marks (£725,000) required for the laying of the cable will not be provided for by drawing on the share capital, but will be procured by the issue of bonds, the interest and redemption of which will be guaranteed on the security of the subventions.

Particulars are reported in the *Singapore Free Press* of a case in which some soldiers were alleged to have been instrumental in the drowning of a Chinaman at Pasir Panjang. It appears that three gunners in Fort Pasir Panjang went down to the bathing shed for a swim. Near by were some coolies erecting some sheds for the Royal Engineers, and the gunners indulged in some rather rough horse-play with the coolies. The frightened men scattered in all directions, and one of them, chased by Gunner Amy, fell into the sea. On seeing that the man could not swim Gunner Amy at once leaped in to his assistance and made desperate efforts to save him, but the coolie struggled wildly and pulled his would-be rescuer under the water. When the gunner rose to the surface the unfortunate Chinaman was not in sight, and though the soldier dived repeatedly he could not be found. Sorrow-stricken at what their recklessness had led to, the three men reported the affair to their officer, and, the police being communicated with, the body of the Chinaman was subsequently recovered. Gunner Amy was taken into custody on a charge of causing the death of the coolie.

A telegram from San Sebastian (Spain) dated July 24th said: Ten thousand Spaniards and foreigners witnessed a fight here to-day between a bull and a tiger. The fight took place in a large cage in the centre of the bull ring. The bull charged twice, but the tiger crouched so low it escaped unhurt. Then the brutes refused to fight and the spectators became so excited that firecrackers and spikes were used to goad the animals to fury. These failed, the bull bellowing piteously and the tiger crouching. Men then entered the arena and goaded the animals until the bull charged again, literally battering the tiger through the door of the cage, where the exhausted animal lay on its back. A panic ensued and the people fled. The provincial guards fired at the miserable tiger, killing it at the first volley, but the guards continued firing their rifles wildly, with the result that three persons were severely and eight slightly wounded, including an American named Livingston, who was shot through the wrist, and an ex-Spanish Minister, who was hit in the jaw. There were remarkable scenes during the panic. One man climbed on the cage for safety and another emptied his revolver into the dead tiger. The affair caused intense disgust.

Admiral Lambton, R.N., has been appointed to the command of the cruiser division in the Mediterranean, while Rear-Admiral Poë takes command of the cruiser squadron. Rear-Admiral the Hon. Hedworth Lambton, C.B., C.V.O., has a distinguished career in the Navy. He saw active service at Alexandria and in the Egyptian War; was private secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty from 1894 to 1897; commanded the Naval Brigade in Ladysmith during the Boer War; and has been in command of the Royal Yacht. He is a vigorous outspoken Liberal, and contested Newcastle in 1900. He was recently appointed Extra Equerry to the King. Rear-Admiral Edmund Samuel Poë has seen plenty of service in the navy to justify his important command. He was on the *Bombay* when she was destroyed by fire off Monte Video. He has commanded such vessels as the *Imperieuse*, *Raleigh*, *Victorious*, *Active*, *St. George* and the well-known *Blenheim*. He has the bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society, is an M. V. O. and an A. D. C. to the King.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The seventy-eighth ordinary half-yearly meeting of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on Aug. 26th. Mr. A. J. Raymond was in the chair.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen, from the report that I have just read and which has been in your hands for some time you will see that your Directors have the pleasure to record another satisfactory half year's working. Besides providing for the usual dividend of 30/- per share we are able to recommend adding 5 lacs to Silver Reserve Fund, and writing 2 lacs off Bank Premises account; this leaves $1,492,554.31 to be carried forward to next half-year or about $75,000 in excess of the amount carried forward last time. Looking at the balance sheet there is nothing which calls for special comment apart from the ordinary fluctuations to be expected in dealing with such large totals, but as customary I will briefly compare some of the items with the

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figures in last report. Current accounts and F. Deposits in Gold show a slight falling off, while in Silver accounts there is a small increase. Bills Payable are down (in round figures) $5,000,000. As usual our note circulation is lower than in the Dec. half year, but it is $1,775,194 over the corresponding period last year. On the other side cash is $4,000,000 higher, and Bullion in hand and in transit is less by $3,300,000. Sterling Reserve Fund Securities remain unchanged, but Consols, Colonial and other Securities are reduced $2,000,000, while our holdings of Indian Government Rupee paper are practically the same. Bills discounted, Loans and Credits stand at $87,146,299.84 against $80,900,177.72, and Bills Receivable at $99,852,943.49against $101,142,859.03. I am glad to say that our Branches all round have been able to show profitable results for the period under review. In China, where we are more immediately interested, we are passing through a time of depression in trade generally. There has been a falling off in Imports owing to the war, especially as regards staples; this applies more particularly to the Northern markets, but according to recent advices a considerable business has been done there in Cotton goods for spring delivery, which points to returning confidence on the part of the Native dealers. The Silk crop both in the North and South has been a comparatively small one, and the quality in some districts has not been quite up to the mark. This is doubtless due in large measure to unfavourable weather, but it is to be hoped that the Chinese will become more and more alive to the importance not only of maintaining but also of taking steps to improve the quality and increase the export of this valuable product, which is such a powerful factor in the foreign trade and finances of their country. As you are aware we took part in bringing out a new Japanese Government Loan for £10,000,000 last May. The Loan was issued in London and New York simultaneously and proved a great success. I may also here remark, though it does not come into the accounts now before you, that on behalf of the British and Chinese Corporation, we brought out last month a first issue of £2,250,000 part of a Loan for £3,250,000 by the Imperial Chinese Railways—Shanghai-Nanking Line—bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum and carrying 20 per cent. surplus profits sharing certificates. The Loan was fully underwritten, and though the public were rather lukewarm in their support I am sure general satisfaction will be felt at this long-talked-of undertaking being at last fairly launched (applause). I trust it will be followed up by other similar enterprises and lead to their receiving wider and more general support both at home and in China. Let us hope the next will be the Canton-Kowloon Line (applause). Again it is unfortunately necessary for me to refer to politics; when we last met, just after the outbreak of the present war, I assured you that the management was fully alive to the gravity of the situation. Since then the outlook can hardly be said to have greatly improved, indeed more than once it has assumed an aspect threatening further serious complications. This has naturally given cause for some anxiety, not that the Bank runs any special risk, but the fact must be obvious that whatever is calculated adversely to affect general trade must also in the long run affect adversely the prospect of all financial institutions depending upon it. Happily the most threatening of these storm clouds have blown over, but the uncertainty still prevailing as to the binding force of those rules of International Law which regulates theoretically the treatment of neutral ships by belligerents is creating a partial paralysis of enterprise and inflicting much loss and damage over the whole Far East. We can only hope that this unhappy state of shaken confidence will soon be removed by an unanimous pronouncement on this and all similar doubtful outstanding questions on the part of the great Commercial Powers, and that the efforts which are being made to confine the struggle within its present limitations will continue to be successful. In conclusion it gives me pleasure again to acknowledge the good services of our Staff, to whom you are indebted for the continued favourable reports which your Directors have the satisfaction of placing before you. If any shareholder desires any further information, I will be pleased to answer any questions.

There being no questions, the Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and statement of accounts.

Mr. Cruickshank—I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the Report and Accounts as proposed by the Chairman, and in view of the remarks which have fallen from him as to the anxious period which the Bank has gone through in the past six months, I think that Shareholders have great cause for congratulation in the satisfactory accounts we are now asked to pass. In spite of war, rumours of war, and depression of trade, the Bank has more than maintained its splendid position and earnings, and our thanks are due to the able management which has made such a result possible. When the dark shadow which has hung over China for so many years is forcibly removed by the searchlight of Japanese activity, we can look forward to better times, and an increase of prosperity in which the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank will participate. (Applause). The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Medhurst proposed the confirmation of the election of Mr A. Haupt, Hon. W. J. Gresson and Hon. R. Shewan to the Board of Directors. Mr Jupp seconded, and it was carried.

Mr. Bond—Before the meeting closes I should like to take the opportunity of offering the Board of Directors, the Chief Manager, and the staff our thanks for the manner in which they have administered the affairs of the bank. I am sure that it is very gratifying to every shareholder to see the great regularity with which the business is conducted. Every shareholder receives the same dividend each half year, and he also finds the position of the bank considerably improved. I, therefore, offer our best thanks to the Board of Directors, the Chief Manager and the staff. (Applause.)

The Chairman thanked the proposer and the meeting closed.

AUSTRALIAN LABOUR FOLLY.

The Sydney correspondent of the *Globe* writes: The State of Victoria is marvellously rich in auriferous resources, but in the possession of the useful minerals, especially coal, it is completely distanced by New South Wales, as shown by the fact that while the production of coal in the parent State to the close of 1902 was 103,387,070 tons, value £41,701,442; that of Victoria was only 2,173,057 tons, value £1,198,208. Even Queensland surpasses Victoria as a coal producer, its output to the close of 1902 being 7,197,054 tons, value £2,974,275. No coal is raised in South Australia, while the quantity obtained in Western Australia and Tasmania was only 1,284,103. Consequently, Victoria is largely dependent on New South Wales for its coal supply. There are good supplies of brown coal, or lignite, but its inferior quality has prevented its general use as fuel. It has been ascertained, however, that considerable deposits of black coal, of good quality, exist in Victoria, and within the last few years systematic attempts have been made to work them, but the difficulty has invariably consisted in the average cost of production, the price of Victorian coal at the pit's mouth being 13s. 10d. per ton, against 7s. 5d. in New South Wales. This has necessitated mining operations on the most economical basis possible, otherwise the shareholders in the various companies would be heavy losers.

But from the very first the mining companies have failed in securing the cordial assistance of the men, who, having formed themselves into a union, were continually interfering with the condition of production, seeking to be placed on the same terms as the coal-miners in New South Wales, although the circumstances in the two States were wholly different. The principal Victorian coal mines are situated in the Gippsland district, which is described as being a country of colossal mountains, of magnificent streams, and of fertile plains; combining on its varied landscapes all that is attractive to the artist or the traveller. Here the Outtrim-Howelt mine had become the largest coal producer in the State, followed closely by the Tumbunna, Coal Creek, and other mines. Little more than a year ago the miners employed on these places displayed an extremely aggressive spirit, and began demanding increased rates of wages, and various changes in the conditions of labour, which the companies were unable to grant. Then came the inevitable strike. In vain the mining managers sought to explain how matters stood; the men were inexorable. They were not receiving low wages, but they wanted the New South Wales maximum rate. For several weeks the coal mines were closed, the men receiving strike pay at the rate of 10s. per week, from a fund raised by levies from all parts of the Commonwealth. It was generally expected that companies would have to submit, and it was even threatened that the assistance of the State Government would be invoked to secure the compulsory re-opening of the coal mines. But the companies knew that if they were beaten their future control of their own property would be purely nominal, and at last they decided upon taking the bull by the horns and seeking the assistance of non-union labour.

When it was found that gold-diggers, and others accustomed to the use of the pick and shovel were coming forward to earn what were considered good wages, the strikers became exasperated, and threatened every kind of violence. The non-unionists were waylaid as they arrived by the railway, and intimidated to such a degree that many hastily returned, while the others found themselves boycotted, and refused food and lodgings in the mining townships. They were even refused admission to the various places of worship, the strikers threatening to visit religious ministers administering spiritual comfort to the non-unionists with condign punishment. The mining companies, however, provided food and lodging accommodation for the new hands, but cases of arson and brutal violence became so frequent, that a large body of police had to be dispatched from Melbourne to maintain order. The non-unionists were nowise discouraged. They were a sturdy, strong-limbed lot, and their numbers were continually recruited from the neighbouring gold-fields. At last, the companies having secured the number of men required, and finding them rapidly becoming efficient miners, declared that in future no unionists would be employed. This proved a thunderbolt to the strikers, who now wanted the strike declared off, but their executive would not listen to the proposal so long as contributions to the strike fund were pouring in from the other States.

In the meantime the strikers had become completely demoralised. A Victorian visitor to the district stated that the strikers spent most of their time in loafing and drinking, their only concern being to get the strike pay provided by industrious workers elsewhere. Many of the strikers were anxious to get away and obtain work elsewhere, but were fearful of being designated "blacklegs." The families of the strikers generally were in a state of semi-starvation, but his did not prevent the unionist secretaries from drawing their share of strike pay and exerting themselves to perpetuate the existing state of strife and misery. An attempt was made to start a colliery on the co-operative principle but from want of scientific knowledge the prospecting bore was sunk in the wrong place and the endeavour had to be abandoned. At last, when the strike had existed twelve months, the unions in the other states refused to contribute any further towards maintaining the Gippsland coal-miners in a state of idleness. This was the beginning of the end. The strike was formally declared off but there was no work for the strikers, who with their families, are now in a most deplorable condition, the loss in wages during the futile struggle being estimated at £176,000. All that the union can do in the circumstances is to advise the men to seek employment elsewhere, an ignominious termination of a disastrous conflict so recklessly commenced.

CONVICT OUTBREAK AT PULO CONDORE.

It was mentioned recently in these columns, says the *Singapore Free Press*, that Pulo Condore, the French island penal settlement off Cape St. James, was to be connected with the Cape by an installation of wireless telegraphy. In connection with the operations for this work, Pulo Condore has just been the scene of a drama which has been carried out with rare audacity. Seventy-five convicts have escaped in a large steam launch after having knocked down and thrown overboard the warders in charge as well as several other persons. The circumstances as officially reported on July 28 by the Superintendent of the Penal Settlement, are these. On July 25, at 3 p.m., seventy-five prisoners who had been sent in the launch to Co-on to fetch material needed for the construction of the wireless telegraph station, suddenly attacked the European and native warders, whom they threw into the sea after a brief struggle.

The European guardians Le Carrére and Massari, a Filipino warder named Mariadasson, and two Annamite warders have disappeared. Warders Cappolani and Veglia were able to save themselves by swimming and regained the shore of the penal settlement where they told the director what had occurred. Le Carrère was steering at the tiller when the convicts mutinied and he received a blow with a stick on the back of the neck. Cappolant, Massani, and Veglia immediately drew their revolvers and were able to fire six times each, but their ammunition being finished they became the prey of the convicts who threw them into the sea. Some of the convicts were killed in the fight and others were wounded.

One fact has to be recorded. An Annamite convict, a former servant of M. Cappolani, cast off a sampan towed by the launch and went to the help of the unlucky persons still afloat in the sea. The convict carried out this act of devotion in the midst of threats and menaces directed at him by his fellow-convicts. The gang was composed for the most part of Chinese from Kwang-chou and Annamites from Tonkien. The launch on which they made their escape had no provisions on board. The coal on board might allow it to steam for about ten hours. It proceeded in a north-easterly direction. The local authorities, in co-operation with the naval officer in charge, have taken all the steps necessary to pursue the launch and recapture the convicts. The *Aspic* left on the evening of the 28th July having on board M. Canesco, Chief of the Cabinet, M. Morizet, Superintendent of the Penal Settlement, to whom M. Rodier, it appears, has given very strict orders to suppress any new revolt, in case the success of the 75 escaped convicts should tempt some of the others to venture on a similar outbreak.

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THE PHILIPPINE GOLD STANDARD.

The Secretary of Finance and Justice has given out the following statement in relation to currency movements for the month of July, 1904, and for the year that has elapsed since the new Philippine currency was first introduced into the Islands:

During the month of July exchange on New York was sold to the amount of $81,419.87. The sum of $157,014.91, United States money, was sold for double that amount of Philippine currency, and $753,464.70, Philippine currency, was sold for $376,732.35, United States money.

During the month 255,364.60 pesos of old local currency (Mexican and Spanish-Filipino) was purchased or received in payment for public dues. $122,900.00 United States paper money, and $1,000.00 United States gold coin, were exported.

Additional silver certificates to the amount of $750,000.00 were issued, the total amount of certificates in circulation on July 31st, 1904, being $6,750,000.00, silver pesos having been deposited for the redemption of the certificates, in accordance with law.

The amount of new Philippine currency in actual circulation increased $1,424,828.00 during the month. Within the same period 837,420.51 Mexican pesos were exported through ordinary commercial channels and 1,102,000,00 Spanish-Filipino pesos were sent to San Francisco for re-coinage, making the total amount of old currency (Mexican and Spanish-Filipino) sent out of the Islands during the month, 1,939,420.51 pesos, which indicates a very rapid elimination of the old currency.

The first new Philippine peso was placed in circulation July 23rd, 1903, so that the Islands have been undergoing a change of currency for practically one year. During that time over five million Mexican pesos have been shipped from the Islands commercially, and 8,788,000.00 pesos of Spanish-Filipino coin have been shipped to San Francisco by the Insular Treasurer for recoinage; on July 31st the Insular Treasurer had 1,695,000.00 pesos of old currency on hand awaiting shipment and which had been withdrawn from circulation. During the year the new Philippine currency in actual circulation has risen from nothing to nearly ten and one-half million pesos, aside from that held in the vaults of the Insular Treasury to the credit of disbursing officers or otherwise, also one-third of the amount held by the three Manila banks which are depositaries for funds of the Insular Government and the amounts held by the various provincial and municipal treasurers. The whole amount of new Philippine currency in the Islands on July 31st aggregated $19,829,520.00. There is still a large amount of United States currency in circulation here. It may therefore be stated that the Islands are now upon a gold basis and that the great work of passing from a shifting and uncertain currency to one that is fixed and certain has been very largely accomplished. All this is a remarkable result to be gained within one year's time and makes it clear that the misfortunes that have come to the Islands through currency uncertainties are very soon to be no more elements operating against the prosperity of the Philippines.—*Manila Cablenews.*

THE SPELLING OF WAR NAMES.

Our worst anticipations have been fulfilled and something more, says the *New York Tribune*. The Manchurian war has resulted in a confusion of nomenclatures worse confounded than even in a pessimistic mood we feared. Chinese names have been Japanned, Korean names have been Russianized, and inconsistency has run riot. We have been daily confronted with Feng-Wang-Cheng divided into syllables and with Wafangtien undivided, though assuredly if Feng-Cheng is correct, we should write Wa-Fang-Tien, and if Wafangtien is the true form, then we should adopt Fengwangcheng. For the thousand cases of such inconsistency it is easy to blame correspondents and editors, though it may not be as just as it is easy. Certainly the professional geographers are not entitled to cast the first stone. The most hurried "stop press" despatches in the morning papers are as consistent in their use of names as the most carefully drawn and engraved maps of the standard atlases. Note, for example, how such a work deals with names not only in Manchuria, but elsewhere. The work before us, one of the best extant, puts down Jaipur and Bhartpur for our oldtime Jeypore and Bhuntpore—that "pur" has so smart an air of superior learning!—yet it leaves Cawnpore and Lahore unchanged. It transforms Bangalur, but spares Mysore. It insists upon putting the German K. in what we used to spell Congo, but does not change Africa to Afrika. Why not? It changes the familiar Kowloon into Kaulung, but lets Rangoon remain as of old. It alters Cameroon to Kamerun, but fails to turn Karoo into Karu. The map is published by those who insist upon the old spelling of "colour" and "honour," yet it makes "Mush" of Moush and "Batum" of Batoum.

Nor is the work more consistent when it turns from alien lands to Europe itself. Cracow is changed to Krakau, but on the same map Tarnow and Moscow remain unchanged. Courland and Cronstadt are printed Kurland and Kronstadt, but Crimea and Carpathian retain their ancient forms. On one map we find Kattegat and Cattegat side by side. Coblentz is Koblenz, but Cologne is not turned into Koln. Aix-la-Chapelle is Germanized into Aachen, but Lorraine is not changed to Lothringen. Elsewhere are the Bay of St. Michael and the Baie de la Seine. We submit that such eclectism run mad is worse then anything our newspapers have ever done. If at half-past 1 in the morning the night editor should take time to refer the atlases for the approved spelling of every outlandish name that comes to him, the result would be about eleven times worse than the present state of affairs. We wish there might be some improvement. Perhaps there will be. We shall keep on working for it. But if it comes, it will more probably begin with the newspapers and extend thence to atlases and gazetteers than in the reverse rder.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

BRITISH MERCHANTS AND CONTRABAND.

London, August 25.

A meeting of the India-China Section of the London Chamber of Commerce has been hastily summoned for Aug. 25th to consider the situation with regard to contraband.

THE CHRISTENING OF THE TSAREVITCH.

London, Aug. 26.

The Christening of the Tsarevitch was a gorgeous ceremonial; 301 guns were fired, and the capital was lavishly decorated.

THE MALTA PROCLAMATION.

There is considerable dissatisfaction in St. Petersburg over the Malta proclamation. The *Novoe Vremya* describes it as an act of hostility towards Russia, since it can not possiolv affect Japan.

COALING OF RUSSIAN CRUISERS.

A later telegram to the London *Daily Telegraph* from Cape Town says that orders have been given that no Russian warships shall be allowed to coal at Cape ports without reference to Head Quarters.

RUSSIA "INSISTS."

It is stated in St. Petersburg that prior to the dismantling of the ships at Shanghai, Russia insists upon Japan giving an assurance that she will not repeat the *Ryeshitelni* incident.

THE SEARCHING OF NEUTRAL SHIPS.

London, August 26.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, the British Premier, replying to a deputation from the London Chamber of Commerce, said the Government had directed urgent enquiries to the Russian Government regarding the action of the *Smolensk* in South African waters. It appeared that the Russian Government had hitherto been unable to communicate its instructions to the Volunteer steamers, and hence the recent incidents. Thereupon both Governments had agreed that cruisers from the Cape should be dispatched to find the Volunteer vessels, and Great Britain had ordered two of the Cape cruisers to immediately seek for the *Smolensk* and the *St. Petersburg* and convey to them the Russian instructions to desist from searching neutral ships. It was hoped, therefore, that the incidents would be ended. Mr. Balfour further said the deputation might rely that the declaration contained in the King's speech, was not mere vague language. The British Government meant exactly what it said, and the rights of the great shipping trade would not be ignored by the present Government or by any Government to which British interests had been confided.

SEAMEN'S STRIKE AT MARSEILLES.

A fresh seamen's strike at Marseilles has paralysed trade, and warships are carrying the mails. It is not expected that the strike will interfere with British liners.

MR. BALFOUR AND CONTRABAND.

London, August 27.

To a deputation which was the outcome of the meeting mentioned yesterday, which Mr. Balfour had intimated his readiness to receive immediately, the Premier declared that the Government, while admitting that coal and food were contraband if intended for warlike purposes, disputed the Russian doctrine. With reference to these and other things the Government had clearly defined to Russia the British position, from which there was no possibility of Britain receding. Mr. Balfour also stated that it had not been clearly proved that Russia had differentiated between British and foreign ships, but if such action was proved, a serious situation would arise.

RUSSIAN COLLIERS FOR THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

Later.

Two Russian ships carrying coal and water for the Baltic squadron, have passed the Bosphorus.

THE MARSEILLES STRIKE.

The men on strike at Marseilles threaten to extend the strike to every port in France unless their demands are granted before tomorrow.

FIGHTING NEAR LIAOYANG.

Aug. 28.

General Kuropatkin has published a long and confused dispatch reporting continuous fighting to the south-east of Liaoyang, continuing from the morning of the 24th to 5 p.m. on the 25th, when the enemy was advancing in force at Liandansian, 23 miles south-east of Liaoyang, apparently after driving the Russians from their advanced positions.

JAPAN WARNS THE POWERS.

London, August 29.

It is reported from Washington that Mr. Takahira, Japanese Minister there, has handed to the Secretary of State a Note to the Powers to the effect that unless the Russian Government forthwith disarms the warships now at Shanghai, Japan will be forced to take whatever steps may seem necessary to protect her interests.

The Secretary of State was careful not to disclose the attitude of the American Government, but assured the Japanese Minister that America hoped for a continuance of Chinese neutrality.

THE WORLD'S BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP.

James J. Jeffries defeated Jack Munroe in the second round for the World's boxing championship at San Francisco.

[Jeffries won the championship from Fitzsimmons. He announced in a tour which he made afterwards that he would "knock out" any opponent in four rounds. At Butte, Montana, he was confronted by a burly miner who not only refused to be knocked out as specified, but put up a very severe fight for Jeffries. The challenge for the champoinship followed. Jeffries is a native of Los Angelse, where he began life as a boilermaker; Munroe is

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the Butte miner. Jeffries was out of form when they fought last, but it was expected that he would settle his opponent in five rounds or so.—ED. *J.M.*]

A RUSSIAN REPORT FROM LIAOYANG.

London, Aug. 30.

Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent sends word that General Sakharoff telegraphed on the 27th August that six guns were abandoned during the Russian retreat after Friday's fighting. The Russian losses are not yet definitely known but they exceed 1,500. The many sword, bayonet and revolver wounds show the closeness and desperate character of the fighting. The Japanese turning movement and the enfilading fire of their guns caused the Russians to retire to a new position. The Japanese assumed the offensive on Saturday afternoon. The Japanese attacks are characterized by fanaticism.

SEARCHING FOR THE RUSSIAN VOLUNTEERS.

Later.

Four British cruisers and one gunboat are seeking the Russian Volunteer steamers now in South African waters.

KILLED AT LIAOYANG.

Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that General Routhvosky and Colonel Deraaben were killed during the retreat near Liaoyang.

SEARCHING FOR RUSSIAN CRUISERS.

London, August 31.

The British Admiralty announces that the Commander of the Cape Squadron left the Seychelles on August 26th with the first class cruiser *Crescent*, and the third class cruisers *Forte* and *Pearl* and is proceeding south to search for the *St. Petersburg* and the *Smolensk*, Russian Volunteer steamers. The third class cruiser *Barrosa* searches between Walfisch Bay and Benguela; the first class gunboat *Partridge* between Walfisch Bay and Simons Bay; and the Commander of the South Atlantic Squadron who will presently be in the vicinity of the Cape Verde Islands with the first class cruiser *St. George* and the third class cruiser *Brilliant*, has been ordered to search also.

THE FIGHTING AT LIAOYANG.

Later.

General Sakharoff reports from Liaoyang that at noon yesterday the Japanese were advancing along the whole line against Liaoyang. Their main attack was directed against the Russian centre and right, where the Russian losses have been heaviest. The Japanese over-night posted numerous guns within range of the Russian position. By nine o'clock in the morning the Japanese were close to the Russian centre.

THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

London, Sept. 1.

The Baltic squadron has returned to Kronstadt from a cruise.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S FISCAL CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain goes to Italy on the 10th of October for a six weeks' holiday, and renews the fiscal campaign immediately he returns.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE IN TOKYO.)

GOODS FOR JAPAN.

The Pacific Mail S.S. Company has announced that it will take goods for Japan, commencing from the 25th instant.

THE MALTA PROCLAMATION.

The Governor of Malta has amended the proclamation issued by him in February last. That proclamation announced that in the event of a belligerent ship entering the port, she might be supplied with provisions and water to meet the immediate needs of the ship, and with coal sufficient to carry her to the nearest home port or some nearer place. The modification, made by command of His Majesty the King of Great Britain, is that in the case of a ship proceeding to the seat of war, or engaged in the duty of stopping and searching neutral vessels for contraband, neither coal, water nor provisions shall be supplied to her, nor shall she be allowed to take such on board within the limits of the port, unless maritime disaster renders it inevitable.

The Times says that a similar order has been addressed to all the British possessions.

FLOATING MINES.

Fifteen out of the 17 mines sunk by the Russians at the mouth of the Liao River have been removed, but the remaining two being sunk deep in the mud, their whereabouts can not be found. Since, however, they are not mechanical mines, but contact mines which explode only by means of connexion with the shore, they do not constitute any danger to navigation.

According to a report made by a steamer which reached Yingkou on the 29th ultimo, she sighted on the 28th a floating torpedo at a point in the sea 17 miles from the railway, namely, in north Lat. 28° 52′ and in east Long. 120° 39′.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

THE "DIANA."

Information from a trustworthy quarter says that the cruiser *Diana* reached Saigon on the afternoon of the 24th.

[It will be remembered that Reuter telegraphed this on the 22nd. So that the whole affair seems very mysterious.—ED. *J.M.*]

(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

SEARCHING FOR THE VOLUNTEER SHIPS.

London, Aug. 30.

Seven British warships are searching for the *Smolensk* and *St. Petersburg* in order to hand over instructions from the Tzar.

ACCIDENT TO THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

According to intelligence from St. Petersburg, a 16 c.m. gun burst on board one of the ships belonging to the Baltic squadron during manœuvres, with the result that the commander and thirty others were killed and two other ships were disabled. The publication of this news has been forbidden by the Russian Government.

GENERAL KUROPATKIN.

It is reported by the newspapers of Paris that General Kuropatkin has requested the force in Port Arthur to maintain its defence for over a month when he will reach it and raise the siege.

(FROM THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

A RUSSIAN LOAN.

London, August 31.

It is reported in Berlin that the Tzar has sanctioned the raising of a loan of fifty million pounds sterling there.

RUSSIA'S REINFORCEMENTS.

According to a report from St. Petersburg, a force consisting of a hundred and sixty thousand troops is being despatched to Harbin as a reinforcement for General Kuropatkin.

EXPECTED FIGHTING AT LIAOYANG.

The anticipated battle at Liaoyang is expected to be an engagement only equalled by the fighting at Sedan.

PITY THE POOR GOVERNOR!

Sir John Anderson (the new Governor of the Straits), tired with travel, arrived here yesterday, remarks the *Penang Gazette*. He was met upon the pier by a noble army of local Officials, Consuls, Sub-Consuls, Sub-under-nether-Consuls and the like, and being weary he passed them by with a shuffle and a nod. His Excellency and Miss Anderson have had a surfeit of welcomes. Their eyes were aching with the glare of the sun, their throats were full of Federated Malay States dust, they had been jolted and jarred for miles on the railway from Taiping, and then they had the ordeal of a semi-official reception to go through on landing. Sir John in topee and lounge jacket had to run the gauntlet of silk hat and frock coat, and for all the superiority to circumstance lent him by his position, must have felt like a man in flannels who flounders into the stalls at a matinee. Probably at the moment—and here we do not attempt to be facetious—there was nothing he desired so heartily as an hour's "lie back" and a bath. To desire a bath and feel that everyone around you has particularly washed every square inch of their countenance for the occasion is not a comfortable sensation. With Miss Anderson the position was worse. Probably she felt dowdy, and she knew that the score of ladies on the pier were in their best bibs and tuckers, and their Sunday smile. It was an ordeal for her. It has been necessary to go through the tour—like being vaccinated. And if any foreign Consul, Sub-Consul, Sub-Acting Consul, or Sub-under-nether-Consul feels himself slighted because Sir John yesterday didn't shake hands with him and enquire after the wife and children, let him weigh the circumstances and think what he would do in the shoes of His Excellency. Pity the poor Governor!

RELICS OF THE ARMADA.

One of the London illustrated papers has photographs of a breech-loading cannon and a number of other relics recovered from the wreck of the galleon *Florencia* in Tobermory Bay. *Apropos* of this the following letter to the *Globe* dated July 16th and signed "H. Reade" will be interesting:—

"I see the old story of the Spanish Admiral's flagship sunk in Tobermory Bay is being again revived. As Fernandez Duro in his 'El Armada Invencible,' gives from the report sent by the Duke of Medina Sidonia to the King on May 9, 1588, from Lisbon, full particulars as to this galleon, it may serve some purpose to reprint them, and thus check exaggerated hopes as to the recovery of treasure. The galleon was named the *Florencia*, and belonged to the Duke of Tuscany. She was on leaving Lisbon attached to the 'Squadron of Portugal,' commanded by the Duke of Medina Sidonia in person, and was of 961 tons tonnage, carried 52 pieces of artillery, and had on board 486 persons, of whom 400 were soldiers and 86 sailors. The flagship of the squadron and of the Armada was the *San Martin*; the Rear-Admiral's ship of the Armada and of the Portuguese Squadron was the *San Juan*. The *Florencia* had on board three gentlemen Volunteers of good Venetian families, with nine servants, with a Channel Pilot, who held a second-class certificate, 'que está satisfectio.' When the Armada sailed from Corunna in July, the *Florencia*, with 383 persons on board, had been transferred to the Levant Squadron under Martin de Bertendona, vide the Duke's report from Corunna of July 13, 1588. The Duke log-book shows clearly that most of the money in the Armada was on board the *Santa Ana*, the flagship of Miguele de Oquendo, on board of which was the Paymaster-General, and which blew up near Plymouth on August 2. It is, therefore, extremely unlikely that any treasure at all will be recovered from the *Florencia*, and, in my opinion, those who are staking their money on the task of exploring her may count only on discovering some good types of guns.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Hyades, American steamer, 2,932, Geo. Wright, 26th Aug.,—Manila via ports, and Kobe, 24th Aug., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Pasha, British steamer, 3,839, J. L. Leftwick, 26th Aug.,—Rangoon via Kobe, Rice.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Bengloe, British steamer, 1,933, H. W. Bee, 26th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Benlomond, British steamer, 1,752, David Clark, 26th Aug.,—Hakodate via Oginohama, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

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Stentor, British steamer, 4,308, Chas Jackson, 26th Aug.,—Puget Sound Ports via Midway Island, 5th August, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Hugin, Norwegian steamer, 879, G. Solbury, 26th Aug.,—Noshiro, Timber.—Yamagata-ya.

Gneisenau, German steamer, 5,003, H. Bleeker, 27th Aug.,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Kilburn, British steamer, 2,111, E. Le Templier, 27th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Haldis, Norwegian steamer, 1,055, J. C. Jensen, 27th Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sheikh, British steamer, 2,828, C. Jones, 27th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Akebono Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,474, Bent, 27th Aug.,—Santa Rosalia, Mexico, Coal and Passengers.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Ragnar, Norwegian steamer, 1,220, Nelssen, 28th Aug.,—Karatsu, Coal.—Mikazaki & Co.

Merionethshire, British steamer, 1,950, G. C. Cundy, 28th Aug.,—London via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Norge, Norwegian steamer, 1,924, Boe, Jr., 28th Aug.,—Nagasaki, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Glaucus, British steamer, 3,591, Baker, 28th Aug.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 29th Aug.,—Vancouver, B.C., 15th Aug., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Tetartos, German steamer, 1,812, Dessler, 29th Aug.,—Keelung, Rice and Sugar.—Yamagata-ya.

Tjimahi, Dutch steamer, 2,476, N. V. W. Jurriaanse, 30th Aug.,—Batavia via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Macduff, British steamer, 1,882, R. Glegg, 30th Aug.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Doris, Norwegian steamer, 965, K. Jakobsen, 30th Aug.,—Moji, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Pukling, British steamer, 2,875, G. A. Rodway, 31st Aug.,—London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Scotsman, British steamer, 1,065, McKenzie, 31st Aug.,—Hiogo, General.—Japanese.

Emma, German steamer, 1,681, Zeigenmeyer, 31st Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Esetria, British steamer, 2,255, Mulcahy, 26th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Manche, French steamer, 1,251, Mourard, 26th Aug.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Lydia, German steamer, 1,772, Kilstenbro, 27th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Yamagata-ya.

Korea, American steamer, 5,651, W. B. Seabury, 27th Aug.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Hyades, American steamer, 2,932, Geo. Wright, 27th Aug.,—Tacoma, Wash., and Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Ajax, British steamer, 4,478, H. Batt, 27th Aug.,—Java, Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.

Machaon, British steamer, 4,277, G. W. Long, 27th Aug.,—Puget Sound ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Lennox, British steamer, 2,361, F. McNair, 28th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Benkomond, British steamer, 1,752, David Clark, 28th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Atholl, British steamer, 3,031, Wm. Watt, 28th Aug.,—New York via ports and Suez Canal, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Nubia, British steamer, 3,824, F. N. Tillard, 28th Aug.,—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N Co.

Whitgrift, British steamer, 2,842, Coltar, 28th Aug.,—Melbourne via Moji, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Haldis, Norwegian steamer, 1,055, J. C. Jensen, 28th Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 29th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Benglow, British steamer, 1,933, H. W. Bee, 29th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Cyrus, British steamer, 2,174, F. T. W. Simmons, 30th Aug.,—Moji, Ballast.—Otto Reimers & Co.

Kilburn, British steamer, 2,111, E. Le Templier, 30th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Telena, British steamer, 3,124, H. Carter, 31st Aug.,—Singapore, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Babelsberg, German steamer, 1,378, H. Wendt, 31st Aug.,—Moji, Ballast.—Simon, Evers & Co.

Ragnar, Norwegian steamer, 1,220, Nelssen, 31st Aug.,—Muroran, Ballast.—Mikazuki & Co.

Pekin, British steamer, 3,839, J. L. Leftwick, 31st Aug.,—Moji, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Glaucus, British steamer, 3,591, Baker, 1st Sept.,—London, Amsterdam and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *Korea*, from Hongkong via ports :—Major Caulfield, Mrs. G. W. Greene, Miss V. Greene, Miss W. Greene, Mr. C. C. Baldwin, Mrs. C. C. Baldwin, Master C. C. Baldwin, Jr., and servant, Mr. T. A. Grow, Mr. H. P. Whiting, Mr. S. Sanatari, Mr. E. H. Parrish, Dr. T. Nishigawa, Capt. T. A. Christiansen, Mrs. T. A. Christiansen, Miss J. Christiansen, Miss H. Christiansen, Miss T. Christiansen, Mr. P. Morgan Phillips, Mr. R. W. Meiker, Mr. W. E. Anderson, Mr. W. J. Coulman, Mr. V. Blockhuys, Mr. F. W. Walter, Mr. J. F. Howard, Mr. D. Postlewaites, Mr. P. Fox, Mr. M. G. Porter, Mr. A. L. Rock, Mr. F. E. Barto, Mr. S. A. Lockwood, Mr. F. S. Shaw, Mr. F. Jantsen, Mr. P. L. Stackpole, Mr. Thos. D. McKay and servant, Capt. Wm. Kidston, Mrs. Wm. Kidston, Miss V. Kidston, Mr. T. F. Millard, Dr. J. A. Hall, Mrs. J. A. Hall, Mr. G. Nicholson, Mr. E. C. Lobenstein, Mrs. E. C. Lobenstein, Miss Lobenstein, Mr. R. E. Abenheim, Miss Abenheim, Mr. C. E. Miller, Mr. Mitchell McDonald, Mr. S. P. Langley, Mr. M. A. Chase, and Mrs. M. A. Chase, in cabin. For Honolulu :—Mr. A. J. Storm, Mrs. A. J. Storm, and Mr. Lum Foo Chin, in cabin. For San Francisco :—Mr. M. F. Loestenstein, Mr. E. R. Lindsay, Mr. C. C. McLain, Mrs. C. C. McLain, Master Charles McLain, Master James McLain, Master Harry McLain, Capt. Hjousbery, Rev. S. L. Gulick, Mrs. S. L. Gulick and infant, Capt. F. H. Holms, U.S.N., Mr. C. Kincaid, Miss Dodds, Dr. J. A. Rebenack, Mr. J. A. Due, Dr. R. C. Beebe, Mrs. B. J. Adams, Mr. H. J. Hardy, Master L. Gulick, Miss Ethel Gurlick, Mr. J. H. Derbyshier, Mr. F. Hedde, Mrs. Lee Yee Shee, Mr. Ung Moy, Miss Lee Chin Lum, Master Lee Hong Lum, Mrs. T. Nishigawa, Miss K. Nishigawa, Master Leeds Gulick, and Mr. V. Nishigawa in cabin.

Per German steamer *Gneisenau*, from Europe via ports :—Dr. Andree, Dr. Defflein, Mr. F. Vennewitz, Mr. Kuntze, Consul V. Gebsattel, Mr. and Mrs. Samuelson, Mr. W. Farquharson, Mr. L. Bobsien, Mrs. A. Pitschke, Miss Pitschke, Mr. E. Fox, Mr. Strauss, Dr. Ikeda, Mr. F. Shinasaki, Dr. Kita, Mrs. A. Garbani, Mr. and Mrs. Mantant, Dr. Claessen, Mrs. Claessen, Mr. J. Tejada, Mr. Williams, 2 Chinese, Mr. G. Gnuss, Mr. T. Hatcher, Mr. Yahikanea, Mr. Fuji, 4 Chinese and child, Mr. Y. Yta, Mr. Tamoku, Mr. Yoshisaka, 16 Chinese, and Mr. Wang, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, from Vancouver :—Rev. and Mrs. E. Bell, Mr. Bell, Mr. A. Bennet, Mr. and Mrs. M. Blumer, Rev. A. C. Borden, Mr. F. G. Bromley, Rev. and Mrs. J. C. Brown, Dr. and Mrs. T. H. Daniels, Mr. E. F. Doerflinger, Mr. H. N. Ferrers, Rev. and Mrs. T. B. Grafton, Mr. A. M. Grantham, Mr. E. A. Griffiths, Rev. D. J. Grover, Dr. D. E. Hahn, Miss C. E. Hart, Mr. W. M. Hewlett, Dr. O. Hermann, Mr. C. W. Houghton, Miss J. Z. Jenkins Miss H. J. Jost, Miss A. F. Junkin, Miss J. de F. Junkin, Miss A. B. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Lobenstine, Miss B. Lobenstine, Rev. F. A. Lombard, Mrs. J. F. Lowder, Mr. M. Matsuda, Mr. E. Meeres, Miss C. E. Merrill, Mr. R. S. Minturn, Mr. H. Minturn, Mr. J. T. McCutcheon, Lieut. McDonald, Miss A. Nash, Rev. A. B. Nielson, Rev. J. W. Nolan, Mr. R. P. Peyrac, Mr. R. T. Peyrac, Mr. J. M. G. Pereira, Mr. Ed. Poskitt, Mrs. E. A. Poskitt, Dr. and Mrs. P. S. Potter, Mr. W. P. M. Russell, Mr. A. Schoeder, Dr. and Mrs. N. B. Scranton, Mrs. M. F. Scranton, Miss H. M. Scranton, Miss A. Scranton, Mr. E. Sellers, Mr. A. J. de Sousa, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Sowerby, Miss F. G. Sowerby, Miss A. Sowerby, Miss A. M. Sowerby, Miss E. G. Sowerby, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stevenson, Mr. A. J. Welch, Mrs. E. P. Wolf, Miss E. de Wolff, Mr. G. H. Wright, and Mrs. M. C. Wiley, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Manche*, for Marseilles via ports :—Mr. Gustave Noyerson, Mrs. Pontus, Mr. Kuhn, Mr. Wang Ming Tsong and boy, Mrs. J. J. Chollot, 2 infants and Chinese amah, Mr. Ricardo Gloria and boy, Mr. Antonio Constantino, Mr. Angel J. Ledesma, Mr. Angel Lobaton, Mr. Leon Souyris, and 7 Chinese, in cabin ; 1 American, and 2 Indians in steerage.

Per American steamer *Korea*, for San Francisco via Honolulu :—Mrs. B. J. Adams, Mr. L. Bassenge, Mr. M. A. Bassity, Dr. R. C. Beebe, Mr. E. C. Bellows and servant, Mr. H. Blum, Mr. H. J. Bradley, Mr. W. M. Chadbourne, Mr. Lum Foo Chin, Mr. J. H. Derbyshire, Miss C. Dodds, Mr. J. A. Due, Mr. E. Eichelberg, Mr. P. W. Gavin, Mr. P. K. Glazebrook, Rev. S. L. Gulick, Mrs. S. L. Gulick and infant, Master L. Gulick, Master Leeds Gulick, Miss Ethel Gulick, Com. H. L. Gully, R.N., Mr. H. J. Hardy, Mr. Craig Heberton, Mrs. Craig Heberton, Miss Heberton, Mr. F. Hedde, Capt. Hjousbery, Com. F. H. Holmes, U.S.N., Mr. K. Homma, Mr. I. Ichida, Mr. K. Iwakami and servant, Mrs. K. Iwakami, Mr. M. Kawahara, Mrs. M. Kawahara, Master J. Kawahara, Mr. C. Kincaid, Mr. K. Kishi, Mr. R. Kitajima, Mr. B. Kobayashi, Mr. S. Kobayashi, Miss K. Kondo, Mr. Leroy Leonard, Mr. R. Le Roy Liberge, Mr. E. R. Lindsay, Mr. A. de L. Long, Mr. M. F. Lowenstein, Miss Lee Chin Lum, Mr. D. Macdonald, Mrs. D. Macdonald, Mr. C. C. McLain, Mrs. C. C. McLain, Master Chas. McLain, Master James McLain, Master Harry McLain, Mr. T. F. Millard, Mr. K. Mitsukuri, Miss Ung Moy, Mrs. T. Nishigawa, Mrs. K. Nishigawa, Mr. V. Nishigawa, Mrs. H. C. Perry, Dr. J. A. Rebenack, Mr. M. Rentch-Seyd, Mrs. M. Rentch-Seyd, Dr. Max Saelmans, Mrs. Lee Yee Shee, Mr. R. Shinamoto, Mr. A. J. Storm, Mrs. A. J. Storm, Mr. M. Tanaka, Mr. Y. Takakuwa, Mr. K. Unno, Mr. R. Brandon Watts, and Mr. F. H. Ziegfeld, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Nubia*, for London via ports :—Mr. F. E. Barto, Mr. E. H. Parrish, and Mr. S. Sawatari, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Hongkong via ports :—Mr. H. K. Hemans, Mrs. S. Komor and 2 children, Mr. H. Keswick, Mr. B. A. Moss, Mrs. B. A. Moss and son, Mr. Thos. Morrill, Mrs. Thos. Morrill, Mr. E. Bell, Mrs. E. Bell and son, Mrs. Wiley, Mr. H. Barlow, Miss V. J. Lee, Miss Alexander, Mr. E. Cunningham, Mr. Hepburn, Mrs. Hepburn, Miss Bowie, Miss M. S. Tate, Miss Vaughan, Miss Goldie, Mr. E. Tolpffer, Mr. F. E. Shaw, Mr. A. L. Rock, Mr. C. H. Grace, Lieut. P. M. Rixey, Mr. R. Wells, Mrs. More and daughter, Mr. G. T. Poole and wife, Mrs. Wicher, Mr. L. N. Keefe, Mr. D. McNeill, Mr. T. M. Phillips, Dr. J. M. Nolan, and Dr. T. Nishigawa, in cabin ; Mr. N. Shaw, in intermediate ; 2 Chinese, in steerage.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw & Waste silk shipped per steamer *Manche* :—

	Raw.			Waste.			
	Marseilles	Lyon	Milan.	France.	Italy Switzerland	London.	
Siber, Wolff & Co...	409	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	227	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sieber & Co.....	198	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bavier & Co.....	100	10	—	—	—	—	—
Ch. Eymard	44	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hara Yushitsuten...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boyer Mazet Guillée Co.....	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
H. Bernardin & Co.	25	58	—	—	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.....	59	—	—	21	—	—	—
Longin & Co.	—	59	—	—	—	—	—
P. Domrille	20	30	—	—	—	—	—
Jewett Bent & Co..	—	—	—	25	—	—	—
Robison & Co.....	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
Ulysse Pila & Co....	—	68	—	—	—	—	—
Otto Streuli & Co..	—	80	—	—	—	—	—
Kaitsu Gomei Kaisha	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Varenne & Co.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1,122	307	—	—	59	—	—	—

Per British steamer *Nubia*, for London via ports :—Raw Silk for Europe, 65 bales.

Silk shippers per steamship *Korea*, for San Francisco, via Honolulu, August 27th :—

	Bales.
Vivanti Bros.....	212
F. Strahler & Co.	92
Siber, Wolff & Co.	76
Varenne & Co.....	66
Ulysse Pila & Co.....	68
Herbert Dent & Co.....	59
Bavier & Co.....	40
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.....	38
Sieber & Co.	10
Jewett & Bent	10
China & Japan Trading Co.	5
G. K. Dinsdale	1
Kitto Gomei Kaisha.....	619
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	231
Doshin Kaisha.....	50
Hara Yushutsuten	2
Total 1,573	

CARGO.

Per American steamer *Hyades*, for Tacoma :—

TEA.

	Canada.	Chicago & West.	New York and East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total Packages.
Hongkong ...	—	—	—	131	—	131
Shanghai	—	—	—	370	—	370
Kobe	—	3,178	2,043	—	—	5,221
Yokohama...	—	7,337	1,470	1,221	—	10,028
Keelung.....	70	1,839	6,392	1,074	—	9,375
Total ...	70	12,354	9,905	2,796	—	25,125

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MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic 1	Su. Sept. 4
Europe	M. M. Co.	Ernest Simons 2	Su. Sept. 4
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Tremont 3	Su. Sept. 4
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric 4	M. Sept. 5
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Bayern 5	Sa. Sept. 10
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Mongolia	M. Sept. 12
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Shawmut	Tu. Sept. 13
America	P. M. Co.	Manchuria 6	Sa. Sept. 17
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian 7	Sa. Sept. 17
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	M. Sept. 19
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	Th Sept. 29

1 Left Nagasaki on the 1st inst.
2 Left Shanghai on the 30th ult.
3 Left Victoria on the 18th ult.
4 Left San Francisco on the 18th ult.
5 Left Hongkong on the 31st ult.
6 Left San Francisco on the 30th ult.
7 Left Vancouver on the 29th ult.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Taisang	Sa. Sept. 3
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of India	Sa Sept. 3
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Gneisenau	Sa Sept. 3
America	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	Tu Sept. 6
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Tremont	Tu Sept. 6
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Tu. Sept. 6
Portland	P. & A. Co.	Arabia	Th. Sept. 8
Europe	M. M. Co.	Ernest Simons	F. Sept. 9
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Shawmut	W. Sept 14
America	P. M. Co.	Mongolia	W. Sept. 14
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Manchuria	Su. Sept 18
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian 8	Sa. July 30
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	M. Sept. 19
Hongkong	P. & A. Co.	Nicomedia	F. Sept. 30

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

STEAMERS.

NAME.	FROM.	REPORTED.	
Afghan Prince	New York	Leaves	Aug. 25
Albenga	New York	Passed Canal	July 21
Arabia	Shanghai	Left	Aug. 29
Ardova	New York	At Suez	July 26
Antenor	Liverpool	Left S'pore	Aug. 21
Athenian	Vancouver	Left	Aug. 29
Austria	Trieste	Left Kobe	Sept. 1
Avala	New York	Passed Canal	Aug. 22
Barotse	London	Passed Canal	Aug. 11
Bayern	Hamburg	Left H'kong	Aug. 31
Beechley	Cardiff	Passed Canal	July 25
Bencleuch	London	Passed Canal	Aug. 8
Brisgavia	Hamburg	Left	Aug. 12
Claverburn	New York	Passed Canal	July 25
Dante	Cardiff	Passed Canal	Aug. 1
Dragoman	Batoum	Passed Canal	July 11
Doric	San F'cisco	Left	Aug. 18
Elleric	New York	Passed Canal	July 28
Eastern	Australia	Left H'kong	Aug. 27
Em. of India	Hongkong	Left	Aug. 24
Ernest Simons	Marseilles	Leaves S'hai	Aug. 30
Formosa	London	Left S'hai	Aug. 31
Gaelic	Hongkong	Left S'hai	Aug. 30
Glenesk	London	Ret'd Kobe	Aug. 30
Glenlochy	London	Left Aden	Aug. 9
Heathglen	Phila.	Passed Canal	Aug. 11
Hellas	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Aug. 19
Himera	New York	At H'kong	July 16
Idomeneus	Liverpool	At S'hai	Aug. 22
Indravelli	New York	Leaves	Aug. 20
Inveric	New York	Passed Canal	Aug. 18
Japan	London	Passed Canal	Aug. 4
Malacca	London	Passed Canal	Aug. 11
Manchuria	San F'cisco	Left	Aug. 30
Manila	London	Passed Canal	Aug. 22
Menelaus	Liverpool	Left S'pore	Aug. 3
Nankin	Bombay	Leaves	Aug. 13
New Orleans	New York	At Port Said	June 30
Numantia	Hamburg	Left S'pore	Aug. 21
Patroclus	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Aug. 11
Pingsuey	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Aug. 18
Prinz Heinrich	Hamburg	Left Colombo	Aug. 27
Ranmoor	Venice	Passed Canal	July 21
Sagami	New York	Left S'hai	Aug. 9
Sambria	Hamburg	Left Tsingtau	Aug. 31
Sachsen	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Aug. 22
Scandia	Hamburg	At H'kong	Aug. 25
Shimosa	New York	Leaves	Aug. 10
Sikh	New York	At H'kong	July 5
St. Hugo	New York	Leaves	July 20
Suevia	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Aug. 13
Telemachus	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Aug. 4
Trieste	Trieste	Passed Canal	Aug. 8
Tydeus	Liverpool	Left S'pore	Aug. 19
Tremont	Tacoma	Left Victoria	Aug. 18
	UNDER SAIL.		
Alice Marie	Phila.	May 13	Kobe
Buffon	Phila.	May 20	Kobe
Neck	New York	May 5	Y'hama
Nereus	New York	July 9	Y'hama

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For NEW YORK, via ports, and Suez Canal, Prompt Despatch, the "SAGAMI."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "SATSUMA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Sept. 3rd, at 4 p.m., the "TAISANG."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Sept. 3rd, the "GAELIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.

For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, Sept. 3rd, at 9 a.m., the "GNEISENAU."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

For BONIN ISLANDS via ports, Sept. 5th, the "HIOGO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For BATAVIA, Cheribon, Samarang, Soerabaya, and Macassar, about Sept. 5th, the "TJIMAHI."—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Fiume, about Sept. 5th, the "AUSTRIA."—Pollak Bros.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Sept. 6th, the "DORIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, and Moji, about Sept. 6th, the "TREMONT."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Sept. 7th, at Daylight, the "AMBRIA."—C. Illies & Co.

For GENOA, Marseilles, and Antwerp, Sept. 8th, at Daylight, the "IDOMENEUS."—Butterfield & Swire.

For PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 8th, the "ARABIA."—P. & A. S.S. Co.

For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, Sept. 9th, at 9 a.m., the "ERNEST SIMONS."—M. M. S.S. Co.

For AUSTRALIA, via ports (from Kobe), Sept. 9th, the "EASTERN."—Cornes & Co.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Port Said, Sept. 10th, at Noon, the "PAKLING."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), Sept. 10th, at Noon, the "STOLBERG."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, Sept. 12th, at 4 p.m., the "FORMOSA."—P. & O. S.N. Co.

For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, Sept. 13th, at Daylight, the "TYDEUS."—Butterfield & Swire.

For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 14th, the "SHAWMUT."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Sept. 14th, at 3 p.m., the "MONGOLIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Sept. 17th, the "ATHENIAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For TAKAO, via Kobe, Ujina, Moji, Nagasaki, Keelung, Pescadores and Anping, Sept. 17th, the "TEUCER."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Manila, about Aug. 18th, the "MANCHURIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, Sept. 19th, the "EMPRESS OF CHINA."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand (from Kobe), Sept. 21st, the "CHINGTU."—Butterfield & Swire.

For VICTORIA, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 25th, the "TELEMACHUS."—Butterfield & Swire.

For NEW YORK, via ports, and Suez Canal, about Sept. 25th, the "CLAVERBURN."—Samuel Samuel & Co.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 30th, at Noon, the "EMPRESS OF JAPAN."—C. P. R. S.S. Co.

For HONGKONG via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and Shanghai, Sept. 30th, the "NICOMEDIA."—P. & A. S.S. & Co.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., October 15th, the "ATHENIAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

SHIPPING IN YOKOHAMA.

STEAMERS.

Austria, Austrian steamer, 4,879, R. Calledani, 2nd Sept.,—Trieste via ports, Mails and General.—Pollak Bros.

Glenesk, British steamer, 2,275, Jno. Rafferty, 2nd Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Gneisenau, German steamer, 5,003, H. Bleeker, 27th Aug.,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Doris, Norwegian steamer, 965, K. Jakobsen, 30th Aug.,—Moji, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Macquarie, British steamer, 2,073, St. John George, 18th Aug.,—Saigon, Rice.—Bowden Bros. & Co., Ltd.

Macduff, British steamer, 1,882, R. Clegg, 30th Aug.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Norge, Norwegian steamer, 1,924, Boe, Jr., 28th Aug.,—Nagasaki, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Pakling, British steamer, 2,875, G. A. Rodway, 31st Aug.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 29th Aug., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Selsdon, British steamer, 2,451, Butler, 25th Aug.,—New York via ports, General.—American Trading Co.

Tjimahi, Dutch steamer, 2,476, N. V. W. Jurriaanse, 30th Aug.,—Batavia via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Wildenfels, German steamer, 3,657, W. Reising, 17th Aug.,—New York via Suez and Colombo, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

Dolores, American schooner, 120, V. A. Herrero, 17th Aug.,—Guam, Copra.—H. MacArthur & Co.

MEN-OF-WAR.

Amagi Kan (10 guns), Japanese gunboat, 920, Capt. Minami Yoshitaka, 31st July.—Cruise.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, September 2.

A small business in Grey Shirtings, and insignificant sales of White Shirtings from stock. Nothing is doing in Yarns and Fancy Cottons and Woollens are quiet.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

		PER YARD.
White Shirting—	40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.	0.10 to 0.18
		PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—8⅓ lb, 38½ yds. 39 inches		3.90 to 4.50
Grey Shirting—9lb, 38½ yds, 45 inches		3.90 to 4.50
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches		2.80 to 4.00
		PER YARD.
Cotton Italians and Satteens		0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels	0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches	0.16 to 0.22
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 10.0
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66
	PER PIECE.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.80 to 10.80
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	1.90 to 2.25
TurkeyReds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 nches	2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALE.
Nos. 16/24, Singles	Nominal
Nos. 28/32, Singles	—
Nos. 38/42, Singles	—
Nos. 32, Doubles	Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	250.00 to 260.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	300.00 to 310.00
Nos. 2/100 ,Gassed	440.00 to 470.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling	40.00 to 40.50
Indian Broach	31.00 to 32.00
Chinese	27.50 to 29.50

METALS.

There have been large sales, the market being fairly active.

	PER PICUL.
Round and square ½ inch and upward	4.05 to 4.35
Iron Plates, assorted	4.30 to 4.60
Sheet Iron	4.65 to 6.90
Galvanised Iron sheets	10.00 to 11.00

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Wire Nails, assorted	7.45 to	7.65
Tin Plates, per box	6.70 to	7.60
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.00	
Hoop Iron (⅜ to 1½ inch)	5.00 to	5.50

KEROSENE.

The market is unchanged.

American	$3.21
Russian	3.03
Langkat	2.93

SUGAR.

The market is active and advancing especially in the lower grades but imports are very much restricted by difficulties of freight.

	PER PICUL.	
Brown Takao	¥7.80 to	8.10
Brown Manila	8.00 to	9.00
Brown Daitong	6.40 to	6.60
Brown Canton	8.00 to	9.70
White Java and Penang	9.50 to	10.80
White Refined	11.60 to	15.40

INDIGO.

Enquiry is improving and small sales are taking place.

	PICUL	
Java, Medium to best	200.00 to	250.00
Calcutta, Medium to best	140.00 to	220.00
Madras (*Kurpah*), Medium to best	100.00 to	140.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best	—	

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The market continues strong. There has been a good daily volume of business and this, coupled with the fall in exchange has put up prices still further, especially for some favourite brands. The bulk of the business has been in Filatures, both America and Europe buying freely, but there has been a brisk run on Re-reels. There is less doing in Kakedas.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse	¥950 to 955
Filatures—Extra, Fine	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	920 to 925
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	—
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	880 to 900
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	895 to 985
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	880 to 890
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	890 to 900
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	— —
Common—Coarse	— —
Re-reels—Extra	— —
Re-reels—No. 1	895 to 905
Re-reels—No. 1½	875 to 880
Re-reels—No. 2	860 to 865
Re-reels—No. 3	840 to 845
Kakedas—Extra	890 to 895
Kakedas—No. 1	870 to 875
Kakedas—No. 1½	850 to 855
Kakedas—No. 2	830 to 835

WASTE SILK.

Buying continues general. There are orders in hand from consumers but at limits which are impracticable. Dealers are stubborn and not inclined to be current in their ideas. Having paid dear for their holdings up-country they are disinclined to face the inevitable loss.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	—	Nominal.
Noshi—Filatures, Good	—	
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	—	
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	—	
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	—	
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	—	
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	—	
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	—	
Noshi—Bushiu, Good	—	
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	—	
Nsohi—Joshiu, Best	95 to	100
Nosht—Joshiu, Good	80 to	90
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	115 to	120
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	100 to	105
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	—	
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	—	

TEA.

Nothing to note.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	48 & upwards
Choice	43 to 47
Finest	38 to 42
Fine	33 to 37
Good Medium	28 to 32
Medium	24 to 27
Good Common	21 to 23
Common	20 & below.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, September 1.

Silver ¼ higher and China sterling quotations ⅛ (or ⅜ higher have caused local rates on China to rule easier.

London—Bank T.T.		2/0 3/16
— — Bills on demand		2/0 5/16
— — 4 months' sight		2/0 7/16
— Private 4 months' sight		2/0 5/16

Skin-Tortured Babies AND TIRED MOTHERS Find Comfort in Cuticura

INSTANT RELIEF and refreshing sleep for Skin-tortured Babies and rest for Tired Mothers in warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA OINTMENT, the great skin cure and purest of emollients, to be followed in severe cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply humours, eczemas, rashes, irritations, and itchings, with loss of hair, of infants and children, yet compounded.

MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No other *medicated* soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic *toilet* soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, and the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials, containing 60 doses.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 27-28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

— — 6 months' sight		2/0⅝
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight		255
— Private 4 months' sight		259½
— — 6 months' sight		260½
Hongkong—Bank sight per $100.		89¾
— Private 10 days' sight do.		87¾
Shanghai—Bank sight		80
— Private 10 days' sight		82
India—Bank sight		151¼
— Private 30 days' sight		153¾
America—Bank sight		49¾
— Private 30 days' sight		50
— Private 4 months' sight		50¾
Germany—Bank sight		206½
— Private 4 months' sight		210½
Bar Silver (London)		26¾

A. C. HUTTON POTTS.

LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, September 1.

Oriental Consolidated Gold Mines changed hands at $14 U.S. per share. Grand Hotels a few shares can be placed at $215. Offers wanted for Engine and Iron Works. Kirin Breweries, buyers at *yen* 70.

CHINA STOCKS.

According to latest telegraphic advices—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, buyers at $650 ex dividend. Indo-Chinas, sales at Tls. 84. China Traders, sellers at $63. Raub Mines, buyers at $6½. Kowloon Wharfs, buyers at $115. Hongkong Lands, buyers at $153. Humphreys, sales at $13. Green Islands, buyers at $30. Farnhams, sales at Tls. 172½. Shanghai Lands, sales at Tls. 111.

	YEN.	
Brett & Co., Limited	8.40	Sales.
Club Hotel, Limited	70	Nominal.
Grand Hotel, Limited	215	Buyers.
Helm Bros., Limited	52½	Sellers.
Langfeldt & Co., Limited	50	Sellers.
C. Nickel & Co., Limited	32	Sellers.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., Founders	450	Nominal.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., Ordinary	75	Nominal.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., Preference.	70	Nominal.
Japan Brewery Co., Limited	70	Buyers.
Yokohama E. & I. Works	97½	Nominal.

Telephone No. 323.

JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, September 2, a.m.

	Paid up. Yen.	Div'd 1 year. per cent.	Q'ation. Yen.
Provincial Exchequer Bonds 1st Issue	57	5	51.40
Provincial Exchequer Bonds 2nd Issue	22	5	16.10
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri)	100	5	87.00
War Bonds (Gunji)	100	5	87.00
5 % Imperial Bonds (Goburi).	100	5	85.50
Navy Bonds (Kaigun)	100	5	86.00
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	97.20
Y'hama Water-works Bonds	100	6	91.00
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	90.00
Osaka Harbour Bonds	100	—	87.50
Sanyo Railway Debentures	100	6	93.50
Sanyo Railway	50	8	62.30
Kyushu Railway	50	8	56.50
Hokkaido Colliery Railway	50	11	71.00
Sobu Railway	50	8	52.40
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha).	50	11	*81.00
Tokyo Street Railway (Shigai)	50	8	85.10
Tokyo Street Railway new	1	—	24.25
Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki)	50	—	59.50
Tokyo Electric Railway, new.	20	—	30.40
Yokohama Electric Railway.	25	—	29.20
Odawara Electric Car	50	2.7	21.50
Keihin Electric Railway	50	5	55.00
Tokyo Marine Insurance	12.50	12	26.50
Yokohama Fire Insurance	12.50	10	15.00
Tokyo Fire Insurance	12.50	12	19.00
Kanegafuchi Spinning	50	6	40.00
Fuji Cotton Spinning	50	8	34.80
Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning.	50	8	46.00
Yokohama Dock	33	12	44.25
Tokyo Electric Light	50	12	70.50
Tokyo Electric Light, new	12.50	12	24.60
Osaka Electric Light	50	20	89.50
Kobe Electric Light	45	17.90	73.30
Tokyo Gas	50	14	80.50
Tokyo Gas, new	1.00	—	17.60
Osaka Gas new	12.50	—	15.00
Yokohama Electric Light	50	15	80.30
Nippon (Tokyo) Sugar Refined.	50	15	65.50
Nippon (Tokyo) Sugar new	44	15	59.00
Nippon Beer Brewery (Yebisu)	50	20	96.80
Nippon Beer Brewery, new	25	20	51.00
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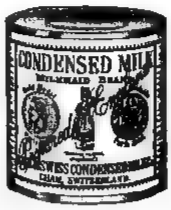

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

每土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一圓前金

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1904.

DEATHS.

On the 6th inst., at No. 106-B, Bluff, Yokohama, SARAH A. PALMER, the dearly beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Palmer (P. & O. Company), aged 21 years 2 months and 2 days.

At St. Luke's Hospital Tsukiji, on the 6th instant, ALICE E. BELTON.

At Kowakidani, on Sept. 8th, MARGARET, youngest and beloved daughter of WILLIAM and ADA L. HARRIS, aged 5 years, 5 months and 19 days.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

ON Sept. 5th, frost was experienced at Chibecha, Hokkaido, being twenty-seven days earlier than last year.

A TELEGRAM from Sapporo says that on the morning of Sept. 1st frost was experienced in the district of Shana, thirty-four days earlier than last year.

THE Emperor was pleased on Sept. 3rd to distribute a thousand *yen* among poor people in Furukawa-machi, Gifu prefecture, who suffered from the recent fire.

A TELEGRAM from Ujina reports that three steamers, the *Kamakura*, *Doyo* and *Aichi*, arrived on Sept. 5th with sick and wounded, officers and men, from the front.

IT is reported by a Moji correspondent that Major-General Sasaki, Commander of a brigade, arrived there on Sept. 4th from the front accompanied by a junior officer.

DURING August, the Osaka branch of the First Bank received 82 *kwanme* of gold ore, and 47 *kwamme* of silver ore from Korea. The amount of coinage struck was *yen* 232,854.

DURING August, 8,282 bales of raw silk were brought from the interior to Yokohama, and 22,738 bales were in stock at the end of the previous month. Sales amounted to 19,724 bales.

THE Japanese Consul at Fusan, Korea, reports that a Japanese living in the Chinese settlement was attacked on Sept. 5th by cholera and died the following morning.

TOKYO papers report that on Sept. 6th the Emperor was pleased to present a quantity of port wine and other beverages to the staff officers of the Headquarters and the Departmental Ministers.

S. AKABANE, the manager of the Kawasaki branch of the Sono Bank, Matsumoto, Nagoya prefecture, was arrested on Sept. 3rd on a charge of having embezzled money belonging to the bank.

FIFTY thousand *yen* collected among wives of Departmental Ministers and other ladies was handed over to the authorities of the Jippe-bu on Sept. 6th as a fund to relieve poor families of men at the front.

A KOBE correspondent says that special permission has been granted to the Nakamura Shoten for importing tobacco leaf from Turkey. The import is estimated at two or three hundred thousand *yen* per year.

THE standing committee of the Progressists met on Sept. 6th when Mr. T. Kokuchi, who recently returned from Korea, delivered a speech with regard to that country. They also discussed the fishing industry in Korea.

ON Sept. 6th three hundred sick and wounded men belonging to the Imperial Body Guards and the First Division were to arrive in Tokyo from the front. The following day, two hundred and fifty were expected.

IT is reported by Tokyo papers that Miss Sada (23) third daughter of Mr. Takano, formerly a Judge of the Court of Cassation, committed suicide on Sept. 4th by cutting her throat with a knife. It appears that she was suffering from consumption.

IN twenty-six junks captured on Aug. 25th off Port Arthur and now detained at Dalny, five thousand fowls, five hundred pigs, a number of cows, and oxen were found. After landing the provisions, the vessels will be employed as lighters.

THE Japanese Consul-General at New York telegraphed on Sept. 2nd that the demand for raw silk had improved. Japanese filature, No. 1 was quoted at $3.72½. An official estimate with regard to the cotton crops put it at 84.1. Prices are generally falling.

MAK SHONG, a Chinese lady 102 years old, died in Hongkong, where she had resided 50 years, on the 19th August. She had been blind for 16 years, but retained her memory, and died surrounded by her grandsons and great-grandchildren.

TREASURY Loan Bonds amounting to ten million *yen* were to be issued on Sept. 7th through the Bank of Japan. Interest was expected to be at *sen* 1.7 per day per hundred *yen*. Half the sum will be redeemed on Dec. 10th and the other half on Jan. 20th 1905.

THE steamer *Independent*, chartered by a Japanese shipping firm, which was detained at Chefoo on account of contraband of war being shipped, was released on Sept. 2nd as a result of negotiations between the Chinese authorities and Mr. Uchida, Japanese Minister.

ACCORDING to a civil-engineer of the Formosan Government, some rich oil wells were recently discovered in the districts of Banshoryo and Yensui, South Formosa. The quality is superior to that of Byoritsu, and a well is reported to produce about 3½ *koku* (*koku*=about 40 gallons) daily.

EARLY on the morning of Sept. 4th, three men armed with revolvers and swords entered the office of the Uraga Bank at Uraga, near Yokosuka. They seized and bound a watchman and entered a private room where T. Yashiro, the Manager, and his wife were asleep. Having threatened the couple, they stole *yen* 70 and a watch.

FOURTEEN RUSSIANS arrived on Sept. 6th at Moji by the steamer *Colombo Maru* from the front. They had been captured near Port Arthur by the beleaguering army. According to a Lieutenant among the prisoners, says the *Jiji's* correspondent, the number of Russians in the fortress is about forty thousand including eight thousand sick and wounded. Fifty Japanese sailors are still detained there.

A FAREWELL dinner party was held on the evening of Sept. 5th at the official residence of the Premier in honour of Mr. Megata, Director of the Bureau of Tax Affairs, who will shortly leave for Korea to take up the position of financial adviser to the Government. Barons Sone and Komura, and other high officials of the Finance Department and Foreign Office were present.

IT is reported by the *Asahi* that a Russian steamer sunk near the dock at Dalny has been floated and is now employed by the Navy. The entrance to the dock, which had been severely damaged by the Russians before they deserted, is said to have been repaired. It has been in naval use since Sept. 1st. Sixteen steam-launches sunk in the port have all been floated and were found undamaged.

R. KURATA (27) a woollen cloth dealer, Hasegawa-cho, Nihonbashi, Tokyo, has been arrested on a charge of fraud. It appears that in May and June, this year, he purchased, from the Iwai Shoten and other firms, a large quantity of woollen yarn and cotton yarn valued at sixty-five thousand *yen* and gave in payment several promissory notes. Before the notes fell due he absconded after having sold the yarn to the others.

THE *Jiji* reports that the steamer *Tairen Maru* and three others are at Ujina to be converted into hospital ships. They are expected to leave about Sept 15th for the front. The authorities intend to employ four or five other steamers for the same purpose. It is added that since the outbreak of the war, the *Rohilla*, *Rosetta*, *Yokohama*, *Miyoshino*, and *Doyo* have been employed as hospital ships, besides the *Kosai* and *Hakuai* by the Red Cross Society.

ACCORDING to its balance-sheet, recently published, the gross profits of the Russo-Chinese Bank last year were 4,292,052 roubles. The sum of 1,800,000 roubles was added to the special reserve fund, and 213,661 roubles were passed to the reserve capital, that is, to the Chinese Government. The directors received in bonuses 102,881 roubles, and the clerical staff 34,294 roubles. After these various allocations and disbursements a dividend of 8 per cent. was paid on the capital of 15 millions of roubles.

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OPERATIONS AROUND LIAOYANG.

Friday, September 2.

OFFICIAL TELEGRAMS.

[Sent at 7.25 a.m. 1st September; received 9.05 a.m.]

At dawn on the 1st instant our Left Army (Oku's), after a fierce attack, captured the highlands westward of Siulitun and also the 99-metre eminence on the west of Shousanpau. Our losses were very heavy, but they have not yet been clearly ascertained.

[Despatched at 1.15 p.m. Sept. 1st; received 3.20 p.m.]

The enemy have commenced to retire along the whole front of our Left Army and Central Army. Both armies are pursuing.

[Received on the 1st Sept. from the Right Army (Kuroki's).]

A part of the left column of the Right Army, which on the evening of the 30th August captured the highlands north of Hsuchiakou, was exposed after sunset to a hot fire by the enemy, who had been continuously reinforced. During the night our troops withdrew to the heights on the south of Hsuchiakou and established themselves firmly there. On the morning of the 31st the enemy seemed about to make an effort to recover the position, but finally he did not advance.

A large part of the right and central columns of the Right Army moved out at 11 p.m. on the 30th of August and, crossing the Taitsz River in the vicinity of Lientaowan advanced in the direction of Hungkufen. On the 31st at 4 p.m. these columns were to seize the line from Hanjazui to Fotsango, but the result is not yet known.

A company of the enemy's artillery took up a position on the north of Heiyingtai and was seen to be engaged in some work on the hills north of Tsuofango. It did not appear that there had previously been any of the enemy's troops on this face.

THE CENTRAL ARMY.

The enemy's artillery confronting the right wing of the Central Army did not seem to be as active on the 31st as it had been on the 30th. Still it engaged as heavily and held its position firmly.

The fighting in front of the left wing of the same army was very fierce on the 31st from the morning, but we could not succeed in capturing the enemy's position.

It was reported that at 4 p.m. on the 31st the enemy in the vicinity of Fangchiatun had moved northward, but the circumstances are not yet clear.

THE LEFT ARMY.

From 3 a.m. on the 31st the right wing of this Army made several night attacks, but, the results being indecisive, reinforcements were sent up, and at noon a part of the heights on the south of Sinlitun was captured.

At 1 a.m. on the 31st the centre of this Army made a night attack and pushed the enemy back to the railway. The column also cooperated with a part of the left wing to repulse the enemy, who made a counter attack upon the latter. The column continued its attack but did not succeed in occupying the heights on the west of Shoushanpau.

Up to 6 p.m. on the 31st the Left Army was continuing the action with all its units. At 3 p.m. a force of the enemy's infantry of uncertain magnitude, with some artillery, was observed near Pehtai about 6 miles from Shoushanpau on the north-west. Some of the reserves were sent against it.

The Left Army after a sharp cannonade with the whole of its artillery, is to advance with its full force to the attack.

[Received on the 30th August from the officer commanding the First Army.]

Our casualties from the 24th to the 28th were:—

KILLED. (INFANTRY).

1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 7 Captains, 10 First Lieutenants, 5 Second-Lieutenants, 2 Sergeant-Majors; or 26 officers in all.

WOUNDED (INFANTRY).

1 Lt.-Colonel, 4 Majors, 11 Captains, 25 First-Lieutenants, 11 Second-Lieutenants and 13 Sergeant Majors; or 65 officers.

WOUNDED (ARTILLERY).

4 Second-Lieutenants and 1 Second-Class Paymaster.

Rank and file killed and wounded 2,146.

Total killed and wounded 2,241.

[Despatched at 10.20 p.m. on the 1st; received at 45 minutes past midnight on the 2nd.]

The enemy, unable to withstand our vehement and rapid attack, has been retreating to Liaoyang since early on the morning of the 1st. A part of our Left Army, together with the Central Army, is pursuing vigorously. The enemy, seeking to retreat by the right bank of the Taitsz River, is in a state of great confusion in the neighbourhood of Liaoyang. Our men are hotly cannonading the Liaoyang railway station with 13½cent. Canet guns taken from the Russians.

On the 1st instant at 11 a.m. our Right Army was attacking the enemy at Heiyingtai.

The main part of our Left Army from dawn on the 2nd were engaged holding the enemy at the Taitsz River.

Since the 29th our casualties will probably amount to ten thousand, but the accurate figures are not known. (Kuroki's losses up to the 28th were 2,241, and apparently these have to be added to the above figure.—ED. *J.M.*)

Dessino says that the Russians did not wish to offer any resistance to the Japanese attack at Anshantien, so, after arresting the enemy's armies there, they retired to their chosen positions at Liaoyang.

What will the good General be obliged to publish next, we wonder. He does not attempt to explain why Anshantien had been entrenched and fortified. Such details would be beneath him.

He speaks of the Anshantien Army as having retired to join the other 3 armies, from which statement we infer that the Russians were fighting in four armies.

He adds that after the fight on the 26th the Thirteenth and Tenth Siberian Corps d'Armee also retired, and he concludes by alleging that the Russians at Liaoyang thoroughly repulsed the Japanese general attack made on the 30th August.

Saturday Morning.

Close readers of the official telegrams will have observed, doubtless, that according to the news received up to Friday forenoon, the Russians had been completely dislodged from their strong positions on the south-west of the town, but were still clinging with much tenacity to the positions on the south and on the north-east. Against the positions on the south two Japanese Divisions were operating. One of these constituted the left-wing of the Japanese Right Army (the First Army); the other was the right-wing of the Central (Takushan) Army. When the right and centre wings of the Right Army captured the heights of Hanpoling and Hunshaling, they left the left wing struggling to obtain a similar success in its own part of the field. This left wing had not then been joined by the right wing of the Central Army. The latter wing, a Division, set out on the 30th of August with orders to deliver an attack against the right flank of the force opposing the advance of the Right Army's left wing, and then to cooperate with that wing. But in endeavouring to effect this, the Central Army's Division found itself confronted by a force of Russians amounting to two whole Divisions with 50 or 60 guns. Nevertheless, after desperate fighting, the Division succeeded in effecting the desired junction, though its proposed flank attack evidently failed to produce much effect. Thereafter the two Divisions were able to force back the Russians, not farther, however, than Tsaofantien, where the enemy massed such numbers and showed such resolution that the Japanese Divisions had to retire and assume a defensive attitude. Thus matters stood in this part of the field up to the evening of August 31st. But in the early hours of September 1st the attack of the Japanese Left Army and the Central Army (the latter reduced by one Division detached as described above) succeeded in dislodging the Russians from the heights at Sinlitun and Shoushanpau, and in forcing them back upon their last line of defences at Liaoyang. This necessarily weakened the defence on the southern face, and at dawn on the 2nd the two Divisions which had hitherto been checked there, were able to advance and occupy the line from Tatepuzu to West Palichwang, thus completely investing the south of the Russian position. It was in orders that these two Divisions should then extend northward, throwing their right over the Taitsz River as far as Sintien on the east of Liaoyang. The Divisions, according to a report from their commanding officer on the morning of the 2nd, hoped to be able to effect this important movement. There is here one point to be noted. The official report speaks of the above movement as having for anticipated result the bringing of the two divisions into touch with the Left Army. That seems to us to be an obvious error of transmission. What must have been meant was that the northern extension would bring them into touch with the First Army's left. For the First Army—or rather two Divisions of it—after carrying the Russian positions at Hunshaling, Hanpoling and their vicinity, had moved northward, and, having expelled the enemy from all the region between the Tanho and the Taitsz rivers, had turned to the east, crossed the Taitsz at Lientaowan and advanced to the attack of the Russian positions on the right bank of the river; in other words, to the attack of the positions covering the Liaoyang-Mukden line of communications. The Russians seem to have posted a considerable force for the defence of these positions. They had entrenched themselves along a line of heights having Heiyingtai for cardinal point, and at 11 a.m. on the 1st instant the First Army was reported to be attacking this position. If the Japanese carried it, they would find themselves posted on a line extending from Heiyingtai to Tsofango, and if our readers look at the map they will see that Sintien lies on the immediate west of the latter place, so that the junction spoken of above must mean a junction between the two detached columns and the left wing of the First Army.

The most important feature of the whole situation is the First Army's attack at Heiyingtai. If the Russian resistance has been broken down at that point, the communications from Liaoyang to Mukden lie at the mercy of the Japanese, and a grave catastrophe impends for Kuropatkin. It is possible that in view of the terrible seriousness of the problem he has detached large re-inforcements to strengthen the Heiyingtai post,

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but such detachments would have had to be withdrawn from forces actually engaged in the defence of the southern and south-western faces, so that their arrival in time seems problematical and would at any rate argue a state of remaining efficiency not suggested by Marshal Oyama's reports of the confusion into which the repulsed enemy had been thrown. Up to Saturday morning no official news had been published in Tokyo with reference to the result of the Heiyingtai fight.

Japanese officers in Tokyo are said to estimate that the Russians force at Liaoyang are as follows :—

Siberian Rifles, Divisions.....	1, 3, 5, 6 and 9.
European Troops, Divisions ...	3, 9, 31 and 36.
Siberian Reserves, Divisions...	1, 2 and 3.
Cavalry.....	138 Squadrons
Artillery	550 field-guns and sixteen 10-cent.

This would give 173 battalions of infantry or a total army of about 160,000 men of all arms.

It is thought that although the Russians had doubtless prepared a final line of defences outside Liaoyang—which is a city whose walls have a circumference of 10 miles—, they have not been able to utilize these defences. That remains to seen. News will doubtless pour in during the course of to-day (Saturday) and to-morrow (Sunday), but we record the position as it stands at this moment of writing (3rd a.m.)

It is a curious coincidence that the battle of Sedan was fought on the 2nd of September, 1870. The Germans had 240,000 troops, the French 144,000.

Sunday, September 4.

It had been thought possible as noted above that in view of the great pressure to which the Russians, retreating from their positions on the heights south-west of Liaoyang, were subjected by the victorious Japanese, they would attempt to retire at once across the Taitsz without making any final stand at their positions in the immediate vicinity of the town. That forecast did not prove correct. Up to the morning of the 3rd, forces of the enemy were still holding a line of fortifications outside the walls of the city from a point on the south to a point on the north-west, while a part—probably very small—were effecting their retreat over the river. On the other hand, the Japanese left and central armies had closed up on the south and south-western faces, and were holding the line from Tatepuju to Yangchialintsz. It was further the evident strategy of the assailants to deploy northward and eastward—northward from Yangchialintsz and eastward from Tatepuju, thus enveloping the Russian positions, the Right Army, meanwhile, pushing across on the north-east so as to command the Liaoyang-Mukden communications. How far these various movements had developed we have not (Sunday morning) any definite news.

Turning now to the Japanese Right Army, a very interesting point has to be noted. At 11 a.m. on the 1st instant, the right wing and the centre of this army, having crossed the Taitsz on the night of the 30th August and moved down its right bank on the 31st, were reported to be attacking the Russian positions at Heiyingtai. On the morning of the 2nd, the Japanese carried a part of these positions and thereafter we are without news. But now two striking items come from another part of the field. Japanese reports mention that the Russians have been observed concentrating at Yentai, and Russian reports state that after crossing the Taitsz a part of the Right Army marched against Heigangtai and a part moved towards Yentai. Now Yentai is about 16 miles north of Liaoyang on the railway. Are we to suppose that the Right Army (Kuroki's) sent out a column with orders to make a detour to the north-east and emerge at Yentai? The above reports seem to indicate that such was the case. It would be a turning movement of cardinal importance, but we do not believe it, for it would take these two Divisions too far out of the field. At all events it becomes a matter of vital interest to know what forces the Right Army found opposing it in the region on the right bank of the Taitsz. Our calculation is thus :—Originally the Russians allotted 60 battalions to the defence of their south-western positions ; 24 battalions to the line between the Japanese left and right ; 65 battalions to the defense of the south-eastern face where the brunt of Kuroki's onset would have to be borne ; and 24 battalions to the defense of the positions on the right bank of the Taitsz River. When, therefore, the two Divisions forming the right wing and the centre of the Japanese Right Army reached the right bank of the Taitsz, they should have found only 24 battalions guarding the Heiyingtai positions. But they probably found 48. For after these two Japanese Divisions had dislodged the Russians from the highlands on the east of the Tanho River (27th Aug.), a part of the enemy fell back direct on Liaoyang, and two Divisions crossed to the right bank of the Taitsz at Shaotuntsz. The probability is the latter two Divisions were under orders to fall back upon the Heiyingtai line of defenses in the event of being dislodged from the Tanho highlands. On that hypothesis Kuroki's two Divisions were opposed by 48 battalions at Heiyingtai, and in the face of such a force it might have been a very dangerous operation to detach a brigade for a flank march to Yentai. On the other hand, it has to be noted that what may be called the two Japanese detached Divisions, namely, the left wing of the Right Army and the right wing of the central army, having shaken off the pressure of the Russians in their front (south face of Liaoyang), moved up on the 2nd, and having reached the Tatepuju-Palichwang line, were under orders to extend eastward across the Taitsz River. If this latter move was successful, it must have turned the flank of the Russian positions at Heiyingtai. In this critical situation our intelligence now leaves us.

4th instant, noon.

The next news from the scene of the great battle described the situation up to 9 a.m. on the morning of the 3rd. It appeared that the Japanese were then continuing their attack against the Russian positions on the south and west of the town, but Marshal Oyama's report, as given to the public, did not show what progress the attack had made. As for the Right Army, the state of affairs was that, one section, having been posted at Santsago to preserve the communications, another section moved west, which operation would place it in the rear not only of the Russians defending the Heiyingtai position but also of the Russians at Liaoyang. It was probably to this movement that the Russian General alluded when he spoke of the Japanese as marching towards Yentai.

4th instant, 1-p.m.

An hour after the publication of the above news it was followed by a telegram despatched by Marshal Oyama at 9 a.m. on the 4th. This telegram said that in the sequel of fighting which lasted from 9 a.m. on the 3rd until the morning of the 4th, including night attacks, Liaoyang had at length fallen completely in the hands of the Japanese. The bare fact, however, was all that the Field Marshal could announce. He did not know how the flanking operations of the Right Army had fared, and he did not know what the Japanese losses had been, though he described them as very heavy.

Thus has ended one of the greatest battles ever fought. We can not speak with absolute certainty of the total number of troops engaged, but they may safely be put at over 400,000. It has been fashionable of late to compare Liaoyang to Sedan. In the latter battle the forces engaged totalled about 350,000, so that, from an arithmetical point of view, the comparison is not inapt. But there is one feature of the Japanese fighting that distinguishes it from anything with which we are acquainted in history ; namely, its persistence. The Left and Centre Armies by which, so far as we can judge, the last line of Russian entrenchments was carried on the morning of September 4th, moved out of their camps on the 27th of August, and from that time until the moment of final victory they fought almost continuously by day and by night. Eight days and eight nights of an unceasing struggle—the record is extraordinary. As for the Right Army's right and centre divisions the test of endurance in their case was even larger. They began to attack on the evening of the 25th of August, and after 5 days of more or less continuous fighting, they crossed a big river during the night of the 30th, resumed their march at once on the morning of the 31st, and on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd were found engaged partly in an attack on a range of entrenched heights, partly in a wide flanking movement. Finally we have the case of the two detached divisions which advanced against the southern face of Liaoyang. They commenced operations on the 23rd of August and they seem to have had little if any rest up to the 4th of September. This is a matter that will attract much attentions. Battles lasting for several days are rare events in the world's history, but it may be said that the men of the Left and Central Japanese Armies fought without cessation on the 30th and 31st of August and the 1st, and 2nd and 3rd of September up to the morning of the 4th. If ever victory was deserved, these men deserved it. It is to be feared, however, that the casualties have been very heavy. We anticipate a total of some twenty thousand.

Official Telegrams.

[Received at midnight on the 2nd instant from the Commander-in-Chief of the Manchurian Armies.]

The enemy confronting the Left and Central Armies continue to retire to the right bank of the Taitsz. A part of their force holds the fortified line from the south of Liaoyang to the north-west as well as the heights on the north-east of Muchang. Our two armies (Left and Central), pursuing the enemy, have reached the line from Tatepuju *viâ* West Palichwang to Yangchialintsz, and are continuing their attack, so that by to-morrow (3rd) morning, they will probably advance to the right bank of the Taitsz.

Our Right Army is attacking the enemy posted on a hill 131 metres high on the west of Heiyingtai. This morning (2nd) the Army captured a part of the position but what subsequently occurred is not clear. The enemy appears to be taking steps to protect the coal mine at Yentai on the right of this Army.

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[Received at 11.15 a.m. on the 3rd; despatched at 9 a.m. on the same day, from the Commander-in-Chief of the Manchurian Armies.]

The remnants of the enemy's defeated forces are still continuing their resistance outside the walls of Liaoyang. Our Left and Central Armies are attacking them.

Received at 1.47 a.m.

The state of affairs at Liaoyang up to 9 a.m. on the 3rd instant was as follows:—

THE RIGHT ARMY.

A part of the right wing of the Army has stopped at Santsago, charged with the duty of preserving the communications, and the main body has moved west. The central column has not yet obtained complete possession of the 131-metre eminence. The left column is in the neighbourhood of Hutauai, confronting the enemy on this 131 metre eminence.

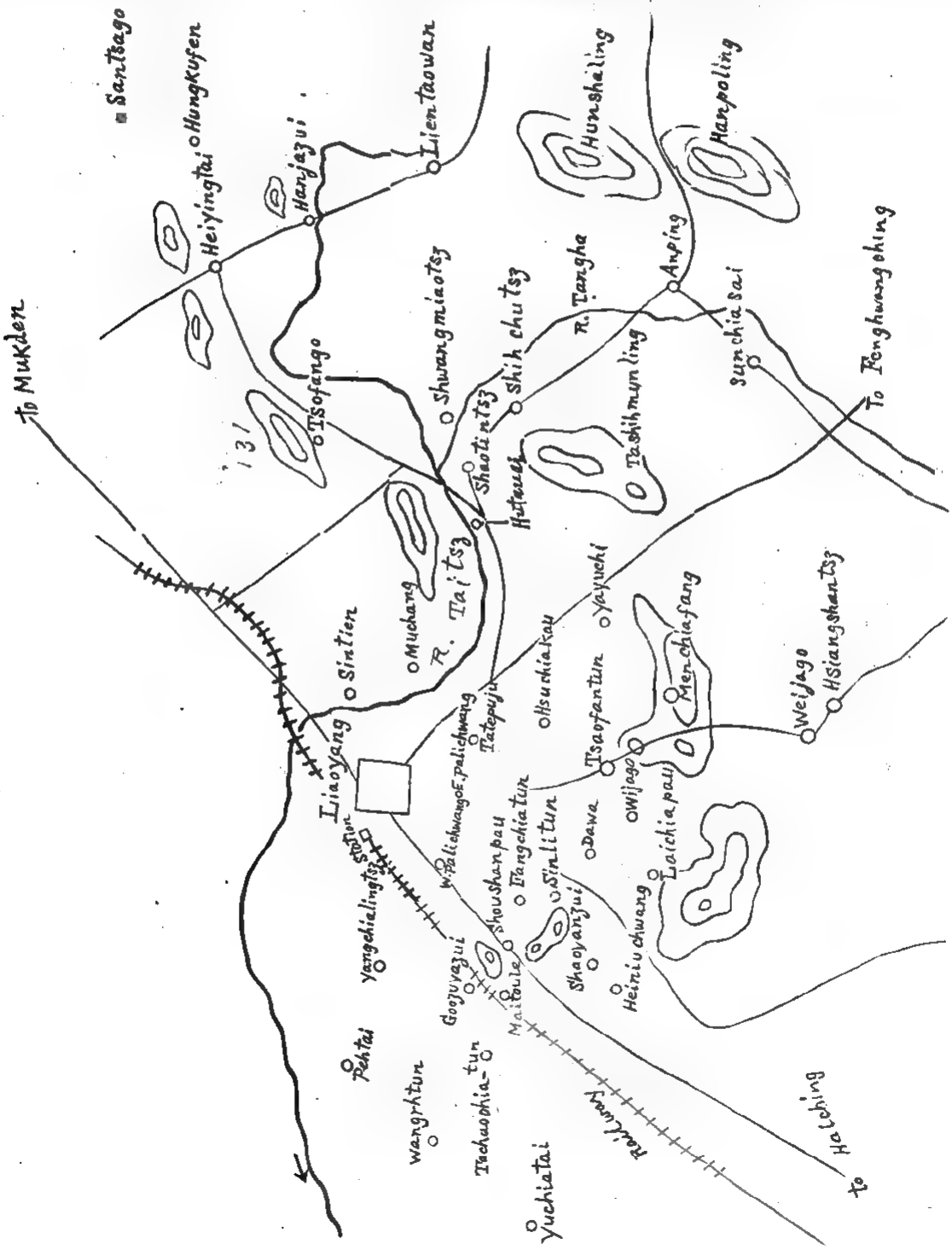
THE CENTRE AND LEFT ARMIES.

These armies continue their attack upon the enemy on the south and west of Liaoyang. The buildings resembling stores in the vicinity of the railway station were today completely burned.

We learn with sincere regret that during the operations around Liaoyang the son of His Excellency General Terauchi, Minister of State for War, the son of Major-General Fukushima, Assistant Chief of the Head Quarter Staff, and the son of Major-General Murata, Acting Vice-Chief of the Head Quarter Staff, were killed. They were all serving in the junior ranks of the victorious army.

Monday, September 5.

Pending the receipt of details about the great battle of Liaoyang, the question of prime interest is whether the final stand made by the Russians in their last line of entrenchments was merely a rear-guard affair, or whether Kuropatkin attempted to hold the position to the last. It is exceed-



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ingly difficult to form any definite opinion on this subject. What is plain is that the Russians on the right bank of the Taitsz made a most gallant effort to cover the line of communications to Mukden. The hill called the "191-metre eminence" was the key of the situation in that part of the field, and up to the morning of the 3rd the Russians had not been dislodged from it. But in the meanwhile Kuroki's right Division has passed round the flank of this position at Santsago, and may have had time to place itself on the line of the Russian retreat. Here, however, much depends on the condition of the Russians. If they were retreating in good order, as would be the case supposing their withdrawal to be covered by a strong rear-guard well posted behind entrenchments, the force at General Kuroki's disposal can not have been large enough to constitute a serious menace to the retreating enemy. At first sight it seems difficult to believe that the men who held at bay all the Left and Central Armies of the Japanese from the forenoon of the 1st until the morning of the 4th were a mere rear-guard. At all events they must have been a very powerful rear-guard. But we have to remember what a terrible ordeal of continuous fighting the Japanese on this face had endured from the 27th of August until the 4th of September. Resistance which at an earlier stage they would have quickly overborne, may have proved sufficient to hold them in check for two days. Kuropatkin has already shown himself very clever in withdrawing an army from a difficult position. If, after the loss of his second line of entrenchments on the morning of the 1st, he made up his mind to abandon Liaoyang, and if he took immediate measures with that object he may possibly have drawn off the greater part of his troops and even of the immense quantity of stores accumulated at Liaoyang, for he had 3 full days to accomplish the feat. If he did accomplish it he deserves much applause, and we imagine that after their final victory on the 4th the Japanese must have felt disposed to lie down and sleep for 48 hours rather than to engage in a vigorous pursuit. Had there been anything like a signal break-up of the Russian Army or a wholesale capture of men or guns, it is scarcely credible that news would not have been published ere now (Monday morning).

We expect that the Japanese losses will be found to total at least twenty thousand. Among the dead is to be included the son of Viscount Nagaoka, who was serving as a second-lieutenant.

A telegram to the *Asahi Shimbun* from London dated the 3rd instant shows that the leading English newspapers then regarded Japan's success at Liaoyang as assured and that they spoke in unqualified terms of the situation thus created for Russia. Indeed it is plainly demonstrated that Russia's strength does not suffice for the development she had planned in the direction of the Pacific. She has over-estimated her own capacities, and by a series of diplomatic blunders quite without parallel in the history of modern Europe, she has allowed her incapacity to be subjected to a signal test. No Western State with any sobriety of judgment would deliberately apply itself to such a gigantic task as the re-invasion of Manchuria in the face of a victorious Japan. We do not believe that Russia will essay it.

Tuesday, September 6.

Such portions of the Russian official reports from the front as the St. Petersburg authorities allow to be published are exceedingly confusing—very likely they are intended to be—and moreover the Russian method of spelling Chinese place-names generally produces a disheartening puzzle. Thus in the telegrams from St. Petersburg on Monday afternoon, there are two statements which illustrate both of these difficulties. The first relates to a place called "Shukwantan." Such a place is not to be found on any map we possess. But the difficulty in this case is not so serious for there is a place called "Chiehkwanting," and the two names resemble each other sufficiently to be almost certainly identifiable. Chiehkwanting lies on the railway between Liaoyang and Yentai. Now if we turn to what happened at this Chiehkwanting, we are told by Kuropatkin that on the night of the 2nd the Japanese attacked the Russian positions there and captured the greater part of them. That is plain enough. It shows clearly that the Japanese Right Army, or a part of it, having moved westward from Sanstrago on the 2nd instant, placed itself in rear of Liaoyang and carried by assault several of the Russian posts on or near the railway. But there is also a report from Sakaroff which says that on the 3rd instant the Russians attacked the Chiehkwanting heights and, after a sharp fight, succeeded in occupying an eminence on the west, but that the Japanese occupied the front of these hills. From this it would appear that the Japanese having seized these hills on the night of the 2nd and thus cut the Russian line of retreat from Liaoyang, were in turn attacked there by the Russians on the 3rd, and were partially dislodged, a door of escape being thus opened for the Russians. That is all very intelligible. But what is meant by "the front of the hills?" What is "front" and what is "rear?" If the Russians were retreating, then the north slopes of the hills would be the front from their point of view; but if they were still occupying Liaoyang, then the south side would answer to that designation. It seems probable that the latter is the true rendering, in which case the facts would be that, on the 2nd, the Japanese of the Right Army occupied the heights, and on the 3rd a body of Russians from Yentai succeeded in partially dislodging them.

Then again Kuropatkin tells us that his decision to abandon Liaoyang was taken on the night of the 2nd, and that it was dictated by the defeat of the First Siberian Army Corps under Stackelberg. But we can not make out where this Corps was posted or whither it retired after being driven back "several kilometres" by the Japanese. However, the main point is that Kuropatkin's resolve was taken on the night of the 2nd, and that his rear guard succeeded in holding back the Japanese Left and Central Armies until the morning of the 4th. The question then is, was Kuropatkin able to draw off a force of from 160,000 to 200,000 men in the face of an enveloping enemy between the night of the 2nd and the morning of the 4th, say 36 hours. If so, it was an extraordinary feat, and that he managed to carry away his stores and his artillery also seems scarcely credible. Nevertheless we have a Reuter's message from St. Petersburg to the effect that by the evening of the 3rd—the very hour, 7 o'clock, is mentioned—Kuropatkin with the greater part of his army had succeeded in reaching a point south of Yentai. "The greater part" is an elastic term, and we can only say that if an army of such magnitude retreated some 15 or 16 miles in 24 hours after a bad beating, the movement must have been made in great confusion. At all events these Russian telegrams show that the Japanese Right army successfully placed itself between Liaoyang and Yentai before or during the Russian retreat, and they also show that Kuropatkin, on the evening of the 3rd, had not been able to extricate his whole army.

The state of morale among Kuropatkin's troops must be lamentable by this time. Their occupation during the past six months has been to fortify places merely for the purpose of abandoning them. That was the case at Kaiping, at Tashikiao, at Haiching and at Anshantien, to say nothing of the various positions on the east of the main line of communications. Nothing can be more disheartening to troops than to give up, or be forced from, positions which they have spent weeks entrenching and fortifying. Of course Kuropatkin's sole object was delay. He wanted to defer the decisive fight at Liaoyang as long as possible because every week was bringing him re-inforcements from Europe. But he purchased delay at the expense of the spirit of his troops. And how curiously erroneous the Russian calculations have proved themselves. By the month of July the confident forecast was that Kuropatkin would find himself in command of 400,000 men, and that he would then be able to roll back the Japanese and drive them into the sea, whereas the fact is that now, in September, he has not one half of that force and is retreating under circumstances of great difficulty northward of Liaoyang.

It is telegraphed from London that the news of the Liaoyang victory has been received with some consternation in Paris, as suggesting that an element of instability is introduced into France's tenure of Cochin China and into the independence of Siam. One is almost tempted to observe that this war is dividing the world into two camps. On one side are ranged the countries which have still territorial ambitions in the Far East and which object to the rise of any Power likely to thwart their designs; on the other side are the Powers which are satisfied with their previous aggressions and are now content to work for the open door alone.

The Emperor's Message.

Wednesday, September 7.

"Liaoyang the enemy regarded as his cardinal position. He had long been fortifying it. He had collected his military stores there. He had assembled his whole force, and he held the place with deadly resolution. Nevertheless Our Manchurian armies, braving all dangers, overcoming all difficulties, and fighting with the almost valour and *élan* for many days and nights, carried the position.

"We profoundly applaud this great exploit. Such a result could not possibly have been obtained without careful strategy, without decisive, well ordered and swift tactics, and without loyalty and strength to make these effective. The sequel of the war is still far distant. Soldiers, with due care for yourselves and with patience, seek to accomplish the great and complete result."

London telegraphs that the Russians believe their loss in artillery at Liaoyang to have been 200 guns. If that were so, it seems a little strange that Marshal Oyama has not yet said anything about it. It is almost certain that great quantities of stores and ammunition must have been abandoned. Kuropatkin got his men away in comparative safety but he can not possibly have removed his stores.

Mobilization orders (*Fiji Shimpo's* telegrams) have been issued in Russia to three

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new Corps d'Armee, and it is said that General Linevitch is advancing southward from the Amur to Mukden. From Liaoyang to Mukden is only 40 miles. There is not much time for Russian re-inforcements to reach the latter place.

Thursday, September 8.

Up to the morning of the 8th there was no official news from Liaoyang; or rather no official news was published in Tokyo. It must be presumed that the Head Quarter Staff have good reasons for the singular silence observed by them at this most critical juncture, but when we observe that whereas the bulk of the Right Army marched westward from Santsago on the 2nd instant, and we are now at the 8th without any intelligence of its subsequent doings, the patience of the Japanese people at home begins to be astonishing. At any moment some official statement may be expected as to the ordnance and stores captured by the Japanese, and, above all, as to their casualties, but it looks as though the former were insignificant and the latter not very considerable. There are rumours, however, that the amount of stores which have fallen into the hands of the Japanese are very large indeed; so large as to impose upon the Russians the necessity of retreating with all haste to Tehling, where their next great depot is understood to be. Little credit, in our opinion, should be attached to the suggestion that the Russian rear-guard has been annihilated. News of such an event, had it occurred, would surely have been published in Tokyo. For the rest, we imagine that some rest was found inevitable in the case of the Japanese main armies. Men cannot go on for ever. There must have been a condition of extreme exhaustion after the ten days' struggle, and if fresh troops sufficient to push on in moderate force to Yentai were available, the feat is highly creditable. That Yentai has been occupied by the Japanese seems certain, and all rumours indicate that the Russians are preparing to make another stand at Tehling which is 37 miles north of Mukden and which possesses good facilities for defense.

The Japanese estimate that the Russian troops present at the battle of Liaoyang were as follows: The First, Second and Fourth Siberian Army Corps, the Sixth Eastern Army Corps, the Tenth and Eighteenth Army Corps and two regiments of the First Army. In other words there were seven full army corps and part of an eighth. This makes a total of 184 battalions of infantry, 78 batteries of artillery (which, deducting the 60 guns captured by the Japanese, represents 556 guns) with 16 15 c.m. Canet guns and 128 squadrons of cavalry.

PORT ARTHUR.

Friday, September 2.

There is nothing new from Port Arthur this morning. A Chinaman who left Pigeon Bay on the 29th ultimo says that the Japanese are in possession of Panlungshan, on the south of Shuishiyin, but we knew that already. The same authority alleges that the *Sevastopol* has been run aground in a shallow part of the harbour for purposes of repair, and that two others of the war-ships are heavily damaged. The main attack of late has been, he says, on the east side, and there has not been much cannonading on the north and west. On the 28th three or four violent explosions, much louder than any noise of gun-fire, were heard at Port Arthur.

Another Chinaman confirms the above so far as the attack on the east is concerned. On the 23rd or 24th a shell fell at the workshops near the dock and killed or wounded 24 Chinese employees, causing great confusion. Every day several shells fall in the town, and numbers of Russians are struck down. There are hospitals at 14 places, but they cannot accommodate all the wounded, many of whom have to be sent on board ship.

[Received at the Naval Head Quarters from Rear-Admiral Hosoya on the 2nd inst. at 9 a.m.]

On the 28th and 29th August a flotilla of 26 Chinese junks laden with provisions for Port Arthur, which had left Weihaiwei, were captured by the Japanese blockading Squadron near Round Island and South Sanshan Island. They were sent to Dalny, where the junks and their cargo were declared contraband, and the crews were released and sent back by 3 Chinese junks.

(Received at the Imperial Naval Head Quarters).

Rear-Admiral Hosoya, Vice-Commander of the Third Squadron, reports that on the morning of the 31st ultimo the enemy sent out from Port Arthur a flotilla consisting of 4 small steamers, 3 torpedo-launches and 4 specially constructed mine-removing vessels, together with a number of small boats. At 12.25 p.m. while carrying on clearing operations about a mile from Chingtau-shan (part of the Tiger's Tail Promontory), one of the specially constructed boats struck a mine and sunk.

Saturday, September 3.

Liaoyang has thrown Port Arthur temporarily into the shade. It will not be so for long, however. Meanwhile the news is confirmed by reports from Chinese sources that the main force of the Japanese attack is directed against the east side of the fortress. The besiegers are said to be at Kushan—presumably Takushan and Shakushan—which is within easy range of Golden Hill. There are other accounts, but they do not convey any particular intelligence except that no great progress is being made by the besieging army, and that the method of direct assault can not be adopted without immense loss of life. Why should it be adopted at all? There is plenty of time. Every day that passes must reduce the defensive capacity of the Russians, and there is no relief for the fortress anywhere on the horizon.

Sunday, September 4.

There continues to be no news from this part of the field. Chinese junkmen tell the usual inconclusive stories, and we hear of a gun bursting in one of the Liaotishan forts, but as to the progress of the attack nothing is said. Whatever the Japanese are doing is done very secretly, so far as the general public are concerned. There is no confirmation of the news that provisions are becoming scarce. On the contrary there are said to be evidences that such is not the case. The only thing certain is that the harbour and the town have suffered great injury from the Japanese bombardment, but we are not to conclude that the besiegers expect to reduce the place by means of the fire of big guns only. It is perhaps credible that the materials for manufacturing ammunition are becoming scarce, but even that is a mere rumour.

Monday, September 5.

There begins again to be talk of the quickly pending fall of Port Arthur, but on what ground it is based we can not discover. Certainly the news of Kuropatkin's defeat at Liaoyang must have the effect of completely overcasting Port Arthur's horizon. The Russian General is said to have recently telegraphed to the beleaguered garrison that if they could hold out for a month he would relieve them. They can not fail to be now assured that his promise is doomed to be broken. Perhaps a perception of that fact informs the rumour now again put into circulation.

It is reported from Chefoo that on the 3rd instant the *Retvisan*, the *Bayan*, the *Pallada* and the *Peresviet* issued from the harbour and bombarded the Japanese land positions from 6 a.m. until noon, when the apparition of the Japanese fleet made them put back. Is this true? There has been no official report, although the story includes a statement that the *Peresviet* was struck by a Japanese shell which killed 15 of her crew. The Russian ships seem to have cats' lives. The *Bayan*, the *Pallada* and the *Retvisan* were all supposed to have been put *hors de combat*, and the only dock where they could obtain repairs was under fire from Japanese batteries. Yet here we have them coming out boldly and bombarding the Japanese land positions. Something more than Chefoo "gup" is needed to make us believe it.

It appears that the 26 junks which left Weihaiwei for Port Arthur on the 24th of August and were captured in attempting to break the blockade and reach Port Arthur, had on board a great stock of provisions—1,000 pigs, 1,000 head of cattle, 5,000 chickens and a quantity of tinned meats and bread. Of course all this stuff has been confiscated for the uses of the Japanese army, but there is some uncertainty whether the junks also have been declared prizes.

The curious thing is how this great mass of provisions can have been shipped at Weihaiwei without attracting the notice of the Chinese local authorities. Is it conceivable that 5,000 fowls, 1,000 pigs and a thousand head of cattle, to say nothing of other things, can have been collected and put on board a flotilla of junks without attracting official notice? Quite inconceivable. It is Japan's duty to call the attention of the Chinese Government in a peremptory manner to this glaring breach of neutrality.

And Great Britain, too, it is her bounden duty also to warn the Chinese that unless they can prevent such outrages, the British will have to take matters into their own hands. If Kiaochow had been the point of departure of these junks, a great deal would surely have been said about Germany's want of good faith, and we can not honestly deny that England should be judged by the same standard. Sending provisions to the garrison of Port Arthur under existing circumstances is as bad as sending them arms and ammunition. It is much to be hoped that there will be no repetition of these more than questionable incidents.

Tuesday, September 6.

We have more Chinese reports about Port Arthur; but they are so contradictory that it is almost useless to allude to them. One refers to a fight on the 29th—apparently the 29th but even that is not quite clear—when the Japanese are said to have captured Itszshan. Another refers to a fight on the 2nd, when a fierce Japanese bombardment resulted in inflicting only 4 casualties on the Russians. This second story puts the effective strength of the garrison at 40,000 and declares that there is not the least want of provisions. It is obviously an account owing its inspiration to Russian sources. Chefoo opines that the remnants of the Russian squadron are preparing to make another

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dash for freedom, but such a statement can scarcely be called news.

A very perplexing item of news is telegraphed from London under date of the 4th. It says that General Stoessel declares himself engaged in attempts to drive the Japanese from Tiger's Tail. Are the Japanese then, in possession of Tiger's Tail? If so they command the Western harbour at short range and they command the entrance to the harbour also. We suspect that "Tiger's Tail" is a mistake of transmission. Some other place is indicated.

Wednesday, September 7.

There is some reason to believe that the Japanese have actually captured not only east Keekwanshan fort, which is one of the innermost line of defenses on the east face of the fortress, but also west Keekwanshan, which is the central fort of the Tiger's Tail defences. How this latter capture was effected we have no information, highly interesting as the incident is.

Indirect confirmation also comes of the statement received on the 6th that the Itszshan forts were captured on the 29th of August. The confirmation is in the form of an assertion that the Japanese guns mounted at this place are inflicting great injury on the town and in the harbour.

Another item of intelligence is that the besiegers have cut the water-supply. That was always among the possibilities of the investment, and if it has really been accomplished it may have a powerful influence on the fate of the place.

Thursday, September 8.

The *Jiji Shimpo* has a telegram sent over the military wires from Lungtau in the vicinity of Port Arthur, which represents the Russians in Port Arthur as short of provisions and greatly disheartened. The number of surrenders is increasing. Great damage is said to be done by the Japanese batteries at Pehyanshan and elsewhere.

There is said to have been another capture of several junks attempting to make Port Arthur from Chefoo with cargoes of provisions and ammunition. This happened on the 2nd instant. On the same day 8 junks outward-bound, carrying 300 non-combatant fugitives, were stopped by the blockading squadron and sent to Dalny.

Rumour says that the ships lying in the harbour now offer only a very feeble resistance when Japanese war-vessels approach, and as their shells always fall short the blockaders are enabled to reconnoitre without difficulty. It has thus been possible to ascertain with some accuracy the condition of the ships lying in port. The *Sevastopol* appears to be quite disabled. She has a heavy list and is lying aground in shallow water. The other vessels are all badly hurt.

An officer who has just returned from Port Arthur alleges that the Russians have of late abandoned the clearing operations which for some time they carried on so assiduously. The inference is that they have given up all hope of saving the warships now in harbour.

It is indeed very possible that in view of the fate now plainly seen to be in store for belligerent vessels entering neutral ports, even French ports, the Russians may have begun to reflect that it is not worth while to run the gauntlet of the Japanese fleet merely for the purpose of being subsequently dismantled. Possibly, too, the ships have given some of their ammunition to the forts. Whatever happens, however, we may be tolerably certain that the vessels will be destroyed rather than suffered to fall into Japanese hands.

On the 31st of August the water-supply at Dalny suddenly gave signs of interruption, and investigation showed a Chinaman engaged with a crowbar smashing the pipe near the intake. He was seized and shot, but it is believed that he has accomplices, and that they are acting in Russian interests.

With reference to our comments on the incident of the 26 junks, laden with provisions for Port Arthur, a correspondent asks whether since Weihaiwei is leased to Great Britain, the latter is not responsible for preventing such occurrences. We do not think so. The principle pursued by the British Government, so far as is known, is that no interference is exercised in the case of private individuals or private firms dealing in contraband. People engaging in such enterprises do it at their own risk. That is all. But that is not the rule adopted by the Chinese Government, as we understand. The Chinese Government undertakes to assert its neutrality in every respect, and such being the case we should think it quite within reason that the British authorities should suggest to the Chinese the desirability of not allowing Weihaiwei to be a conspicuous exception to their rule. In the case under immediate consideration it happens, as another correspondent pithily observes, that the contraband food-stuff carried by the 26 junks "is now being eaten by the Japanese, which is eminently satisfactory," but it would be better if such happenings could be avoided altogether.

KOREA.

Monday, September 5.

The Korean Government is said to have recalled all students studying in Russia.

It is announced that Mr. Megata is to proceed to Korea on official business. Mr. Megata is to be financial adviser to the Korean Government.

Wednesday, September 7.

There is not a word about the movements of the Cossacks in north-eastern Korea. We hear of meetings of Consuls in Seoul and of some arrangement under which Mr. Kato Masuo is to remain adviser to the Court, but we hear nothing of the Cossacks. Since the receipt of the news that they had retired northward they seem to have abandoned their fruitless raids. Possibly they have been recalled to Vladivostock or possibly they are engaged upon works for the defense of Possiet Bay.

The *Jiji Shimpo* makes a comment which seems to us very just, namely, that the new Agreement between Japan and Korea provides for the appointment of a "foreigner" to be adviser to the Korean Foreign Office. Our contemporary thinks that it would have been better not to make this distinction between "Japanese" and "foreigner." So long as there is within reach a foreigner adapted for the position, things will work well; but at any moment such a person may not be forthcoming. On the whole it seems to us also that the word "foreigner" might have been omitted with advantage. It was intended, doubtless, to conciliate Western opinion, but such delicacy is scarcely necessary.

Thursday, September 8.

The meeting of Japanese Consuls at the Legation in Seoul continues. Among the questions under consideration are said to be, first, complete freedom of travel to Korea from Japan; secondly, protection of Japanese fishery privileges on the Korean coast; and thirdly, extension of Japanese police authority into provincial districts. As to freedom of travel from this country to Korean ports, it is already permitted in theory, the Japanese Government having withdrawn the restrictions they thought necessary to impose some years ago. But Japanese provincial authorities, acting presumably under instructions, still subject would-be travellers to a certain amount of investigation, and the question is whether this surveillance may not now be completely abolished.

THE RUSSIANS IN NEUTRAL TERRITORY.

Saturday, September 3.

Shanhaikwan reports that some ten thousand Russian troops, lately arrived from home, with 24 guns, spent 2 nights at Mukden and then struck off westward, heading for Chinshantsz, which is within the West-Liao district, and therefore in neutral territory. A traveller who left Sinmintun on the 29th August, alleges that all the inns in that place had been requisitioned by the Russians for billetting purposes.

Another and later telegram from Shanhaikwan alleges that on the 31st of August at 4 p.m. these ten thousand Russians reached Sinmintun.

If the intelligence be correct, it indicates a deliberate violation of Chinese neutrality by the Russians. The matter is of such importance that further news must be awaited.

Monday, September 5.

Reports continue to arrive that ten thousand Russian troops have entered Simmintung and quartered themselves on the inhabitants. It is also stated that a flotilla of a hundred Chinese junks, endeavouring to make their way down the Liao to Yingkow, were stopped by the Russians at their Chingshantsz bridge of boats, and the cargoes (beans) of the junks were seized for horse provender. Naturally these proceedings are causing excitement in Peking. They are a deliberate breach of China's neutrality, since the regions west of the Liao River are outside the belligerent area.

THE DISMANTLING QUESTION.

Saturday, September 3.

According to one of the crew of a German steamer which arrived on Sept. 1st at Nagasaki from Kiaochow, which she left on Aug. 27th, the Russian battleship *Cesarevitch*, says the *Jiji*, was lying at the pier near which the German flagship is anchored. Two Russian destroyers were in the inner part of the harbour and some German destroyers were lying near them. The funnels of the *Cesarevitch* are destroyed and she has six large holes in her hull. The damage to one of the destroyers is so severe that repairs seem to be useless, but the other is not so badly injured. The latter is now under repairs as well as the *Cesarevitch*. The arms of these ships were landed for the purpose of facilitating the work.

The British Consul at Shanghai is said to have ordered the people at the Cosmopolitan Dock to cease repairing the *Askold*, and the Taotai is desirous of learning why she does not leave the dock. But the *Askold's* commander has found a pretext in the state of the tide. The Russians are clever manœuverers, and scruples do not trouble them. Meanwhile the *Grosovoi* has been dismantled.

Monday, September 5.

The repairs of the *Askold* were suspended on the evening of the 1st, but the Dock

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Company applied for a futher period of 36 hours to finish the work.

Tuesday, September 6.

M. Lessar is said to be pressing the Chinese Government to allow the crews of the two dismantled vessels to proceed to Europe by a neutral ship, and the Chinese, unwilling to be saddled with the trouble of supporting and guarding so many officers and men, has asked the Japanese Representative in Peking to consent to M. Lessar's proposal. Of course Mr. Uchida has peremptorily refused. A hopeless country indeed is China. She not only neglects the most patent duties of neutrality but even shrinks from the trouble of carrying them out when their performance becomes inevitable. It is said—we may note in this context—that several of the *Varyag's* officers were found serving in the *Askold*. If that be a fact, such a shameless breach of faith on Russia's part is not calculated to further her wishes on the present occasion.

Thursday, September 8.

It is said that official news have been received in Tokyo of the dismantling of the *Diana* at Saigon. This closes the formidable list of casualties attending the abortive sortie of August 10th.

The *Askold* is to leave the dock on the 9th and be then dismantled. It is stated that she left her Maxim guns at Port Arthur, though carrying away their ammunition. That was a quaint move, unless, indeed, which is scarcely credible, Port Arthur possesses a plethora of Maxim ammunition. It looks as though the break for freedom was made on the 10th August under circumstances which dictated precipitancy. There is an interesting story still to be written.

KUROPATKIN.

Kuropatkin's reputation was already beginning to wane very preceptibly in Europe at the close of July, but he always found staunch supporters in the French press. The journalists of Paris endorsed his "lure-them-on" policy from first to last, and never lost confidence in him even when he abandoned, one after another, positions which had been carefully fortified, and even when he allowed sections of his army to suffer defeat after defeat. The unfaltering belief was that he would one day step forward with the whole army at his back and strike the Japanese to their knees. The French are staunch friends. No one finds any fault with them for their partizanship. Has their faith in Kuropatkin survived Liaoyang, we wonder? Perhaps so. There is just room to make the point that, after all, the Russian General managed to extricate nearly the whole of his army from the toils, and that he still lives to fight that great fight which his country's loyal allies anticipate so eagerly. It is the *Figaro* which surprises us. The *Figaro* alleges that Kuropatkin intends to retreat—to Harbin if necessary—until he has 500,000 men at his disposal, when he will "advance upon his objective, which is Tokyo itself." The *Figaro* can not be imagined to suppose that Japan and Manchuria are contiguous and that an army can march overland from one to the other. Yet truly any other hypothesis renders its forecast ridiculous. We do not conceive it to be beyond Russia's capacity to collect an army of half a million men at Harbin, and further, in view of the large productive resources of that place we do not regard it as impossible that she should keep them supplied for a brief Manchurian campaign. Certainly the task of even sending one half of such a huge force to the field seems to have overtaxed her hitherto. Kuropatkin himself declared that July would see him at the head of four hundred thousand, yet September found him with only 200,000 marshalled for the defence of his advanced base. Granting, however, that Russia is capable of the stupendous feat of massing half a million of fighting men and maintaining them in an arena four thousand miles from home, there is still the question of getting them to Tokyo. She would require two small preliminaries. One is to completely crush the Japanese fleet and recover the sea-power of which she has now been effectually deprived. The other is to assemble a flotilla of four or five hundred transports in the Yellow Sea or the Sea of Japan. Surely it is extremely silly and unreflecting to include such doings among reasonable eventualities? Kuropatkin in Tokyo has now become a huge jest. It will remain so for many a long day, we think.

THE YELLOW PERIL.

The organ of the French Clericals, the *Gaulois*, says:—"It is not for his own country alone that Kuropatkin struggles in the midst of such formidable difficulties. It is for Europe. It is for ourselves."

One of the unhappy results of the war is that it has convicted the West of racial prejudice such as had never previously been suspected, certainly never displayed. Simply because Japan is situated in the Orient there are multitudes of people in Europe who desire to see her crushed and humiliated. It does not matter that she had entered the comity of European nations. It does not matter that on the stock of her own refined and in many essential respects admirable civilization she has grafted the best products of Western civilization. It does not matter that she has shown herself liberal and friendly to the West and that she has fought side by side with the West to overcome the murderous outcome of anti-Occidental sentiment in an Oriental empire. Nothing of all this matters as compared with the taint of Orientalism. Let her be humbled; let her be annihilated rather than suffered to take her place on equal terms among the states of Europe. What becomes of our vaunted civilization in the face of such utterly uncivilized prejudice? What becomes of the splendid assurance with which, in former years, we denounced the isolation of Japan herself and threatened to break it down with arms as an outrage to the enlightened principles of progress? It is a pleasant thought for the Anglo-Saxon race that it has dissociated itself completely from this wretched narrow-mindedness, and that alone among the peoples of the world it stands for the practical application of the principles of fraternity and equality.

THE RHYTHM OF THE RAILS.

In an article in the current *Railway Magazine*, Robert Weatherburn, M.I.M.E., makes some interesting remarks as to the sounds emitted by the wheels and the rails on English railways. A composite wheel in company with a rail anything more than 85lb. or 90lb. to the yard will yield a semi-tone of such persistency as to become the *bête noire* of the neurotic. A cast-steel wheel, on the other hand, relieves itself by a bad interpretation of "The Village Blacksmith." Every railway, owing to the differences of track and equipment, has its own particular method of expression when carefully noted. Were it possible to take an old and well-seasoned railway traveller, one with the faculties of time and tune moderately developed, and place him blindfold on one of the long-distance railways of the country over which he had been in the habit of travelling, he would sub-consciously be led to determine, by the peculiarities of the sound emitted and the involuntary association of their *rappel* with some old tune or melody, on which railway he was journeying. For instance, if the sounds produced were of the dictatorial, self-sufficiency order, with a touch of the objurgative thrown in, he would unhesitatingly put it down as the London and North-Western Railway, whilst himself humming the "Fine Old English Gentleman." Should the resultant sounds caused by the smartest and easiest of running be provocative of "Polly Perkins of Paddington Green," alternating somewhat vagariously with the legend of "Banbury Cross," then he would swear by his Penates that he was on the Great Western Railway. If the note should be semi-metallic, high-pitched, pretentious, and business-like, with a slight staccato thrust, unmistakably bumptious, difficult to time and memorise, he would be sure of naming it the Great Central Railway. And if the sounds were of the soothing, lullaby order, such as to lead to slumber and forgetfulness, he would, when awake, call the sun, moon, and stars to witness that he was on the old Midland Railway, and that his sleep had been induced by "Over the Hills and Far Away."

Travellers on the railways of Japan have similar tales to tell of the rhythmic effects produced by the rattle and roar of the gliding wheels. Travelling to Tokyo from Yokohama the other day the present writer found himself humming "Soldiers of the Queen" and "Rule Britannia" to the most perfect accompaniment of the train; while coming up from Iwabuchi, after a long excursion into the country, lullaby songs alone seemed to flit through the weary head, in sympathy with the languor of the body. One gentleman of our acquaintance whose passionate love of music is well-known to all his friends, is always worth looking-up after a railway journey, for he has the gift of improvisation marvellously developed and if in the mood will sit down to the piano and translate for his hearers many a dainty or stirring theme which he declares has come to him through the rythm of the rails. Strangely enough he can not recall these fugitive memories after the lapse of a few hours.

NEW LIGHT ON THE CZAR.

There is a remarkable article in the July number of the *Quarterly Review*, supposed to be written by a high Russian official, which throws an entirely new light on the part the Czar is playing in the rule of his empire and in the war, disastrous to Russian arms, which is now proceeding in the Far East. We have been led to believe that Nicholas II. is a mere tool in the hands of his Ministers, a pawn on the chess board of the Russian policy of aggression, but the writer presents a picture the direct antithesis of all that. We are now told that his Ministers he receives with great formality and dismisses with haughty condescension. They are often kept in the dark about matters which it behoves them to know thoroughly and early. Thus, shortly after the present war had begun, a number of

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dignitaries and officials gathered round General Kuropatkin one day and asked him how things were going on. With a malicious twinkle in his eye the War Minister replied:—"Like yourselves, I know only what is published. The war is Alexieff's business, not mine." When three Ministers implored the Czar to evacuate Manchuria and safeguard the peace of the world, he answered: "I shall keep the peace and my own counsel as well." To one of the Grand Dukes who, on the day before the rupture with Japan, vaguely hinted at the possibility of war, the Emperor said:—"Leave that to me. Japan will never fight. My reign will be an era of peace to the end." As to the broken pledge for the evacuation of Manchuria, the writer declares that M. de Witte was dismissed because he would not be a party to the bad faith of his Imperial master. So also with the persecution of the people of Finland, and many other acts which have brought discredit upon Russia as a civilised nation, his Ministers pleaded for moderation, and the Czar answered their arguments by continuing to pursue his own course. With his mind worked upon by M. Pobyedonostzeff, the lay Bishop of autocracy, the Czar, it is declared, "feels that he is God's lieutenant; the earthly counterpart of his divine Master." Taking seriously this imaginary mission, "he has meddled continuously and directly in every affair of State, domestic and foreign, thwarting the course of justice, undermining legality, impoverishing his subjects, boasting his fervent love of peace, and yet plunging his tax-burdened people into the horrors of a sanguinary and needless war."

The above article has attracted universal attention and we find the *Spectator* commenting on it as follows:—

The publication of the article headed "The Tsar" in the *Quarterly* for July is a most serious incident. The *Quarterly* is the gravest, and one of the ablest, of all English periodicals; it is supposed to represent, and often does represent, intellectual Conservatism. Yet it publishes a contribution from "a Russian official of high rank" which for cold, concentrated venom directed against the Czar personally has but few precedents in our literature. It is as bitter as the "Letters of Junius." The Czar is represented as a feeble and superstitious ruler, intoxicated with a sense of his own power and mission, who disregards the advice of his Ministers, allows nothing to be done without his personal intervention, and is directly responsible for errors like the war with Japan, the persecution of the Jews, the plunder of the Armenian Church, and the attempt of the Imperial family to extract an enormous fortune out of a timber monopoly on the Yalu. He is even accused of sanctioning cruelties in individual cases, and of over-riding the remonstrances of a Ministry, for once united, in order to strip the Armenian Church of its wealth. The Czar is represented as being entirely in the hands of obscure flatterers and spiritualist dreamers, the only two strong men who influence him being the Chief of the Holy Synod, M. Pobiedonostzeff, who is described as a Torquemada, and M. de Plehve, who believes only in violent repression. No such indictment of a Sovereign has ever been issued in our time, nor one, we are bound to add, so penetrated, and probably vitiated, by personal hatred and contempt.

It is very difficult to believe that so direct an attack on the semi-divine personality of the Sovereign can have been written by a Russian official of high rank still in Russia. If it has been, and if it expresses even in a limited degree the feeling of any body of great officials in the Empire, we should be disposed to revise our conclusion that revolution was practically impossible in Russia. The throne which looks so unassailable must, if that is true, be honeycombed with treason, and liable to fierce assault even from men who, like the writer in the *Quarterly*, profess themselves friends of the Monarchy, and hostile to any change except an extension of Ministerial influence and responsibility. It is, of course, more probable that the writer, tired of the senseless adulation which surrounds autocrats, has resolved to state "the other side," and in stating it has suffered himself to be carried away by what he thinks just indignation; but if a revolt had been arranged, that is the precise kind of paper which would be circulated through Europe. It is also, we must add, the kind of paper which any one who greatly desired a quarrel between Great Britain and Russia would be inclined to issue in an English periodical. It may be represented to the Czar, who cordially desires the appreciation of mankind in his rôle of philanthropic ruler, as the English view of his career and personality. That would be most unjust, for the British have never condemned Nicholas II., except for listening to bad advisers; but the article might easily be used in that way by any enemy of both countries.

MATURING OF "BILLS."

In France just now an interesting alteration is being made in the matter of the law relating to the maturity of bills, or notes of hand—and it is already attracting some attention in England and the United States. Hitherto bills in France maturing on a Sunday have, as in England, been paid on the previous day; but in Paris, as in London, Saturday is becoming more or less a *dies non* as regards business, and the new law provides that all bills maturing on Sundays and public holidays shall in future be payable the day following. "In this and some other respects," says the London *Standard*, "competent authorities in the money market here are considering that we might do well to effect a similar alteration in our own regulations as regards the maturity of bills, concerning which the provisions as they stand at present are a little confusing. All paper maturing on a Sunday or a Good Friday becomes payable on the previous day, but in the case of a bank holiday, payment is not demanded until the following day. Not a little uncertainty has been created by this condition of things at times when special holidays have been proclaimed, the date of maturity of bills then depending upon whether the holiday is proclaimed under the bank-holiday act or by a special order in council. There really seems to be no reason why there should not be one simple rule that all bills maturing on Sundays and public holidays should be payable on the following day. It is true that occasionally the maturities on a Tuesday following the bank holiday would be somewhat heavy. But here, as in Paris, there is a tendency to curtail the working hours on a Saturday. Nor is it only in the matter of the maturing of bills falling due on holidays that some useful alteration in the law might be made, for, old as is the institution of 'three days' grace' in the bill market, a good many are of opinion that it might well be abolished as a regulation which was more suitable in times when the means of communication between the different countries were less rapid than at present. In France, the custom exists of simply allowing one day after the maturity of the bill for 'protest,' and while our own system of at first simply 'noting' the bill in case of default is in many respects preferable and less costly, there really seems to be no more reason why the three days' grace should be allowed in the case of fine banking and commercial paper than in the case of English treasury bills, India sterling bills, and certain other obligations which are redeemed at the date of maturity."

MR. DOOLEY ON THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

The presidential campaign in the United States is gradually absorbing all attention and, comparatively speaking, putting all other public happenings into the shade. Mr. Dooley, we find, is bending his gigantic mind to the subject and his reflections thereon are as usual amusing for their Hibernian wit and shrewd good sense. We give below an extract from a recent outpouring:—

"What's me opinyion iv th' campaign? 'Sure, what's th' use iv breakin' up anny man's happy dhream be tellin' him th' thruth? If anny fellow citizen iv mine can get four months' complete injymint out iv life with nary a care or worry but ivry day th' glad hand an' th' rainbow iv hope in th' sky, it's not me will spile his game. An' it wudden't do anny good annyhow. Supposin' Thaydoor Rosenfelt was to dhrop in here an' ask me opinyion iv th' campaign up to date, I might say: 'Thaydoor, much consylation. Ye won't get anny votes in th' South that will do ye anny good. If ye thry to get anny th' colored line will be dhrawn more closely an' on higher threes an' manny a smilin' face will be absent fr'm ye'er festive board. Ye've just managed to hurt th' thrusts enough to make thim mad an' they're afther ye. Manny people is scared to death that if ye get in again ye'll buckle on yer sword an' declare war again th' homes iv their birth where they skipped fr'm. They'se a lot iv Germans in Wisconsin an' Illinye that don't like a foreign policy mannyfathered to ordher in England an' who wud not care to lay down th' bungstarter an' th' sausage grinder to take up th' sword an' make war on thir lieber Vaterland in ordher to advance th' common an' sometimes vulgar speech iv Shakespeare an' Joe Chamberlain. Ye ar-re well liked be some an' well disliked be others. Th' beautiful bust iv ye that Jacob Riis molded in butther is meltin' in th' harsh glare iv th' secret meetin's at th' White House. Ye won't be ilicted be ye'er frinds or defeated be ye'er inimies. It is to th' indepindint suffrages iv th' freemen who ar-re indiff'rent to ye that ye must appeal. If they ar-re more indiff'rent to th' Sage of Esoopus, you have a chanst. But ye'er gr-reat hope iv victhry is nawthin' ye've done or nawthin' ye haven't done but this: That no matther how manny votes th' Dimmycrats have before th' polls open th' Raypublicans usually have more whin th' polls close, an' they don't care how late they set up.'

"What wud he say? He'd sind f'r Jacob Riis.

"If I wint to Esoopus an' found th' Sage makin' hay with Willum Rockyfellar an' Angy Belmont, I'd say: 'Sage, don't ye put too much thrust in thrusts. A thrust may show a momentary fondness f'r a Dimmycrat, but raymimber, a thrust is a Republican at heart. He was brought up upon it. It's good to have Willum Rockyfellar with ye f'r Prisidint iv th' United States, but I'd rather have th' fam'ly influence on me side if I was r-runnin' f'r Prisidint iv th' Standard Ile. Bill an' me is allowed be th' constihoorhion th' same number iv votes, i.e., as Hogan wud say, wan. Mine is sure to get into th' box, but Bill is apt to f'rget his if there's a five-dollar bill in New York callin' f'r a father. Don't believe ivrything David Binnitt Hills tells ye. He's a gr-reat man at a prim'ry, but he's poor in th' wards. He knows how to reach th' captain iv th eighth precinct, but he's niver had his ear very near to th' gr-reat throbbin heart iv th' people on account iv th' watch pocket bein' on that side. What th' public knows about ye is all in ye'er favor, barrin, ye have a slight impedymint in ye'er convictions. They like ye so much as an upright Judge an' stalwart farmer that they may not want to remove ye. They ar-re a foolish people an' they may ask ye to stay on th' farm. But don't be in too much iv a hurry to declare ye'er principles. Ye won't; but don't. If ye have principles iv ye-er own, they may not agree with ye'er party's, an' if ye hold th' principles iv ye'er party they're onpop'lar. But don't be discouraged, annyhow. Th' campaign is young. Annything may happen. Rosenfelt may go lame. At prisint, afther makin' a cold an' calculated survey iv th' situation, I can on'y promise ye th' ilicthral vote iv Tevas an' mesilf, an' we both need watchin'.

"What wud he say? He'd ask David Binnitt Hill, an' David Binnitt Hill wud say: 'It's a cinch. Not on'y ye'er own gr-reat popylarity an' mine makes it certain, but I've seen a man in Buffalo who knows a man in th' third precinct iv th' footh ward who is goin' to see a fellow in Mattoon, Illinye, who has th' city collector iv Keokuk undher his thumb an' he can get to Cortolloo. I need say no more. Ye will understand what I mean be me wink. Rosenfelt may as well go back to th' barn!'

"No, sir. I will not disturb anny man's romance with me valuable an' unsought opinyions. But, secretly, Hinnissy, it don't look to me as though ayether iv thim had th' ghost iv a chance."

"I'm afraid iv Rosenfelt," said Mr. Hennessy.

"I ain't afraid iv anny Prisidint that iver lived," said Mr. Dooley. "Six months in th' White House wud lame a buffalo!"

A Chinese woman, Leong-Sam (19) by name, was arrested on Sept. 7th by the Kagacho Police on a charge of bad conduct and punished with 12 days' detention.

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NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Although but very little mention of the Bagdad Railway has been made of late in home papers, we find the *Russ* saying in a recent editorial article that it would be a mistake to suppose that Germany has given up the enterprise. On the contrary, the railway is being built slowly but surely. The first section of the line, that between Konia and Eregli, is built; the first half of this section, from Konia to Koraman, was opened at the end of April, and it is hoped that the remainder of the line to Eregli will be opened in the middle of October. "Thus, independent of the completion of the Bagdad Railway, the German line will have advanced a further distance of 135 miles into the interior of Asia Minor by the middle of October. Even if the line is not then carried any further for a time, yet Russia must reckon with the fact of a new development of a German railway system in Anatolia. In pushing forward its railway system for 135 miles eastwards, Germany has advanced also its commercial agents a like distance The result will be that German trade will receive a fresh impetus to strengthen and develop itself in Asia Minor, and Germany's political influence will advance in proportion as its trade goes forward in that region." The *Russ* deplores this further set-back to Russian influence in Asia Minor in rather bitter terms.

The "animal inconnu," as the chary savants of the French Academie des Sciences call the "great sea serpent," reported from the Far East by Admiral Jonquieres, and seen by Lieutenant L'Eost, of the gunboat, *Decidée*, at the "Noix" (Nut) Rock in the Bay of Along, on February 25th last, is doubtless of the same species as those observed in 1896 and 1898 in the same seas by Lieutenant Lagresille, of the *Avalanche*, remarks a correspondent of the *Globe*. According to the full report of the Admiral, there is a doubt whether the whole of the animal was seen. One witness appears to have seen about 30 metres, but as these 10 yards (to speak roughly) were about the same thickness (15 feet), it is probable that much more of the body was invisible under water. One describes the colour as black, with yellow spots, another as all yellowish. The body, which as far as visible had no fins, undulated vertically and also horizontally, while two jets of spray rose from the head, apparently from the nostrils, not from a special "blow-hole."

The combination of turbines with reciprocating engines for the propulsion of fast vessels, in which it is desired to have such a distribution of power that economy of fuel may be possible under varying conditions of speed, is illustrated in the case of a torpedo-boat recently built by Messrs. Yarrow and Co., of Poplar. This vessel, which is of 140 tons displacement has a length of 152 feet and a beam of 15 feet—the ratio of length to beam being practically as ten to one. This boat, to which is given neither name nor number, and for which no order is quoted either for the British or any other Navy, would appear to have been built by Messrs. Yarrow and Co. as a kind of experiment, by way of testing—for their own satisfaction—the relative efficiencies of the two types of engine. In a long communication to *The Times*, the writer gives the views of Mr. Yarrow on the subject of speed, coal consumption, etc. of this new boat. Assuming, for the purposes of tentative comparison, that the *Eden* (turbine) and the *Welland* (Yarrow reciprocating), both of equal tonnage and speed (26.2 knots), required an equal i.h.p. to obtain that speed, we have as the result of our assumption the following figures:—

	I.H.P.	Speed.	Coal consumption per i.h.p. per hr. lbs.
Eden	7,750	26.2	2.153
Welland	7,750	26.2	1.65

showing a (calculated) advantage in coal consumption for the reciprocating over the turbine engine of a fraction more than half a pound of coal per hour, a very important advantage, indeed. However, it is by no means certain that there is not a further word to be said on this subject, and the era in which we live is so full of surprises that it is by no means unlikely that the turbine will eventually develop such economy in fuel as shall place it as much in front of the *Welland* as that craft now is in front of the *Eden*.

Public opinion had for some time pointed to Earl Grey as the probable successor of the Earl of Minto as Governor-General of Canada. Coming of a family who have devoted much of their time and talents to the British public service, Earl Grey made a considerable name for himself during the year he administered Rhodesia for the Crown, while his services as a member of Parliament from 1880 to 1886 will be remembered by all who take an interest in political affairs. It may be noted that the first Earl Grey held high command during the first American war.

The little steamer *George*, of French ownership, has been declared a lawful prize by the Saseho Court.

The Communications Department has favoured us with a couple of sets (6 each) of the new war picture postcards, to which we have already referred in these columns. They consist of: (1) General Kuroki and his staff at the river Ai, Kohmatang after the battle (of the Yalu), and the First Army crossing the Ai; (2) the "Artillery Duel at the Yalu"; (5) war prizes (field pieces, machine-guns and rifles) at Kiuliencheng; (4) the attack on Nanshan, the wire entanglements at Nanshan, and Nanshan after the occupation; (5) "Our ships on Blockade duty off Port Arthur" and "Our ships at Anchor" at the naval base; (6) "Our ships at the river Tadong, drifting ice." These will be on sale soon at the price of 12 *sen* per set of 6, and as all the views are photographs and they are in excellent settings they should prove most interesting mementoes of the war.

It goes without saying that Japanese securities have been driven up in London by the news of the victory. The four per cents. are now at £77 15s., and the six per cents. £96 12s. 6d. Domestic securities do not show much change. They have appreciated indeed, but very slightly. People are probably waiting for the fall of Port Arthur.

Subscribers in Japan to the funds of the Union Jack Club will be interested to hear that the foundation stone of the Club was laid with some ceremony by the Prince of Wales on July 21. The Club, which is situated in Waterloo-road, near the entrance to the famous station of the London and South-Western Railway, will have cost £60,000 when completed, and towards this £33,000 has already been subscribed. The Prince of Wales in the course of his speech before the ceremony said that the Princess of Wales would be highly gratified by receiving purses containing donations to the building fund of so admirable an institution. "The movement from the first had received the gracious approval of the King. His Majesty cordially welcomed that endeavour to give to the members of the Services during their transit through London, a temporary home, conducted on the lines of club administration. The establishment of the club was of special significance, for it indicated a sympathy existing between the public generally and the Services, which was not only a benefit to the latter, but to the State at large. That institution would, he hoped, stand as a worthy testimonial of the grateful admiration which was aroused throughout the country by the gallant deeds of our soldiers and sailors during the South African campaign, and serve as a fresh link between civilians and the Services. The committee were sincerely to be congratulated on the site they had acquired." He felt sure that it would be a source of great benefit to all who would enjoy its privileges, and would contribute to the moral welfare of members of the Army and Navy alike." His Royal Highness then formally laid the foundation-stone, and the Princess of Wales graciously accepted 29 purses, which, it was stated, contained contributions to the extent of over £1,000.

There are already 2,384 Russian prisoners in Japan, and their number is likely to be quickly increased. They are becoming rather a problem, for their keep is expensive. Russia seems to have 68 Japanese officers and 256 men as prisoners. These were captured mainly on board transport steamers.

The Russians are said to be expecting a Japanese expedition to Saghalien and to have sent troops there, besides providing hospital equipment and establishing a branch of the Red Cross Society. It seems rather late in the season to talk of an essay against Saghalien. Two months more will see the island in its snow mantle.

There was an exceptionally large meeting of statesmen in the Palace on the 6th instant. Among those present were Marquises Ito and Yamagata, and Counts Matsukata and Inouye, as well as the leading members of the Cabinet and the principal naval and military men Nothing is known as to the subject of discussion.

It is now ascertained that out of 274 officers and men forming the crews of the *Izumi Maru*, the *Kinshu Maru* and the *Sado Maru*, 254, including all the officers, have been saved, 4 are known to have been drowned and 16 are missing. Among those saved, 87 escaped to Japan and 167 are prisoners in Russia's hands. It is hard to tell why Russia should hold civilians prisoners, but such is her way.

We learn with great satisfaction that the news of the death of General Terauchi's son is contradicted. The report was naturally believed at first but it is now said to have been baseless.

The preliminary estimate of the receipts and expenditures for the United States Postal Service for the fiscal year recently ended showed a deficit of about $8,800,000. With four or five exceptions, this is the largest shortage charged against the Postal Service in any year since 1860. Officials of the Post Office Department say that the heavy deficit of the past year cannot be charged to extravagance in the Postal Service, and that it is to be accounted for by one single item—the rural free delivery. Something like $12,000,000 was spent last

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year in extending the delivery of mail into the rural districts. The postal receipts at 50 of the largest post offices in the United States for July aggregate $4,875,053, as compared with $4,678,039 for the corresponding month of 1903. New York heads the procession, receipts at the post office there reaching $975,288, as compared with $942,079 in July a year ago, a gain of $33,208. Receipts at Brooklyn increased from $132,917 in July, 1903, to $146,627; Boston from $282,196 to $302,440, Philadelphia from $300,920 to $315,633, St. Louis from $233,415 to $282,111, Chicago from $684,707 to $732,041, Baltimore from $135,965 to $139,001, while the returns at Pittsburg dropped from $120,504 to $112,946. In 1898 less than $50,000 was spent for rural free delivery; in 1900 the appropriation for this purpose was $425,000; in 1902 it was $4,000,000, and last year it was nearly $12,000,000.

The census returns of British South Africa, the enumeration having taken place this year, have been issued in a parliamentary paper. Where comparisons can be made, it is shown that the increase of the coloured population keeps well ahead of that among the whites, immigration notwithstanding. In the Cape district there are 2,405,552 persons, being an increase over 1901 of 57.51 per cent. The whites number 580,380, increase 53.96; the rest are coloured, the increase per cent. in their case being 58.68. The population of the Transvaal and Swaziland is returned at 1,354,200, of whom 300,225 are Europeans or whites. In the Orange River Colony there are 385,045 persons, of whom 143,419, or 37.25 per cent., are whites. The increase since 1890 of the whites has been 84.54 per cent., and of the coloured population 86.17. Natal numbers 284,691, of whom not more than 97,109 are returned as Europeans and whites. This is exclusive of native areas.

THE RICE CROP.

An extraordinary rice crop is expected this year. Tokyo newspapers publish the following official estimates made after the 1st instant (the *nikyakutoka*):—

Year.	*Koku.*
27	41,859,047
28	39,960,798
29	36,240,351
30	33,039,293
31	47,387,666
32	39,698,258
33	41,466,734
34	46,914,434
35	36,932,307
36	46,475,038
37	50,759,464
Average year	42,297,354

The average year of this table is the average of the past 7 years omitting the worst and the best. Only 3 prefectures report a slight falling off. They are Nagasaki, Fukuoka and Kumamoto. The forecast indicates a yield nearly 20 per cent. above the average. The barley crop this year has also been very good, and so has the yield of cocoons. Altogether Japan has been very fortunate.

YACHTING.

The Club programme provided for three races on Saturday, and the 39-raters had also arranged a match, which, however, did not come off. The cruisers, 21-raters and Larks sailed their races despite the heavy rain, and though all must have been thoroughly drenched and chilled to the bone, the sport was good.

Spray did not start with the cruisers, but the others got away at 1.45 p.m. with a moderate N.E. breeze. *Asagao* had the best of the start, *Daimyo* next, *Nina* third, then *Kathleen*, and *Wanderer* last but only 30 seconds after gunfire. *Nina* came out best on the trip down the bay and at the Nagahama buoy was nearly two minutes ahead of *Daimyo*, the times here being: *Nina* 3.02.02, *Daimyo* 3.04.00, *Asagao* 3.06.00, *Wanderer* 3.11.00. The wind shifted and headed them as they came back, with the result that at the Lightship *Wanderer* was a capital second, though she was pinched very hard on the way in from that mark, *Asagao* being third and *Daimyo* fourth. On the way in *Nina*, evidently having all she could stagger under (whole lower sail, jib-topsail and gaff-topsail) had to stand well in towards the breakwater, and *Asagao*, sailed very full, made even a freer course, while *Wanderer* travelling slowly but pointing high was far outside. *Daimyo* also stood far in. The result of this windward work was that *Asagao* was easily second through the harbour entrance, *Wanderer* third. The latter was badly bothered by a harbour tow just inside the entrance, which put her dreadfully out of her course, but she was able even thus to finish within her time allowance, *Asagao* also availing of her allowance for second place. The first prize, the "Official Measurer's Cup" (Mr. Olsen's) goes therefore to *Wanderer*, and the second with two record points to *Asagao*, the other point being captured by *Nina*, whose owner arrived from China just in time to witness his yacht's performance. Times:—

	Finish	Corrected Club	Corrected Arb.
	h.m.s.	h.m.s.	h.m.s.
Wanderer	5.25.15	3.24.06	5.05.15
Nina	5.07.30	4.58.45	5 07.30
Daimyo	5.26.20	5.17.35	5.26.20
Asagao	5.21.50	4.53.26	5.06.50
Kathleen	5.53.30	5.16.36	5.15.30

The 21-raters sailed a good race round the Tsurumi-Mandarin Bluff course. *Sunbeam* was first away, but *Winsome* soon obtained the lead and she kept it to the end. *Pele* held second place over great part of the course but in the beating *Edna* displaced her. *Winsome* takes first prize with 2 record points, *Witch* second with 1 record point. Times:—

	Finish.	Corrected Club.
	h.m.s.	h.m.s.
Valkyrien	gave up	—
Sunbeam	4.22.40	4.22.40
Winsome	4.15.10	4.15.10
Pele	4.18.30	4.18.30
Edna	4.17.10	4.17.10
Witch	4.19.40	4.15.27

The Larks raced for the Honorary Secretary's (Mr. Brockhurst's) Cup, but the times are not worth giving because a misunderstanding prevailed on the part of the official time-keeper as to the finishing line, the gun being given as they passed the usual line between the bathing barge and the French hatoba. No. 3 would undoubtedly have done much better but she was caught in the propeller-wash of a steamer getting under way, and for some time was absolutely out of control despite the fresh breeze then filling her sail. As they crossed the actual finishing line the order was: No. 11 first, 3 second, and 13 third.

LONG DISTANCE SWIMMING AT KOBE.

A long distance race from the Kobe Pier to the Boat House at Mirume took place on Thursday afternoon. The start was made at 5.18, each of the competitors taking the water from a sampan. Mr. E. J. Marshall acted as Starter and Timekeeper at this end, and Mr. C. H. Lightfoot as Judge and Timekeeper at Mirume. The competitors were Messrs. C. Mancini, P. L. Spence, S. R. Clarke, W. Carst, W. Bates, F. James, J. Paton, C. L. Spence and A. E. Graves. Mr. Moller swam the course also, and it is unfortunate, says the *Kobe Herald*, that he had not entered as he proved his ability to cover the distance in better time than the others. James started a minute late but soon passed P. L. Spence, Graves and Bates. Mancini and Paton took the lead but some distance from home the former, who was leading by two hundred yards, gave up. Carst also gave up when about half a mile from the winning post, owing to a bad attack of cramp. He was hauled into the boat by his brother, none too soon. When Mancini retired the race seemed to be Paton's. Moller (the man who had not entered) was making a good race with him and was as a matter of fact leading. Some distance from home Paton wanted to spurt but he was wisely restrained from doing so by his coach, Chipman, who told him that he would do well to go slow, as he had a clear lead, and avoid an attack of cramp. Paton was wise enough not to risk a spurt and swam in at his ease and won the Cup. Clarke, the second man, made an excellent race, spurting gamely towards the close; but finished about 150 yards behind the winner. C. L. Spence was third, James, P. L. Spence and Graves arriving in the order named.

COUNTY CRICKET.

The following were the positions of the English County teams on Aug. 9th:—

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
Lancashire (4)	20	15	0	5	15
Yorkshire (3)	22	8	1	13	7
Notts (5)	18	7	3	8	4
Kent (8)	15	7	3	5	4
Sussex (2)	18	5	3	10	2
Leicestershire (14)	15	5	4	6	1
Warwickshire (7)	13	4	4	5	—
Middlesex (1)	12	4	5	3	—1
Gloucester (13)	13	4	5	4	—1
Derbyshire (12)	17	5	7	5	—2
Somerset (10)	13	4	8	1	—4
Surrey (11)	21	4	10	7	—6
Essex (8)	17	3	9	5	—6
Worcestershire (6)	13	2	8	5	—4
Hampshire (14)	13	1	10	2	—9

Figures in parenthesis show position at end of last year.

The latest Home papers contain reports of further phenomenal cricket. Amongst the high scorers may be mentioned Mr. Perrin, of the Essex team, who made 343 not out, and Jessop, who made a score of 206. But nothing is more gratifying or remarkable than the 166 of "W.G.," on his 56th birthday. Lancashire's performances this season recall some of the records of Yorkshire in the past few years, and no higher praise is necessary. The team has gone from victory to victory, and with the exception of the Surrey match at the Oval, they have never looked in danger of defeat, even though they followed on against Warwickshire. Hayward, the Surrey batsman, has scored nine centuries in county cricket during the present season. For the last 11 matches his aggregate score is 1,669.

THE TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

The general meeting of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha will be held on Sept. 20th at the Nihonbashi Club, Tokyo, when the following half-yearly accounts will be presented:—

Net income for the first half year	98,839.162
Balance, brought forward from the previous account	72,022.046
Amount, brought from the reserve for equalizing the rate of dividend	50,000.000
	220,861.208
Reserve	5,000.000
Dividend at 6 per cent.	195,000.000
Balance, carried forward to the next account	20,861.208

The *Jiji* says that at the outbreak of the war, all the steamers of the company were chartered by the Navy and consequently the regular services were impeded. The *America Maru* was later released from a "special mission" and resumed service on the Pacific line. The business in the first half year was greatly reduced, so that a portion of the reserve for equalizing dividends was drawn upon. The *Jiji* adds that after the war, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha intends to expand its enterprises. With this view, the Manager of the company is now in South America.

On the night of Sept. 6th, a fatal fire occurred at Hagi-machi, Yamaguchi prefecture, destroying some buildings. Two women and a man were killed while trying to escape from their burning houses.

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LIAOYANG.

Saturday, September 3.

IT is exceedingly difficult, even with the closest attention, to piece together into an intelligible whole the fragmentary reports reaching Tokyo from the scene of the great battle at Liaoyang. The general plan of the Japanese attack was that the Left and Central Armies, namely the Army of OKU and the Takushan force, should move against the south west of the Russian positions, attacking from both sides of the main-road, that is to say, the road from Haiching to Liaoyang, which runs nearly parallel to the railway. Meanwhile the right and centre wings of the Right (KUROKI's) Army were to sweep round in a north-westerly direction, cross the Taitsz River and post themselves within range of the Russian line of retreat from Liaoyang to Mukden. It will be observed that in this scheme of advance no provision is made for an attack from the south; namely, in the interval between the line of advance by the army of OKU and the Takushan force, and the line of advance by KUROKI's right and centre. The arrangement was that KUROKI's left wing should push forward in that interval, and that it should be joined by the right wing of the Takushan force. Assuming each of the Japanese armies to consist of 3 Divisions, it will then be seen that 5 Divisions were to attack from the south-west, 2 Divisions (a mixed force) from the south, and 2 Divisions from the north-east, this last being a purely flanking movement whereas the two first were direct attacks. We do not, at this moment of writing (Friday morning) know exactly how things fared with the flanking movement. The sum of our knowledge is that KUROKI's right wing and his centre crossed the Taitsz at Lientaowan during the night of the 30th of August, and thence advanced northward to occupy a line whence they would have menaced Liaoyang from the north-east and rendered impossible any retreat of the Russians in large numbers by the railway or the Mukden road. KUROKI had the whole of the 31st to reach the position assigned to him and the probability is that he succeeded. In fact we are inclined to think that the menace of this body of some forty thousand men getting between Liaoyang and Mukden may have greatly influenced the action of the Russians holding the former place. Turning now to the south-westerly attack,—that by the whole of OKU's Army and 2 Divisions. of the Takushan force—, it appears that after pursuing the Russians who retired from Anshantien on the 28th instant, and after inflicting heavy damage on them, these Japanese forces posted themselves opposite the keys of the Russian position on that face, namely the eminences known by the names of towns at their bases, Sinlitun and Shoushanpao. Throughout the 30th and the 31st there was continual fighting in this quarter, and it did not appear that the attack made any perceptible impression. During the night of the 30th-31st counter-assaults were made by the Russians from the Shoushanpao heights, and under cover of darkness the Japanese also essayed to effect a lodgement on Sinlitun. Both of these enterprises were unsuccessful.

Meanwhile the Japanese advance from the south had progressed badly. The natural features of this district are exceptionally adapted for defensive purposes, and although KUROKI's left, after desperate fighting, managed to push the enemy back as far as the formidable range of eminences having Menchiafang for centre, further progress could not be effected. This was the position at dawn on the 30th, and during that day the cooperating division from the Takushan Army fought its way eastward to join the baffled column. The Division had a difficult task. Its object was to turn the right flank of the Russians posted on the Menchiafang heights, but as the attempt developed the Japanese found themselves confronted by a constantly augmenting force of the enemy, who had moved out from Liaoyang for the purpose, apparently, of forcing back KUROKI's left and thus breaking the communications between the two wings of the invading armies. Two whole Divisions with from 50 to 60 guns were employed by the Russians on this enterprise, and it is highly probable that but for the timely intervention of the Takushan Army's right Division, the essay would have succeeded. For a time the Japanese Division had to fight desperately to hold its ground, but it finally succeeded in forcing its way through and joining hands with the left Division of KUROKI's Army, whereafter the two Divisions repulsed the enemy from the Menchiafang line. But on the night of the 30th the Russians, being further re-inforced from Liaoyang, poured such a heavy fire into the two Japanese Divisions, that these retired to a more advantageous position, there to discharge the duty which now evidently devolved on them of checking any further attempt on the part of the enemy to penetrate between the two groups of Japanese armies. The 31st was passed thus in this part of the field.

It was now evident that the decisive assault must be delivered on the south-westerly face, that is to say, by the five Divisions of OKU's Army and the Takushan force operating in that region, and it was further evident to the Japanese staff that the assault must be pressed home even at heavy cost. At dawn on the 1st of September these 5 Divisions brought into action every gun they could muster, and after a violent cannonade which lasted for about an hour—as to which accurate details are not yet forthcoming—the infantry was launched against Sinlitun and Shoushanpau. A lodgement was successfully effected on both highlands. But the Russians still continued to make a stubborn resistance. It was not until past one o'clock in the afternoon that they finally commenced to retreat along the whole line, all the Japanese armies pursuing. It is evident that the incidents of such a retreat must have been almost as interesting as those that preceded it, but we have no intelligence of them as yet, though probably it will be given out in the course of the day (Friday). Neither is there any detail of the Japanese losses. KUROKI's preliminary operations cost 2,241 of all ranks, and it will probably be found when the entire list is made up for all the armies, that at least from thirteen to fifteen thousand casualties took place. That, indeed, will be a very moderate list for such a battle. Lieutenant-General OGAWA, who commands the Fourth Division, is said to have been slightly wounded.

JAPAN AND KOREA.

THE following agreement was published in the *Official Gazette* of the 5th instant:—

AGREEMENT.

Signed at Seoul on the 22nd of August, 1904, by the Representatives of the Japanese and Korean Governments.

I.—The Korean Government shall engage as financial adviser to the Korean Government a Japanese subject recommended by the Japanese Government, and all matters concerning finance shall be dealt with after his counsel has been taken.

II.—The Korean Government shall engage as diplomatic adviser to the Department of Foreign Affairs a foreigner recommended by the Japanese Government, and all important matters concerning foreign relations shall be dealt with after his counsel has been taken.

III.—The Korean Government shall previously consult the Japanese Government in concluding treaties and conventions with foreign Powers, and in dealing with other important diplomatic affairs, such as the grant of concessions to or contracts with foreigners.

Rumour had already informed us about the conclusion of this agreement. It is a very simple document and, in our opinion, very necessary. Japan's objects are understood to be two. The first is to promote the foreign commerce of the neighbouring empire. Nothing constitutes a greater obstacle to the achievement of that aim than the disordered state of the country's finances and thus a primarily necessary step is to concert some measures for their adjustment. Hence the stipulation for the appointment of a competent financial adviser, of whom counsel will be taken in all matters of this nature. There have been various forecasts as to the nature of the reforms contemplated, but obviously until the adviser has had full opportunity for considering the situation, no final policy will be adopted. Mr. MEGATA has been chosen for this responsible post. He has proved himself to be a man of the highest ability, and the fact that Japan gives the services of such an official is in itself a sufficient evidence that she is thoroughly in earnest. We presume that the copper, or iron, tokens now circulating in Korea will be abolished; that the flagrant abuses in connexion with the nickel coinage will be remedied, and that the whole system will be placed on much the same footing as that of Japan's own finances. Some very substantial aid may be necessary to accomplish this end, but doubtless Japan is prepared to give it, and that the adjustment of the currency must exercise a wholesome influence on the little empire's foreign trade, no one can question. It appears a very wise

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policy on Japan's part to proceed along these lines. The more important Korea's oversea commerce can be made, the greater will be the interest taken by foreign Powers in her welfare, and such interest constitutes a guarantee of the independence that Japan is anxious to secure for her.

The second step relates to foreign affairs. Here also a competent adviser is to be appointed, and it is further provided that in concluding treaties and conventions with foreign Powers, and in dealing with other important diplomatic affairs, such as "the grant of concessions to or contracts with foreigners, the Korean Government shall previously consult the Japanese Government." It will be suggested in some quarters that this condition constitutes an interference with the exercise of Korea's Sovereign prorogatives, but evidently in view of the responsibilities Japan has assumed towards Korea by the convention of February last—the guaranteeing of her independence and of the stability of the Court—some security must be sought that Korea, on her side, shall not by blundering, by inexperience, by corruption or by selfish intrigue, create situations such as would render extremely onerous, if not impossible, the discharge of those responsibilities. Nearly all Korea's troubles during recent years have arisen from the facts that her diplomatic affairs are used as a stepping stone for the promotion of private interests, that family feuds colour her fickle policy, and that private interests are often the mainspring of her management. It is unnecessary to cite instances. Every one that has observed the progress of events in the peninsula during the past twenty-five years with even the most cursory attention can easily recall an array of examples. Japan, when she stipulates for the arrest of such dangerous and mischievous doings, adopts a precaution essential to Korea's best interests, in the first place, and to the discharge of her own treaty obligations in the second. A good deal will depend, of course, on the manner of exercising this function of advice, but for our own part we feel that now for the first time is any assurance provided against the constant recurrence of complications which have hitherto rendered Korea a most peril-causing member of the Far-Eastern comity. She has been a very seed-plot of troubles, and when the really admirable skill with which Japan's foreign affairs have been directed during the same period is recalled, it will be agreed that this new convention should be welcomed by all lovers of peaceful progress. Japan, it is clearly understood, does not seek for herself any exclusive privileges or concessions in Korea; above all any concessions or privileges calculated to inure to the disadvantage of others. In the peninsular empire as throughout the whole of the East, her steadfast policy is the open door and equal opportunities for all. She merely intends now, as we understand, to protect the Koreans against their own indiscretions; indiscretions which have been continuous in the past and which do not seem at all likely to be discontinued unless some friendly and competent monitor steps in.

THE BATTLE OF LIAOYANG.

Thursday, September 8.

JUDGING from the accounts published in Tokyo on the 6th instant, it appears tolerably certain that the Russians succeeded for the most part in retiring from Liaoyang without any serious losses, in either prisoners or guns. The fact that up to noon on the 6th instant the Japanese Left and Centre Armies had not yet crossed the Taitsz River is very important, for when taken in conjunction with KUROPATKIN'S statement that he decided on the night of the 2nd to abandon Liaoyang, it indicates that he had four full days to draw off his troops, uninterrupted so far as direct pursuit was concerned. Then again we now know that the range of hills on the right bank of the river covering the railway was not won from the Russians until the afternoon of the 4th, and consequently the left Division of the Right Army and the right Division of the Central Army, which were engaged in the assault to carry these eminences—among them is included the 131-metre hill—were not available earlier than that date to strike at the retreating Russians. It would appear that KUROPATKIN'S programme was to draw off the main body of his men to a position immediately south of Yentai, and that the troops which were left until the 4th to defend the entrenchments at Liaoyang and thus cover the retreat of the main army, had orders to concentrate at Yingshintsz after leaving the entrenchments and crossing the river, there to be subsequently joined by the defenders of the heights along the right bank of the Taitsz. These plans worked out accurately. The Japanese captured the entrenchments on the morning of the 4th. Throughout the 3rd and the night of the 3rd-4th they had been opposed only by a strong rear-guard of probably 20,000 men. Then during the forenoon of the 4th this rear-guard crossed the Taitsz, setting fire to the last of the wooden bridges over the river as they went, and halting at Yingshintsz (which is about 5 miles north of Liaoyang along the railway), were there joined shortly afterwards by the defenders of the 131-metre hill and its flanking eminences, the whole of those troops thus forming a powerful rear-guard, prepared to check Japanese pursuit and give time to KUROPATKIN for the reorganization of his main army at Yentai. Undoubtedly this retreat was well managed but to those who may find themselves disappointed because there is no return of thousands of men taken prisoners and hundreds of guns captured, there are a few observations to be made. The first is that the battle of Liaoyang was not in any sense a battle in the open. It was a battle where one side had the advantage of fighting behind entrenchments which by months of work had been prepared to resist the strongest assault. Under such circumstances signal disaster can not overtake the defenders unless they invite it by excessive optimism; by, in short, clinging to the position after all hope of holding it has become evanescent, and by thus exposing themselves to the danger of being captured simultaneously with the works or flying from them in disorder and suffering all the disasters of a rout. KUROPATKIN made no such error. He might very easily have made it. Here was a position of vital strategical importance; a position which had served him for principal base ever since the beginning of the war; a position which he had openly pledged himself before the world to hold if he could. He must have abandoned it with vast chagrin. But he did abandon it in good time, and the fact does much credit to his soldierly acumen. The second point is that the Russians were able to hold these entrenchments so long, and to make the task of reducing them so terribly difficult, that the Japanese had been fighting for ten days before they carried the position. After such an effort, unprecedented, so far as we know, in the history of warfare, the assailants can not have possessed any residuum of strength to undertake a vigorous pursuit. The third point is that the Russians were not surrounded. Their rear was open. It rested on a river which, had they deferred their retreat too long, might have been a source of peril to them, but which, owing to their timely withdrawal, they were able to convert into a fresh obstacle to their enemy's advance. It would not have been at all surprising if KUROPATKIN had succeeded in holding the Japanese at bay for two or three months at Liaoyang: until winter came to his aid, in short. That is assuredly what he hoped. The Turks at Plevna, though in possession of comparatively weak fortifications hastily improvised, defied an enormously superior Russian army for week after week. KUROPATKIN might fairly hope to accomplish that much at least. There was no question of the Japanese army being superior to his in numbers at all events. We can not speak with certainty but it is claimed that the Russians had 30,000 men and 78 guns more than the Japanese. Assuming that the forces were arithmetically equal, however, the equation becomes, on one side some 200,000 Russians posted behind lines which possessed almost the rank of permanent fortifications; on the other a similar number of Japanese required to carry these fortifications without any weapons except those used in the open field. It was an immense achievement to capture this position in such conditions; an achievement which establishes beyond all query the superiority of the Japanese soldier to the Russian. But it was an achievement which could not have been accompanied by any signal results like those accomplished at Sedan, when the French were

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taken by surprise and exposed to the attack of a greatly superior enemy in the unfortified open. The defeat is crushing as it stands. The Russians have absolutely no excuse. It must be evident to them now that in order to conquer a Japanese army they must have enormous superiority both in numbers and position. KUROPATKIN has shown himself clever in retreat. He manages to draw off his men without crippling loss. But continual retreats do not win campaigns.

As to the Japanese Right Army, of whose doings we are still virtually ignorant, the fact has to be remembered that the Japanese front—from the position of the left army to Heiyingtai—covers some 30 miles, and that KUROKI can not communicate direct. It would seem, so far as we know at present, that he is between the main Russian army and the rear guard at Yingshintsz. But even that is uncertain. Plainly the country northward of the Taitsz is extremely unsuited for military operations. The greater part of the plains are covered with millet standing from 9 to 12 feet high and almost impervious to the passage of soldiers. KUROKI's men have been doing some fine work. That is obvious from the Russian reports. But their own position is not very secure unless the Left and Central Armies quickly follow them across the Taitsz.

THE BOOKSHELF.

The Queen's Quair, by MAURICE HEWLETT. London, Messrs. Macmillan & Co.; Yokohama, Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.

THE fascination which Mary, Queen of Scots, exercised over the men and women of her own day has continued right down the ages even unto the present year of grace. Her tragedy bites deep into the impressionable nature of all children of school-going age when first they light upon it in the course of their history lessons, and later in life when opportunity presents they return, grown men and women, to the grim, sad story and strive to realise more or less vividly as their varied natures and gifts of imagination will allow the scenes through which the unfortunate Queen passed. To a very large public then the "Queen's Quair" must appeal. That Mr. Maurice Hewlett would give us a flaming, wonderful picture of Queen Mary was a foregone conclusion. His previous work was sufficient warranty to expect that his drawing of her complex nature must inevitably pulsate with the colour, the virility, the passion of the Renaissance, and also with its unbridled coarseness. Delicacy was out of place in such a story as Mary's if we want to get at the real woman; as the author reminds us in his preface, "a book about Queen Mary—if it be honest—has no business to be a genteel exercise in the romantic." What Mr. Hewlett did for Richard Cœur de Lion in his "Richard Yea and Nay" he has done for Mary Queen of Scots; only the light which he throws upon the Queen is fiercer even than that which was directed upon the King. To lovers of Mary, Mr. Hewlett's method must seem unnecessarily cruel: he has laid bare her soul too thoroughly; has shown the splendid animal that she was; how unbridled she could be in her elemental passions. "She possessed the power to enslave the senses of men, though it would seem they never really loved her," since "no heart but hers was broken in time," unless it was young Des Essar's, her groom of the chambers, who knew more about her than most men, though he was never actually her lover. She was one of those women who it would seem are sent into the world only to love; always seeking the ideal relation, yet perfectly incapable of either recognising or appreciating it if she found it. She was a great lover, loving many men, yet satisfied with none. She, as it were, sampled the love of this man and that, till at last Fate took the matter into her own hands and love and Bothwell possessed her entirely. "She stripped herself bare of every grace of mind, spirit, and person" for the subjugation of the "butcher." But he was not a man to be held by a woman, and it was not an infrequent spectacle to see "the flame-proud Queen craving and craving in vain." Bothwell, according to Mr. Hewlett, was Mary's one real love, the one man who dominated her completely. It was inevitable. He was strong, brutal, heartless, but full to the brim with virility, a man first, anything else afterwards. It was this that won and kept Mary. "A galliard, as they say, if ever there was one, flushed with rich blood, broad-shouldered, square-jawed, with a laugh so happy and so prompt that the world, rejoicing to hear it, thought all must be well wherever he might be. He wore brave clothes, sat a brave horse, kept brave company bravely. His high colour, while it betokened high feeding, got him the credit of good health. His little eyes twinkled so merrily that you did not see they were like a pig's, sly and greedy at once, and bloodshot. His tawny beard concealed a jaw underhung, a chin jutting and dangerous. . . . . Frankness was his great charm, careless ease in high places, an air of mockery latent in him, and the suspicion that whatever you said or did he would have you in derision." Bothwell dominates the whole of the six years of the Queen's reign with which the story deals—for Mr. Hewlett takes farewell of Mary as she rides off to captivity in Lochleven—and it is a baneful domination from beginning to end. If Mr. Hewlett is cruel to Mary he is even severer to Darnley, "the popinjay" whom the harrassed Mary married from motives of pique as well as of policy. He is a wretched specimen despite his fine clothes and pride of birth, and somehow or other one feels that he merited the fate which overtook him at Kirk o'Field. David Rizzio, also, comes out badly from beneath Mr. Hewlett's scapel. But some of the others who move around the Queen during those momentous years fare better and, in fact, are improved in one's estimation: John Knox, Moray, Lady Bothwell, the younger Gordons, and that incomparable quartett of Mary's:—

Mary Seton, Mary Beaton,
Mary Carmichael and me.

The "Queen's Quair" will enhance Mr. Hewlett's reputation as a stylist, historian, and dissector of hearts. His book makes a shining mark in the history of current literature.

The Crossing, by WINSTON CHURCHILL: London, Macmillan & Co., Ltd. Yokohama, Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.

MR. CHURCHILL tells us in an "Afterword" that his new book, "The Crossing," was so named "because I have tried to express in it the beginning of that great movement across the mountains which swept resistless over the Continent until at last it saw the Pacific itself. The Crossing was the first instinctive reaching out of an infant nation which was one day to become a giant. No annals in the world's history are more wonderful than the story of the conquest of Kentucky and Tennessee by the pioneers."

Mr. Winston Churchill's genius requires a broad canvas on which to display itself to best advantage, and "The Crossing" discloses a very large canvas indeed. Primarily the book deals with the settling of Kentucky, and as the author acknowledges, "it was a difficult task in a novel to gather the elements necessary to picture this movement; the territory was vast, the types bewildering. The lonely mountain cabin; the seigniorial life of the tide-water; the foothills and mountains which the Scotch-Irish have marked for their own to this day; the Wilderness Trail, the wonderland of Kentucky, and the cruel fighting in the border forts there against the most relentless of foes; George Rogers Clark, and his momentous campaign which gave the Republic Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; the transition period—the coming of the settler after the pioneer; Louisiana, St. Louis, and New Orleans—to cover this ground, to picture the passions and politics of the time, to bring the counter influence of the French Revolution as near as possible to reality, has been a three years' task."

The novel takes the form of an autobiography of one David Ritchie, and the only fault we have to find with Mr. Churchill is that his hero is altogether too perfect. His prescience is phenomenal, his readiness of wit in every emergency most marvellous; his influence over all sorts and conditions of men more than wonderful; his self-sufficiency approaches the superhuman. Indeed, the only person with whom we can compare him is the unutterably wise, clever, all-knowing, resourceful, altogether impossible Father of the "Swiss Family Robinson." We should have enjoyed "The Crossing" far more had its hero been nearer akin to ordinary humanity, had he been flecked, as it were, with a little of the frailty that permeates every man born into this world of ours. The other characters in the story are most human, drawn to the life, save perhaps, Hélène, Madame la Vicomtesse d'Ivry-le-Tour, the whilom companion of Marie Antoinette, but when the reader is introduced to her an *emigrée* in New Orleans. But, as the novelist intends her from the outset to be the wife of his immaculate hero, he had perforce to draw a woman far removed from the ordinary.

As we have indicated, Mr. Churchill has written a vivid, stirring story, and one that despite its length sustains its interest right to the very end, and we thank him sincerely for several hours of good entertainment passed in excellent company.

Heinemann's Favourite Classics: London, WM. HEINEMANN. 6d. per volume.

THIS is the era of reprints, and capital reprints too. He would be a very captious individual who could not find pleasure in the new series which Mr. Heinemann, of 21, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, London, E.C., has just launched. He starts off with four volumes of Shakespeare—"The Merchant of Venice," "Hamlet," "Richard the III.;" and "Twelfth Night." The format is excellent, the type exceedingly legible, the paper a beautiful pure white, the binding, of dark green, tasteful and durable. When to this we add that the text is pure and unencumbered by notes; that the introductions are written by that ripe Shakespearean scholar, Dr. George Brandes; that each dainty volume has a frontispiece in photo-

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gravure, what more can we say in praise and commendation, beyond expressing the hope that Mr. Heinemann's Favourite Classics will meet with the rich reward that they deserve.

We acknowledge receipt of the Calendar for 1903-4 of the Tokyo Higher Commercial School and of the Commercial Teachers' Institute, which was established in connexion with the former institution in 1899. It is an interesting publication containing a great deal of information as to the organization and working of the Higher Commercial School, which began its operations under the directorship of Mr. Yano Jiro, with whom many foreigners are acquainted.

We acknowledge receipt of a copy of "Le Code Pénal de la Corée" which will be noticed in due course.

"WEEK-ENDS."

"Mesopotamia" was a blessed word from the point of view of Mrs. Ramsbottom; "week-ends" are a blessed institution from the point of view of the over-worked business-man. The trying conditions of a Yokohama summer make "week-ends" an absolute necessity to many folks and those are fortunate who can take advantage of the many facilities now offering for getting away for a brief space from the routine and the worry, the petty annoyances and the trivial disappointments inseparable from bread-winning and gear-getting in this Far Eastern land. To yacht-owners the broad gulf of Tokyo offers many a beautiful week-end trip within the limits of the Kencho's sailing permit; to those who prefer lounging on the shore the charms of Hayama, Dzushi, Kamakura, Oiso, or Kodzu make insistent appeal; while to the mountaineer the Hakone district is almost within hail; lovers of quieter forms of exertion may run further down the line to Oyama, Gotemba, or Sano, and thus one and all can be satisfied and get the necessary change between Saturday noon and Monday nine o'clock which beats all the tonics every devised by chemists or codes of diet elaborated by physicians.

It is a pity that Shoji lies just beyond the compass of a week-end trip; if it were only a little bit more accessible, I am firmly convinced it would become the most popular resort of any in this part of Japan. Year by year its roads of approach grow easier, but the "week-end" is still afar off. The most comfortable way of getting there at present is *via* Gotemba. Leaving Hiranuma the other day at 1.30 p.m. in company with many "heads of households" who all seemed to have an absorbing interest in the "luggage van," I reached Gotemba about half-past four. It was a typical August day, the sun shining down from a cloudless sky. All nature seemed to be taking matters easily, save the *cicala*, and they were making the best use of their brief breathing space. The passage of the train made a breeze, but as we drew-up at the various stations, the heat was broiling; while the passage of the Yamakita tunnels was a miniature Inferno. At nearly every station after Ofuna we dropped various and sundry "heads of households," and the piles of provisions which each and all had to carry from the train spoke volumes for the healthy appetites which country air engenders. At Gotemba the tram for Subashiri was waiting, and as soon as three cars were loaded we started on the slow ascent. The miserable ponies all seemed underfed and their paces were very sedate. Soon the gentle amble with which they started toned down to a jog-trot, and this gradually tapered to a walk as we slowly began to ascend from the plain. The mulberry bushes and the tall Indian corn all bore traces of the two-months' drought, being dusted thick with white, black and red dust, the predominating colours throughout the Fuji district. We left Gotemba in the blazing sunlight, but darkness had overtaken us long ere we made the mountain village of Subashiri, at half past seven. Here the night was passed and at six o'clock next day the journey was resumed. I was the only occupant of the tram and the driver and conductor, feeling the chill air of the early morning a trifle too cold for their liking, came inside also, shut all the windows of the ramshacle vehicle, curled themselves upon the opposite seat and went to sleep, the quiet mountain pony being left entirely to its own devices. Needless to say he never ventured beyond a walk. The track lay ever upward, but it twisted and twined where-ever possible to make the ascent the easier. As a result a coolie who left Subashiri, heavily laden, at the same time as we did, but taking the old mountain trail and thus availing himself of many short cuts, beat us by over an hour in his journey to the top of the pass. Fuji looked very austere that morning, the summit entirely bare, only the deeper crevasses still holding a thin caking of snow. While in the shadow of the spurs it was very chilly, but once in the sunshine the inconvenience was soon forgotten. Halfway up the pass we had a momentary scare and had to return some distance to a siding to allow two heavily laden timber trollies right-of-way down the mountain. They moved by the force of their own gravity and came down the track at a splendid rate, though the coolies in charge managed to bring them to a standstill within twenty or thirty yards. The top of the pass was reached at 8 o'clock and the prospect spread below was very entrancing, though nothing comparable to the view I saw a week later from the top of the Maiden's Pass. Still it was a sight for sair e'en. Lake Yamanaka sparkled and glittered in a fold of the hills almost at our feet, while a grand panorama of hill and dale stretched away into the blue distance far as the eye could travel. A short rest for second breakfast and then the descent to Yoshida began. Long before this pretty, straggling village with its brawling, jostling rivulet was reached, the car was crammed to its utmost capacity and I was thankful when the Osakabe tea-house hove in sight. Now began the toilsome part of the journey. Securing a guide the road was taken, about 10 o'clock, for Shoji. At first we took short cuts among the mulberries and the maize fields, but soon the main road to Funatsu was struck and we tramped along it, deep in dust, for an hour. Eleven o'clock saw us launched on the still bosom of Lake Kawaguchi. It was very hot, all traces of breeze had died away, and the surface of the lake was like unto molten brass. A sun umbrella afforded little protection from the too ardent attentions of the great luminary that governs the day. Oh, how I envied the swarms of little lads swimming in every nook and inlet of the lake; and how I pitied their sisters each of whom had a smaller child strapped on her little back: a girlie's labours start very early in the rural districts of Japan. A quarter past noon, and Lake Kawaguchi was a thing put behind one. A rise of about 400 feet intervened between it and the next Lake, Nishi-no-umi, but the path lay through clumps of cryptomeria, horse-chestnuts, and various under growth of stunted trees which kept off the heat somewhat. One o'clock was striking as Nishi-no-umi bore in sight. A smaller lake than Kawaguchi, its passage proved even more hot and distressing. Never did I regret so much the improvidence which had caused me to neglect the opportunity of laying in stock a bottle of beer at Funatsu (against emergencies), for on landing on a pile of lava rocks at the end of Nishi-no-umi I looked round for a tea-house and saw none. I asked the guide if a drop of pure, cool water could be had and in reply he pointed to the *lake*! It reminded me of the story told by Jerome K. Jerome of three-boating men who once appealed to a Thames waterman for a glass of spring water to relieve their thirst. "Water," said he, "there's a plenty in the river; its wot I allus uses." The prettiest part of my journey now began A few hundred yards after leaving Nishi-no-umi, one enters a forest of indescribable beauty. The path wanders in and out, and round about; now dipping slightly, anon rising over a hump of rocks. The trees grow dense in places and the gloom is deep and green and still; then we would come to an open patch where flaming red lilies flaunted their imperious beauty in the eye of the sun, in company with deep blue campanulas, clusters of pale Canterbury bells and banks of meadow-sweet. Ferns rioted everywhere, and here and there clusters of dainty hare-bells danced and pirouetted in tiny gales of wind, gales felt only by themselves, for the airless stillness of the forest land lay over everything else. But there were drawbacks to this earthly Paradise. To begin with, the track ran over black lava rock, which made the going very, very hard indeed; and then the principal charm of woodland scenery was entirely absent. The forest was absolutely devoid of bird or animal life. The bracken harboured no red or fallow deer; the sunny banks held no playful and inquisitive rabbits; the densest thickets had no singing birds, nor the sunny glades anything pulsating with blood and sauciness. It was as silent as the enchanted wood which enclosed the palace of the Sleeping Beauty. The hand of man has fallen heavily on the wearers of fur and feather in Japan and as a result her rustic landscapes are robbed of more than half their beauty. The more's the pity, pity 'tis 'tis true. Two hours were spent traversing the wood and the road seemed to grow harder and harder, and the occasional tree-roots which obtruded themselves each more slippery than the last. But the end came abruptly. Suddenly, turning a corner, we found ourselves skirting another lake—this time the lake of Shoji—and the goal of our desire was not very far away. Half-way round the lake the path leaves the highland and drops abruptly to the shore some hundred feet or so. Oh, the relief to sore-wrung feet, to tear off shoe and stocking and bathe them awhile till the boat came over from the hotel. 'Twas happiness supreme in its great rarity. The afternoon breeze had sprung up and Mr. Hoshino, the genial proprietor of the Shoji Hotel, who came across the Lake to greet me, hoisted sail on my entering the boat, and we romped home in style. It was just half-past three as we grounded at the landing place and the view of Fuji, tawny red and orange in the rays of the declining sun, was truly magnificent.

A. B. B.

"BANZAI!"

Foreigners and Japanese alike walked about the streets of Yokohama on Monday bent upon viewing the demonstrations of rejoicing which, intended to signalize the fall of Port Arthur, have been dedicated to celebrate the capture of Liao-yang. Truly it is difficult to believe that a more striking spectacle, or one more likely to impress itself upon the memory of the beholder has ever been presented in Yokohama. There were grave doubts about the weather. In the afternoon the sky was overcast and the probabilities seemed to threaten rain, but happily the impending visitation held off and the many fine decorations were seen to the greatest advantage. It is impossible to particularize the enterprises of individuals, for that would involve the mention of the names of most of those who occupy houses on the Bluff, nearly all business houses—at any rate in the chief streets—and every Japanese business house and residence.

Many Bluff houses were beflagged, even before official reports gave authority for such procedure. By common consent, however, it seemed to be accepted that Monday evening should be a night of celebration, and so lanterns and flags decked most houses on the Bluff from an early hour. A very effective display was made by Mr. F. S. James on the eastern bluff, and Mr. Jas. Walter had a striking show, some of the residences on this Bluff indulging in decoration which could only be properly appreciated from the bay. It may be said that practically all the houses or compounds occupied by foreigners were adorned with emblems of rejoicing. Some places were conspicuously silent as to such signs, but it is perhaps safe to assume that their owners or occupants were absent in the country and had omitted to send instructions to servants. Methods of decoration varied. The more modest fashion was to hang out a Japanese war flag (with the spreading rays) or a Japanese national flag above the gateway with a flag denoting the nationality of the person demonstrating, a group of lanterns under the crossed flags and a row of lanterns along the front of the compound forming the after-dark demonstration. Enter-

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prising tradespeople had provided supplies of small flags of all kinds and sizes from the dimensions of about a postage stamp to those of quite the regulation type.

In the evening the Bluff presented a very gay appearance. But perhaps the most impressive was Motomachi. To walk along the main thoroughfare was to feel like a triumphal procession. At every step almost strings of flags and lanterns crossed the street; every house—the smallest store—had a row of red and white lanterns under its eaves; some were more ambitious, as Inouye, the electrical firm, who blazed out in illumination that demanded attention, and Yamadaya, who challenged comparison with anybody else in the locality. One entered the district under crossed flags and transparencies—having also a capital view of the native town from the bottom of Jizo-zaka—where there was a large arch of sorts—and one emerged from it at the Temple near Yatobashi under the same kind of design. In Yamashitacho the demonstrations were almost universal. On no previous occasion have foreigners combined so universally for the purpose of celebrating. It is true that there were discordant notes—here and there a building dark and protesting its desire to be left out of the rejoicings. But with the exception of one flag which we shall not specify, most of the national colours of the great Powers of the world were displayed with every indication that Japan was being congratulated in her moment of victory. To select the most prominent buildings, it has to be said that the Yokohama United Club had a big ship and the muzzle of a very serious looking gun displayed on the upper verandah, while the lines of the building were marked by rows of lanterns and flags; the Grand Hotel, the Club Hotel and, indeed, all the hotels were very handsomely decorated; the German Consulate was decked with lanterns, as also were the C.P.R. premises, the M.M., and Standard Oil buildings, the houses of Mr. Beart and Mr. Howard, and so forth.

Honcho-dori was a sight to see in the evening. The smell of explosives was in the air—for thousands of crackers were bursting on every side—and myriads of lanterns lit up the smoky atmosphere and the flood of sightseers that surged and swayed through the main streets till a late hour. By common consent the design of Messrs. Meidiya, advertising Kirin Beer, was given a high place among the displays in this locality, though the beautifully tinted illumination of the Second Bank was greatly admired.

Nearly all Japanese made the day a holiday, or half-holiday, and the streets were quite lively with highly interested spectators throughout the afternoon. Pleasure was the prevailing expression upon the features of these sightseers, and no outward appearance showed a realisation of the many homes made desolate by the loss of life entailed in gaining the glorious victory celebrated. Many hearts, however, were no doubt aching beneath an outward show of rejoicing. The decorations from the Clock Tower, which was beautifully illuminated, to the railway station were very effective, the display of flags, lanterns, &c, being exceptionally plentiful. Arches were erected at each of the street crossings, some trimmed with evergreens and others with striped bunting. Benten-dori also presented a splendid appearance, and indeed all the streets, large and small, were one mass of gay colours, every house without exception providing its quota to the celebration, and there being in addition numerous festoons of lanterns crossing the roadways. Posts were erected on both sides of the road at distances of from six to ten paces apart, the wires connecting the same being plentifully hung with lanterns. The flags displayed were of all sizes and in great variety, the national flag, however, naturally predominating. This brief description may be applied to other portions of the city, Motomachi, Iszakicho, &c., &c. Special mention may be made of the Specie, First, Second and other banks, all of which were splendidly illuminated.

The foreign portion of the city also showed up exceedingly well with decorations, there being scarcely a firm without decoration of some kind. The Bund was reminiscent of the decorations upon the Coronation of Edward VII. Starting from the Grand Hotel, brilliant with light and colour, the gay scene was continued by the German Consulate-General, the offices of the P. and O. S. N. Co., the C. P. R. Co., Oppenheimer Freres; then to the Boat House opposite, the Oriental Palace Hotel, Mason & Co., MacArthur & Co., M.M. Co., Standard Oil Co., Butterfield and Swire, Club Hotel, Yokohama United Club, P. M. Co., on to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Wright's Hotel, Imperial Hotel, T. M. Laffin, Horne & Co., German Club, Hotel de Paris, Hutchison & Co., Cornes & Co., Dodwell & Co., Strachan & Co., International Bank, Illies & Co., Kuhn & Co., Berrick Bros., Chartered Bank, Normal Dispensary, Boyd, Kaye & Co., S. Isaacs, American Trading Co., Lane, Crawford & Co., North and Rae, Kelly & Walsh, Singer Manufacturing Co., Brett & Co., Jno. W. Hall, C. Thwaites & Co., &c. In fact the whole of Main Street and Water Street was brilliant with light and colour. Mention should also be made of Weinberger and Co., Equitable Life Assurance Society, Geneve Hotel, Pollak Bros., Samuel Samuel and Co., Ahrens and Co., Strome and Co., Kuhn and Komor, Arthur and Bond, Clausen's Hotel, &c., &c. The Chinese exchange and other shops were likewise profusely decorated, and, in fact, no single portion of Yokohama was lacking in celebrating the recent victory to Japanese arms.

One of the most effective exhibitions on the Bluff was that of the Japan Brewery Company, which consisted of the Japanese characters "banzai" in large dimensions (15 feet by 6 feet) done in electric lights at the top of their chimney shaft 90 feet high.

In the evening a procession consisting of many sections, each with a band, paraded the Settlement. The scene when these companies were traversing the principal thoroughfares was noisy and picturesque, red fire and "banzais" being the chief features.

The "crowning mercy" of Liaotung was further celebrated in Yokohama on Monday, says a Japanese contributor. The streets were more profusely decorated than on the previous day, the damages caused by the heavy rain of the night before being all repaired, while enthusiasm was keyed to even higher strain. Honcho-dori, Benten-dori, Motomachi, Isezakicho, in fact, all streets of any importance, were conspicuous for the variety and picturesqueness of their ornaments. At Honcho-dori, every *chome* was provided with arches, which at night were illuminated by electric light. The offices of Mr. Wakao, of Messrs. Nozawaya, and the First Bank were handsomely decorated and had illuminations bearing characters meaning "Celebrating victories by land and sea."

At 1 p.m., about seven hundred traders and members of the City Assembly, Prefectural Assembly, the Chamber of Commerce and several other public bodies held a meeting at the City Hall to celebrate the victory at Liaoyang.

Mr. Ichihara, Mayor of Yokohama, presided and briefly stated that he proceeded that morning to the Palace, accompanied by the Presidents of the Yokohama City Assembly, and of the Chamber of Commerce to present a congratulatory address to His Majesty, the Generalissimo. The Minister of the Imperial Honsehold was absent at the time so the deputation was received by the Vice-Minister. It presented to him the congratulatory address which repesented the whole of Yokohama's citizens. The Mayor then sought permission to toast the health of His Majesty, as well as those brave men, their brothers, in the Army and Navy.

The celebration in Yokohama was certainly a great event. But almost greater than the occasion was the testimony it afforded as to the obedience of Japanese crowds to the requirements of law and order. It would be quite absurd to attempt to estimate the numbers that took part in the processions or that looked on while the others marched, but for hours the streets were filled with either demonstrators or spectators—often with both. And we have yet to hear of one disorderly incident. Foreign ladies, sometimes singly, but usually in pairs or larger groups walked about with confidence which was not encroached upon. Two tipsy men made their appearance. They were coolies and the place was Homura Road. The police acted admirably. Ambulance parties were ready at various points, consisting of a stretcher section, two nurses and a doctor, but fortunately there was no demand for their services—none at any rate so far as we have learned.

A feature of the celebration, was the condition of Jizozaka. A prettier sight than was presented by the houses and grounds on the north side of the valley after evening fell could not well be imagined, and the occupants of those residences are to be congratulated on the result.

Demonstrations are reported to have taken place on the night of Sept. 5th at various places throughout the empire.

At Osaka a lantern procession representing twenty-six public bodies and numbering about 15,800 persons was organized under the charge of Mr. Doi, President of the Chamber of Commerce. It assembled at Dajima and started at 8 p.m. Having traversed the principal streets, it reached the front of Osaka Castle, which is now the barracks of the Fourth Division. There Mr. Doi read two congratulatory letters which the Chamber of Commence had sent to the Minister for War and to the Commander of the Manchurian armies, and *bansais* were given. During the day the city was decorated. Numerous boats ornamented with flags and paper lanterns moved about in the canals.

Kobe vied with Osaka in regard to decorations. At 4 p.m a garden party was held in the grounds of the well-known *Shinto* temple Minatogawa Jinshā, where many thousand persons, including government officials and naval and military officers, were present.

The rejoicings in Shimonoseki were on an extensive scale. Before noon, the fort fired six guns, and all the Buddhist temples rang the *tsurigane* (large bells) to celebrate the latest military success. Subsequently the citizens to the number of over a thousand assembled at the public garden. Mr. Hara delivered a congratulatory speech which was received with "banzai." At night a procession took place.

Telegrams from Sendai, Nagasaki, Kokura and many large cities report that similar demonstrations were organised.

It is reported by telegram from Yingkow that on the arrival of the official report announcing the occupation of Liaoyang, all the natives decorated their houses with the Japanese colours crossed with the Chinese flags. Prominent traders of both nationalities and foreigners paid a visit to the Japanese Consulate and the military Administrative Office in order to offer congratulations on the victory. The *Jiji's* correspondent says that trade in that port is in an active state.

Telegrams from Seoul, Fusan, Chemulpo and other Korean cities report that processions took place on the night of Sept. 4th and we gather that on the following evening they were to be repeated.

In Tokyo the illuminations and decorations were as lavish as those in Yokohama..

In the morning, congratulatory telegrams were sent to Field Marshal Oyama, Supreme Commander of the Manchurian armies, by Marquis Saionji, representing the *Seiyukai*, Messrs Matsuda and Minoura, President and Vice-President respectively of the House of Representatives, Mr. Okura, President of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, etc.

The Japan Traders' Union and other leading bodies gave dinner parties to celebrate the successes of the Navy and Army.

The procession of workmen of the Tokyo Arsenal was a very prominent affair. It was divided into two detachments. The first consisting of twenty-three hundred were dressed in blue uniforms. This started from the factory at 4 p.m. and advanced to the front of the Imperial Palace accompanied by bands. There they stayed for some minutes shouting *bansai*. Thence the procession passed the front of the Navy and Army Offices and so on to Hibiya Park where the crowd dispersed. The second procession con-

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sisted of five thousand men, subdivided into fifty-three companies. They wore various uniforms Having started from the factory at 6 p.m., they followed the route of the first detachment, accompanied by two military bands and eleven city bands.

On Wednesday night, several processions by various public bodies were held in Yokohama. Among them, that organized by the employees of the Kirin (Japan) Brewery Co. was the most prominent.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

The question of how much liberty in matters of belief is to be allowed to professors of various creeds has never been settled. Judged by the articles of their creed, are certain Japanese Christians Christians at all according to the common standards of Europe and America? The difficulty of fixing a precise limit beyond which no convert shall be allowed to go without forfeiting his membership of the sect to which he belongs has been felt by Christians and Buddhists alike, and has in each case resulted in various kinds of compromise. In the last number of the *Shin Bukkyō* (Neo-Buddhism), in an article on the essentials of the Buddhist faith, we have Dr. Murakami Sensei writing on this subject in the following strain: What principle does religion follow, the principle of liberty or the principle of subjection to authority? The answer is that it follows both principles. When I say this I do not mean to express my approval of a practice common among certain Buddhist teachers in this country. While claiming the greatest freedom of belief for themselves, they maintain that implicit obedience is to be expected from their converts. Now in the matter of liberty of inquiry, on the one hand, and of thorough subjection to such authority as each individual holds to have a just claim on him, on the other, there should be no difference between priest and layman. In each case careful selection must precede earnest belief. Where belief is, there will be willing subjection to some kind of authority. Dr. Murakami then proceeds to state his conceptions as to what constitutes the essence of Buddhism, in the form of questions and answers, as follows:—

Q.—Is Buddhism atheistic or theistic?

A.—In a certain sense Buddhism is altogether atheistic; but regarded in other aspects Buddhism is decidedly theistic. To say that Christianity is theistic and Buddhism is atheistic, as many do, is misleading and not strictly true.

Q.—In what sense is Buddhism theistic?

A.—Believers in Buddhism may be called theists without any breach of propriety; for whether the term "Buddha" or the term "God" be applied to an object of worship is immaterial. Without a supreme object or objects of worship (本尊, *honzon*) no religion is conceivable. To say that a religion which possesses this characteristic is atheistic is to abuse terms.

Q.—Is Buddhism monotheistic or polytheistic?

A.—It is both. According to the Buddhist canonical scriptures there are thousands of Buddhas, that is, thousands of objects of worship. Hence Buddhism is polytheistic. But all these divinities culminate in one supreme being or abstraction. This union of objects of worship in one being is variously explained according to diverse sects. There may be said to be three principal theories:—(1) That Shaka Muni is the centre of union, (according to the teaching of the Tendai, Kegon, Nichiren and other sects); (2) that Dainichi Nyorai (Sanskrit, Vāirōtchana Tathâgata) is the central figure; (3) that Amida is the centre of union as the Jōdo sect teaches (*Tadashi yo wa sono ichi Butsu* (一佛) *ron ni tsukite san shu ari to su*; *itsu ni Shaka chūshin no ichi Butsu ron*; (*Tendai, Kegon, Nichiren to kore nari*); *ni ni Dainichi chūshin no ichi Butsu ron*; *san ni Amida chūshin no ichi Butsu ron* [Jōdo-kyō kore nari]).

From this point onward Dr. Murakami goes into the distinctive doctrines of the various Buddhist sects, whither we cannot follow him here.

In this country among leading Buddhists and leading Christians alike what is known as the development theory, that is, religious evolution, has many supporters. In an article entitled "Religion and Authority," the *Shin Bukkyō* says that the religion of to-day in civilised countries is the product of the human intellect. Hence as knowledge advances and general intelligence reaches higher levels, religious ideas and doctrines change. The leading principle of the new Buddhism is freedom of inquiry. This implies that in some cases traditional doctrines and certain dogmas will be rejected by the mass of intelligent Buddhists. This result of inquiry is as manifest among Christains as among Buddhists. The *Shin Bukkyō* is a well edited magazine. The articles published in it from month to month are pitched in a high key. The August number, in addition to discussing the need of religion in the case of an empire that is bent on expansion, discourses at great length on human character in its relation to the absolute.

* * *

The growth of benevolence in this country during the past decade has been quite remarkable, says the *Kyōkai* (教界) *Jiji*. Irrespective of creed, all classes of people have subscribed liberally to charitable objects. The spirit of sympathy with the distressed has grown deeper. Society generally has begun to realize that it is one of its duties to help the unfortunates in every town and hamlet. But there is room for much more discretion than is now exercised in the separation of the permanently helpless from those who are only temporarily helpless. Much harm is done to character by the extension of charitable assistance beyond proper limits. The habit of depending on others when once it has become strong is very difficult to break through.

* * *

The *Seikyō Shimpō* (Greek Church), No. 568, contains an address by Bishop Nicolai to the evangelists and pastors who met in Tōkyō for an Annual Conference some weeks ago; in which the worthy prelate congratulates them on the way in which they have borne the test to which they have been subjected. The reality of the faith of the Greek Christians generally has been proved by their attitude during the present trying crisis, says the Bishop. As regards the increase of converts, it has naturally fallen off in the Greek Church, as in other Christian bodies. The air is full of war and the voice of the gospel message is drowned by the shouts of victory, but amid all the excitement of the past six months a few earnest souls have entered the church. Much is to be expected from those who give attention to religion at such a time as the present.

The *Seikyō Shimpō* of August 1st has an article on the sympathy with Japan displayed by England and America, the gist of which is that Japan should not place too much confidence in the expressions of sympathy which have been forthcoming. The alleged reason for this sympathy is the fact that Japan is fighting in the cause of humanity in Korea and Manchuria. The writer, a Mr. K. Yamada, expresses himself thus:—"*The cause of humanity*! What a convenient phrase for use just now! So the Yankees who robbed the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands of their liberty and who in their own country do all they can to keep out Asiatics, and, John Bull, who oppressed the Boers in the Transvaal and who wants to keep Australia for white men, have suddenly championed the cause of humanity in Manchuria, and we as a nation are all shouting hurrahs over this. Is this dignified on our part?" The writer then goes on to argue that undoubtedly the chief reasons for the sympathy of the two nations are political. No modern diplomat trusts exclusively to the sentiment of humanity to further his country's interests. England knows that she will benefit enormously by the check which Russia is now receiving in the Far East. Japan is doing just what England has long desired to see done. Though America's interests in the Ear East are not so great as those of England, being a worshipper of money, she looks to get great gains from the opening up of Manchuria to her trade. While saying this, concludes Mr. Yamada, we do not intend to figure as anti-English or anti-American. We value the sympathy of these nations, but what we object to is the attempt to represent this fellow-feeling to be thoroughly disinterested and to make it appear as though we could rely on this sympathy for the righting of certain wrongs that have long existed and still exist.

Mr. Yamada has written another article in which he discusses the attitude of the press generally to the Greek Church Christians since the war began. He maintains that a section of the nation has gone mad on the subject of Russian spies in Japan.

* * *

The religious magazines are from month to month full of articles on the war and its effects on the destinies of the nation and the character of the units of which it is made up. There is an air of sobriety characterizing most of the writing that speaks well for the future. Fear is expressed that when the war is over Japan may not find herself ready to take a leading part in moulding the minds of the Koreans and the Chinese. The nation is warned against being over-elated by mere martial success. It may be truthfully said that the attitude of the religious press to the war is at once dignified and discreet. It is recognized that the war was quite unavoidable; that Japan's national existence was at stake; and it is maintained that despite the calumny of unfriendly writers, Japan is fighting for something more than her own special interests. The opportunities for the spread of religion which will abound when the war is over, should be utilized by all sects alike, according to the recent utterances of leading Buddhists and Christians. In the class of writing to which we refer there is much repetition, and the general gist of what has been said has already been epitomized by us.

* * *

It will be remembered that a few months ago Dr. Kato Hiroyuki, in the pages of the *Taiyō*, and the editor of the *Jiji Shimpō* objected to the use of the term *Tenyu*, "Heaven's help" in describing battles, as a superstitious anachronism. Both the *Kirisutokyō Sekai* and the *Fukuin Shimpō* have published articles in defence of the practice of attributing victory to supernatural help. How this help is given neither of them attempts to explain. The *Fukuin Shimpō* contends that what cannot be accounted for should all be put down as brought about by supernatural agency, apparently eliminating chance from the sphere of human action. It explains the term *Tenyu* as an expression of humility. The comments of the *Shin Bukkyō* on the term *Tenyu* are more learned and more thorough than any we have read elsewhere. The term *Tenyu*, says this organ, is interpreted in quite a different manner by different people. (1) To the Christian it is the equivalent of Providence. The Christian thinks that every event is ordered or permitted by God, and so all good fortune is attributed to God's favour. (2) When the Chinese use the term *Tenyu*, they mean destiny, or fate. Some Chinese writers attribute personality to the term 天, *Ten*; others mean by it unalterable, natural laws, whose working causes certain things to happen. (3) The third sense in which the term *Tenyu* is employed is perhaps in this country the most frequent sense. It is used as an equivalent of chance, or good luck. When, for instance, by a fortunate turn of events victory is won when defeat was expected, success is attributed to *Tenyu*, which is equivalent to saying, "As luck would have it, we won." When things occur which we can't explain, we speak of them as proceeding from chance. The term is used just as *Tensai* is used, to account for something that cannot be accounted for in an ordinary manner. So habitual is it with us to refer every event to a cause, that when no cause is apparent or deducible by reason we give an apparent logicalness to our explanation of events by introducing this term. Our attitude to this question, concludes the *Shin Bukkyō*, we state as follows:—(1) The Christian view that a personal God superintends human actions and gives victory in battle to one side or the other is attended with so many insurmountable difficulties that it must be unequivocally rejected. (2) The Chinese view, whether the element of personality in the Supreme Power be included or not, is not more reasonable

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or intelligible than the Christian view. The notion that there is any force in nature which human ingenuity, foresight, and caution cannot overcome or neutralize savours of superstition. (3) Even the use of the term in the sense of chance or luck is objectionable if it has the effect of making men less self-dependent than they would otherwise be. To trust to Heaven's help principally usually means failure. Even after men have done their best to eliminate all elements of chance, chance may apparently come in, and so the term* *Tenyu*, like many another, will continue to be used.

* * *

The more one studies Buddhist methods of propagating religion and Buddhist leading doctrines the more is one struck by their similarity to those relied on by Christains. Here is a passage extracted from the (教道) *Kyudō*, formerly called the 政教時報, *Seikyō jihō*, the organ of the Bukkyōto Dōmeikai (Buddhist Alliance), which might have been written by a Christain if the allusion to the influence of the Spirit of Christ were substituted for that of Shaka Muni:—Faith cannot be forced. If an attempt be made to force belief, all kinds of evil results. If people could be forced into belief against their wills, the propagation of religion would be a comparatively easy task. Faith is a heart experience that grows out of real conviction of the truth of the doctrines which are presented to the mind. Faith is esseptially emotional. Unemotional faith is of little value, is, in fact, spurious faith. (*Jikkun no tomonawazaru shinkō wa itsuwari no shinkō nari*). It is this emotional faith that brings the soul into communion with the great spirit of the Universe, and those who have this faith have been influenced by that spirit. Those who approach religion do so with different objects in view. Some wish to get rid of their sins, others to secure happiness in the next world; others again wish to obtain comfort in this life. No matter what the prompting agency may be, those who taste of real religion are satisfied with its flavour.

* * *

The *Koye* (Roman Catholic) publishes two articles entitled *Kōkwasetsu to Jujigun* (The Yellow Peril and the Crusades) in reply to certain arguments advanced by Russian writers. In order to stir up anti-Japanese feeling in Europe, a section of the Russian press has been representing Russia as fighting on behalf of the whole of Christendom against a heathen and barbarian country; she is said to be heading a modern crusade against the infidels of the Far East. The *Koye* shows most conclusively that this representation is a gross perversion of the truth. The Christian attack on the Saracens was justifiable says the *Koye*, on the ground that those Saracens had for a series of years been committing gross outrages against Christians. Churches had been burnt. Sacred places had been desecrated, and the county which bore the title of the Holy Land seemed to the followers of Christ to belie its name. The Mahometans were acting in a barbarous fashion and hence the Crusades; which consisted of an attempt to enforce the establishment of a form of civilisation that was in every way superior to that of the Saracens. But when Russia takes the field against Japan to-day, she only pretends to be fighting for christian civilisation. In reality she is struggling to bring the nations of the Far East under a rule that is more barbaric than Christian. There is no kinship between the spirit that actuates the Crusaders and that which actuates Russia. That war was rightly called a "holy war," but this one is morally indefensible from whatever point of view regarded.

Writing on happiness, in an article entitled *Kōfuku izuko ni ari ya?* the *Koye* says: It is a very common notion that the most ignorant and the idlest people in the world enjoy the greatest bliss. That ignorance is by some considered to be bliss is taught by our proverb *Shiranu ga hotoke*, "Not to know is to become a divinity." Many uneducated people fancy that Buddhism favours the suppression of the desire to know, that the dreamy, listless care-for-nothing state of mind is one that should be cultivated. There is another class of people whose one idea of happiness is ease. To have little to do is their notion of happiness. The daily struggle with life's difficulties is to them most repulsive. To meet with no opposition, to sail along from day to day without the rise of a single ripple on the ocean of their lives—this to them is happiness. But this is a poor species of bliss, as all those know who are spending their time in hard work and in the search for truth. (*Gojin wa ketsuron shite iu wo ubeshi: shinsei-kakujitsu naru kōfuku wa, sejin no shikō suru gotoku, muchi to anitsu to ni arazu shite, kayette shinri to doryoku to ni ari*).

The following table of statistics appears in the August 10th number of the *Koye*:—

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC JAPAN MISSION.

	Tōkyō.	Nagasaki.	Ōsaka.	Hakodate.	Totals
Converts 9,489	40,028	3,926	4,643	58,086
Bishops	2	1	1	1	5
Foreign Missionaries	34	34	29	24	121
Japanese Priests	4	24	2	1	31
Sisters	23	185	40	20	268
Church Buildings (Permanent and Temporary...	40	63	32	30	165
Divinity Schools	1	1	1	1	4
Divinity Students	1	31	5	6	43
Monasteries ...	1	1	1	1	5
Inmates of above	29	15	7	30	81
Convents	3	13	4	5	25
Nuns	57	215	20	43	325
Middle and Primary Schools	13	8	7	9	37
Pupils in above.	1,884	737	833	1,065	4,519
Kindergarten Schools and Orphanages..	4	8	5	3	20
Children in above.....	918	243	247	185	1,593
Farms and Workshops..	11	7	6	—	24
Pupils in above.	176	111	230	—	517
Dispensaries ...	5	7	—	4	16

It is stated in the *Koye* that the Roman Catholic Mission has selected 3 foreign missionaries and 3 Japanese to serve as Army chaplains during the war. An application for leave to go to the front was sent to the Minister of War. In reply to it the Mission was informed that it had been decided that 3 chaplains only should accompany each Division and that the Buddhists being the first to apply, 3 of their priests had been appointed to join the First Division. Various additional applications from Protestant Missions and others had reached the War Office; but as yet nobody had been sent to the front. (*Sono nochi wa Shinkyō to sono ta yori negai-izuru mono kore aru mo, imada ichinin mo jūgun seshimetaru mona arazu*). As things are now situated, there was little prospect of anybody being allowed to join either of the Armies; so that though the application of the Roman Catholic Mission might be favourably received that would not imply any immediate action on the part of the War Office. Should circumstances alter, the War Office will communicate with the Mission. It is said that certain delegates of the Evangelical Alliance have gone over to China with the hopes of being allowed to go to the front, but that in no case has the required permission been granted, and these delegates have gone on their own responsibility or on that of those who despatched them.

* * *

In the pages of the *Taiyō* Viscount Watanabe urges the necessity of extending the influence of the ethical code known as *Bushidō* to the commercial world. If merchants were as strictly upright and straightforward in their dealings with each other as warriors have been during the past 200 years, Japan's trade would enter on a new era, says the Viscount. According to the *Bushidō* if a warrior were once to go back on his word, he would be so disgraced that suicide would become obligatory on him. If our traders could establish such a standard in their dealings with each other and with foreigners, capital would soon pour into this country.

* * *

The *Kirisutokyō Sekai* in an article on Mysticism takes the ground that without it both religion and morality have no sure basis. Understanding the term mysticism to refer to a certain occult method of obtaining knowledge without dependence on experience or the teaching of men or of books, it has for centuries been held by philosophers that this is not only possible, but that it is a method constantly employed by contemplative minds. Mysticism, says the *Kiristokyō Sekai*, may be said to have originally come from India. Subsequently it seriously affected the philosophy of Plato and Aristotle. It took a new shape in the mind of Thomas Aquinas and other schoolmen. In recent times it is customary among some to make out that science has banished mysticism from the world. As was remarked by Professor Koeber a short time ago, Kant, Goethe and Wagner were all mystics. Though in his work on the Pure Reason Kant says that we have no mental powers whereby to obtain a knowledge of anything but phenomena, in other writings he affirms that the existence of God, the freedom of the will, the immortality of the soul, and the like, are truths which intuition teaches us. As to the extent of the knowledge which may be thus obtained, it must depend largely on the capacity and susceptibility of different minds. To say that the principal object of religion is to provide suitable religious forms and ceremonies or to furnish an ethical code, is to overlook a more important function that religion fulfils. By bringing the souls of individuals into mystic union with the great soul of the Universe, religion reveals to human beings what they could not find out by any ordinary methods of investigation. Of course there are those who say that there is no proof of the real existence of anything outside the minds of men in all these cases, men being the victims of vivid imaginations. But we hold that communion of the soul of man with God is not only possible but is actually taking place, and we cannot bring ourselves to believe that the knowledge acquired by this intercourse is unreliable. This kind of experience seems real to those who are subject to it, and consequently they are not to be persuaded into distrusting it. It has undoubtedly to be borne in mind that there have been mystics in the world whose declarations have been so wildly incredible that they have been rejected by the thinking world, but this fact does not prove that there are no supra-rational methods of obtaining knowledge from God, concludes the *Kirisutokyō Sekai*.

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The *Fukuin Shimpō* has a long article on Sunday Schools in Japan, the gist of which we now proceed to give. Sunday Schools have been in existence for a long time in this country. But it is quite indisputable that they have been far from successful. Of course real success cannot be guaged by merely taking count of the number of boys and girls in attendance. But even this test does not give satisfactory results. There are doubtless many reasons for the failure of these schools to realize the objects they have in view; the chief of which we take to be the way in which they are conducted. The attendance at these schools gradually falls off because the pupils have no incentive to go to them. The teaching to be had there is in most cases quite unsuited to the needs of Japanese children. The teachers take too much for granted. They try to pour in doctrines wholesale into the minds of children; which doctrines those minds are not prepared to receive. In England and America children are in the majority of cases taught by their parents that certain Christian precepts must be obeyed and certain

* There are those who maintain that there is no such thing as chance in the universe. To say a thing happens by chance is only another way of saying that its cause or causes are undiscoverable. But in reality there is a cause for everything, even for the freaks of a tennis-ball as it glides backwards and forwards over the net or for the direction taken by a rifle bullet coursing through the air. According to this theory no victory is won by chance. The element of uncertainty men think they have discovered is not really there, and that they would see were all the complicated working of causes and effects connected with each event open to their view and made throughly comprehensible to them. This cannot be. Hence the use of terms which while explaining nothing, act as plausible substitutes for the explanation desired.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

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dogmas must be regarded as true because they are accepted by church authorities. But in Japan Christianity has to establish her claim to be implicitly followed. The fault of most Sunday School teachers is that they assume too much. They try to teach here as they would in a Christian country. Hence the teaching falls flat on the ears of the pupils and the attendance gradually dwindles. Then, too, little skill is shown in the choice of subjects. The choice of a subject to suit children who have received a very imperfect education and to whom all religious teaching is quite new, is no easy task. In secular education, if a child be fairly intelligent, the instructor can soon make headway. But something more than intelligence is needed to enable a child to benefit by religious instruction. To expound portions of Scripture to children to whom the Bible is no more than a very ordinary and a very strange-sounding book is quite useless; this practice should be abandoned. Children who are attending Japanese primary schools breathe in anti-Christian air and in their minds no kind of authority is attached to the Bible. Most of the present Sunday School teaching is either too high-class or too low-class to suit the minds of the children. There are teachers who talk of things that are far beyond the comprehension of the pupils, using religious and philosophic terms which are so much Greek to the ears of the audience. There are others whose talk can only be described as twaddle. Speaking generally the teachers fail to interest their classes. Hence the poor results. But there is another cause for the comparative failure of Sunday Schools in Japan. They are not supported by any home influence on the children who attend. They are, in fact, opposed in many cases by the parents. They see no use in sending their children to Sunday Schools—children which they have received as gifts from their own gods—why should they be sent to hear about the foreigner's God?

The hymns in use in Sunday Schools are, it seems to us, beyond the comprehension of the pupils. Some of these hymns are not intelligible to adults even. These hymns need re-writing in modern semi-colloquial style.

The classes are in most cases badly arranged. The sexes are separated after the fashion of the Government Elementary Schools. Why is this? The practice of separating boys from girls at the age of 7 comes from China. Does Christianity approve of this practice? We trow not. Then why not begin with Christian teaching in the way we wish to go on? The mingling of the sexes which is common in Western countries is preferable to the separation practised here. The difficulty of arranging the children in classes according to age is greatly increased by separating the boys from the girls. Why not teach them together? In many cases the classes are too large and the boys and girls composing them cannot be profitably taught together. The lessons are too hard for some and too easy for others.

School fees should be paid by Sunday School children. The practice of giving teaching for nothing, even adding instruction in English and cooking gratis as an extra inducement to attract people, introduced by the missionaries, is not to be commended. It produces a wrong impression in this country. That which costs little is of little worth, is apt to be the inference drawn by Japanese who come into contact with Christians. This is one of the reasons why more money is not subscribed for Christian work. The impression has been produced that money is not wanted. The money paid by scholars should be devoted to furnishing the schools with a better equipment than they now have. At present these schools are mostly without even maps or pictures, to say nothing of reference books for the teachers and school libraries. There are many other subjects connected with the conduct of Sunday Schools that need discussion, such as the hours of teaching, the prayers used in schools and the like. One thing is quite certain, the Sunday School system needs a thorough overhauling and we invite attention to the subject.

The *Kirisutokyō Sekai* in No. 1,094 takes up the same subject. It agrees with the *Fukuin Shimpō* as to the ineffectiveness of Japanese Sunday Schools to-day, but it adds that even in Europe and America there is much dissatisfaction expressed respecting the way in which such schools are conducted, and not a few Christian ministers are proposing radical reforms. The first requisite, says the *Kirisutokyō Sekai* is a school staff consisting of a Director, business managers and teachers. The qualifications to be borne by these officers are next discussed. Then the necessity of deciding on a uniform system of teaching, of the selection of suitable subjects and the use of simple language by all the teachers is urged. The writer refers approvingly to the system of teaching followed in New York Sunday schools, which he has personally examined. The conclusion reached is that Japanese Sunday schools need thorough reorganization.

ACCIDENT ON THE BLUFF.

A startling accident occurred at a little past 5 p.m. on Sept. 6th on Yato-zaka. It appears, according to the Bluff police, that two horses attached to the carriage of Mrs. H. V. Gielen, suddenly took fright, apparently at the loud barking of a dog, when opposite Dr. E. Wheeler's gateway. The horses began to gallop despite all the exertions of the *betto*, and the carriage soon collided with one or two jinrikisha. Then the horses broke free from their harness and in so doing overturned the carriage. Mrs. Gielen sustained injuries on the head and hands by the broken glass of the carriage windows, while the *betto's* right leg was entirely crushed. The lady and her servant were immediately removed to the house of Dr. Wheeler and underwent surgical treatment. At night they were removed to their homes.

KARUIZAWA NOTES.

Year after year Karuizawa seems to go on growing. Every season newly erected houses catch the eye. Despite the paucity of tourists in Japan, owing to the war, this year Karuizawa has attracted, according to a report which has reached us, over 700 foreign visitors. Nearly the whole of the month of August was fine, the thermometer ranging between 56 and 60 at night and seldom rising even to 75 in the shade during the day. The Tennis Tournament, a full report of which will be found below, absorbed the attention of a very large part of the foreign community for three weeks. There are now four tennis courts, all in excellent order, and two pavilions provided with raised seats for viewing the play. Every afternoon during the tournament tea was served by various ladies. In the Karuizawa annual tournaments there is no handicapping. The winners play against each other till the final match is reached. Several interesting matches were played which are not noticed in the report, as they could not be finished by dark. Such were the match of Mrs. Dindsdale and Mr. Chappell against Miss Craig and Mr. Root, a long and very hardly fought match, which ended in a draw and had to be played over again, and the 5-set final played by Mr. and Mrs. Gleason against Mr. and Miss Dening, which lasted 3 whole hours on the 22nd without being finished, both sides winning 27 games. One of the players in this match was quite unfit to play the following day, when to suit the convenience of Mr. and Mrs. Gleason, the game was, at very short notice, resumed, ending in a win for the energetic young couple, who had quite recovered from the fatigue of the previous evening. The finals of the men's doubles was a well contested game, nobody quite knowing up to the end which side would win. Gleason and Wheeler played the American net game, Wynd and Ayers keeping mostly to the back line play. Gleason and Wheeler played together better than their opponents and this it was that gave them the match. Old tennis hands foresaw that at singles Wheeler was no match for Wynd, who undoubtedly played the best all round game of anybody in Karuizawa this year. During the most exciting matches the courts were surrounded by spectators, who took a most enthusiastic interest in the game. The umpires and the linesmen, despite the extreme length of some of the matches, showed no signs of weariness or satiety. There is one improvement that needs to be made in the manner of conducting these matches. People have to pick up their own balls. This greatly adds to the fatigue of a long match. For a small outlay boys could be hired to do this during the tournament.

On Friday, August the 19th, a literary and musical entertainment was given in the Union Church. The following is the programme; which was excellently rendered:

1. Organ Solo.....Mrs. Clarke
2. Vocal Solo.....Mr. Bennett
3. Vocal Solo.....Mrs. Irwine
4. Reading.....Mr. Cary
5. Quartette.....Messrs. Haworth, Allchin, Briggs and Bennett

Report of Public Welfare Committee.

6. Recitation.....Mrs. Sweet
7. Vocal Solo.....Mr. Elwin
8. Vocal Solo.....Miss F. V. Dening
9. Reading.....Mr. Bates
10. Vocal Solo.....Mr. Pedley
11. Recitation.....Miss Iris Irwine
12. Vocal Solo.....Mrs. Irwine
13. Quartette.....Messrs. Haworth, Allchin, Briggs, and Bennett

It is customary for the Secretary of the Karuizawa Public Welfare Committee to report the year's work to the whole community every summer, and Dr. Dearing, who, in the absence of Dr. J. N. Seymour, has been acting as secretary stated that in response to applications from the Committee several objectionable rubbish heaps had been removed, roads had been repaired and the police had promised to take steps for providing more jinrikishas during the summer; certain foreigners had been requested to take better care of their dogs, which had caused some annoyance to fellow-residents; steps had also been taken to collect money for the families of reservists who had gone to the front. The Committee thought it desirable that Japanese summer visitors to Karuizawa should be represented on the Committee. The following gentlemen were duly elected to serve on the Committee till the next annual meeting: Rev. C. T. Warren, Chairman; the Rev. E. S. Booth, Rev. J. G. Waller, Rev. T. M. MacNair, G. A. Forrest, Esq., Dr. J. N. Seymour, E. J. Kirby, Esq., Captain Hata, C. Egi, Esq., and Dr. J. L. Dearing. We have been informed that a considerable sum of money was subscribed by the foreign community towards the relief of needy families residing in the village and that steps have been taken to distribute the money in a discreet manner.

A new attraction in Karuizawa this summer is a swimming bath which has been opened to the general public by the Karuizawa Hotel. The coldness of the water during the early part of the day seems to be the only objection made to the bath. It is out of doors, small bathing boxes being provided on the edge of the bath. There is a diving board and the water is some nine or ten feet deep in parts.

The tennis tournament was followed by a ping-pong tournament given by Miss Riddell, of Kumamoto, whose lavish hospitality and unwearying attention to her guests day after day will be long remembered by Karuizawa pleasure-seekers.

It may be owing to the war and the large demand for horses, but the Karuizawa horseflesh, bad at the best, has been worse than ever this year. A lady once remarked to us that she always tried to avoid looking at the four-legged creature called an *uma* in Japan, for fear of forgetting what a real horse was like. When the weather is fine the miserable bags of bones made to serve as hacks in Karuizawa are kept on the road day and night, now to the lava beds and now to Asama, at 2 *yen* or 2 *yen* 50 *sen* a trip. Surely it would pay an enterprising Japanese to provide something better for the money for 2 months in the year. But the trouble is that most of the riders prefer extreme quietness in the animal to any other quality, it being the first time they have ever been on an animal's back. To be told that the animal is very *otonashii* is all that most equestrians need to know about the horse to which after much misgiving they have entrusted their lives for 6 or 7 hours during the day or night.

A very funny incident took place on the evening of August 29th. Certain members of the Young

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Men's Christian Association observing a number of Chinese students in the village, who went there for the purpose of studying Japanese under the guidance of a Japanese teacher, thought it would be nice to get up an entertainment specially for them. Accordingly they worked up a creditable programme; and on Monday evening a large audience assembled to witness the novel sight of a number of foreigners entertaining Chinese students. But the students did not turn up. Their teacher objected to their wasting precious hours over such frivolities, especially as an examination was at hand. East and West don't think alike evidently. But the good-natured contributors to the evening's amusement got their quota of fun out of the episode, the audience felt that they were no losers by the mistake that had been made, and as for the students, they had had the gratification of knowing that they had clung to duty amid sore temptation. When Western nations try to cater for the Chinese incidents of this kind are apt to occur.

On Sunday, Aug. 28th, the foreign community enjoyed a rare musical treat. A long and very beautiful Cantata called "The Holy City" was rendered in the Union Church under the superintendence of that indefatigable and public-spirited musician the Rev. George Allchin. Practice for this musical *tour de force* had been going on for several weeks prior to the day fixed for the "service of song." Snatches of the beautiful choruses had reached the ears of tennis players day after day, the Union Church being close to the tennis courts. It was anticipated that the Church building would never hold the hundreds who would assemble, and so a number of chairs were provided outside the Church and one side of the building was opened up, making it possible to hear the singing almost as well outside the Church as in. The task of working up such an elaborate affair, which occupied over an hour in rendering, must have been a very big one, and the thanks of the whole foreign community are due to the many ladies and gentlemen who in holiday time devoted so many long hours to the necessary preparation. The weather was lovely and at half past five the huge crowd dispersed, deeply impressed with what they had heard. We have been told that to many people the music of Karuizawa every summer is one of the chief attractions of the place; since not a few are stationed where no foreign music is to be heard during the whole year.

Karuizawa Tennis Tournament.

(Aug. 6.—Aug. 27, 1904)

Mixed Doubles.

FIRST ROUND.

Mrs. Dinsdale and Mr. Chappell v. Miss Craig and Mr. Root, won by Miss Craig and Mr. Root—7-5, 4-6, 6-4.

SECOND ROUND.

Mr. and Mrs. Olds v. Miss Craig and Mr. Root, won by Miss Craig and Mr. Root, by default.

Miss Jones and Mr. Dunning v. Mr. and Miss Dening, won by Mr. and Miss Dening—6-2, 3-6, 6-3.

Mr. and Mrs. Wynd v. Mr. and Mrs. Gleason, won by Mr. and Mrs. Gleason—6-4, 6-3.

Miss Hail and Mr. C. T. Warren v. Miss Foster and Dr. Langsdorf, won by Miss Hail and Mr. C. T. Warren—6-2, 7-5.

SEMI-FINAL.

Miss Craig and Mr. Root v. Mr. and Miss Dening, won by Mr. and Miss Dening—6-0, 6-3.

Mr. and Mrs. Gleason v. Miss Hail and Mr. C. T. Warren, won by Mr. and Mrs. Gleason—6-2,2-6, 9-7.

FINAL.

Mr. and Mrs. Gleason v. Mr. and Miss Dening, won by Mr. and Mrs. Gleason—6-3, 6-4.

Men's Doubles.

FIRST ROUND.

Murray and Johnson v. Waller and Chappell, won by Waller and Chappell—12-10, 7-5.

Hail and Allchin v. Scott and Swearer, won by Scott and Swearer—6-0, 4-6, 6-4.

Madden and Davey v. Davison and Bell, won by Davison and Bell—6-1, 6-0.

SECOND ROUND.

Waller and Chappell v. Scott and Swearer, won by Waller and Chappell—6-3, 6-4.

Gleason and Wheeler v. Pedley and Dunning, won by Gleason and Wheeler—6-1, 7-5.

Dening and Sweet v. Hibbard and Hibbard, won by Dening and Sweet—4-6, 6-2, 6-4.

Elmore and Guy v. Root and Ludden, won by Elmore and Guy—6-0, 6-1.

Hagin and Stevens v. Madden and Rabbitt, won by Madden and Rabbitt—6-3, 8-6.

Bennett and C. M. Warren v. Wynd and Ayres, won by Wynd and Ayres—9-7, 6 3.

Kuroda and Kamei v. De Havilland and Rawlings, won by Kuroda and Kamei—6-1, 6-4.

Davison and Bell v. Langsdorf and C. T. Warren, won by Langsdorf and C. T. Warren—6-3, 6-4.

THIRD ROUND.

Waller and Chappell v. Gleason and Wheeler, won by Gleason and Wheeler—6-1, 6-0.

Dening and Sweet v. Elmore and Guy, won by Elmore and Guy—6-1, 6-2.

Madden and Rabbitt v. Wynd and Ayres, won by Wynd and Ayres—6-1, 6-0.

Kuroda and Kamei v. Langsdorf and C. T. Warren, won by Kuroda and Kamei—7-5, 8-6.

SEMI-FINAL.

Gleason and Wheeler v. Elmore and Guy, won by Gleason and Wheeler—6-3, 6-4.

Wynd and Ayres v. Kuroda and Kamei, won by Wynd and Ayres—2 6, 6-2, 6-0.

FINAL.

Gleason and Wheeler v. Wynd and Ayres, won by Gleason and Wheeler—4-6, 6-0, 4-6, 6-1, 7-5.

Ladies' Singles.

FIRST ROUND.

Mrs Olds v. Miss Dening, won by Miss Dening—6-3, 6-3.

Miss Hail v. Miss Craig, won by Miss Hail,—6-1, 6-2.

FINAL.

Miss Hail v. Miss Dening, won by Miss Dening—6-1, 3-6, 6-1.

Men's Singles.

FIRST ROUND.

Stevens v. Root, won by Root—6-1, 6-0.

SECOND ROUND.

Root v. Rawlings, won by Root—6-3, 3-6, 6-3.

Gleason v. Guy, won by Gleason—6-2, 6-0.

Wheeler v. Elmore, won by Wheeler—6-0, 6 4.

Elwin v. Davison, won by Elwin—6-4, 5-7, 8-6.

Souers v. Langsdorf, won by Langsdorf—6-0, 6-1.

Bennett v. Murray, won by Murray—2-6, 6-3, 6-4.

Ayres v. C. T. Warren, won by C. T. Warren—7-5, 7-5.

Tucker v. Kamei, won by Tucker—7-5. 7-5.

Hagin v. Ludden, won by Ludden—6-3. 6-1.

Wynd v. Dunning, won by Wynd—6-1, 6-0.

Kuroda v. Metcalf, won by Metcalf—6-3, 6-4.

Dening v. Swearer, won by Dening—6-2, 6-2.

Davey v. C. M. Warren, won by C. M. Warren—6-0, 6-1.

Waller v. Madden, won by Waller—7-5, 6-2.

De Havilland v. Chappell, won by Chappell—6-3, 6-4.

Olds v. Johnson, won by Johnson—6-4, 1-6, 6-4.

THIRD ROUND.

Root v. Gleason, won by Gleason—6-1, 6-0.

Wheeler v. Elwin, won by Wheeler—6-2, 6-4.

Langsdorf v. Murray, won by Langsdorf—6-3, 6-0.

C. T. Warren v. Tucker, won by C. T. Warren—6-3, 1-6, 9-7.

Ludden v. Wynd, won by Wynd—6-0, 6-0.

Metcalf v. Dening, won by Metcalf—6-4, 2-6, 6-3.

C. M. Warren v. Waller, won by C. M. Warren—6-2, 6-1.

Chappell v. Johnson, won by Chappell—6-0, 6-2.

FOURTH ROUND.

Gleason v. Wheeler, won by Wheeler by default.

Langsdorf v. C. T. Warren, won by Langsdorf—6-3, 4-6, 6-1.

Wynd v. Metcalf, won by Wynd—6-4, 6-2.

C. M. Warren v. Chappell, won by C. M. Warren—5-7, 6-2, 6-2.

SEMI-FINAL.

Wheeler v. Langsdorf, won by Wheeler—6-2, 7-5.

Wynd v. C. M. Warren, won by Wynd—6-4, 6-4.

FINAL.

Wheeler v. Wynd, won by Wynd.—6-1, 6-1, 2-6, 6-4.

The tournament was not conducted in accordance with the latest tennis rules. Unfinished matches were played over again from the beginning. In the Lawn Tennis Handbook for 1904, under "Knotty Points" (No. 5) the following rule is found:

"If a match is postponed on account of rain or darkness coming on, or for any similar reason and is continued on the subsequent day, the match shall be resumed from the point where it was discontinued on the previous day."

Five or six matches were played in which this rule was not followed, resulting in some cases in loss to the team that was ahead at the time of the temporary discontinuance of the match.

THE LAW COURTS.

A BANKRUPTCY CASE.

An action instituted by Fatechand, Gilmal & Co., Indian traders, No. 30, Yokohama, against K. Horose, an indigo dealer, Onoye-cho, petitioning for a decision in bankruptcy came up on Sept. 5th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Hatano.

Plaintiffs' counsel stated that defendant opened an office on June 5th, 1903, dealing in Indian indigo, and he purchased the staple from plaintiffs on several occasions. On Jan. 29th this year, in payment of goods purchased, defendant presented plaintiffs with a promissory note for *yen* 1,252.98, the bill to fall due on March 5th; and on March 28th, another note of *yen* 489.61, falling due on April 19th. The first note was endorsed by S. Kimura, who is now in Kamakura, before it was given to the Indian firm; and the last was directly offered to them. These two bills were not paid on the due days and plaintiffs urged defendant to execute payment of his debt. But payment was delayed until July 3rd when defendant paid only *yen* 50. On the other hand, plaintiffs had found as a fact that on April 27th defendant closed his office and suspended payment.

Defendant's Counsel held that since the outbreak of the war all business, especially in indigo, was extraordinarily bad; when the day arrived for payment of the first note the price of indigo was quoted in the market at about half what it cost when defendant purchased it from plaintiffs. In the sequel of negotiations, plaintiffs agreed to reduce by half the amount of the two promissary notes and subsequently defendant paid *yen* 50 on account.

Defendant's Counsel contended that an action petitioning for a decision in bankruptcy was not legal in the present case.

Plaintiff's counsel further said that on a day in June this year, defendant promised to pay the reduced amount within ten days, but he failed to do so. Some days later he paid fifty *yen* only.

The parties produced evidence and argument was heard as to the nature of the proofs, after which defendant's counsel asked the Court for leave to examine two Japanese, S. Kimura and S. Onda, as witnesses. The Court decided to do so on Sept. 15th.

YOKOHAMA STEAM LAUNDRY.

The hearing of an action brought by Mr. Auguste Langfeldt against the Yokohama Steam Laundry Co., Ltd., petitioning for a decision in bankruptcy was brought up on Sept. 6th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Danno.

Plaintiff was represented by Mr. Sato, and defendants by Mr. E. V. Thorn, one of the Directors.

Plaintiff's counsel stated that Mr. Langfeldt lent *yen* 847.37 on April 15th 1899, to defendants' company and that of this amount, *yen* 300 was repaid on Aug. 10th and *yen* 500 on Aug. 31st in the same year, leaving a balance of *yen* 47.37. From this *yen* 2.95 had to be deducted, being due from plaintiff for the washing of his clothes, leaving a balance of *yen* 44.42. On Sept. 26th 1899, plaintiff again lent defendants *yen* 1,000 on condition that the borrowers should issue debentures of an equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, otherwise the plant in the work rooms would be seized as security. The debentures were not issued and the plant was not given as security to plaintiff. The total amount of *yen* 1,044.42, together with the old credit, is still unpaid.

Having briefly explained the financial condition of the Laundry Company, Mr. Thorn said that a decision in bankruptcy would not be for the benefit of plaintiff owing to the fruitless expenses incurred.

The Court exhorted the parties to settle the affair out of Court.

The parties replied that they would try to make some amicable settlement and that they would appear in Court again in order to report the result of such consultation.

The Court then rose.

A NEW REASON FOR ACQUITTAL.

J. Uyeda (35) who was charged with having stolen a lightning-rod an Aug. 10th from the roof

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of a factory belonging to the Sakura-gumi, Tokyo, was acquitted on Sept. 5th by the Tokyo District Court. The reason for releasing the man was that the rod weighed over 8 *kwamme*, which is equivalent to about 30 kilos, and that consequently he could not carry it from such a high place by himself.

THE BANK OF FORMOSA.

The general meeting of the Bank of Formosa was held on Sept. 1st in the office of the Bankers' Club, Tokyo, when Mr. Yagui, President, delivered a speech with regard to the business of the first half year, after which the following accounts were adopted:—

	Yen.
Net profit	155,651.205
Balance brought forward from the previous accounts	44,283.379
	199.941.584
Reserve (including dividend on ten thousand shares held by the Government)	42,500.000
Reserve, for equalizing rate of dividend	5,000.000
Special Reserve	5,000.000
Bonus to employers	17,000.000
Dividend at the rate of 4½ per cent. or *yen* 2.25 per share (dividend on ten thousand shares held by the Government excluded)	90,000.000
Balance, carried forward to next account	40.441.584

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Three hundred sick and wounded arrived on Sept. 1st at Ujina by the *Bingo Maru* from the front.

According to the *Nichi Nichi*, a case of plague has appeared at Yingkow, the patient being a native.

Japanese gold coins amounting to half a million *yen* were exported on Sept. 6th by the *Gaelic* for San Francisco.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has chartered three steamers, the *Prometheus*, *Helene*, and *Independent* for three months.

Lieut-General Tachimi, Commander of the Eighth Division (Hiromae) arrived at Tokyo on Sept. 7th.

A Himeji telegram reports that the Russians detained there numbered on Sept. 7th, 763. Of these, sixty-six are in hospital.

Rear-Admiral Saito, Vice-Minister for the Navy proceeded on Sept. 7th to Yokosuka, where he paid a visit to a warship now there.

Telegraphic communication between Nagasaki and Fusan, (Korea), which had been interrupted by the recent storm, was re-opened on Sept. 2nd.

Three Russian officers and twenty-seven men arrived on Sept. 3rd at Ujina by the *Yokohama Maru*. They were immediately removed to Matsuyama.

The *Jiji's* Kobe correspondent reports that the Nippon Boyeki Bank intends to wind up. It is said that the business will be transferred to the Kitahama Bank.

On Sept. 3rd, Major-Generals S. Samejima and K. Tsukamoto were promoted Lieut.-Generals, and Colonel K. Murayama, Major-General.

It is stated by the *Jiji* that Ensign Nagaoka, son of Viscount Nagaoka, died in one of the field hospitals from a severe wound which he received on Aug. 30th at Liaoyang.

It is reported by a passenger who arrived on Sept. 1st at Moji from Yinkow that order in the port has been restored and that a military hospital was opened on August 25th.

According to latest official investigations, the whole income of the land tax this year was estimated to be *yen* 89,913,438, which amount shows an increase of *yen* 4,815,879 over that of the previous year. The estimate of income tax was *yen* 14,400,807, which shows an increase of *yen* 4,477,062 over that of 1903. These increases, says the *Jiji*, are regarded as the result of the special war taxation.

K. Shimura, accountant of the military stable belonging to the First Division, was arrested on the night of Sept. 1st by the Asakusa police. It is said that he stole *yen* 3,350 belonging to the office and absconded on Aug. 20th.

Mr. Migaki, Japanese Consul at Seoul, telegraphed on Sept. 1st to the effect that scarlet fever is prevalent there among the natives. Two or three Japanese were also attacked by the disease and one patient died on Aug. 31st.

Major-General Togo arrived on the night of Sept. 8th at Hiroshima by the steamer *Hakuai Maru* from the front. Immediately he was carried by stretcher to the military hospital. It is said that he is suffering from beri-beri.

According to a passenger who arrived on Sept. 7th at Moji from Chefoo, says the *Hochi's* correspondent, the Russian Authorities have purchased the German steamer *Hertha* now at Vladivostock, and converted her into a warship.

The Yokohama Specie Bank received a telegram on Sept. 7th, from its London branch, to the effect that Japanese bonds continue to advance, the present quotation being:—4 per cent., £75⅜; 6 per cent., £96.15; 5 per cent., £89.11.6; and war bonds, £90.12.

The crew—one Frenchman and twenty-five Chinese—of the steamer *George*, which has been decided by the Saseho Prize Court to be a prize, were released on Sept. 4th. They were immediately removed to Nagasaki whence they will proceed to Shanghai.

On Sept. 5th, a dinner party was to take place at the military barracks of the Twelfth Division, (Kokura), celebrating the latest success at Liaoyang. Prefectural governors and other government officials have been invited. The division is now under General Kuroki.

The American steamer *Shawmut*, which arrived at Hongkong on the 22nd ult., ran into a typhoon on her way down from Japan, behaving well, except that her staterooms leaked badly, and the passengers had to congregate in the social hall. One of her boilers leaked too, and she had to go over to the docks for repairs.

The general meeting of the Kankoku Kogyo Kwaisha, which association aims at encouraging industries in Korea, was held on Sept. 6th when the directors and auditors were elected. The society will shortly commence agricultural work in Korea. The first instalment, *yen* 150,000, on the shares was paid up on Aug. 23rd.

The Minister of the Imperial Household has conveyed to the Red Cross Society, a message from the Empress in appreciation of the services rendered by the society during the war. Her Majesty was also pleased to present some boxes of cigars and a silver cigar case to Count Matsukata, President of the Society.

The *Kobe Herald* announces that Captain E. Pezzolo, of the steamer *San Gottardo*, which arrived at Kobe from Yokohama on the 27th Aug., died suddenly at an early hour on Wednesday morning. Captain Pezzolo, who had been a good deal worried over matters relating to his cargo and the passage of his ship through an area of sub-marine mines, succumbed to a severe attack of meningitis.

It is reported by Tokyo papers that the steamer *First Hakko Maru* (329 tons) collided with another vessel on Sept. 6th at Yinkow, the former being sunk. She was owned by Mr. T. Makino, Kobe, and insured by the Tokyo Marine Insurance Co. The loss, including her cargo, is estimated at about *yen* 110,000.

On Sept. 1st Captain I. Kato, Chief of Staff of the Second Squadron, under Admiral Kamimura, was promoted Rear Admiral; Engineer-Inspector Y. Yamamoto, Engineer-General; Surgeon-Inspector K. Yamamoto Surgeon-General; Paymaster-Inspector M. Aihara Paymaster-General; Constructor-Inspector H. Kurobe, Constructor-General; and Ordnance Inspector T. Kadama, Inspector-General.

According to latest official investigations, the amounts collected on account of the war and paid out as expenses are as follows:—War loan paid up in London and New York, *yen* 75,102,000; amount transferred from several departments whose expenses have been curtailed since the outbreak of the war, *yen* 8,098,000; temporary advances from the Bank of Japan, *yen* 27,500,000; amount brought from special reserve fund, 15,000,000; temporary issue of military notes at the front, *yen* 36,074,000; total, *yen* 226,698.000. The expenses aggregated *yen* 246,000,000 making a deficiency of *yen* 19,302,000. Tokyo papers say that this shortage has temporarily been supplied from the general budget.

Owing to the favourable weather and the continued successes in the war, the price of rice is going down. The quotations in three chief cities are as follows:—

	Closing price on the 7th. Yen.	Closing price on the 6th. Yen.
TOKYO.		
Sept. delivery	14.49	14.51
Oct. delivery	13.18	13.41
Nov. delivery	12.53	12.74
OSAKA.		
Sept. delivery	14.45	14.4975
Oct. delivery	13.1475	13.20
Nov. delivery	12.5325	12.6425
KOBE.		
Sept. delivery	14.14	14.20
Oct. delivery	13.035	13.185
Nov. delivery	12.58	12.63

At Steven's auction rooms in London the other day at the Heatly Noble sale, the following prices were obtained for rare birds' eggs:—

4 eggs Siberian thrush, £1.
3 „ White's thrush, £2 2s.
2 „ Pomatoohine skua, £2 6s.
2 „ Sabine's gull, £2 12s. 6d.
4 „ Wood sandpiper } £1 10s.
4 „ Green sandpiper }
4 „ Bar-tailed godwit, £1 12s. 6d.
4 „ Eastern golden plover, £2 12s, 6d.
3 „ Houbard bustard, £2 5s.
3 „ Macqueen bustard, £1 8s.
3 „ Greenland falcon, £1 8s.
3 „ Ter falcon, £1 6s.
2 „ Black-winged kite, £1.
4 „ Little bustard } £1 3s.
2 „ Great bustard }
3 „ Golden eagle, £2 5s.
2 „ Tawny eagle, £2 2s.
2 „ Honey buzzard, £4.
2 „ Needle-tailed swift, £1 10s.
4 „ Trydean chaffinch, £1 4s.
4 „ White-winged crossbill, £1 3s.
5 „ Savi's warbler, £1 1s.
4 „ Siberian thrush, £1 1s.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MEXICAN EMIGRANTS.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—In view of several false reports circulated regarding the 450 men returned from Mexico per S.S. *Akebono Maru*, we beg to ask you for the courtesy of your kind insertion in your paper, of the following true account of the matter.

On the 19th June, from Kobe, we, the Toyo Imin Goshi Kaisha, shipped 500 men to Mexico, for the services of the Boleo Co., in Santa Rosalia, Lower California, in their copper mines. Each man was fully told of the locality and of the work to be assigned him, and was quite satisfied that he had to work in the under-ground copper mines.

Upon arrival in Santa Rosalia, on the 16th July, the majority of the men refused to enter the mines, saying that they found things much different from what they were told in Japan and that their lives were not safe if they attempted to work. They also refused to sleep in the houses, which were specially built for them for their exclusive use, and they camped on the beach for ten days. The employers, the Mexican policemen, the Kaisha's agent, and the Japanese inspectors have done all in their power to keep them in order until the men discovered their mistake, but the labourers were so outrageous as to have added danger to the lives of their superin-

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tendents, and in consequence, they were ordered to return to Japan by the vessel by which they came. On arrival at Yokohama, the Kaisha attempted to convey them to Kobe, as the latter was the port of sailing, and according to the private instructions of the authorities the men should have been sent back to Kobe in accordance with the Emigrant Protection Law. Here again, the labourers refused to obey the Kaisha, and by means of threatening, they made the steamer's departure impossible, and landed freely at Yokohama. On the 31st ult., eight delegates of the emigrants met the director of the Kaisha, to which interview several press reporters of Tokyo were invited to be present.

The delegates made various statements as to the reasons of their returning, which lack, in many respects, what one may term "common sense."

The Kaisha have already sent for authoritative evidence to show that their dealings were fair, and will be able to satisfy the public on all the points of the dispute. At present, the reports and the informations from the agent and the inspectors seem to be sufficient to form an idea that the emigrants were entirely blameable.

Yours faithfully, KOZABURO SAKUMA,
Managing Director.

Tokyo, September 6th, 1904.

THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE AND THE WAR.

By A Recent Traveller in Russia.

The Russian people hate the war. This feeling is no less apparent to a traveller who during the last few months has spent a short time in the country than to such a man as Count Leo Tolstoy, who has devoted his life to the study of the Russian people and their emotions. But besides the feeling which Tolstoy voices—the feeling which arises from an appreciation of the moral wrong and the actual personal suffering occasioned—there is another which, with his devotion to lofty ideals and his disregard of the psychology of mere human nature, Tolstoy passes over—the feeling of a people smarting under a sense that they have been made fools of.

The people do not despise their soldiers, but there is a deep resentment towards those who foresaw a war and did not provide for it, who, when it came, were plunged in helpless confusion, and who since its commencement have consistently mismanaged it. And this feeling will not pass, even though Russia retrieve her position.

And what of the soldiers themselves? A soldier is rarely actuated by the moral emotions dilated upon by Count Tolstoy, and, as the latter admits, he usually confines himself to the definite point—his country is at war, and his obvious course is to fight.

Now the Russian soldier is well fed, and consequently he is contented. In fact his years in the Army are the best in a Russian mujik's life, which usually brings it about that when his term of service is over he returns to his village reluctantly and with an extreme aversion to the humdrum toil which is to be his fate. So, as anyone who has eaten a "soldier's meal" in Russia will understand, except in occasional and abnormal instances, speculations as to the moral right and wrong of war do not trouble him to any large extent. He gets little pay, but he has all he wants to eat—the great secret—and, like the healthy animal he is, he is perfectly ready to fight if the necessity arises. And although *esprit de corps*, owing to reasons which are rather obvious, plays little part in the Russian character, the Russian soldier has his share of patriotism.

Moreover, he is undoubtedly no coward. Yet with all this a man would be more—or less—than human could he continue patiently and unthinkingly to sacrifice himself under the conditions which at present obtain. Even a conscript can think. The first thing which occurs to him is that he is badly led.

Ask a Russian's opinion as to the Russian officer, and, if safely out of hearing, the result may be both interesting and enlightening. "The Russian officer," I was once told, "looks upon soldiering merely as a way of living, a necessary profession. He is paid little—about £7 a month in the case of a subaltern—but living, &c., is cheap, which is lucky, as he generally has to live on his pay. He marries young—sometimes a boy at school has a wife and family—consequently it is often a struggle merely to exist." With all this, is it a wonder that *esprit de corps*, enthusiasm, ability, are so little known?

Then there is another and rarer type of officer—somehow he seems in a way familiar; here is his description—from a lady:

"Officers? Oh, they're fools; never think—except how they look; never are busy—except flirting; their chief object in life is woman."

Not quite the men to beat the Japanese. Now it begins to be a little clearer why the Russian soldier is badly led, which troubles his simple, animal mind more than do abstract principles of the moral right and wrong of war; and he cannot but be dissatisfied as he reflects on the obvious.

But though his immediate difficulties are necessarily his first thought, the soldier, too, must sometimes cast a thought back beyond his officer to the machinery behind—the machinery which never did its work, which now chokes and clogs, which is killing him.

Even a conscript can think. And the people are right not to cast blame on their soldiers. As has been said, the chief feeling in Russia is one of angry resentment, which is shared by the soldier.

Undoubtedly, at first, the nation was as ready to under-estimate the Japanese as were its rulers—who had no excuse for their blindness. And, always, mere figures brought confidence.

Once in the train I was asked, "What is the population of Japan?"

"About forty-four millions."

"Four to one," said the merchant I was talking to, sinking satisfiedly into his seat; "we can push them into the sea."

And though reverse after reverse was announced there was no change in this comfortable spirit of assurance.

The *Variag* and *Koriets* disaster occurred at Chemulpho; "Sharp practice, and we were 'let in.'" Makaroff went down on the *Petropavlovsk*; "An unfortunate accident, but there are others." The Japanese cut off Port Arthur: "It means a little more fighting before the end." And so on, with the spirit of amazement growing, the feeling of anger increasing, but with no doubt as to the ultimate issue.

"If they capture Port Arthur," a Russian once said to me, "it will take us a long time to regain it." He did not even say "We shall have to."

One man certainly went so far as to say, "We cannot afford to lose." That is all anyone would admit.

But all the time the sense of having been deceived grew deeper, smarted more keenly, till it rose to the feeling which now exists. If incredulous anger give way to bitter despair what will happen?

Another cause of resentment has always been the Press—or, to speak accurately, the Press Censor—for the people are not fools, but intelligent beings.

Immediately I entered Russia the one question I was asked was "What news of the war?"

Now I came from parts where there were reasons why I could hear little or nothing of what was going on, so I remarked that I had hoped to obtain information, not impart it.

"You will get none," said my interlocutor.

A censor, apparently, has no power over a patriotic imagination.

The people recognise that they are being treated as small children who can be easily bamboozled, and they are indignant. The bamboozling is not clever enough, it is an insult to their intelligence.

Among the people there is a genuine feeling that, while their rulers are responsible for the failure of the war, the Japanese themselves are to blame for its actual initiation.

The general impression is that war was inevitable some time or another, but that owing to the blindness and incompetence of those in authority the Japanese were enabled to force it at their own moment, to the consternation of the said authorities who had been so peacefully dreaming of the far future that they were fast asleep to the immediate present.

One thing is certain—no one in Russia wanted war when it did come. Whatever may have been the ultimate plans of officialdom, they had not reckoned on a course of action which took them as utterly unprepared as did the precipitation of events by the Boers in our case.

The truth is that the Russian foreign policy has always been essentially one of bluff for the present and deep plans for the future—and in this case bluff was futile as regards the present, which effectually upset the deep plans affecting the future. So it happened that when, utterly contrary to precedent and expectation, war was an accomplished fact, the Russian authorities could scarcely believe it. In a word, they were taken by half-incredulous surprise, half-bewildered confusion.

A word as to the feeling of the Russian people with regard to ourselves.

The first thing which is apparent is their conviction that Russia and England will shortly be at war. They are quite friendly about it—none could be kinder or more courteous than the people themselves—but they will assert that conviction firmly. It is not a wish.

This is not the occasion to deal with Russian popular ideas of England as a nation, but it may be observed that very rarely is it found that hostility to English policy creates personal feeling against an Englishman. In fact, I only recollect one instance of anything of the kind.

It was Easter Eve—the greatest day in the calendar of the Orthodox Church and of the Orthodox people, and everything was in a state of tension which those who have not seen a Russian Easter cannot realise. An American friend of mine happened to go out during the evening in order to witness the celebration of the midnight Mass.

Suddenly round a corner came a group of Cossacks. Now the English type of face is easily recognised in Russia, and when the soldiers saw my friend, who was with a companion, they surrounded them.

"You," said one in broken English, thrusting his face into the American's, "are you English?"

"No," answered my friend; "we are Americans."

"That is well for you," said the soldier; "we do not love you English, and we do not love your *Times*."

And they let them go.

The Cossack's last sentence deserves a little attention.

If the Russian hates England it is because of the impression he receives from certain English newspapers of English policy and English feeling towards his native land.—*The Westminster Gazette.*

THE EXPERIENCE OF THE "ARABIA."

For all the exploits they have accomplished during the present war the Russian squadrons might have been non-existent, unless, indeed, blockade running and the sinking and capture of defenceless merchantmen may be termed exploits. But notoriety, they have certainly won, says the *Shanghai Mercury*, and more particularly in the number of vessels the Vladivostock squadron has sunk or captured, frequently without discretion or discrimination. Rumours also not entirely without foundation, have been spread as to the treatment meted to the crews of neutral vessels captured, which are the reverse of favourable to Russia and have lost to her many a staunch supporter. However the vessels of some nationalities fare better at the hands of their captors and the crews on their release, are loud in their praises of Russian hospitality. Such is the report of the German steamer *Arabia* which arrived here at 4.45 p.m. on 29th August from Vladivostock, and from which is gathered the following information.

The *Arabia* was sighted by the Russian Vladivostock squadron, consisting of the vessels *Rurik*, *Gromoboi* and *Rossia* under the command of Admiral Yessen on the 22nd July, when about ten or twenty miles off Yokohama. The *Arabia* was signalled to stop, which she did as soon as was possibte, though being a single screw steamer she was unable to come to an immediate standstill, thus risking a repetition of the *Hipsang* outrage. Being other than British no such calamity occurred and not a gun was fired. When the *Arabia* did eventually stop she was ordered to send her papers acrossto the Admiral for examination. The order was promptly obeyed and the chief officer was despatched on board the flagship. Arriving there the Admiral glanced through the *Arabia's* papers and courteously told the chief officer that the *Arabia* carried contraband and would consequently have to be taken to Vladivostock where the disposal of her cargo would be decided by a Prize Court at that port. Three Russian officers and forty-five men were sent to take over charge of the vessel and take her to Vladivostock. On her way to that place the *Arabia* touched at Saghalien from where the officer in command cabled of her capture to the Russian authorities at Vladivostock, where arrangements were made for the holding of a Prize Court, and the case of the *Arabia* was proceeded with, without delay almost as soon as she arrived in port. Having ascertained that the *Arabia* was a German ship registered in Hamburg, on a three years' charter with the Portland Asiatic Steamship Company and also the consignees of her cargo, etc., the Court decided that the ship and the portion of the cargo destined for ports other than Japanese would be released, but that the Japanese consignment, consisting mainly of flour and railway cars, would have to be discharged.

Owing to the scarcity of labour at Vladivostock and the cumbersome nature of the cargo it was fully three weeks before the *Arabia* was free to continue her voyage. Meanwhile the kindest treatment was extended to both the officers and men. The *Calchas*, a Blue Funnel steamer, was also captured the same day as the *Arabia* and her cargo was adjudicated in the same manner. Both vessels remained in Port Arthur long enough to witness the return of their captors, crestfallen and battered, with the *Rurik* left behind, disabled, they said, by the first shot, which penetrated her steering gear. They knew nothing of her sinking by the Japanese or the fate of her crew. The *Rossia* and the *Gromoboi* had wounds in their sides which were being speedily patched up. No damage seemed to have been done below the water line of either vessel, neither did their engines suffer. In their engagement with the enemy, the officers claimed a "draw" stating that both sides had exhausted their ammunition and retired from the fray as if by mutual understanding.

Despite the vigilance of the Japanese fleet, vessels succeed in reaching Vladivostock from southern ports with stores, etc. One of these was the *Tungus* which sailed from Shanghai some time ago and arrived in Vladivostock about 15th August after having made a roundabout course, passing outside

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Japan and entering Vladivostock between Saghalien and Yezo.

Life at Vladivostock is much the same as before the outbreak of hostilities with the exception that the population is much reduced. Gaiety among the military seems to be the order of the day, the cafes are well patronised and amusements are many. With regard to the war a feeling of confidence prevails and one and all firmly believe that the end will see Japan utterly ruined and Russia completely victorious.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

RUSSIA AND CONTRABAND.

London, September 1.

A letter from the Foreign Office to the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce states that in consequence of the representations of His Majesty's Government the whole question of contraband is now under consideration by the Russian Government.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR LIAOYANG.

Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent says that it appears reinforcements have been pouring into Liaoyang during the past few weeks totalling two army corps in strength.

PROGNOSTICATIONS.

Reuter understands that the autumn campaign will probably terminate with the fall of Port Arthur and the driving out of Kuropatkin from Liaoyang. It is pointed out in London that Japan's financial position will enable her to continue the war for a long time yet, while so long as she continues victorious her credit remains undiminished.

BRITISH MISSION TO TIBET.

London, September 1.

According to present plans, the British Mission leaves Lhassa on the 15th inst.

STRIKE AT MARSEILLES.

The British steamers *Clan Matheson*, *Sardinia* and *Den of Airlie* have been unable to discharge at Marseilles owing to the general strike, sympathy with which was to be declared yesterday at ten Mediterranean ports, including Corsica and Algeria.

RUSSIAN REPORTS FROM LIAOYANG.

London, September 2.

Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg states that General Kuroki with artillery is crossing the Taitsze river by means of pontoons, the cavalry utilising the ford, and that one division has already crossed the river.

General Sakharoff reports that desperate fighting occurred all day on Wednesday on the south front, there being two separate engagements. Fighting was suspended at midnight. The Russians claim that they maintained most of their positions. There were great losses on both sides. General Stackelburg and General Orosovski were wounded.

CANADA'S NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Earl Grey has been appointed Governor-General of Canada.

THE FIGHTING AT LIAOYANG.

London, September 3.

The official Russian losses from Wednesday (Aug 31) till yesterday are placed at 5,000.

Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that General Kuropatkin reports that the Russians retreated last night to their main positions.

The Japanese shelled and wrecked Liaoyang railway station. The Russians thereupon established a new station further north.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

Sir Edwin Henry Egerton, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of the Hellenes since 1892, has been appointed British Ambassador to Rome.

Sir James Rennell Rodd, K.C.M.G., Secretary of the British Embassy at Rome, has been appointed Minister to Stockholm.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH LIAOYANG.

London, Sept. 4.

Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent says telegraphic communication with Liaoyang is going on regularly and has never been interrupted.

THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS FUND.

The British fund for the relief of the widows and families of the Japanese soldiers and sailors amounts to £20,000 sterling.

THE "DIANA."

London, Sept. 5.

It is reported from Saigon that the commander of the Russian cruiser *Diana* has been ordered by the Russian Admiralty to disarm the ship.

ARMY MANŒUVRES.

Unique army manœuvres have begun. General French's force has embarked at Southampton and sailed for East Anglia.

THE FIGHTING AT LIAOYANG.

General Sakharoff estimates the Russian casualties on 31st August and Sept. 1st—two days—at seven thousand, and those on Sept. 2nd at three thousand.

General Kuropatkin wires that it was Stackelburg's enforced retirement of several columns on the west of Liaoyang on the night of Sept. 2nd which caused the evacuation of Liaoyang.

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that according to the report of General Kuropatkin, on the evening of Sept. 3rd, the greater part of the Russian army, including Stackelburg's corps, which had succeeded in joining the main force, is now on the south of the Yentai coal mines.

THE OPERATIONS IN MANCHURIA.

London, September 6.

General Kuropatkin wires on Sept. 3rd that the area of operations is covered mostly by millet which greatly impedes the movements of the troops. The Japanese concealed in the millet inflicted heavy losses.

One of Orloff's regiments lost 1,500.

AN IMPERIAL BETROTHAL.

The German Crown Prince is betrothed to the Duchess Cecilie of Mecklenburg.

THE RUSSIAN CRUISERS.

Later.

Reuter telegraphs from St. Petersburg that the instructions of the Russian Government have been successfully conveyed to the cruiser *St. Petersburg* in South African waters. There is no news of the *Smolensk*.

THE SITUATION AT MARSEILLES.

The situation at Marseilles is unchanged. The steamship *Arabia* has sailed for London to discharge there her Marseilles cargo.

FOREIGN POLITICS.

M. Coombes, speaking at Auxelle, declared that the Concordat was no longer possible. The only solution was separation of Church and State by mutual consent.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

London, September 7.

The Tsar, accompanied by the Dowager Empress and several Grand-Dukes, has inspected the Baltic Squadron at Kronstadt.

THE REAR-GUARD ACTION AT YENTAI.

Reuter's correspondent, wiring from St. Petersburg, announces that the Russian forces have united north of Yentai, where a detachment was left to cover the retreat. It was rumoured, however, late in the evening, that General Kuropatkin's rear-guard has been almost annihilated, and that his main army is in imminent danger of being surrounded.

PLEHVÉ'S SUCCESSOR.

Reuter reports from St. Petersburg that Senator Platonoff, a member of the Council of State, has been appointed Minister of the Interior and Chief of Police, in succession to the dead Minister, de Plehvé.

THE RUSSIAN RETIREMENT.

London, Sept. 7.

It is telegraphed from St. Petersburg that a Russian correspondent telegraphs that the Japanese are within twenty-five miles of the town (? Mukden). Preparations have begun for the evacuation of Mukden. The censorship has been transferred to Harbin.

THE MARSEILLES STRIKE.

London, Sept. 8.

The Marseilles strike (a word is omitted here; probably it is the word "over" or "finished").

THE VOLUNTEER STEAMERS.

Reuter's correspondent at Zanzibar states that the British cruiser *Forte* delivered the Tsar's orders to the Volunteer steamers *St. Petersburg* and *Smolensk*, which have left those waters for the purpose of returning to Europe.

THE JAPANESE VICTORY.

The London *Daily Telegraph* says that the Japanese triumph is one of the most extraordinary feats of arms ever performed by any people in the long history of the East. Japan has vindicated her claim to be a Great Power once and for all.

THE PORT ARTHUR SQUADRON.

Captain Wirren, who has been commanding the Russian cruiser *Bayan*, replaces Admiral Ukhatomsky in the command of the Port Arthur squadron.

KUROPATKIN AT MUKDEN.

Later.

General Kuropatkin and the bulk of the Russian Army have reached Mukden, where a temporary stay will be made, and the defences will be manned. The Japanese on the west now constitute the main menace, but the Russians are heading them off. Reuter's agent telegraphs from Mukden on the 6th that a part of the Russian army was in constant danger the previous night of being cut off by the Japanese, who were continually shelling them from the hills.

THE ST. LEGER.

The result of the St. Leger is:

Pretty Polly	1
Henry the First	2
Almscliffe	3

(Received at the Legation of France in Tokyo.)

EVACUATING MUKDEN.

London, September 7.

It is telegraphed from Tokyo that General Kuroki is twenty miles to the south of Mukden. The evacuation of Mukden has commenced. The Japanese have occupied Yentai.

(Received at the Foreign Office in Tokyo.)

RUSSIAN REPORTS.

A Reuter's telegram from St. Petersburg says that General Sakharoff, Chief of Staff,

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sent the following message under date of the 30th instant:—"From 5 a.m. to-day until 9 p.m. the Japanese Army attacked our positions in front of Liaoyang on the left bank of the Taitsz. The enemy directed his greatest strength against our central and right positions. His frequent attacks were repulsed at all points and at 9 p.m. when the fighting ceased we had recovered the numerous places won by him. Our guns compared with his showed great superiority of range. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon our army observed that a large body of the enemy was assuming the offensive with the object of outflanking our right wing. Therefore several battalions were sent from the general reserves, and these, advancing against the enemy's flank, frustrated his design and compelled him to retreat. Our troops fought with the greatest bravery. The intelligence from Port Arthur dated the 26th of August, that the garrison there had repulsed all the enemy's assaults, was conveyed to the whole army and received with shouts of joy. It had the effect of greatly raising the spirits of the troops and they prayed to follow the example of their comrades (at Port Arthur). We lost heavily. There is no accurate account yet, but judging from the number that passed through the hands of one of our field hospitals, our total will be about 3,000. The Japanese are believed to have suffered greatly."

(It will be observed that the above is dated the 30th of August. General Sakaroff is correct when he says that none of the Russian positions on the south-west face were captured that day.—Ed. *J.M.*)

General Stoessel, telegraphing from Port Arthur to the Tsar under date of August 28th, says that from the 22nd to the 28th inclusive the Japanese army made strong attacks daily, but they were all repulsed.

General Sakharoff, telegraphing on the 1st of September, says:—According to reports received from the army, Kuroki's army having built a bridge of boats over the Taitsz, the main part of his force crossed to the right bank to-day at Hakankwantzun (?). At 5 a.m. to-day our scouts observed the infantry, artillery and cavalry of a Division wading across a shallow place. The Japanese army is advancing in two directions, one to the west and one towards the Yentai Mines.

At 3 p.m. on the 31st a violent engagement commenced and ended at midnight. We gained a complete victory and succeeded in holding all our advanced positions. The division commanded by General Kondradowitch fought with conspicuous stubbornness. The Japanese fired innumerable shells, but our Army held its ground desperately. Some of our advanced batteries fell into the enemy's hands but we recovered them all by bayonet charges. The enemy left many dead upon the field after these conflicts. Our men found a great number of pits filled with Japanese dead among the high millet, and we judge that his losses must have been enormous. We also lost heavily but even a rough estimate can not yet be formed. Major-General Orosowiski was wounded. Lieut.-General Stackelburg received a contusion but was not obliged to quit the field. Numbers of Japanese rifles fell into our hands.

(Again it is to be observed that Sakharoff's story stops short of the events on the 1st inst.—Ed. *J.M.*)

FOREIGN WAR NEWS.

According to a telegram sent from Stockholm on the 3rd of September, Rear-Admiral Ukahtomsky has been detailed for court martial, in consequence of not complying with the order to proceed to Vladivostock.

[Rear-Admiral Ukahtomsky succeeded to the command of the flag-ship *Cesarevitch* after the death of his two senior officers. He then took the vessel into Kiaochow.—Ed. *J.M.*]

Berlin, September 2.

The *Vossische Zeitung*, in a leading article, again belauds Japan. It declares the fight now in continuous progress at Liaoyang to be like that of Sedan. It expresses astonishment and admiration that Japan, confronted by a great and all-powerful European empire like Russia, should have achieved the glory of holding her own. In conclusion it says:—"We consider that whatever be the issue of the combat now waging, Japan has established her title to stand in the same military line with any army of any Power. Even though bad fortune should hereafter overtake Japan, the prestige of her empire will certainly increase. At all events this war will have a great effect upon the policy of European States."

COMMENTS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

The Times of the 3rd instant says that although the full results of the Liaoyang fight can not yet be foreseen, the facts already ascertained show clearly that the victory will rest with Japan in this which is far the greatest fight fought in Asia in modern times. Apart from the effects which this contest must exercise hereafter, considered merely from the point of view of the number of men engaged, the combat at Liaoyang, extending over many days, will assuredly rank among the great battles of the world. The success achieved by the Japanese is sufficient to make a profound impression upon public opinion. It is of course uncertain whether they will reap the full results of victory and whether the event will suffice to place them in such a position as to control the military situation, but the longer the Russians defer their retreat across the Taitsz the more signal will be the success gained by the Japanese.

The *Daily Telegraph* says that this fight is far the most important which has hitherto taken place between Japan and Russia, and the great question now is whether the Russians by sacrificing several thousands of men and some hundreds of guns will be able to open a line of retreat to Yentai for the remainder of their force, or whether General Kuroki, not allowing this, will advance boldly and cut their route. If once the Russians are surrounded they will be unable to break through.

The *Standard* observes that if General Kuropatkin under existing conditions can save the greater part of his guns and withdraw the main part of his army in good order to Mukden, he will show himself a captain capable of dealing with grave situations. But that is not merely difficult: it may perhaps prove impossible.

The *Morning Post* says that Kuropatkin having been driven in disorder from his strong positions south of the Taitsz, and having been forced back to the bank of the river, has now fallen into the terrible plight of being exposed to a rear attack by the hitherto unbeaten army under the leadership of the valiant, skilled and imperturbable Kuroki. We predict the speedy arrival of news that the Russian army has met with a crushing defeat, and that, whether it succeeded in continuing its retreat or not, it has been thrown into complete disorder and will be useless for some time. The battle of Liaoyang will take its place among the great contests of the 19th century, and will rank with Waterloo and Sadowa.

LIAOYANG.

According to a Reuter's telegram, the following sentence is found at the end of Sakaroff's telegram dated the 2nd instant (the date, namely "3rd instant," given in the previous telegram was a mistake for "2nd"):—"The Russian losses in the fighting on the 31st August and the 1st September are put at 7,000. The Japanese must have lost twice or thrice as many. The Japanese prisoners are utterly exhausted."

A Reuter telegram from St. Petersburg says that Kuropatkin has telegraphed as follows:

"To-day, namely the 3rd, the main body of our army (including Stackelberg's Corps) is occupying the line from Yentai station along the south of the branch line to the coal mine. The Japanese Army is near us, but it does nothing more than look down on us from beyond the high millet. Our troops that were in Liaoyang are crossing to the right bank of the Taitsz River. The great part of the area of the fighting is covered with high millet which impedes the movements of the troops. The reason of Orloff's retreat on the 2nd was that his troops were repeatedly fired on by artillery from among the high millet. His losses were very heavy. One regiment had 1,500 casualties."

[All these operations seem to be concerned with the Japanese Right Army only. It appears to be plain that the latter Army reached some place in the neighbourhood of Yentai, but pending the publication of some reports from the Japanese side there seems to be no hope of unravelling the perplexity. —Ed. *J.M.*]

KUROPATKIN'S ACCOUNT.

General Kuropatkin, telegraphing under date of the 5th instant, says that he withdrew his troops on the 4th instant in good order across the Taitsz. The enemy made a feeble attempt to pursue but was checked by our rear-guard. On the 4th instant the Japanese Army, being re-inforced, moved against our left wing, and extended the line of fighting from the Yentai mines northward. The Japanese crossed the Taitsz River, and emerging on the west of Pensuka (or Densuka), seem to be heading in the direction of the Penshishu—(Penshsihu?) Mukden highway. They are also said to have crossed at Liaoyang and in its vicinity on the 4th. At present the united Russian Army, with the exception of the force left at Yentai to cover the retreat, is on the north of that place. (The above is an official report).

JAPAN AND KOREA.

Referring to the Agreement between Japan and Korea, the *Standard* says that Japan is gathering some of the fruits of victory before the conclusion of the war. The agreement proves that Korea is regarded as a dependency of Japan. Korea's autonomy within her own borders will not be disturbed so long as it does not conflict with this agreement, but since she has now been converted into a Japanese dependency she will have to receive from Tokyo instructions as to her foreign policy and commercial policy. This is an unavoidable result of Japan's successes.

THE GERMAN PRESS ON THE LIAOYANG BATTLE.

German newspapers all agree in regarding the Japanese operations at Liaoyang as a complete victory. They consider that the Russian telegrams are designed merely to cloak defeat. They are agreed that the fight must be regarded as one of the greatest and bloodiest in the history of the world. They compare it to Sedan and say that the sole reason of Kuropatkin's escaping total rout was the insufficient number of the Japanese army. This fight, they say, settles the military operations for the present

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year and Japan may now rest on her great victory. The Conservative press applaud Japan's success from a military point of view and confine themselves to recording the facts, but the Liberal journals praise the skill shown by the Japanese in using troops and declare that the battle signifies the destruction of Russian influence in the Far East. Such a result would have been thought impossible a few months ago. Doubtless Russia, powerful and rich as she is, will endeavour to restore her influence, but before that can be effected, Japan, whatever may happen, will be able to settle affairs with China as to Manchuria without suffering interference. The States of Europe will have to change their attitude hereafter towards this newly and snddenly arisen Great Power.

THE "NOVIK."

General Lobnoff reports that on the 5th inst. in the evening two Japanese warships approached Korsakoff, and, anchoring at a distance of 7 kilometers, sent steam launches to examine the wreck of the *Novik*. The Russian troops fired on them, and they retired.

OUKHATOMSKY'S FAILURE.

A telegram from St. Petersburg says that the reason of Admiral Oukhatomsky's disgrace is his failure to carry out the Emperor's orders that at all hazards the Port Arthur Squadron should make its way elsewhere.

(RECEIVED AT THE NAVAL HEADQUARTERS.)

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

Twenty-four junks in Russian employ, which left Wei-hei-wei on the 26th inst. laden with provisions for Port Arthur, were captured by the Japanese blockading Squadron and sent to Dalny where their cargo was confiscated. The crews were released and sent back to Wei-hei-wei in three vessels.

(RECEIVED BY THE HEADQUARTERS STAFF.)

THE FIGHTING AT LIAOYANG.

A long report from Marshal Oyama was published yesterday in Tokyo, but it was mainly a resume of events already known to the public. The only new points are as follows:—The right army of the Japanese did not succeed until the afternoon of the 4th in forcing the enemy's positions on the line of the highlands to the west of the Yentai mines.

These highlands include hills 131 metres high—to which reference has been frequently made—and they are on the right bank of the Taitsz river.

Until the 30th of August the Russians were constantly sending reinforcements by train to Liaoyang. The greater part of the Russian army has not yet retired to the north of the Yentai mines. One portion is still at Yingshuitz. The enemy abandoned the storehouses and the railway station and the bridge over the Taitsz river before retiring.

The Japanese left and central armies have not yet crossed the Taitsz river, but one portion has been sent over the river to attack Muchang and the heights overlooking the railway.

The Japanese losses since August 27th have been very heavy, but the number is not yet known.

Marshal Oyama adds that after ten days fighting, and after forcing several strongly fortified lines of the enemy the spirit of the Japanese troops is excellent.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

THE STATE OF THE "NOVIK."

Japanese naval officers of a detached squadron report that, having visited the *Novik*, which lies on shore wrecked at a place 900 metres to the south-west of the Korsakoff lighthouse, they found that she had a list of 30 degrees to starboard and that with the exception of her forward deck she is entirely under water. On her upper deck the water at the shallowest part is up to a man's knee. Portions of the wreck above water show much injury, and on the starboard side amidships there is a large hole on the water-line, but this part, being under water, cannot be clearly seen. Apparently her injuries are of very great extent. During the inspection of the Japanese officers they were fired on from several stations on shore, but no one was hurt.

[RECEIVED BY THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN."]

THE WAR.

London, September 6.

There is no perceptible foundation whatever for the rumours that foreign intervention will be employed to put a stop to the war between Russia and Japan.

The war party in Russia have begun to raise their voices loudly in favour of fighting to the death.

Doubts are beginning to be thrown in Russia on Kuropatkin's ability.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer	Date.
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Mongolia 1	M. Sept. 12
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Lyra	W. Sept. 14
Europe	M. M. Co.	Australien	Th. Sept. 15
America	P. M. Co.	Manchuria 2	Sa. Sept. 17
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian 3	Sa. Sept. 17
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	M. Sept. 19
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Shawmut	Sa. Sept. 24
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Sachsen	Sa. Sept. 24
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	W. Sept. 28
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	Th. Sept. 29
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Th. Oct. 6

1 Left Hongkong on the 4th inst.
2 Left San Francisco on the 31th ult.
3 Left Vancouver on the 29th ult.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line.	Steamer	Date.
Portland	P. & A. Co.	Arabia	Sa. Sept. 10
Europe	M. M. Co.	Ernest Simons	Su. Sept. 11
America	P. M. Co.	Mongolia	W. Sept. 14
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Bengloe	W. Sept. 14
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Lyra	Th. Sept. 15
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Bayern	Sa. Sept. 17
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Sa. Sept. 17
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Manchuria	Su. Sept. 18
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	M. Sept. 19
Hongkong	P. & A. Co.	Aragonia	F. Sept. 23
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Shawmut	Su. Sept. 25
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Th. Sept. 29
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	F. Sept. 30
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Sa. Oct. 8

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Empress of India, British steamer 3,003, O. P. Marshall 2nd Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 1st Sept., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Teucer, British steamer, 1,803, Silverlocke, 2nd Sept.,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Austria, Austrian steamer, 4,879, R. Calledani, 2nd Sept.,—Trieste via ports, and Kobe, 31st Aug., Mails and General.—Pollak Bros.

Heathdene, British steamer, 2,277, W. J. Milburn, 2nd Sept.,—Muroran, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

Taisang, British steamer, 1,544, G. H. Bowken, 2nd Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Glenesk, British steamer, 2,275, Jno. Rafferty, 2nd Sept.,—London via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Haldis, Norwegian steamer, 1,055, J. C. Jensen, 2nd Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 3rd Sept.,—Moji via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Dai-Ya Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,732, A. Yokoyama, 3rd Sept.,—Moji, Coal.—M. Asada.

Germania, German steamer, 1,714, J. Bruhn, 3rd Sept.,—Moji, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Upada, British steamer, 3,382, F. Sheldrick, 3rd Sept.,—Rangoon via Kobe, 1st Sept., Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Ras-Bera, British steamer, 2,500, A. G. Morris, 3rd Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ernest Simons, French steamer, 2,162, G. Bourdon, 4th Sept.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Gaelic, British steamer, 2,690, Wm. Finch, 4th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Kobe 3rd, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Carl Mensell, German steamer, 984, Voss, 4th Sept.,—Iloilo, P.I., Sugar.—Simon Evers & Co.

Bygdo, Norwegian steamer, 1,223, Edward Guntarsen, 4th Sept.,—Takow, General.—Yamagata-ya.

Helios, Norwegian steamer, 833, G. Sandao, 4th Sept.,—Moji, General.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Sambria, German steamer, 3,623, Luening, 5th Sept.,—Hamburg via ports, and Tsingtau, 31st Aug., General.—C. Illies & Co.

Tremont, American steamer, 6,195, T. W. Garlick, 5th Sept.,—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., 18th Aug., Mails & General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Idomeneus, British steamer, 4,299, Hugh Nish, 5th Sept.,—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 4th Sept., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Labor, Norwegian steamer, 949, P. Pensen, 5th Sept.,—Misumi, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Faydene, British steamer, 2,277, Tippett, 6th Sept.,—Christmas Island, Phosphate Rock.—Cornes & Co.

Sagami, British steamer, 2,668, F. Littlehales, 6th Sept.,—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 6th Sept.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 18th Aug., Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Khalif, British steamer, 2,219, J. H. Middleton, 6th Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Lennox, British steamer, 2,361, McNair, 6th Sept.,—Moji, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shantung, German steamer, 1,000, Engelhart, 6th Sept.,—Nagasaki, Coal.—Mitsu Bishi Co.

Slaipner, Norwegian steamer, 1,387, Holm, 6th Sept.,—Moji, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Wingsang, British steamer, 1,644, W. D. Welsh, 6th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Rose, British Barque, 793, W. Wright, 6th Aug.,—Shanghai, Ballast.—Captain.

Haldis, Norwegian steamer, 1,055, J. C. Jensen, 6th Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Braemar, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 7th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Formosa, British steamer, 2,616, B. H. W. Snow, 7th Sept.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 6th Sept., General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Numantia, German steamer, 2,806, Brehiner, 7th Sept.,—Hamburg via ports, and Hongkong, 1st Sept., General.—C. Illies & Co.

Onda, British steamer, 3,410, Robertson, 7th Sept.,—Rangoon, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

African Prince, British steamer, 3,183, John McFarlane, 7th Sept.,—Chemulpo via Moji, Ballast.—American Trading Co.

Eretria, British steamer, 2,255, Mulcahey, 8th Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hunon, British steamer, 1,990, W. Walsh, 8th Sept.,—Moji, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Ratho, British steamer, 2,747, Thomson, 2nd Sept.,—Moji via Wada Point, Ballast.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Merionethshire, British steamer, 1,950, G. C. Cundy, 2nd Sept.,—Havre and London via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Selsdon, British steamer, 2,451, Butler, 2nd Sept.,—Fusan and Chemulpo via ports, General.—American Trading Co.

Emma, German steamer, 1,681, W. Zeigenmeyer, 3rd Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Macduff, British steamer, 1,882, R. Glegg, 3rd Sept.,—Moji via Wada Point, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, 3rd Sept.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Gneisenau, German steamer, 5,003, H. Bleeker, 3rd Sept.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Haldis, Norwegian steamer, 1,055, J. C. Jensen, 3rd Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

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Hugin, Norwegian steamer, 879, G. Solbury, 3rd Sept.,—Hiogo, Ballast.—Yamagata-ya.
Stentor, British steamer, 4,308, Chas. Jackson, 3rd Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Austria, Austrian steamer, 4,879, R. Calledani, 3rd Sept.,—Trieste via ports, General.—Pollak Bros.
Tjimahi, Dutch steamer, 2,476, N. V. W. Jurriaanse, 3rd Sept.,—Trieste via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.
Tencer, British steamer, 1,803, Silverlocke, 4th Sept.,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Glenesk, British steamer, 2,275, Jno. Rafferty, 4th Sept.,—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Taisang, British steamer, 1,544, R. H. Bowken, 4th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Sheikh, British steamer, 2,828, C. Jones, 4th Sept.,—Ujina and Moji, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 5th Sept.,—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Wildenfels, German steamer, 3,657, W. Reising, 5th Sept.,—Moji, Ballast.—Standard Oil Co.
Macquarie, British steamer, 2,073, St. John George, 5th Sept.,—Moji, General.—Yamagata-ya.
Highlander, British steamer, 1,595, W. Dawson, 5th Sept.,—Moji, General.—Yamagata-ya.
Gaelic, British steamer, 2,690, Wm. Finch, 6th Sept.,—San Francisco via Honolulu Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.
Ras-Bera, British steamer, 2,500, A. G. Morris, 6th Sept.,—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 6th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.
Heathdene, British steamer, 2,277, W. J. Milburn, 7th Sept.,—Otaru, Ballast.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.
Haldis, Norwegian steamer, 1,055, J. C. Jensen, 7th Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Bygdo, Norwegian steamer, 1,223, Ed. Guntarsen, 7th Sept.,—Osaka, General.—Yamagata-ya.
Doris, Norwegian steamer, 965, K. Jakobsen, 7th Sept.,—Moji, General.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
Upada, British steamer, 3,382, F. Sheldrick, 7th Sept.,—Kobe, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Idomeneus, British steamer, 4,299, Hugh Nish, 8th Sept.,—Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Scotsman, British steamer, 1,065, McKenzie, 8th Sept.,—Ujina, General.—Japanese.
Norge, Norwegian steamer, 1,924, Boe, 8th Sept.,—Moji, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Wingsang, British steamer, 1,644, W. Stalker, 8th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Khalif, British steamer, 2,219, J. H. Middleton, 8th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Helios, Norwegian steamer, 833, G. Sandao, 8th Sept.,—Ujina, General.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
Tremont, American steamer, 6,195, T. W. Garlick, 8th Sept.,—Manila via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Summers and infant, Misses Summers (2), Mr. F. M. Tegner, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Aldridge, Miss B. Leach, Mrs. Robey, Mr. J. Hayes, Mr. T. Funamoto, Mr. J. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Hazarras and child, Miss Mitchell, Mrs. St. John, Mr. and Mrs. Sayer, Mr. and Mrs. Boggan and infant, Mr. P. A. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. Liesching, Mr. A. S. D. Cousland, Dr. Whinnery, Mr. R. L. Warren, Mr. E. C. Jansen, Miss Jansen, Mr. W. Dobie, Miss Andrews, Sir Pelham Warren, K.C.M.G., Mrs. Bland, Mr. H. A. J. Macray, Mr. L. Midwood, Sir R. Bredon, K.C.M.G., Mr. K. J. Kingsford, Mr. S. H. Officer, Mr. J. S. Clark, Mr. J. W. Copman, Capt. and Mrs. Rittenhouse, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Cox and infant, Mr. G. S. Watrous, Mr. H. Sale, Mrs. Kaufmann and child, Mrs. Hartland and child, Mr. J. Kuhn, Mr. A. W. Gellatly, and Miss Gellatly, in cabin. For Vancouver:—Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Willes, Major A. B. Hamilton, Mr. F. Gonzales, Mr. H. Hackwood, Capt. Cowden, U.S.N., Mr. J. W. Kew, Mr. M. William, Mr. C. A. Tomes, Master Tomes, Mr. and Mrs. Fontaine, Mr. H. F. Lyon, U.S.N., Capt. Burwell, U.S.N., Mrs. Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Clark, Com. Carpendal, R.N., Rev. D. N. Lyon, Lt. Hon. B. Mitford, R.N., Mr. Lobb, Mr. H. Allen, Mr. M. Allen, Mr. B. Wendell, Jr., and Mr. J. W. Wardall, in cabin.

Per French steamer *Ernest Simons*, from Marseilles via ports:—Mr. Davy, Miss Kann, Mr. A. R. Catto, Mr. Andrew H. Green, Mr. Wong Ky Tien, Mr. Franck Robert, Mr. Lavacry, Mr. Millward, Mr. W. E. Towson, and 1 Chinese, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Gaelic*, from Hongkong:—Mrs. Lee Chow and amah, Mr. C. D. Ruigh, Mrs. Ruigh, Miss F. B. Greene, Col. A. J. Bowie, Miss A. Mendelson, Mr. K. Fukuma, Mr. and Mrs C. Forrest, Mr. C. W. M. Birch, Mr. C. Mattie, Mrs. B. Thomas, Mr. W. Heitman, Mr. Y. Kumagai. For San Francisco:—Mr. C. B. Franklin, Mrs. Franklin, Mr. J. D. Sloan, Mr. H. T. Wilgress, Mrs. P. T. Carrington and infant, Mrs. E. Gowan, Mr. John B. Steel, Capt. A. E. Wilson, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Doric*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Miss L. S. Halsey, Mr. F. F. King, Miss E. P. Milliken, Miss Alice M. Monk, Rev. A. P. Vaughan, Mrs. A. P. Vaughan, Mr. E. H. Foot, Mr. H. Albers, Mr. T. Ueno, and Mr. Frank Schutte, in cabin. For Kobe:—Mrs. M. D. Adams and three children, Mrs. C. A. Bachelder, Dr. J. W. Hirst, Rev. C. S. Reifsnider, Mrs. C. S. Reifsnider, Mr. John Reifsnider, Mrs. John Reifsnider, and Mr. Thomas W. Van Ess, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Rev. F. W. Bible, Mrs. F. W. Bible, Mr. G. Chiostri, Rev. C. H. Derr, Mrs. C. H. Derr, Rev. Edwin C. Hawley, Mrs. Edwin C. Hawley, Mr. H. L. Hammerstein, Miss Emma Hicks, Mr. A. Junet, Mr. R. C. Ricker, Mr. H. J. Such, Mrs. H. J. Such, Rev. W. F. Walker, Mr. C. H. Yerkes, Mrs C. H. Yerkes, and Mrs. J. Burg and son, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Rev. A. P. Barrett, Mrs. A. P. Barrett, Mr. C. A. Benson, Miss E. Buzzell, Mrs. M. B. Card, Miss E. Carothers, Rev. C. H. Crooks, Mrs. C. H. Crooks, Mr. P. M. Filmer, Mr. E. L. Filmer, Mr. Wm. H. Gardner, Miss Mabel Gilson, Mr. Wm. A. Hamilton, Mrs. Wm. A. Hamilton, Mr. J. Helms, Mrs. T. Jones, Miss Norine Larimer, Hon. Chas. S. Lobingier, Mrs. Chas. S. Lobingier, Mr. Robt. F. Moss, Mr. Frank H. Phillips, Mr. Arthur Richey, Mrs. Mary H. Richey, Mr. Clinton P. Shuman, Mr. Joseph C. Tracey, Mr. C. D. Upington, Dr. C. C. Walker, and Mrs. C. C. Walker, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per German steamer *Gneisenau*, for Europe via ports:—Mrs. Sherwood, Mrs. Allen and child, Misses Harris (2) Mr. J. Schmelitschek, Mr. Jantzen, Mr. Mr. Alb. Hofmann, Mr. Robertson, Mr. H. Holste, Mr. W. Farguharzon, Mr. Robertson, Mr. W. Vehling, Mr. Paulsen, Mr. Vennewitz, Mr. Carl Fuchs, Miss D. Grant, Mr. G. Diestel, Dr. Klynen, Mrs. Macrae, Mr. Leo Fook Sing, Dr. Rossler, Mrs. Forum, Mr. H. Jaedicke, Miss E. Stuart, Mr. Paul Meyer, Mr. P. Kunze, Mr. Hugo Grun, Prof. Dr. A. Haberer, Mr. Haynemann and family, Mrs. Krieg, Mrs. W. Vehling and children, Mr. J. Mackentoom, Rev. and Mrs. Wynd, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron Jonson, Mr. Anerbach, Mr. Zurrer, Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler, Mr. Kion Yu Sam, Capt. Bukrmann, Mr. and Mrs. Slade, Mr. H. Catlins, Rev. and Miss Stout, Mrs. E. A. Walker, Rev. Meyers, Mrs. Meyers, Dr. A. Meyer, Mr. Ehaus, Miss Wells, Miss Simans, Miss Mitchell, Mr. Ngai Hing, Mr. Tan Shee Tan, Mr. Ian ga Pin, Mr. Wong, Mr. and Mrs. I. Thompson, Mr. I. Pereira, Misses Pereira, (2), Mr. W. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Claessen, Mr. and Mrs. Callender, Mr. M. Kanbe, Mr. and Mrs. Richter, Mr. Sasugi, Mr. K. Ogawa, Mr. Fred. Churchman, Mrs. Koma, and 3 servants, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. H. Allen, Mr. M. Allen, Mr. E. Bowditch, Jr., Mr. G. T. Bruce, Capt. W. T. Burwell, U.S.N., Com. C. D. Carpendall, R.N., Mr. M. A. Chase, Mrs. M. A. Chase, Mr. Geo. Clark, Mrs. Geo. Clark, Capt. A. C. Cowden, U.S.N., Mr. Fontaine, Mrs. Fontaine, Mr. E. W. George, Mr. Oscar Goeriz, Mr. F. Gonzales, Mr. H. Hackwood, Major A. B. Hamilton, Mr. Fritz Hauck, Miss Burnside Johnson, Mr. J. U. Kew, Mr. T. Kuroda and servant, Mr. S. P. Langley, Mr. Lobb, Lieut. F. Lyon, U.S.N., Rev. D. N. Lyon, Mr. J. F. McCutcheon, Mr. B. Matsuki, Mrs. Middleton, Lieut. Hon. Betram Melford, R.N., Mr. E. G. Moyna, Mr. R. Negishi, Mr. L. Rosenfeld, Mr. Y. Saiki, Mr. P. L. Stackpole, Mr. K. Suzuki, Mr. K. Takagi, Mr. D. Thorp, Mr. B. L. Thorp, Mr. C. A. Tomes, Master A. Tomes, Mr. J. W. Wardale, Mr. B. Wendell, Jr., Mr. H. Parker Willis, Mrs. H. Parker Willis, and Mr. M. Wulliam, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Gaelic*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mrs. P. T. Carrington, Master Carrington, Mr. C. B. Franklin, Mrs. C. B. Franklin, Mr. D. B. Fullerton, Mrs. E. Gowan, Mr. Victor Marsh, Mr. S. Saito, Mr. J. D. Sloan, Mr. John B. Steel, Miss M. N. Stubbs, Mr. H. T. Wilgress, and Capt. A. E. Wilson, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Doric*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. M. D. Adams and 3 children, Mr. E. J. Allen, Rev. A. P. Barrett, Mrs. A. P. Barrett, Mr. C. A. Benson, Rev. F. W. Bible, Mrs. F. W. Bible, Mr. A. Bock, Mrs. A. Bock, Miss Buchanan, Mrs. J. Burg, Master Burg, Mr. Jas. L. Buckley, Mr. W. B. Buyers, Miss E. Buzzell, Mrs. M. R. Card, Miss E. Carothers, Mr. G. Chiostri, Capt. T. A. Christensen, Mrs. T. A. Christensen, Master Christensen, Miss H. Christensen, Miss J. Christensen, Rev. C. H. Derr, Mrs. C. H. Derr, Mr. E. L. Filmer, Mr. P. M. Filmer, Mr. Wm. H. Gardner, Mr. C. E. Geddes, Mrs. C. E. Geddes, Miss Mabel Gilson, Miss Bessie Gorton, Dr. J. D. Greffith, Mrs. J. D. Greffith, Mr. Wm. A. Hamilton, Mrs. Wm. A. Hamilton and infant, Mr. H. L. Hammerstein, Rev. Edwin C. Hawley, Mrs. Edwin C. Hawley, Mr. J. Helms, Miss Emma Hicks, Dr. J. W. Hirst, Mr. S. Ivers, Mr. J. L. E. Jensen, Mrs. T. Jones, Mr. A. Junet, Mr. W. A. Lamont, Miss Norine Larimer, Hon. Chas. S. Lobingier, Mrs. Chas. S. Lobingier, Mr. W. McBride, Mr. J. Mitchelson, Mrs. J. Mitchelson, Mr. Robt. F. Moss, Mr. S. M. Officer, Mr. Frank H. Phillips, Mr. K. M. Pughe, Rev. C. S. Reifsnider, Mrs. C. S. Reifsnider, Mr. John Reifsnider, Mrs. John Reifsnider, Mr. Arthur Richey, Mrs. Mary H. Richey, Mr. B. C. Ricker, Mr. A. L. Scott, Mrs. A. L. Scott, Master A. L. Scott, Mr. Clinton P. Shuman, Mrs. J. W. Smith, Mr. M. M. Smyser, Mr. H. J. Such, Mrs. H. J. Such, Mr. Joseph C. Tracey, Mr. C. D. Upington, Mr. Thomas W. Van Ess, Dr. C. C. Walker, Mrs. C. C. Walker, Mr. C. E. Woolmer, Mrs. C. E. Woolmer, Mr. Geo. G. Wrigley, Mr. C. H. Yerkes and Mrs. C. H. Yerkes in cabin.

Per American steamer *Tremont*, for Manila via ports:—Mr. C. J. Arnell, Mrs. E. Betow, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Blain, Mr. W. B. Bundschuk, Mr. C. von T. Carlsen, Mr. C. W. Carson, Mr. C. R. Colburn, Miss Evans, Mrs. E. Fey, Miss E. M. Fey, Miss N. Fey, Mr. J. P. Gale, Dr. A. Hahn, Mr. C. Hara, Mr. R. Hara, Mr. C. Huffmaster, Mr. M. Jackson, Mrs. F. Kiene, Mrs. G. W. Lock, Mr. C. R. Mott, Mrs. Myers and 3 children, Miss Nichalaison, Mr. J. C. Rathburn, Mr. C. F. Reimers, Mr. H. Salmon, Mr. H. Skott, Mrs. F. Smith, Mr. P. E. F. Stone, Mr. E. L. Sweet, Mr. J. Tuttle, Mr. and Mrs. Von Schuster, Mr. W. D. Verschoyle, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wells and 2 children, and Mr. C. S. Wong, in cabin.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw and Waste Silk shipped per steamer *Gneisenau*:—

	Raw.			Waste.			
Sieber & Co.....	139	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.....	85	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nabholz & Co.....	176	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siber, Wolff & Co..	304	—	—	34	—	—	—
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	154	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jewett and Bent ...	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaitsu Gomei Kaisha	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulysse Pila & Co....	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bavier & Co.....	40	—	—	26	—	—	—
Pollak Bros.....	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otto Streuli	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cl. Eymard	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varenne & Co.....	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longin & Co.	45	—	—	—	—	—	—
H. Bernardin & Co.	113	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dell'Oro & Co.....	—	—	—	25	—	—	—
	1,231	—	—	85	—	—	—

CARGO.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—

From.	TEA. Canada.	Chicago & West.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total Packages.
Hongkong .	219	—	1	417	—	637
Amoy	150	350	—	—	—	500
Foochow ...	108	581	—	25	—	714
Shanghai ...	1,132	5,028	998	—	—	7,158
Kobe	2,166	275	676	—	—	3,117
Yokohama..	2,749	976	—	—	—	3,725
Total...	6,524	7,210	1,675	442	—	15,851

SILK.

From.	New York.	San F'cisco.	Easton.	South Manchester.	Total Bales.
Hongkong & Canton	296	—	—	—	296
Shanghai	257	—	—	—	257
Yokohama	1,655	—	—	5	1,660
Total	2,208	—	—	5	2,213

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, September 9.

There is very little business passing and nothing calling for special mention.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{40 yds. 36 in.} {50 yds. 36 in.}	PER YARD. 0.10 to 0.18
Grey Shirting—8¼ lb, 38½ yds. 39 inches	PER PIECE. Y. 3.90 to 4.50
Grey Shirting—9lb, 38½ yds, 45 inches	3.90 to 4.50
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches...	2.80 to 4.00
Cotton Italians and Satteens...	PER YARD. 0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

Flannels	PER YARD. Y. 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in....	0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches...	0.16 to 0.22

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Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 10.0
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches ...	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66
	PER PIECE.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.80 to 10.80
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches...	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches...	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches...	2.50 to 3.65
COTTON YARN.	PER BALE.
Nos. 16/24, Singles ... ... Y.	Nominal
Nos. 28/32, Singles	—
Nos. 38/42, Singles	—
Nos. 32, Doubles...	Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	250.00 to 260.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	300.00 to 310.00
Nos. 2/100 ,Gassed	440.00 to 470.00
RAW COTTONS.	
American Middling...	40.00 to 40.50
Indian Broach...	31.00 to 32.00
Chinese	27.50 to 29.50

METALS.

No change from last week.

	PER PICUL.
Round and square ⅝ inch and upwards...Y.	4.05 to 4.35
Iron Plates, assorted	4.30 to 4.60
Sheet Iron...	4.65 to 6.90
Galvanised Iron sheets	10.00 to 11.00
Wire Nails, assorted	7.45 to 7.65
Tin Plates, per box...	6.70 to 7.60
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.00
Hoop Iron (⅜ to 1¼ inch)	5.00 to 5.50

KEROSENE.

The market is still unchanged.

American	$3.21
Russian	3.03
Langkat	2.93

SUGAR.

No special feature in this market.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao ... ...Y.	7.80 to 8.10
Brown Manila...	8.00 to 9.00
Brown Daitong	6.40 to 6.60
Brown Canton...	8.00 to 9.70
White Java and Penang...	9.50 to 10.80
White Refined...	11.60 to 15.40

INDIGO.

A small business passing.

	PICUL
Java, Medium to best...	200.00 to 250.00
Calcutta, Medium to best	140.00 to 220.00
Madras (*Kurpah*), Medium to best ...	100.00 to 140.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ..	—

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The market has continued brisk during the week, and yesterday prices were advanced to our present quotations. This will probably call a halt for a short time, as consuming markets do not apparently warrant the payment of such prices here.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ... ...Y.	960 to 970
Filatures—Extra, Fine	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	930 to 935
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	—
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	900 to 910
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	910 to 920
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	880 to 890
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	890 to 900
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	— —
Common—Coarse	— —
Re-reels—Extra	— —
Re-reels—No. 1	920 to 925
Re-reels—No. 1½	895 to 900
Re-reels—No. 2	880 to 885
Re-reels—No. 3	850 to 860
Kakedas—Extra	900 to 905
Kakedas—No. 1	880 to 885
Kakedas—No. 1½...	860 to 865
Kakedas—No. 2	840 to 845

WASTE SILK.

There is rather more doing in Waste Silk. Limits from the home side are a little better but are still below the prices which sellers require on this side.

QUOTATIONS.

Nohi—Filatures, Best	—
Nohi—Filatures, Good	—
Nohi—Oshiu, Best	—
Nohi—Oshiu, Good	—
Nohi—Oshiu, Medium	—
Nohi—Shinshiu, Best	—
Nohi—Shinshiu, Good	—
Nohi—Bushiu, Best	—
Nohi—Bushiu, Good...	—
Nohi—Bushiu, Medium	—

Nominal.

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Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 27-28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

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Nsohi—Joshiu, Best	100 to 105
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	90 to 95
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	115 to 120
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	100 to 105
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	55 to 60
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	50 to 55

TEA.

Supplies have been small throughout the week and consequently there has been a lighter business at firmer prices, though we do not change our quotations.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	48 & upwards
Choice	43 to 47
Finest	38 to 42
Fine...	33 to 37
Good Medium	28 to 32
Medium	24 to 27
Good Common	21 to 23
Common...	20 & below.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, September 8.

No change in silver from London, but sterling quotations from China are ⅛ (*sic* ⅛) higher and local rates on China are somewhat easier in consequence.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0⅛
— — Bills on demand	2/0⅛
— — 4 months' sight	2/0⅛
— Private 4 months' sight	2/0⅝
— — 6 months' sight	2/0¾
Paris & Lyons Bank sight	255
— Private 4 months' sight	259½
— — 8 months' sight	260½
Hongkong—Bank sight ...per $100.	90*
— Private 10 days' sight do.	88*
Shanghai—Bank sight	79¾*
— Private 10 days' sight	82*
India—Bank sight	151¾
— Private 30 days' sight	153¾
America—Bank sight	49½
— Private 30 days' sight	50
— Private 4 months' sight	50¼
Germany—Bank sight	206½
— Private 4 months' sight	210½
Bar Silver (London)	26½

* Nominal.

JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, September 9, a.m.

	Paid up.	Div'd 1 year.	Q'ation.
Provincial Exchequer Bonds	Yen.	per cent.	Yen.
1st Issue	57	5	51.40
Provincial Exchequer Bonds 2nd Issue	22	5	16.30
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri) ...	100	5	87.20
War Bonds (Gunji)	100	5	87.20
5 % Imperial Bonds (Goburi).	100	5	*83.40
Navy Bonds (Kaigun)	100	5	86.10
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	97.20
Y'hama Water-works Bonds .	100	6	91.30
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	*87.30
Osaka Harbour Bonds	100	6	87.70
Sanyo Railway Debentures ...	100	6	89.50
Sanyo Railway	50	8	62.20
Sanyo Railway, new	12.50	8	21.10
Kyushu Railway	50	8	56.50
Hokkaido Colliery Railway ...	50	11	70.80
Sobu Railway	50	8	53.10
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha).	50	11	†80.70
Tokyo Street Railway (Shigai)	50	8	83.60
Tokyo Street Railway new ...	1	8	22.80
TokyoElectric Railway(Denki)	50	—	59.80
Tokyo Electric Railway, new.	20	—	30.30
Yokohama Electric Railway..	27.50	—	31.00
Odawara Electric Car	50	2.7	21.50
Keihin Electric Railway	50	5	55.10
Tokyo Marine Insurance	12.50	12	26.50
Yokohama Fire Insurance ...	12.50	10	15.10
Tokyo Fire Insurance	12.50	12	19.20
Kanegafuchi Spinning	50	6	39.90
Fuji Cotton Spinning	50	—	34.90
Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning.	50	8	46.20
Yokohama Dock	33	10	44.00
Yokohama Electric Light...	50	15	80.30
Tokyo Electric Light	50	12	70.90
Tokyo Electric Light, new ...	12.50	12	24.80
Osaka Electric Light	50	20	90.50
Kobe Electric Light	45	17	74.20
Tokyo Gas	50	14	80.90
Tokyo Gas, new	1	—	17.80
Osaka Gas new	12.50	—	14.00
Tokyo Rope Manufacture ...	50	12	79.00
Tokyo Rope, new	35	17	59.00
Nippon(Tokyo)Sugar Refined.	50	15	70.50
Nippon (Tokyo) Sugar R., new	44	15	64.00
Nippon (Osaka) Sugar Refining	35	20	71.00

* Ex dividend. † Ex new shares.

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

毎土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一週刊行

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17TH, 1904.

MARRIAGE.

On the 14th September, 1904, at H.B.M.'s Consulate-General Yokohama, before E. M. Hobart-Hampden, Esq., and afterwards at Christ Church, by the Rev. W. P. G. Field, M.A., NATHANIEL GEORGE, youngest son of the late FRANCIS MAITLAND, of London, to ELEANOR ISABELLA, only daughter of OTIS AUGUSTUS POOLE, Esq., of Yokohama. China papers please copy.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FIFTY-FIVE Russians arrived on Sept. 14th at Ujina by the *Takao Maru* from the front. They were immediately removed to Himeji.

OVER twenty anchors were recently brought from the front to Saseho. They had been used in mooring Russian mines at Talien Bay.

ABOUT five hundred invalids arrived on Sept. 14th at Hiroshima by three transports from the front. The same day, four hundred left for Tokyo.

MR. MEGATA, who was recently engaged by the Korean Government as financial adviser, will leave on Sept. 17th for Kobe on his way to that country.

A THUNDER storm was experienced on the night of Sept. 13th at Tsu, Ise province, more or less damage being inflicted on buildings and cultivated land.

RINDERPEST is very prevalent in Tokyo. On Sept. 7th, eleven cows belonging to the dairy-keeper, W. Yamamoto, Shirogane, Shiba, were attacked by the disease, and the following day another was taken ill at the village of Shibayama near Tokyo.

IT is reported by the *Fiji* that on Sept. 10th, Mr. Ikarashi commenced the work of floating the Russian war-ship *Koreetz*, which was sunk on Feb. 9th at Chemulpo.

A LANDSLIP occurred on the morning of Sept. 10th near the kerosene oil godowns, Ishikawa, Yokohama. A coolie who was working at the foot of the hill was killed.

THE Empress sent Lady Takakura on Sept. 14th to the various military hospitals in Tokyo to convey her sympathy to the invalids and also to present sums of money to them.

IT is reported that Major Hashimoto, who had been engaged by the Chinese Government as a Professor of the Fukhien Military College, was recently attacked by plague and died.

SEVENTY-EIGHT Russians captured at Yushulintsz and Kiaotung by Kuroki's army arrived on Sept. 9th at Moji by the *Wakasa Maru*. They were immediately removed to Ujina.

THE captains and officers of the Japanese gunboats in the Peiho river have been invited by the committee to become honorary members of the Tientsin Club during their stay at the port.

PASTOR Hackman, who was formerly the clergyman for the German evangelical community in Shanghai, has been called to the pastorate for the German community at Camberwell, London.

NINE Russians from the *Varyag*, who had been treated in hospital at Matsuyama, have been handed over to the French Consul at Kobe. They were to leave on Sept. 12th by the *Ernest Simons* for home.

A TELEGRAM from Okayama says that at 2 a.m. on Sept, 13th the sailing vessel *Seifuku Maru* ran ashore off Shimo tsui. The crew and cargo were all saved. Details have not yet been received.

A TELEGAAM from Osaka says that the Osaka Branch of the Bank of Japan handed over Japanese gold coins amounting to a million *yen* on Sept. 10th to the Kobe branch of the Chartered Bank for export abroad.

FIRE broke out at 5.30 a.m. on Sept. 14th in the kitchen of the Imperial Billiard Rooms, No. 42, Yokohama, but was put out before the flames could extend over the main building. The damage is reported to be very slight.

SIX children have just been given birth to by a young wife at Basanow, in the Prussian province of Posen. The mother and the babies (who weigh from ½ lb. to 2 lb. each) are enjoying good health. News of the birth was telegraphed to the Kaiser.

IT is reported by Tokyo papers that Marquis Saionji, President of the *Seiyu-kai*, will leave on Sept. 19th for Shanghai and various districts in the Yangtze Valley. No definite statement is made by the Japanese papers as to his purpose.

H. YOSHINO (61) was executed on Sept. 8th at the Ichigaya prison, Tokyo, for having in May, 1903, strangled to death a farmer at the village of Nagao, Tone, Gumma prefecture, and stolen *yen* 120.

PRINCE FUSHIMI was formally commissioned on Sept. 8th by the Emperor to pay a visit to the St. Louis Exhibition and there to represent Japan. It is said that his tour will occupy three months. He will be accompanied by Mr. Watanabe, an official of the Board of Ceremonies, Major Mihara and Mr. Tokioka, an official of the Imperial Household.

DURING August, the export of tea from Yokohama was as follows:—To San Francisco, 861,473 lbs.; to New York, 2,045,355 lbs.; to Canada, 497,707 lbs.; to Chicago, 1,615,488 lbs.; and to other points on the Pacific coast, 199,912 lbs.

THE sick and wounded men and officers now in military hospitals in Tokyo number 129 and 6,760 respectively. Some have been removed to Hakone, Yugawara, Karuizawa, etc. They all belong to the First Division and to the Imperial Body Guards.

THE *Fiji* says that Mr. Hosoi, an inspector of the mining industry, will shortly leave for the coal mine near Yentai, which was recently occupied by the Japanese. Some assistant engineers of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce will accompany him.

A WEALTHY widow named Takagi Toyo (57), Nishi-Tobe, Yokohama, was found dead on Sept. 13th in her own house having been murdered by being strangled with a cord. Officials of the Yokohama District Court accompanied by the Tobe police, are investigating the affair.

FROM the beginning of April up to Sept. 12th some seventeen hundred sick and wounded men were sent from the front to the military hospitals in Sendai. Of these some five hundred have recovered. As the number of patients is expected to increase the authorities intend to establish two more hospitals.

DURING the ten ended Sept. 10th, the foreign trade in Japan was as follows:—Exports, commodities, *yen* 9,852,170; gold coins and gold bullion, *yen* 905,000; and silver coins and silver bullion, *yen* 7,155. Imports, commodities, *yen* 9,028,357; gold coins and bullion, *yen* 65,977; and silver coins and bullion, *yen* 1,941,016.

IT is reported by a Sendai correspondent of the *Nichi Nichi* that two large buildings are now under construction in the compound of the Military barracks of the Second Division and at Mimegaoka for the accommodation of Russian prisoners. These detention houses will accommodate about a thousand.

THE *Fiji's* Osaka correspondent says that the savings bank business in that city is at present prosperous. Deposits in the Osaka Saving Bank have reached *yen* 10,200,000, and those in the Chokin Bank, *yen* 3,200,000. As to the cause, the Tokyo paper says that much material necessary for the war was purchased in Osaka, so that workpeople had plenty of occupation, and it also adds that the large banks had stopped interest on deposits under fifty *yen*, so that the petty deposits were transferred to the saving banks.

THE flag of the Russo-Chinese Bank was half-masted yesterday, said the *N.-C. Daily News* of Sept. 10th, out of respect to the late Baron G. Schilling, a very popular member of its staff here. The Baron was stung by an insect at Tsingtao, and the wound, instead of healing, became malignant, and he was brought down to the General Hospital here, where, notwithstanding every care, he died from blood poisoning yesterday morning at the early age of thirty, deeply lamented by a large circle of friends. His brother was the lieutenant on whom the command of the *Rurik* devolved shortly before she sank.

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THE OPERATIONS AROUND LIAOYANG.

Saturday, September 10.

There is a report that up to the 7th inst. the number of Russian corpses found by the Japanese on the field of battle at Liaoyang was over three thousand. The bulk of these were along the line of the enemy's retreat from Anshantien to his first line of defenses at Liaoyang. Presumably the losses on the other side of the Taitsz are not included, indeed they can not be, nor are those included whom the Russians themselves must have buried. It is probable that the enemy's casualties aggregated fully thirty thousand, but it is also probable that the figure will never be known accurately. We may infer, too, from the delay in transmitting an exact statement of the Japanese losses, that they also have been very heavy, and that, consequently, much time has been needed to make up the figures. There can be little doubt that they will aggregate twenty thousand. That was approximately the German loss at Gravelotte.

Lack of official news renders it very difficult to understand the situation at present. There are evidences, however, that the Right Army is pressing its pursuit of the Russians with great vigour. The flying troops seem to have reached Mukden on the 6th or 7th, thus performing the distance of 40 miles between that place and Liaoyang in 4 days; a rate which suggests much confusion. There is a disposition in Japan to discredit the non-official reports coming from Russian quarters as to the partial annihilation of a rear-guard, and the falling of the Russian army into serious peril owing to being shelled by the Japanese from certain heights. These assertions are regarded as exaggerations, but on what authority we do not discover. At all events it is satisfactory to note that the Japanese are in a wholesome mood of non-expectancy. They do not even believe the story of 200 guns having been lost by the Russians. Some were certainly captured, some were probably abandoned in a disabled condition, and many are rumoured to have been tumbled into the Taitsz River rather than allow them to fall into the hands of the Japanese. The latter are evidently too busy pursuing the enemy to pause for the purpose of counting spoils.

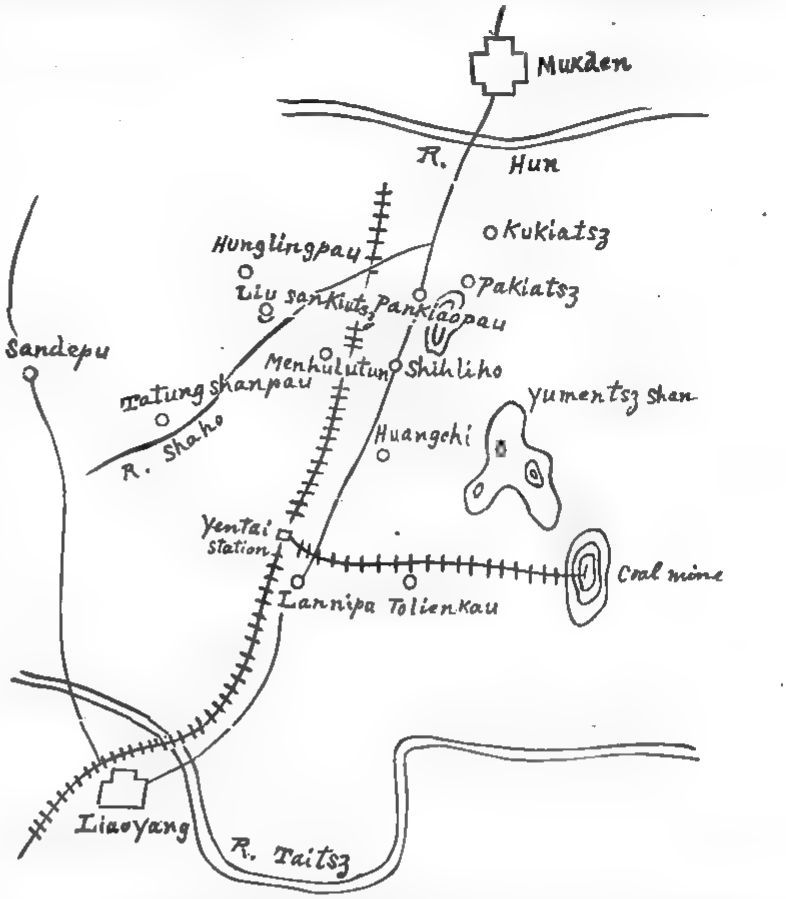
The great question now is what course the Russians will pursue. Mukden is is not suitable for a resolute stand and moreover there is not time to place it in a state of defence. Unless, therefore, fortifications have been already constructed there the Russians will probably push on to Tehling, merely leaving at Mukden a rear-guard which, by resisting the Japanese advance, will secure some time for the completing of dispositions at Tehling. But it is to be observed that the Russians have never yet had a united Japanese army so close upon their heels. They may be able to effect a strongly organized stand at Tehling, but the probabilities seem greater that they will continue their retreat beyond that point and make Harbin their objective.

Kuropatkin is naturally and justly receiving credit for skill in drawing off his army. It can not be denied that he understands the art of retreating, though he seems to be a stranger to the more important art of winning victories. On the other hand, there is a tendency to criticise the Japanese for failing to make their victory more signal. That appears to us to be thoughtless talk. The important facts of the battle are that the forces arrayed on each side were nearly equal, and that the Russians were defending a position naturally very strong and made enormously stronger by months of preparation. Military experts, well acquainted with the topography of Manchuria, have pronounced these Liaoyang heights the best place in all the wide region for holding an army at bay. There devolved then upon the Japanese the enormous task of ousting from such position an enemy not numerically inferior; a task which, we venture to think, had the positions been reversed would have involved half a year's effort if it would ever have been accomplished at all. The mere fact of forcing such lines so held constitutes an extraordinary military feat, and to expect results commensurate with those obtained at Sedan or Leipzig, where, in addition to great disparity of numbers, there were no fortifications to be dealt with, is surely an extravagance. The truth is that the military correspondent here got in his pernicious work. He had been drawing romantic pictures of three Japanese armies converging upon a doomed enemy and had thus prepared the world for a magnificent coup, forgetting that seven or eight Russian armies were diligently concentrating at the threatened point and preparing to defend it against this onset. Even under the extremely arduous circumstances, even including the element of semi-permanent fortifications, it is evident that could Kuroki have led even fifty thousand men instead of fifteen thousand on his flanking march from Santsago, they would have caused something very like a second Sedan. But let us not forget that so far from possessing superior strength, or even strength enough for this enterprise, Kuroki was considered in Japan to have taken a risk which made people hold their breath for a moment. Events justified his boldness, but they might very well have punished it.

Yinkow telegraphs that the Russian Army at Mukden shows signs of assuming the offensive and moving southward. That would be a brilliant *coup*, but its possibility is another question. It sounds very like a story purposely circulated by the Russians in order to impart a fresh access of confidence to the Port Arthur garrison.

With regard to the statement wired from St. Petersburg on the authority of General Kuropatkin, that Oku's army is 30 miles from the railway on the west, and Kuroki's army 25 miles from it on the east, in other words, that the Japanese armies are marching with a front of 55 miles, there seems to be some exaggeration though such a disposition is not at all incredible. From Santsago, where Kuroki commenced his flanking movement on the 2nd of August, to Sinlitun, where the attack of Oku's men took place on the morning of the 1st, the distance is 30 miles, and inasmuch as a greatly wider deployment would have been possible had not concentration been needed for the purposes of assaulting the Liaoyang fortifications, no surprise need be felt though the Japanese front now extends to over 50 miles. That formation, after all, signifies a deployment of from 3,000 to 4,000 men, per mile, and a moment's thought familiarizes one with such figures. The resources of modern telegraphy have enormously increased the power of an army by facilitating extensions of this kind, and so long as commanding officers can manipulate the units of their armies effectually, there is evident advantage in a lengthy line of advance. It appears quite evident from the

TO ILLUSTRATE MARSHAL OYAMA'S LAST REPORT.



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non-publication of official news that not a moment's delay was made at Liaoyang, except, perhaps, a few hours for much-needed rest, and that the troops, having crossed the Taitsz, are now operating on a large scale against Mukden. The less time that can be allowed to the Russians for purposes of entrenchment, the better.

Sunday, September 11.

Nothing of a conclusive nature is indicated by Field-Marshal Oyama's telegram, received in Tokyo on the 9th instant, and given out by the Head Quarter Staff at 9.30 p.m. on the 10th. Even the date of the telegram's despatch is not stated, but that omission is almost habitual. The telegram, it will be observed, describes the movements of the Right Army only, and does not deal with events later than the 5th instant. We are told that the three columns forming the Army had advanced along the east of the railway by that date as far as Yumentsz-shan, and that in obtaining possession of the ground up to that point they had encountered considerable resistance. Beyond these meagre statements no news is given of the movements of the Japanese forces It appears, however, that the main body of the Russian Army has effected its retreat across the Hun River near Mukden and is thus beyond the reach of immediate pursuit. But when was this retreat accomplished? As to that the telegram leaves us quite in the dark. It is not conceivable that a retreat which commenced during the night of the 2nd resulted in the withdrawal of the greater part of an army of some 200,000 men to a point northward of Mukden by the forenoon of the 5th. We must conclude, therefore, that a portion of the telegram is a transcript of a report from the officer commanding the Right Army, and that the remaining portion consists of a report from the Field Marshal himself, the result being that as the two are not distinguished by dates no clear review of the events referred to is possible. At all events one fact emerges clearly. It is that the Russians do not contemplate any serious resistance south of Mukden, and that they have now only a weak rear-guard and a cavalry screen between the Japanese van and that place. It may be presumed that the left and central Japanese Armies are moving up the west of the railway, but the Head Quarter Staff in Tokyo is entirely silent on that point. We gather, however, that the Russians carried off all their guns though they had to destroy the ammunition waggons. A more explicit statement would be desirable here, but we can not reasonably expect it, for the waggons having been blown up, the number thus destroyed is not easily calculable. If we are to understand that only the guns and their limbers escaped, then the Russian artillery is almost crippled since it can not take into action any larger quantity of ammunition than the limber-boxes hold—a very few rounds. Should that prove to be the case, the exploit of carrying off the guns —otherwise a remarkable exploit under the circumstances—loses more than half its value.

The opinion in military circles is that the Russians will not make any resistance at Mukden. They have not time for preparations. Some point a good distance beyond Mukden, probably Tehling which is 35 miles from the Manchurian capital, will probably be chosen. But then comes the question, will the Japanese go beyond Mukden?

The *Jiji Shimpo's* correspondent at Liaoyang describes the fight at Shaoshanpau, which the Japanese captured with so much difficulty. His description may be briefly summed up into a statement that the enemy's fortifications were constructed in several lines, each constituting a retreat from the other, and that during the battle armoured trains brought re-inforcements constantly from the rear.

The damages done by the Russians to the railway at Yingkow and to the station on the occasion of the evacuation of the town are said to have been repaired, and trains are now running. It is also alleged that the navigation of the Liao river is no longer obstructed and that cereals are reaching Yingkow without interruption.

Later reports from Yingkow indicate that order has been completely restored and that things have returned almost to their *ante-bellum* condition, perfect peace and quiet reigning and trade being once more normal. For a time prices of provisions ruled very high but abundant supplies having arrived, this feature also has changed.

Monday, September 12.

If an impression prevails among a section of the public that the results of the battle of Liaoyang were not as signal as they should have been, the foolish telegrams of newspaper correspondents are mainly responsible. Thus in the well-informed *N. C. Daily News* of the 7th instant we find this message from Tokyo:—"The Japanese are steadily enveloping Liaoyang. The military fate of the Russians may virtually be settled strategically at any moment. It is believed that the opposing forces are about equal in numbers." We have all heard of the Irishman who, being asked how he dealt with a certain adversary, replied, "Bedad I surrounded him." A correspondent who speaks of an army "enveloping" another army of equal force ranks with the Irishman. The fact is that to accomplish anything like the annihilation of the Russians at Liaoyang, the Japanese should have had at least seventy or eighty thousand men more than they had. If the Right Army could have despatched seventy thousand fresh troops to undertake a flanking movement, instead of about one-fifth of that number of weary ones, Kuropatkin would not have got off. Why the Japanese did not manage to concentrate an army big enough for a grand coup we do not know. That is another question. But certainly they did splendidly with the army actually available. The Liaoyang victory was a signal feat of arms, but with the conditions that existed it would never have been a Sedan or a Leipzic.

There are conflicting reports as to the Russian intention with regard to another stand at Mukden. Some say that no resistance will be offered there; others that the Manchurian capital will be the scene of a second great battle. The probabilities appear to be in favour of Kuropatkin's retreat further north, unless some scheme of fortification has already been carried out at Mukden, concerning which point no information has hitherto been forthcoming. There is one factor, however, which may influence the situation. It is possible that Kuropatkin may be able to concentrate a much larger force at Mukden than he had at Liaoyang. His army at the latter place consisted of five whole corps and part of a sixth. That should not represent his entire available force unless exceptional delays have taken place in the despatch of troops from Europe. On the other hand, he has to find substitutes for the 25,000 killed and wounded that resulted from the Liaoyang battles. The Japanese, it is true, are not much better off in that respect, but they are on the tide of victory, and unless Kuropatkin can offer battle at Mukden under much more favourable circumstances than he chose at Liaoyang, he is pretty certain not to take the risk. After all it has to be remembered that once only throughout this war have the Japanese found the Russians without entrenchments and fortifications. That once was at Telisz, and the result was a most crushing defeat. Some critics condemn the Russian methods of field fortification, but it appears that in the condemnation there is involved a certain degree of desire to minimize the value of Japanese successes. However that may be, the fact is that with one exception the Russians have always fought behind fortifications and have always been beaten. It will be strange if they are now going to dispense with fortifications. Should the day ever come when the task devolves on them of attacking Japanese entrenched positions—and they will certainly have to do so if Manchuria is to be recovered—, there will be an opportunity of seeing what they can do with the reversed position. In the meanwhile, however, it may be predicted that they will continue to rely on the assistance of the shovel and the pick-axe.

It is stated at Shanghai that the Hunghutsze, whose presence in considerable numbers about Liaoyang caused much annoyance to the Russians at the time of the latter's occupation of that place, have all betaken themselves in the direction of Mukden. It is further stated in Yingkow that since the Japanese occupation these free-booters have virtually ceased to cause trouble. Such facts, if they be facts, will tend to confirm the Russian contention that the Hunghutsze are acting under Japanese inspiration. Probably the more correct way of putting it would be to say that they are acting against Russian aggressions in Manchuria. They have not succeeded in placing any signal successes on their record since the war began, but perhaps if it were accurately known how many men they have compelled the Russian general to detail for the business of guarding his communications, their influence on the campaign would prove to have been not inconsiderable.

Wednesday, September 14.

[Received at the Imperial Head Quarters on the forenoon of the 12th.]

Report of the operations of the Right Army from August 28th to September 5th:—

I.—Circumstances of the Fighting.

On the 28th of August the First Column pursued a small force of broken troops until evening, and following the left bank of the Taitsz occupied the line from Yingshoupau to Shwangmiaotsz. The Taitsz being in flood that day no place fordable could be found, and as the enemy had destroyed all the bridges in retreating, it was impossible to send troops to the right bank.

The Right of the Second Army.

The main body of this column attacked the enemy on the highlands north of Sunchiasai and the troops forming its left attacked those on the highlands to the north-west. They took possession of the line from the hills south of Tsaochiaku via the 243-metres highland as far as the north of Shaolingtsz, and passed the night confronting the enemy on the heights west of Tsaochiaku and on Tashihmunling (a saddle-shaped eminence about 2 kilometres to the south-east of Wangpaotai).

The Third Column from 10 a.m. continued to advance in pursuit, and driving back the enemy who resisted foot by foot, obtained at nightfall possession of the line of highlands from Sufangtai to Hsiangshantsz.

The 29th.

TheFirst Column remaining on the line occu-

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pied by it the preceding day, made preparations to cross to the right bank of the Taitsz.

Part of the right of the Second Column, pursuing the enemy's videttes, obtained possession of Shihchutsz at a little after 8 a.m., and its left occupied Tashihmuling at a little after 6 a.m.

The Third Column occupied the line of hills south of Hsiechiakau and reconnoitred the enemy who was on the line of hills from Yayuchi to Menchiafang.

The 30th.

At dawn the Third Column, attacking with great bravery and dash the enemy along the line of hills from Menchiafong to Yayuchi, finally succeeded in getting possession of the hills on the north of Hsuchiaku, but after night fell the enemy, who had received reinforcements, opened a heavy fire on the hills by the aid of a field search-light and greatly embarrassed our men.

The left wing of the same column occupied the highlands on the east of Wangpaotai at 6 p.m. and thereafter united forces with the Third Column.

The First Column, leaving a force between Shwangmiaotsz and Tiaoshwilou, sent its main body across the Taitsz from 11 p.m. in the neighbourhood of Lientaowan.

The main body of the Second Column, leaving a force at Shihchutsz, followed the First Column.

The 31st.

The Penhsihu Column crossing the Taitsz at 4 a.m. in the neighbourhood of Wolungtsun, drove back the enemy's infantry from Weiningying, and following them up, took possession of Penhsihu.

The First Column and the main body of the Second Column which accompanied it, completed the crossing of the river without encountering any resistance from the enemy, and advancing from the right bank, occupied by evening the line from Kwantun to Shwichitan *viâ* Santsago. The field artillery, however, having awaited the completion of a bridge thrown by us over the Taitsz, crossed that night and joined the units to which it belonged.

The Third Column and the left of the Second Column held the positions occupied by them since the preceding day. The enemy appeared to be contemplating a counter attack from dawn, but he did not advance at last and the lines remained without change.

The 1st.

The First Column and the main body of the Second Column, advancing towards the highlands on the north of Heiyingtai and those on the south-west, as well as against the positions on the north of these highlands, commenced their attack at dawn. The enemy on the west of Heiyingtai, on the west of Suikwantoun and on the hills to the south as well as in the vicinity of the village on the north of the latter and on the highlands of Tsofango, had obtained covered positions for his guns whence he cannonaded us vigorously. Moreover, a column of his with some guns advanced against the left of the First Column, so that our attack made no progress, and night fell amid the reverberations of both sides' gun and rifle fire in the vicinity of Heiyingtai.

The enemy on the heights near Menchiafang began to retire and from 7 a.m. till 11 a.m., the Third Column obtained possession of the whole line of highlands from the north of Yayuchi to the north of Menchiafang.

A part of the Penhsihu Column, after a sharp fight from 8 a.m., drove the enemy northward before 3 p.m. and seized the hills on the north of Hengshantsz. At 5 p.m. the enemy again pushed southward, but was again driven back.

The 2nd.

Day having dawned the First Army attacked the enemy who had moved against its right, and after a severe fight obtained possession of the line from near the coal-mines to a point about 2,000 metres west of Payao. But the enemy in this quarter received steady re-inforcements in the afternoon, and the number of his guns increased to about 60. Moreover, the main body of the Second Column, after continuous fighting, captured at a little after 2 a.m. the hills on the north-west of Heiyingtai, but a detachment of the column, though it essayed an attack against the high ridge of Suikwantoun and the 131-metre hill, was not only cannonaded by the enemy assembled there, but also received a counter-attack from a large force of Russians, at about 10 a.m., and therefore could not effect its purpose. Consequently nothing was here accomplished beyond the capture of the highlands to the north-west of Heiyingtai.

Thereafter the enemy, bringing about 50 guns from either side, opened a heavy cannonade against the highlands that the Second Column had occupied. But our artillery, in the absence of any convenient positions, could not accomplish anything against this fire and the column was reduced almost to extremities. Since the preceding night the soldiers had not eaten a meal or been able to procure a drop of water. They had subsisted on a few grains of raw rice carried by themselves. This was because being attacked by the enemy in front, in flank and in the rear, their communications were severed. At sunset two or three brigades of the enemy's infantry advanced to attack the column. At this time the sound of heavy rifle-firing was heard from the direction of Heiyingtai. Fortunately this proved to be the troops forming the left of the Second Column, to whom a summons had been sent in the afternoon, and who now came to render aid. Joining forces with the Column they fought stoutly, but the enemy could not be driven back and the firing continued until late at night.

The 3rd.

The enemy who had made a counter attack on our Army (*i.e.* Right Army) in front were now completely repulsed, nevertheless they continued to strongly guard the 131-metres eminence and the district northward of it. They also concentrated large forces in the region south-east of Yentai and in the vicinity of Lutatai and Chouchingtsz.

On this day the First and Second Columns did not more than hold their ground, while a part of the Third Column moved to their assistance.

The 4th.

From dawn quiet prevailed at the various positions. Early in the morning, the Third Column, which had been summoned to assist, arrived at Kwantun.

At 10 a.m. the enemy retired completely from the 131-metres hill and our troops occupied it. The Army at once commenced a movement of pursuit.

The Penhsihu Column occupied the vicinity of Pingtaitsz. Leaving a force to secure the Mukden road, the main body advanced rapidly towards Yentai, and by noon got as far as the highlands on the north-west of Sunchiatsz which is northward of the coal-mines. At 6 p.m. after a fight Yumentszshan was occupied.

The 5th.

During the night of the 4th-5th the First Column encountered a more or less superior force of the enemy, and in the fight that ensued the two sides became intermingled. The combat was fierce, but at 6.30 a.m. the enemy was at length driven to the north-west, and our men, pursuing, occupied the line from Tolienkau to Lilinkau, where they stopped.

The Penhsihu Column after dawn occupied the whole of Yamentszshan in the sequel of a fight.

At 1.30 p.m. in the Second Column seized Santaopa, and its artillery fired for a space of 30 or 40 minutes on a column of the enemy retreating from the neighbourhood of Fangshien, throwing him into confusion

The main body of the Third Column, reaching the vicinity of Lutatai at 8 a.m., halted there.

II.—The Strength of the Enemy Opposed to Us.

The enemy that opposed us on the left bank of the Taitsz were mainly a part of those that had retired after the fighting on the 26th and 27th. On the side of the Second Column there was about one Division and on the side of the Third Column at least one Division and a half.

Again the enemy opposed to us from the 1st instant on the right bank of the Taitsz were the troops of the line of the Third, the Ninth, the Thirty-fifth and the Fifty-fourth Divisions, together with at least 3½ mixed Divisions formed of the Moscow picked infantry, and the Second and Twenty-second Regiments of Rifles, while in their rear and on our right there were at least 3 Divisions.

III. The Casualties on Both Sides.

Our casualties from the 28th of August until the present are not yet accurately known, but must be about 4,000. The enemy's losses also are uncertain, but it would seem from the number of corpses left by him on the field, that he suffered about as much as we did.

Thursday, September 15.

A telegram from Sinmintun seems to indicate that the Russians are abandoning Mukden and preparing for another stand at Tiehling, which is 23 miles north of Mukden. That would accord with the news sent by Reuter's Agent from Mukden on the 10th instant, to the effect that a part of the Russian army had already retreated to Tiehling. The Sinmintun message adds that no sign of the presence of the Russians is to be seen any longer on the west bank of the Liao.

There is a report *viâ* Moji that Kuropatkin himself left Liaoyang on the 30th of August and proceeded by train to Mukden. The report adds that he seemed to be much perturbed. It is an incredible story unless we suppose that the Russian General visited Mukden for the purpose of making some arrangements connected with the forwarding of re-inforcements or the disposition of the wounded. The railway must have been taxed to the full capacity of its carrying resources in providing transport for the Russian wounded from the 24th of August till the 5th of September. That is one very signal use to which it could be put. Without its aid the Russians could never have removed their thousands of wounded. Great numbers would have remained prisoners in Japanese hands, whereas we are not told of the capture of any prisoners at all; a very remarkable fact when the magnitude of the battle is considered.

[Received at the Imperial Head Quarters, between the 3rd and 4th inst., from General Nozu.]

From 5 a.m. on the 3rd instant our troops continued the fight of the preceding day, and attacked the enemy's positions on the south of Liaoyang. The facts are as follows:—

Although the enemy's fire had not diminished, the ammunition for our guns was falling short and there was no prospect of a fresh supply, therefore the Right Column, since it would merely suffer futile loss by remaining close to the enemy and within easy range of over 50 guns, made a resolute charge at 6 p.m. against the fortifications of Yuifanmiao where the Russian fire had comparatively slackened. Meanwhile the Left Column, which had approached the enemy's fortifications, had repeatedly sought a favourable opportunity for charging but had not yet found one owing to the undiminished fire of the enemy's heavy ordnance and machine-guns near Chenjalinzui. Now, however, it joined the advance of the Right Column and both charged together.

The centre and left of the Right Column, passing the zone of the enemy's heavy fire of guns and small arms and removing his subsidiary obstacles, approached the fortifications treading over heaps of their own dead. At 7.50 p.m. the infantry of the Twentieth Regiment, charging into the fort at the corner of the eastern face of Yufanmiao, obtained possession of it. At the same time another battalion, on the left of this regiment, charged the forts on the west face. The left wing of the column, encountering extremely stubborn resistance, was brought to a temporary stand within about 200 metres of its objective, but taking advantage of the darkness which now fell, it forced its way into the fort. The troops of the centre, after capturing the fort, had still to contend against a heavy fire from the walls of the city, but at 10.20 p.m., they, in conjunction

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with a company in advance of them, succeeded in capturing the south gate of Liaoyang where they passed the night.

The Left Column, which had advanced from the north part of Kinlijuan, could not keep in line with the Right Column owing to the unabated fire of guns and small arms from the forts, until 12.30 p.m. when, with great valour, the whole line charged into the forts, and pursuing the garrison, obtained possession of the northern vicinity of the town.

The casualties to the Army on the 3rd are now under investigation, but so far as is known the numbers are

Right Column...3,000 killed and wounded.
Left Column.....780 or 800 „

THE GALLANT CHARGE OF THE TWENTIETH REGIMENT.

The Regiment had already lost its commanding officer and the commander of a battalion in the fight at Anshantien. Afterwards in the battle near Wijago it lost two commanders of battalions. On the 2nd instant, again, it lost the commandant and the battalion commanders who had replaced them, so that it no longer possessed a single staff-officer, and Major-General Marui had to assume the command. The regiment achieved its greatest distinction in the battle of the 3rd. In that charge the men of the leading line fell one after the other. The reserves came up in support but the regiment at last showed signs of wavering when Captain Egami taking the command, himself led the colour-company and charged in advance of the line of skirmishers. The whole regiment became suddenly animated, and tearing away the enemy's obstacles, dashed into the forts shouting *Tenno Banzai*. But to purchase this distinction heavy losses had to be paid. One battalion had not a single officer left and the commands of the companies were taken by first-class privates. One company was reduced to 14 or 15 men. Under such circumstances an exact calculation is not yet possible but this regiment alone lost 1200 or 1300. Nevertheless, at dawn on the 4th a force of pursuing troops was sent out to the east of Liaoyang, but as the enemy had destroyed all the bridge materials, it was impossible to cross the river.

[Received on the forenoon of the 14th instant from Head Quarters in Manchuria.]

There is no change in the condition of the enemy on the south of the Hun River. His scouts continually approach our outposts. Further, in the Sankwaishih direction small bodies with guns attack us occasionally. We observe his cavalry at Wulitaitsz and Swangtaitsz as well as small encampments. We also observe that his troops are posted at various places between Sinmintun and Mukden. He is engaged fortifying both banks of the Liao River at Tiehling.

Friday, September 16.

As the details of the battle of Liaoyang become known, it is evident that the results were much more serious for Russia than was originally imagined by the public. The Japanese, as has doubtless been noticed, are always very conservative in their estimates of Russian losses. They refrained at first from making any calculation at all in the case of Liaoyang, but finally they put the enemy's casualties at 25,000. From St. Petersburg now come accounts changing the figure to 40,000. We are told, at the same time, that since the battle Kuropatkin has been strengthened by large reinforcements; reinforcements amounting to two army corps with 300 guns. A Russian army corps at its full strength numbers thirty thousand of all arms, so if Kuropatkin has really received such an accession he is now 20,000 stronger than he was before the battle, whereas the Japanese are, roughly speaking 20,000 weaker, a total difference of 40,000. But the Japanese also will soon receive large reinforcements; more than enough to replace casualties. It may be observed *en passant* that some difficulty exists in crediting this Russian statement. Whence can sixty thousand men have come in ten days and how were they carried? Moreover, the number of guns added to Kuropatkin's park is put at 300. An army corps' artillery counts 96 guns at most; some corps have only 80. So these two new army corps seem to have extra guns to the extent of over 50 per cent. Some exaggeration, a very familiar Russian foible, may be suspected.

As to the question of provisions, however, we can well imagine that the strain must be immense. It is calculated that the stores destroyed or abandoned by the Russians at Liaoyang and during their hasty retreat represented a quantity such as would occupy the Siberian Railway nearly half a year to carry. That is a point not sufficiently taken into consideration by critics when they discuss the results of the fight. Besides, Liaoyang is the great warehouse of local food supplies in Manchuria. Thither gravitates for distribution much of the Three Provinces agricultural products. The Russians evidently intended to make the place their permanent base, and its loss must have terribly dislocated Kuropatkin's plans. We can imagine the confusion now existing in his land-transport and commissariat arrangements, though of course time alone is needed to restore some degree of order. Time, however, can not solve the problem of feeding and supplying an army of a quarter of a million men by means of a single line of railway alone.

The *Nichi Nichi's* correspondent, wiring from Liaoyang on the 14th instant, says that there has not been any fighting of importance since the great battle. The Russians have two divisions and forces of horse-artillery and land transport south of the Hun. At Penhsihu there are 500 or 600 Russians whom the correspondent describes as the remnants of troops defeated by Major-General Umezawa's column. This is presumably the column spoken of in General Kuroki's report as the Penhsihu force. But as the van of that force was said to have pushed on to the neighbourhood of Pingtaitsz, it would appear as though this body of Russians was completely enveloped.

The Japanese, according to this telegram, are making strenuous efforts to restore order in Liaoyang, and have so far succeeded that the women, old people and children have all returned, and the streets now present a lively appearance. It appears that the Russians cut holes in the walls at several places for purposes of egress and ingress, not finding the four gates sufficient. Guards have been placed at all these points and strict surveillance is exercised over all strangers attempting to lodge in the town. The correspondent of the *New York Herald* and a *confrère*, who were with the Russian army, are said to have remained in Liaoyang, seeing no further reason to continue in their old post. That, however, is scarcely credible; correspondents can not pass from one army to the other in obedience to their own choice. The houses built by Russians near the station on land leased from the Chinese are still for the most part intact. Quantities of forage had been collected there and some of it is still on fire, but there remains enough to feed the horses of several divisions for three months. "Several divisions" is a rather vague kind of expression. It conveys a tolerably large idea, however. The iron bridge over the Taitsz is said to be reparable, though the Russians made a hurried effort to destroy it altogether. Some time must elapse, however, before trains can run.

Hitherto no mention has been made of the loss of officers in the Right Army. The figures now given are 54 killed and 132 wounded. The number of Chinese killed at Liaoyang is given as 400.

PORT ARTHUR.

Friday, September 9.

There is no news of any importance from this part of the field. Rumours continue to be circulated that the garrison is losing heart and that the number of surrenders increases daily, but nothing is said of any vigorous attack. So far as we can judge the Japanese are carrying on a steady bombardment, which must be exceedingly irksome and demoralizing for the garrison, though as a speedy means of compassing the capture of the place it leaves something to be desired. From some quarters comes a rumour that the enemy is short of explosives, and that, by using all his available supply for floating mines, he is obliged to fire his common shell and even his shrapnel without this essential adjunct. It would not be at all surprising if something of the kind were true, for the investment is now so complete that the fortress has to depend solely upon the supplies stored there originally.

According to reconnissances made by Japanese torpedo-craft, there are now 5 battle-ships lying in Port Arthur—the *Retvisan*, the *Sevastopol*, the *Peresviet*, the *Pobieda* and the *Poltava*—and two cruisers are believed to be in dock. The 29 destroyers belonging to the squadron at the outbreak of the war have been reduced to 8, but the torpedo-boats are in Vladivostock.

If it be true, as St. Petersburg telegrams imply, that Oukhatomsky's fault was failure to obey orders in making a break for safety at all hazards, it would follow that the remnants of the Port Arthur Squadron will surely put to sea once more when the crucial moment comes. But Oukhatomsky was not in command at Port Arthur, and it is therefore evident that no such responsibility can be placed on his shoulders. A much more intelligible hypothesis is that he has been told off for court-martial because, instead of pushing on for Vladivostock with the *Cesarevitch*, he took her into Kiaochow and thus lost her for the purposes of the present war. If the ship's engines were sound, as they are said to have been, it certainly does seem that the Rear-Admiral should have made the attempt. One result would have been that a couple of Japanese war-ships must immediately have been drawn off to intercept him. That task could not have been entrusted to cruisers alone. Oukahtomsky seems to have missed a great chance, but whether it was really a possible chance can not be estimated until some accurate account is published of the battleship's injuries.

It is stated that 7 junks were recently observed endeavouring to make Port Arthur. They were summoned to stop, but as they crowded on all sail to get under the shelter of the forts, there was nothing for it but to open fire on them and sink them, which was done.

Saturday, September 10.

There are renewed rumours of a failure of the ammunition supply at Port Arthur. Shells fired from Golden Hill Fort at the Japanese land-positions are said to have fallen in the town and inflicted considerable

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injury on the Russians themselves. This is supposed to be due to the use of old-pattern ammunition, and scarcity of the new is inferred.

The remaining non-combatants are said to have been put on board ship, owing to the danger of remaining in the town, and the same is related of the wounded in the hospitals.

Meanwhile the attack continues, though what form it is taking we do not learn. One item of intelligence is that the Russians are constructing a last line of defensive works in the immediate vicinity of the town.

Sunday, Sept. 11.

The Port Arthur journal publishes a statement of events between the 20th and the 25th of August, but it is impossible to identify the places named in their Russian costumes. The sum of the story is that there was desperate fighting, ending in a Japanese defeat and also in a Russian retirement. Three times the Japanese are said to have advanced to the assault, and we are asked to be so silly as to believe that the men were driven forward by shrapnel from their own guns. Truly the Russians make themselves extremely ridiculous by publishing such stories. They are addressed, we presume, to their own soldiers, whose intelligence is evidently rated very low. At all events, according to this account, one important part of the permanent works was captured on the 25th ultimo.

The perennial junkman plying to Chefoo depicts a very lamentable state of affairs in the beleaguered fortress. Things can not be comfortable, but the testimony of Chinese sailors has ceased to thrill the world.

Monday, September 12.

Chefoo reports that the Japanese, having mounted guns at Palichwan, opened a bombardment on the western harbour and its adjacent buildings. The results were disastrous, and all vessels on that side had to escape hastily to the eastern port.

An officer who has just returned from the front speaks (in the columns of the *Jiji Shimpo*) concerning the arrangements for intercommunications between the forts at Port Arthur and for mutual aid. The dispositions are such that quick-firers and field-pieces can be rapidly transported to any point specially menaced, and as all the communications are sheltered the capacity of the fortress for defense is thus greatly multiplied. This officer also relates a report that the Russians have not the least hesitation in shooting any of their men who show a disinclination to fight, but it is well to take that part of the tale with much reserve. The Japanese officer himself alludes to it as a mere rumour.

The *Jiji Shimpo* has an editorial article—remarkable as the first of its kind hitherto published by a leading journal in Tokyo—, urging the importance of speedily reducing Port Arthur. It will easily be conceived that the line of argument is based on the duties hereafter devolving on the Japanese fleet. Our contemporary seems to believe that the Baltic Squadron will start and that its arrival may be looked for in about three months. The Japanese will have to meet it, and it is essential that after seven months of continuous operations at sea, there should be an interval for docking and repairing the Japanese vessels. The loss of even one ship is serious where no means of replacing it exists, and the loss of a ship is always possible when duties like those now devolving on the Japanese fleet have to be discharged. From these points of view the sooner the Port Arthur problem is solved, the better. Everybody must agree with the *Jiji's* contention, but no one is likely to counsel a great sacrifice of life for the sake of two or three weeks one way or the other. Port Arthur's doom must be approaching now, and experience warrants us in thinking that no delay is taking place owing to Japanese dilatoriness.

The *Asahi Shimbun* publishes a telegram sent from Hiroshima on the 11th instant. It quotes some one who has just returned from Port Arthur as saying that during the night of the 7th three of the Russian vessels lying in the harbour went out and have not since been heard of.

Thursday, September 15.

It is reported from Moji that the *Nanyetsu Maru*, a transport steamer, found 20 buoyant mines in the vicinity of the Miao Islands on the 9th instant and destroyed them all. That was a formidable group of engines of destruction. They may have been placed there deliberately by the Russians, though that is hardly credible. The probability is that they broke from their moorings in the vicinity of Port Arthur and drifted across to the Miao Islands. Certainly one of the questions that will call for international consideration after this war is that of mechanical mines.

As to the attack on Port Arthur, we are again reduced to the statements of Chinese junkmen, whose testimony really does not seem worth serious consideration. Some of them allege that fierce cannonading is taking place; others that there is comparative quiescence. In so far as relates to evidence about the sound of big guns these men should be credible, but it would seem that even there their powers of observation are blunt. We should trust them more were there question of the price of provisions, for the great part of the average Chinaman's faculties are devoted to problems of daily sustenance.

It is utterly denied that three Russian ships effected their exit from Port Arthur on the night of the 7th instant. Such a thing could not have occurred, it is said, in the face of the very strict blockade now maintained by the Japanese.

Friday, September 16.

Saseho sends news about the death of three blue-jackets belonging to a party landed from the navy and now operating vigorously at Port Arthur. This party has mounted guns and occupies a position of wide command, whence the Russians are said to be much harrassed on sea and on shore.

Among the documents picked up by the Japanese at Port Arthur there is a copy of instructions issued by General Stoessel to the defenders of the various positions. The gist of the orders is that the men should reserve their fire until the enemy is within one or two hundred metres, and that the defenders, remembering that they enjoy absolute security in their rifle-pits, should aim carefully and shoot calmly.

A Japanese who left Port Arthur on the 10th is represented as saying that the fortress is now in a very perilous condition. Several important points have been carried and the place can not hold out much longer. All the non-combatants have departed, except those having direct connexion with army business and those that have enlisted as volunteers. Evidently the garrison's store of explosives is running low, for their projectiles do little damage and it is observable that they do not reply fully to the fire of the assailants, but the latter feature may be the result of Stoessel's orders quoted above. The Russians are paying large sums to Chinese who bring provisions from Weihaiwei or Chefoo. If only one junk arrives out of every four or five despatched, they profess themselves satisfied. It is stated that dysentery and typhoid are raging among the garrison. There are no means of repairing the line-of-battle ships except in a very temporary manner. The greater part of their crews have been landed to assist in the defence of the fortress and it is now thought that the ships will not attempt to escape.

A copy of the *Novo Krai* of the 8th instant has been carried to Chefoo by a junk. It indicates that the garrison are doing nothing beyond endeavouring to impede the construction of shelter trenches by the assailants and that the fighting is limited to affairs of outposts. The journal mentions that Viceroy Alexieff and General Kuropatkin have addressed warm congratulations to Stoessel on the occasion of his receiving the highest Russian decoration. It also quotes a message from the Tsar dated the 5th inst., praising the gallantry of the defenders, and promising that every month they hold out shall count as two years' service.

It is evident that the Russian Consul maintains regular communications with Port Arthur by means of junks which make the Liao Islands their point of departure. That is the way to observe Chinese neutrality. Since Russian warships sunk a Japanese steamer at the Miao Islands, this group is apparently regarded as Russian territory.

WAR AND THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The troubles of the markets, apart from politics, says a London paper, are lack of business and general apathy. "Never were such times, save those of long memory. Our readers could tell stories, no doubt, of mining securities bought in the 'booms,' and now worth little or nothing, of gilt-edged stocks which have depreciated heavily. We probably should have to go back to the long period of depression following the Crimean War to find a parallel. But the taxing of the world's resources were then as nothing to what has been faced of late years. Our expensive South African War, and now this war in the Far East, have made, and are making, grave inroads into the world's capital. There is nothing reproductive to 'show' for it in the end. It is so much capital blazed away. Naturally, we feel the strain. Capital that would have gone to meet municipal, Colonial, and other loans, capital that would have come to market to promote new industries, open up new countries and mines, build new railways and public works—this capital has been blazed in powder and shot. See how it works. In the South African war we spent practically the whole of the three years' savings as a nation. Russia and Japan are spending more per week on war than we can accumulate in capital savings in any good ordinary week. That is the best way to look at the question. Capital resources are being lost, and yet capital is wanted for many purposes of a reproductive kind. It is difficult to obtain it. Money released from trade, or capital saved anyhow, is eagerly sought for new loans as fast as it is available, and faster. There has been too much borrowing again, and underwriters are overloaded once more. Naturally, the Stock markets suffer. People know that they may obtain cheaper new loans outside."

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THE DISMANTLING QUESTION.

Monday, September 12.

Prince de Liévin, commander of the *Diana*, has been talking to a representative of the *Courier d' Haiphong*, about the sortie of the Port Arthur squadron on the 10th August, and has said one or two interesting things. The pithiest portion of his remarks seems to be this:—"You know the results of our attempt. It was not in the least of the character of a disaster, as the Japanese sought to make out. If we have suffered losses, the enemy has also suffered, and has been proved guilty of cruelties. Several of our ships have managed to escape, ready, hereafter, for further combat, and will be valuable auxiliaries to our Baltic Fleet, to meet which they are ready; and if any have sought refuge in neutral ports, they will disarm in conformity with international conventions, but none the less will they be united, once the war is over, and serve as a nucleus for the formation of our new fleet." We had not previously heard of any "cruelties" perpetrated by Japanese: they appear to exist in the Prince's imagination only. Neither had we heard of "several ships which managed to escape, prepared for further combat" and prepared to be "valuable auxiliaries to the Baltic Fleet, to meet which they are ready." The fact is, as all the world knows, that not one solitary ship managed to escape. The *Cesarevitch*, the *Askold* and the *Diana* are lying dismantled, as also are 4 destroyers. The bones of the *Novik* are lying at Korsakoff, as are the bones of a destroyer near Wei-hai-wei. One destroyer is in Japanese possession. Five battleships and 2 cruisers had to put back to Port Arthur. Where, then, are the "several ships which managed to escape" and which are ready to renew the combat or to join the Baltic Fleet? We imagined that this sort of silly talk had been monopolized by General Floug, but it seems to be a product of Prince Liévin's brain also. The sortie cost the Russians ten ships in all—a battle-ship, 3 cruisers and 6 destroyers—and did not save one solitary vessel so far as the purposes of this war are concerned.

It has been finally decided that the officers and men of the *Askold* and the *Grosovoi* shall remain on the vessels and be watched by a Chinese gun-boat. How many of them will be there a month hence, we wonder. The *Askold* went out of dock on the 10th, and her dismantling was to commence on the 11th.

Berlin and London send diametrically conflicting telegrams about the *Diana*. London says that her dismantling has commenced and that her crew will be interned at Saigon. Berlin declares that she is being prepared for sea, and will soon steam out.

Wednesday, September 14.

As the facts of the *Cesarevitch* flight—or the alleged facts—come to light, a mystery begins to envelop her. In a leading article on the 7th instant the *N.-C. Daily News* alleges that whereas her officers claimed that she had no ammunition on board when she entered Kiaochow, it was found by the German Authorities, when they proceeded to examine her magazines, that she had more than 100 rounds each for her 12-inch and 6-inch guns and over 4,000 rounds each of her smaller ordnance. Moreover, the alleged hole under her water-line, the hole that compelled her to put into Kiaochow instead of pushing on to Vladivostock, existed only in the imagination of her officers. It was Rear-Admiral Oukahtomsky that ordered her to steer for Kiaochow, his belief being that she was unseaworthy, and if our Shanghai contemporary's information be correct, there is no difficulty in understanding why he has been told off for court-martial. There are evidently some facts still to be disclosed, and one of them is, what place did Kiaochow occupy in Admiral Witgeft's original scheme of operations. Judging from the action of all the vessels, except those which put back to Port Arthur, Kiaochow was the original objective.

A SCOTTISH CHURCH DESPUTE.

A decision rendered by a large majority—five votes to two—of the Law Lords in the House of Lords on August 1st, has set the Scottish people by the ears in a fashion that recalls the ferment at the Disruption in 1843, for no subsequent national question has awakened excitement even approximately equalling that now prevailing. To make recent events intelligible to many of our readers it may, perhaps, be necessary to mention some prominent points in the ecclesiastical history of North Britain. In 1843 a large secession took place from the Established Church of Scotland (which is, of course, Presbyterian) on grounds arising out of the connexion between Church and State, 289 parish ministers giving up their livings and leaving their manses for the purpose of asserting the right of the Church to manage its own affairs according to its own conscience, with responsibility to Christ alone. They formed a new denomination which they called the Free Church of Scotland. The sum of £367,000 was raised in the first year of the Disruption; by 1853, 850 congregations had been formed, and in 1899 the Free Church was a fully organised body consisting of a General Assembly, 16 synods, 75 presbyteries, 1,165 ministers with 1,094 congregations. This body was in 1900 joined with the United Presbyterian Church (called for short the "U. P.") which was a union in 1847, of several previous secessions. These now formed the United Free Church, which in 1902 had 1,710 congregations, 1,795 ordained ministers and 498,476 members, beside adherents. But 24 ministers of the Free Church had held out against the fusion. They contended that it was not in accord with the tenets of the Free Church, and they further declared that the United Free Church had no right over the Free Church funds, (which include a million sterling of invested capital, not to speak of an enormous number of churches, manses, mission halls and colleges in every part of the world). The right to that property, said these dissentients, was vested in them, and they went to the law courts about it. The Second Division of the Court of Session decided against them, but they appealed to the House of Lords and that supreme tribunal—consisting of the Lord Chancellor, (Lord Halsbury), Lord Davey, Lord James of Hereford, Lord Robertson (the only Scots Judge present), Lord Alverstone (Lord Chief Justice of England), Lord Macnaghten, and Lord Lindley—has now decided that all the vast estate of the Free Church of Scotland belongs to the twenty-four ministers who refused to join the "U.P." Church or the United Free Church, and whose duties lie for the most part in remote hamlets of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. The delivery of that decision marked a historic occasion. Many Scottish noblemen and divines were present. We read that it took the Lord Chancellor three-quarters of an hour to deliver judgment. He dealt with such questions as Calvinism, Arminianism, predestination, and free-will. Defining a Church as "an associated body of Christian believers," he said he did not suppose any one would deny its right to change its beliefs, but when its members subscribed money for the maintenance of those beliefs, their successors had not the right of change. Nothing could exempt them from the rule that money given for one purpose should not be used for another. Were it otherwise it would be fatal to the existence of every Nonconformist body in the country. Quoting Lord Eldon, he said that he knew of no case where a minority adhering to the original opinions of their sect forfeited their rights. Lord James of Hereford expressed the hope that some means would be found of avoiding the capture of the spoils of war by either litigant. After each lord had expressed his views, the appeal was allowed, and so the twenty-four Highlandmen have administrative rights over the possessions of the Free Church of Scotland. A meeting of the divines of the United Free Church was to be held in Edinburgh to consider the whole question. The decision has created consternation, not only in the Presbyterian, but in the Established or State Church, for it denies to the Churches the right to legislate for their own members. How the Free Church will proceed will be settled at Edinburgh, where a special meeting will be held.

PIG IRON.

As a basis for statistical study, *Iron Age* takes the latest estimates of pig iron production in gross tons to different countries, compares it with the population estimates, and figures out the per capita production in pounds, with the following result:—

PRODUCTION.

	1903.
United States	18,009,252
Germany and Luxemburg	9,926,251
United Kingdom	8,811,204
France	2,782,986
Russia	*2,481,066
Austria-Hungary	*1,407,902
Belgium	1,197,275
Sweden	481,961
Spain	*344,469
Canada	265,418
Italy	*30,156
Japan	*24,108
Other countries	200,000
Total	45,962,048

* 1902 production.

	Population	*Per capita*
United States	80,047,000	409
Germany	58,549,000	380
United Kingdom	41,061,000	470
France	38,962,000	160
Russia	141,000,000	39
Austria-Hungary	45,405,000	69
Belgium	6,694,000	401
Sweden	5,199,000	208
Spain	18,618,000	41
Canada	5,457,000	109
Italy	32,475,000	2
Japan	45,862,000	1
The world	1,509,134,000	68

It is pointed out that while the United States is the largest producer per capita, it exports relatively less of its product than Germany. The real per capita consumption of the United States, which, as the *Iron Age* points out, is a very different thing from production, is not far from 475 pounds, as against about 300 pounds per capita in the countries named. It is also pointed out that if the rest of the world used as much iron per capita as the United States, the world's production would have to be increased sevenfold.

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KOREA.

Monday, September 12.

It would be more interesting and instructive if the denouncers of the Nagamori project gave reasons instead of adjectives. We do not, for our own part, see what is the matter with the project. If it be legitimate for foreigners to seek and obtain railway concessions, mining concessions, timber-felling concessions and fishing concessions in Korea, why on earth should it not be legitimate for them to seek and obtain land-reclaiming concessions? That is what has to be shown, and no one has made any serious attempt to show it. One proverbially captious critic published quite a diatribe against the Japanese authorities on the ground that, whereas they deny to foreigners the privilege of land-ownership in Japan, they nevertheless approved and promoted the Nagamori application in Korea. This criticism would have been more apposite had the Nagamori scheme involved any question of ownership. It did nothing of the kind. It asked for a fifty years' lease of waste lands, and seeing that foreigners can secure tenure of land in Japan for a thousand years or two thousand years if they please, it is not apparent in what respect the Nagamori programme exceeded Japanese practice. Another critic has just classed Mr. Nagamori as a "marauder," and declared that "the Nagamori scheme was only doing on a larger scale what thirteen Japanese tried to do" when they attempted to seize a sulphur spring in Korea without any right whatever to do so. This seems to us to be a genuine example of criticism so impatient to be hostile that it can not wait for even ostensibly adequate material. Mr. Nagamori applied for permission to sink his capital in the reclamation of lands now lying waste. Such enterprises are common the world over. They are recognised as among the most useful of all enterprises, since they contribute to the general stock of food-stuffs and render barren regions productive. Yet when a Japanese capitalist ventures to seek permission for engaging in such an enterprise, he is dubbed a "marauder" and classed with men who essay to steal a sulphur spring. How is such extremely silly and undiscriminating abuse to be accounted for? Racial prejudice, apparently is the explanation. If Nagamori, instead of being a Japanese, had chanced to be a German, or a Frenchman, or an Anglo-Saxon, we should not have heard any denunciation of him. In Egypt we see English capitalists doing on a gigantic scale exactly what Mr. Nagamori proposed to do on a small scale in Korea; namely, reclaiming tracts of waste land, and thus at once augmenting Egypt's food-producing capacities and finding a profitable investment for their own capital. Why should a Japanese subject be called a "marauder" because he proposes to do in Korea what British subjects are doing in Egypt with the world's applause and approval?

It is stated that all the Russians on the north-east coast of Korea have retired, and that no Cossacks are now seen southward of Songjin.

Thursday, September 15.

We take the following notes from the *Korea Review* and the *Korea Daily News*:—

The Governor of Pyeng-yang reported on the 9th that the attempt of the Japanese military authorities to secure coolies for Manchuria in Chinnampo and Yong-gang would result in a general uprising if persisted in and he urged that the Japanese be asked to discontinue the attempt.

It is said that the fishermen off the northeast coast lost $80,000 worth of fish at the time of the Russian raid out of Vladivostock and the bombardment of Wonsan. The loss was caused by the hasty flight of the fishermen, who gave up everything to secure their personal safety.

The Chief of Police has complained to the Foreign Office about the stationing of Japanese guards at the city gates and claims that it is an insult to Korea. He asks that the Foreign Office take steps to have this discontinued.

Some time ago a Korean company was formed under the leadership of Su-Osun to build branch railways from Kunsan and Mokpo to the Seoul-Fusan line, and it has lately taken steps to get to work, but the Japanese Minister sent to the Foreign Office saying that this will be an injury to the Seoul-Fusan line, that these Koreans cannot raise the money to carry out the work properly, and that these branch roads should be included in the concession for the Seoul-Fusan line.

The Minister of Law has been compelled by the delinquencies of the clerks of his office to impose a list of fines and punishments for non-attendance.

A scheme was got up by a few self-interested Korean officials to pawn the resources of Korea for ten million dollars, ostensibly for the establishment of a Korean Bank by the Household Department, Kwun Chung-hyun memorializes the Throne saying that it was a foolish plan, that the Koreans who were trying to put it through were looking merely to the squeeze, that they were a pack of thieves and that they deserved severe punishment. The loan was to have been for thirty years at five per cent. This protest took effect and the loan was not made.

As the result of an altercation with a Japanese merchant at Chemulpo relative to the price of an orange, a sailor from the U. S. S. *Cincinnati* now lies seriously wounded on board his ship. It appears that while arguing with the merchant, the latter became enraged and, suddenly seizing a knife, drove it into the sailor's back, inflicting a nasty wound, and it is feared, perforating his lung. The assailant was immediately arrested and lodged in the municipal jail, where he will await trial. This was not the only affair of the kind, for a day later a negro sailor, from the same vessel, while under the influence of liquor, drew a knife and inflicted flesh wounds on two Japanese, one man and one woman. He has been placed in irons on board ship until his case is dealt with.

Some Japanese fishermen at Yung-duk, Kyung Sang Do, seized the fish which had been caught by two Koreans, and in the quarrel that ensued killed the two Koreans. The Home Office has asked the Foreign Office to communicate with the Japanese Minister about it.

The Governor of Kang-Wun Province reports that the Japanese military officer at Wonsan has asked for information as to the various products of the province, the places where each is grown, the amount of rice raised, the number of houses, and other statistics. As the matter is of national rather than local import the Governor refers the Japanese to the central Government for enlightenment.

The Governor at Haju is asked to give the number of people, pigs, chickens and other commodities of his province and to be in readiness to give the Japanese whatever they ask for. It is not anticipated that the governor will count the hens of his province in person.

On the 13th inst, the Japanese Minister in audience with His Majesty urged the following considerations: (1) The selection of good men for officials, (2) abolition of useless public offices, (3) re-organisation of the monetary system, (4) payment of salaries in gold money, (5) appointment of a Japanese adviser to the Finance Department and of an American as adviser to the Foreign Department.

About the middle of the month the Japanese Minister suggested to the Emperor that it would be a good thing to recall all Korean Ministers from foreign countries. No definite reason seems to have been given for this rather singular suggestion.

On the 16th inst. Japanese gendarmes entered the palace grounds and made a careful survey of them. This caused some uneasiness among the Koreans, who surmise that it means a Japanese body-guard for His Majesty.

The Governor of Pyengyang reports that certain Koreans have come back from Manchuria and report that the Korean coolies are pressed into service and put into the firing line and that many have been killed. These reports have caused consternation among the people especially among the relatives of those who have gone as coolies to the north. The report is of course absurd.

The Japanese military authorities caused notices to be posted on the hills along the river above Yongsan saying that as these were needed for military purposes no one must buy or sell any land there. One of these was set up on Dr. Underwood's property at Hankang but when it was learned that it was American property the Japanese courteously expressed regrets and promised to remove the notice from that point.

The rumour is afloat that the Korean Government has been asked by the Japanese authorities not to employ any foreigner without first consulting them.

In pursuance of a new policy of the Government in appointing men to office, the Educational Department called up all those who hold diplomas showing their graduation from the various schools and made a list of their names and then sent to the different government offices stating that if men were needed the Educational Department would nominate men from among these graduates. This is the one and only way by which the schools of Korea can be revived. The knowledge that graduation will put them in line for the civil service will fill the schools as nothing else could do.

On Aug. 3rd the Chief of Police reported to the Foreign Office that he had received notice from the police at the West Gate that ten Japanese soldiers and seven gendarmes passed the gate having in charge three Koreans, Sin Hyung-gyun, Wun Se-sung and Yi Pomsuk, leaders of the National Protective Association. The hair of these men had been cut off and they were being taken to An-ju to be held in durance because of the agitations against the Japanese demands.

The Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, etc., has sent to all the thirteen provinces ordering that no timber must be cut without permission being obtained from the Central Office.

The Governor of Pyeng-yang reported on the 4th inst. that the Japanese tried to get 1,000 coolies at Chong-ju but on account of the farm work not a single man would go.

The Japanese military authorities have seen fit to put up at the street corners wooden guide posts. There can be no possible harm in this but it appears to have been done without consulting the Korean authorities, and so the Korean Chief of Police sent to the Foreign Office asking that the Japanese be told to remove the posts.

The Governor of Pyeng-yang reports that the people of Kasan are much exercised over the seizure of large tracts of land in that district by the Japanese ostensibly for railroad purposes. They describe the land thus taken as forty *li* square. As this involves the loss of the standing crops the people are desperate and desire relief.

The prefect of Yong-in reports that while he was collecting the eighty men required from his district some Japanese gendarmes and the local *adjuns* went to the market place and seized three Koreans and immediately all the inns were deserted and the people fled. One other man was seized. That night five or six thousand people came armed with clubs and demanded of him why he wanted to kill them and demanded the release of the four men. He complied and got the Japanese gendarmes out of the place as best he could, to save their lives. After this the excitement subsided. Not a single coolie was obtained there.

Now that the Electric Company is a joint American and Korean Company, a Korean joint manager has been appointed in the person of Yi Keung-sang, formerly vice-Minister of Agriculture; and two other overseers namely Hong U-gwan and Nam Chung-gyu.

Some time ago it was decided to send abroad a number of Korean young men to be educated. At first only sons of officials were offered the opportunity but they unanimously declined, so now it is being offered to men of lower social standing,

On the 7th inst. the prison doors were opened and some one hundred and twenty men were set at liberty. It is said that most of these were men who had been imprisoned through private spite or party animosity. It is with great pleasure that we note the final release of Mr. Yi Seung-man whose long imprisonment of more than five years has been a constant source of grief to his foreign friends. They have known all the time that he was no more guilty of any crime than scores of others who were long ago released. Many of these men came out of prison without other clothes than their prison uniform of blue. Some wealthy merchants at Chongno subscribed enough money to buy each of them a suit of clothes. We call attention to this as a striking example of the innate kindness of the average Korean. These prisoners had no claim on the merchants, and the latter had nothing to gain by giving this money except the consciousness of having helped strangers who were in desperate need.

His Majesty, on the occasion of his birthday, ordered a donation of four dollars to be handed to each occupant of the Government prisons.

The news of the occupation of Liaoyang, which reached Seoul late on Sunday afternoon (Sept. 4th) formed an occasion for a wild celebration. A lantern procession was arranged but it was thought that sufficient time was not given to do anything on a larger scale. In Chemulpo things were a little more lively.

Immediately on receipt of the news the Japanese residents organised a celebration on quite a large scale. A lantern procession was speedily arranged and carried out with usual vigour and to the accompaniment of many "Banzai." A huge paper globe, bearing the flags of Great Britain and Japan, which

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was the production of the Japanese staff of a foreign firm, was a feature of the procession. The crowds thronged the streets until after midnight, while a jubilant cornet soloist made the early hours of the morning lively with his tuneful notes.

Friday, September 16.

The Tonghaks have made their appearance in the provinces of Pyongyang-do and Hwanghai-do. Steps are being taken to quell these perennial disturbers of the peace of Korea.

RUSSIAN BRUTALITIES.

There have been such repeated indictments of Russian soldiers on the charge of brutality that the public are probably becoming weary of thun. The latest refers to the battle of Tomuching, and has just been published by the War Department. We translate it:—

"At 6 p.m. on the 31st of July a certain body of our troops was the object of a counter-attack by a superior force of the enemy. During the fight a first-class private, Yamashiro Kotaro, having been shot through the back, fell covered with blood. A Russian officer and 2 soldiers observed him, whereupon one of the soldiers stabbed him in the left leg with a bayonet, and the officer, apparently much diverted by the sight of his sufferings, thrust him through the breast with his sword. They went away leaving him senseless.

"In the same fight a second-class private of the same corps, Inaoka Ryokhei, received a slash on the head, and being rendered almost insensible, fell into a valley on the east of Tapinling. While he lay there, two Russians came and stabbed him in the back with their bayonets.

"Again in the same fight Kotani Senzo, a second-class private of the same corps, was wounded by a cannon-ball on the right side of the head, and fell into a valley westward of Tapingling, where the dead and wounded of both sides were lying. Two Russian officers with 14 or 15 privates presently came to look after their own killed and hurt. Whenever they observed any of our dead or wounded, they never failed to kick them with their booted feet. Kotani further saw them fire a pistol at a wounded Japanese soldier who was writhing in pain. He himself was kicked in the thigh immediately afterwards, and when he protested, the two officers, who seemed to find it very amusing approached and one fired at him with a pistol while another stabbed him with a sword. He thus received a bullet-wound in the right arm and a sword-thrust in the right shoulder.

"A Japanese re-inforcement came up after a time, and driving back the Russians, carried away the above three men among the other wounded, placing them in the field hospital, where they made statements to the above effect."

There is a rumour in Tokyo—published by the *Yorozu Choho*—that Russian soldiers from Laputoka on the south of Kamchatka, recently crossed over to the Japanese island of Shimushu, and taking advantage of the absence of the men, who were away fishing, killed all the women and children and burned the houses. There are said to have been 14 females over 19 years of age and 12 under 10 years. Among the victims are Lieutenant Gunji's wife (Kaneyo, aged 40) and his two daughters (Kyo, aged 8, and Ai, aged 5).

THE SHUMUSHU CANARD.

Saturday, September 10.

The story of the Russian descent upon Shumushu appears to be a fabrication. Inquiry shows that from Lapatoku to Shumushu the distance is 7 miles and the current is so strong that to row across would be a feat of no little difficulty. There are about 10 Russian soldiers on Lapatoku, but they have no boat. The nearest boats are 40 miles away, and being mere dug-outs, are quite unfit to carry soldiers. Moreover, the Japanese males on Shumushu number about 70, under the orders of Captain Gunji, and are all well armed. Finally, there is no cable. In order to send a telegraphic message it is necessary to reach a station 700 miles distant. Inquiries have been made in every conceivable quarter and telegrams have been sent to Hakodate, but the result is that no one can be found with any knowledge of such an event—that is to say, no one outside the office of the *Yorozu Choho*, which published the news as an ascertained fact and even gave the names of the women and girls supposed to have been massacred.

There is one obvious reflection suggested by this incident, namely, that if such things are credible, their credibility is eloquent of the reputation Russia possesses. Her people are thought capable of such deeds. It does not occur to any one to say, "the Russians can not possibly have been guilty of any such inhumanity." The *Kokumin Shimbun* makes this point, and quotes in its context certain utterances of the *Moscow Gazette*, namely, that the Japanese being semi-savages, their surrender must never be accepted: all must be slaughtered; and that fighting with Japan is like fighting with a venomous snake: there must be no cessation until destruction is accomplished. Beautiful precepts to be preached by a leading newspaper of a nation professing Christianity and vaunting itself as a propagandist of civilization.

Sunday, September 11.

It turns out that the story of the *Yorozu Choho* with regard to a massacre of the females on the island of Shumushu was made out of whole cloth. This is the second splendid fabrication promulgated by the *Yorozu Choho*. Some time ago when the Vladivostock Squadron was engaged on its commerce-destroying mission off Tokyo Bay, the *Yorozu* published an extra that the three cruisers had all been sunk.

MARRIAGE OF MISS POOLE.

A very pretty wedding took place at Christ Church, Yokohama, on Wednesday afternoon, the contracting parties being Mr. Nathaniel George Maitland and Miss Eleanor Isabella Poole. The Rev. W. P. G. Field officiated and the service was fully choral. The Church, which was decorated with white blossoms, ivy and bamboo sprays, was crowded with friends and well-wishers of the young couple, and the bride looked charming as she entered the sacred edifice on the arm of her father, Mr. O. A. Poole, who gave her away. The bridesmaids were Miss Zaidee Rogers and Miss Kathleen Hall, the "best man" being Mr. W. B. White, the groomsman Mr. H. A. Poole; and the ushers Messrs. O. M. Poole, S. Wheeler, A. R. Owen and K. van R. Smith. As the happy couple left the church Mendelssohn's Wedding March was played by Mr. Hugh Horne, who presided at the organ throughout the service. Immediately after the ceremony at the church a largely attended reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 89-a, Bluff. The usual toast of the bride and bridegroom, proposed in felicitous terms by Dr. Wheeler, was heartily honoured and suitably acknowledged, and the bridegroom then toasted the bridesmaids, after which the newly-wedded pair departed to spend their honeymoon in Nikko amid the sincere congratulations and good wishes of their numerous friends. The bridegroom gave the bride a diamond crescent brooch, and to the bridesmaids he gave each a gold chrysanthemum brooch. The presents were very handsome and numerous, Mr. Poole giving his daughter a Steinway grand piano.

The bride's dress was of ivory satin with Court train trimmed with blond lace; tucked hip yoke, three tucks round the hem of skirt, and she wore a wreath of orange blossoms in her hair. The bridesmaids wore pale blue silk crepe, with skirt yokes, trimmed with ecru lace, with transparent lace yokes. The bride carried a white shower bouquet of orange blossoms, and the bridesmaids carried pale pink rose bouquets. Mrs. Poole wore dove grey brocade, with black hat and pink roses. Mrs. E. W. Maitland wore pale sea blue crepe de chine, with black hat.

PROF. C. S. GRIFFIN DROWNED.

We deeply regret to learn that Prof. C. S. Griffin, Lecturer on Political Economy and Finance in the Law College of the Imperial University, Tokyo, lost his life while bathing in Hakone Lake on Saturday. His untimely death occurred under peculiarly distressing and painful circumstances. It appears that the deceased gentleman, accompanied by his wife (to whom he was only recently married), her father (Dr. Greene) and a young friend and relative, Miss Purvis, went to bathe in Lake Hakone, at a place called The Cove, which, though not quite remote, is yet a considerable distance from the residences of foreigners at Hakone. Mr. Griffin, after undressing, sprang into the water from a boat in which were his wife and friends, diving deeply. It is thought that he went down too far. The water here, fifty yards from the shore, and probably about 30 feet deep, is very cold below the 12 or 15 foot level, and it is supposed that Mr. Griffin had sustained some shock or cramp with which his system could not combat. At any rate he remained below a considerable space of time, and when he came to the surface merely uttered a brief ejaculation, being semi-unconscious, as appeared when his wife placed the only oar of the boat within his reach, only to find it unheeded. Sinking again almost within touch of those in the boat, the unfortunate gentleman once more re-appeared, but this time only the upper part of his head was visible and he quickly disappeared from view. It would be vain to dwell upon the situation of those in the boat while this was transpiring, but it must be said that the only person capable of rendering assistance,—Miss Purvis (a girl of fourteen years)—entered the water and attempted unsuccessfully to aid the drowning man.

In the vicinity there was a detachment of Japanese soldiers, invalided, and consequently absolutely unfit to give the assistance necessary, but they came to the spot, while one of the Misses von Fallot, a witness of the affair, ran along the lake shore for help. After proceeding for a distance of a mile and a half she was able to attract the attention of a picnic party in a boat (Messrs. O. Strome, W. S. Moss, F. W. R. Ward and several ladies) who at once landed and the men ran to the scene.

Learning from Mrs. Griffin and her father where Mr. Griffin had sunk, they partially stripped and began diving from a boat, but without avail—no one being able to reach the bottom—till the body was sighted by Mr. Strome and, by the aid of Japanese, who with several sampans rigged up apparatus for the purpose, it was recovered. It had then been immersed nearly two hours, but, though no foreign doctor could be obtained (Dr. Baelz

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was sent for but had left only an hour or so before and there was no other foreign medical man in Hakone), the doctors and nurses from the Japanese Red Cross Hospital laboured for five hours to restore animation—without success.

The funeral ceremony was attended by all in the vicinity who could possibly be present. We take the following from the *Japan Times* :—

He was buried at 5.30 on Sunday afternoon, on the hill immediately behind the village. Thoughtful villagers in the early part of the day had made a winding road up to the place of interment. The grave is located at a spot much used by the deceased for reading and study, and round the hill were many mute witnesses of his kindness of heart, in the form of seats he had placed there for the use of the wounded and sick soldiers now stopping in Hakone. A more beautiful resting place for the dead could hardly be chosen. At the base of the hill lie the waters of the lake surrounded by wood-clad mountains. And in the distance the overshadowing height of Fuji, the Peerless One, waiting ever calm and ready to herald the dawn of Judgment Day.

Three Japanese and two foreign professors from the Imperial University had come from Tokyo to be present at the obsequies of their loved colleague. They followed in the procession immediately after the relatives. Boys and girls from the local school were in attendance in charge of their masters, and the local officials and foreign visitors were present to do honour to one universally respected.

The funeral services were impressively read by the Rev. Mr. Sweet of Tokyo. The deceased, though ranking high in scholarship, was but thirty-two years old. He leaves a sorrowing widow and two small children, for whom much heartfelt sympathy is expressed.

The deceased was a graduate of Harvard University of Cambridge, Mass. On leaving that institution he went to Germany, where he spent several years in prosecuting his favourite studies in economy and finance. Besides his chairs at the Tokyo Imperial University, he taught political economy in the Tokyo Higher Commercial School. He was highly esteemed and respected by his students, who deeply mourn his untimely removal.

A GERMAN DUEL.

Writing in the *Outlook* on the subject of German honour and sport, Mr. Poultney Bigelow gives a graphic account of a duel between students which he witnessed in the loft of the building behind the Hofbrauhaus, in Munich. In the course of his remarks, he says :—

We heard the sharp click of sabres and the peremptory words of the referees and seconds. Finally we were admitted, for my friend had been an illustrious member of a student corps. The air was thick with the smoke of tobacco, and oppressively burdened with that hospital flavour which to me is associated with various broken ribs, dislocations, cuts, and other incidents of an active life. The loft was crowded with students, in their coloured caps, each representing the honour of a fraternity whose banner-bearer he might become at any moment. They were a goodly set of young men large, well-built, courteous in manner, and evidently much interested in the business of the day—or, rather, the evening, for the fighting went on by the light of overhead gas-jets. There had been several engagements before I arrived, and many more took place after I left. I stayed but long enough to see such a fight as my illustrious friend regarded as a fair sample, and then I went home, in a musing state of mind.

PREPARATION FOR THE FIGHT.

As we entered, two combatants were having the blood mopped from their faces and matted hair. Each was in his own corner at the extreme ends of the large room. Over each a corps surgeon was working with zeal, sewing up the gashes and patching the victim up so that he could at least walk home safely. I was told that pieces of bone were being picked out from where the sword had entered the skull. There was to me something of the slaughter-house effect about each surgeon. The long white smocks in which they worked were bespattered, and the men under their hands were soaked with blood from head to foot. The chiefs of the two student corps soon called out another set of champions. Each first stripped to the skin, and then put on a long white smock. Over this they wore a fighting armour, calculated to protect the vital parts, and yet leave target enough for the sharpened end of the sword—for instance, the cheeks, head, chin, and ears. On the eyes were bound goggles, which now are the feature of chauffeurs. The wrists, jugular, and arm-pits were protected, lest the victim bleed to death. Then each stepped up, accompanied by his second. The judge proclaimed the character of the contest, the time-limit, or the number of rounds. The seconds wore each a padded cap, with a large and stout visor, also a moderate protection for the body. This is by no means a superflous precaution, for when two swordsmen get to work they are apt to hit anything within range. Indeed, one of the seconds in the first fight I saw got a cut over the eye, which put him out of action for the rest of that afternoon.

FIERCE CHARACTER OF THE ENCOUNTER.

It is the business of the seconds to stand or crouch as near as they possibly can, each by the side of his champion, and stop the fight with their raised swords the moment the round is up or a foul occurs. When the judge gives the signal, the two champions of student honour let fly their blades with a suddenness and vigour suggesting an electric drill on a flinty rock. The round was all over before one had time to make out who put in the first blow. To one familiar with boxing, there is something uncanny in the sudden flash of the fight without any preliminary sparring—any opportunity to study the combatants—for the German swordsman is so disguised that one cannot look into his eye, or make much from a study of his features in general. His sword-arm is held straight out, the hilt on a level with his face; the blade revolves furiously on a pivot, which is the wrist of the fighter. There is no lithe springing back or forward, no searching for an opening, as in the French fleurette play. The German plants his feet firmly, stands erect. Both men are placed in position by the seconds, and any retreat by one or the other counts as a point against him. After each round, the seconds request with much politeness that the surgeon inspect the adversary, in the hopes that a cut may be discovered. The surgeons then mop about with their disinfected cotton-sponges, and report to the judge that there is or is not a cut to the credit of this or the other side.

SIR F. TREVES ON THE JAPANESE MEDICAL CORPS.

Sir Frederick Treves, the famous surgeon to King Edward, on his return to London after his visit to the Far East, has given the following as his impressions of the medical organisation of the Japanese Army, for the investigation of which he was afforded special facilities. After expressing his admiration of the ingenuity of the medical field equipment which was prepared for the war, Sir Frederick proceeds :—

They are the first nation to realise that the medical equipment for a war is not intended for posterity—that it will be obsolete when the war is over, and consequently should not be on the lines of the equipment used in the Crimean war, when everything was made to last.

They have taken the best they could find in England or Germany, and have improved on it. They are not originators, but give them something good and they will produce something better.

That is what they have done in the case of medical equipment. At every turn I admired the neatness and ingenuity of the material—the light, cleverly constructed stretchers, the way they pack their stores, and the completeness of the arrangements.

They pack their parcels better than any nation on earth.

Their medical field service is large and particularly well organised. They have no women in the field hospitals.

All the attendants are trained men. As soon as war began they emptied all the military hospitals in Japan of their men nurses, who went to the front, and trained women took their place.

Their surgery is admirable. I saw the Russians who were wounded at Chemulpo and treated by the Japanese surgeons.

They have large universities in Japan, and many of their men have been trained in Germany or in the United States.

The Japanese are naturally devoted to ritual, and the ritual of surgery is very elaborate. They have mastered it.

The Red Cross Society is a marvellous organisation. It has branches all over Japan. It looks after the soldiers on their way to the front, and when the men were going by train to the ports it posted up notices at all level crossings along the railways so that the villagers would know when the trains were due, and would thus be able to give the men a good send off as they went by.

WITH THE VLADIVOSTOCK SQUADRON.

The second engineer of the steamer *Thea*, which was sunk by the Russian Vladivostock Squadron during its historic trip to eastern Japan waters, gave particulars of the sinking of his vessel to a representative of the *Shanghai Daily Press*. The following is reproduced from his narrative :—

"For no less than 14 days we lived aboard the *Rurik*, cruising aimlessly hither and thither, the Admiral apparently having no plans at all. On one occasion four Japanese cruisers and seven torpedo-boats were sighted. The officer tried to make us believe that these ships were not worth the trouble of attacking. They, however, told us off to positions in the hospital, and we were warned that, although we were peaceful citizens of a country at peace with all the world, our services would be required in case of an engagement. Finally, after 14 days, Vladivostock was reached and it was thought that our troubles were at an end. Not so, however; for four days every one was detained on board the ship. Then the Japanese crew were taken on shore and it transpired afterwards were put aboard the steamer *Germanicus* for Kobe; after four days the Captain and officers were provided with quarters in the town, though the Chinese were kept aboard the *Rurik*. Our liberty ashore was somewhat curtailed, only certain quarters of the town being open to us, and the Chinese aboard the ship were not allowed to land at all, one man daily being permitted ashore to fetch provisions, though he, even, was escorted by an armed guard to and from the market.

"All this time we were absolutely without money or change of clothes.

"Of Vladivostock enough was seen to satisfy the most casual observer that absolute incompetence and lack of discipline prevails in military circles. Officers and men make life one long carouse, and drunkenness is apparent everywhere.

"During our stay the *Gromoboi* arrived with 300 killed and wounded on board. It might have been thought that the sight of the horrors of war, brought to the very door, would have had a quieting influence. Not so, however, the night of the man-of-war's arrival being marked by horrible drunkenness and wild orgies.

"Thankful, indeed, were we when we learnt that the *Arabia* was to take us away from Vladivostock, and on Wednesday last we steamed out of that harbour with every feeling of thankfulness at our escape."

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA.

At a meeting of shareholders of the National Bank of China, Ltd., held in Hongkong on the 3rd September it was resolved, "that the capital of the Company be reduced from £1,000,000, divided into 750 shares of £1 each (founders shares), and 99,925 shares of £10 each (Ordinary) to £699,475, divided into 99,925 shares of £7 each, and that such reduction be effected by writing off the whole amount paid or credited as paid on each of the 750 £1 shares and cancelling those shares, and by writing off £3 per share part of the sum of £8 per share which has been paid or credited as paid on the 40,453 shares of £10 each which have been issued, and by reducing each of the 99,925 shares of £10 each to a share of £7." In explaining the reasons for this step the Chairman, Mr. J. Focke, said that when the Bank was started exchange was over 3/ per dollar and capital was laid down in the East at 3/ average, but as exchange had now reached a much lower level it had been felt that capital should be written down to a true basis and it was proposed to ask the Court in London to allow them to do so. They proposed to take the capital at 1s. 8d which with the addition of balance on 31st December and capital reserve fund and part of ordinary reserve would bring the shares to £5 paid up on a share of £7 instead of £8 paid up on a share of £10. The only other item altered was that their sterling securities had been altered to 1/8 and the difference shown as an addition to the reserve fund. With regard to the abolition of the founders' shares they were at present worth nothing because the

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directors acknowledged a loss of capital by the fall in exchange and these were first to bear such loss therefore would be absolutely wiped out. But it was proposed that at a subsequent meeting it should be agreed that the founders should be paid at par value of their shares and the founder would get £1 for what was worth nothing at present; and at the same time it was worth the while of the ordinary shareholder to do this so as to extinguish the right of the founder which might stand in the way of raising additional capital, if desired.

The subsequent meeting, held the same day, carried the following resolution by a vote of 15,297 shares to 88:—"That the resolution passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the Company held on the 3rd day of September, 1904, for the reduction of the Company's capital—involving the extinguishment of the founders' shares and the writing off of £3 per share on each of the ordinary shares—being confirmed and sanctioned by the Court, there be paid out of the profits of the Company in priority to any dividend on the ordinary shares to every person at the date of the passing of this Resolution registered as the holder of a founder's share, or founders' shares the sum of £1 for every such share registered in his name, and that the rights belonging to the holders of ordinary shares shall be and the same are hereby altered accordingly."

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

General Hasegawa, who is now in command of the central Division of the Japanese Right Army, is to be appointed, it is said, to the military governorship of the districts of Manchuria now in Japanese occupation. General Hasegawa, who, when the war began, was a Lieut.-general in command of the Guards Division, recently received his promotion to be full General. He will be succeeded in the command of the Division by Lieut.-General Asada, hitherto serving under him as Major-General.

We find in recent English papers the reason for the alteration in the original proclamation at Malta regarding the coaling of belligerents. It seems that Mr. Gibson Bowles asked whether His Majesty's Government were aware that the Russian Volunteer Fleet *Dmitri Donskoi* was allowed to take on board at Port Said 500 tons of coal, upon her captain giving an undertaking upon his honour that his ship on leaving Port Said would proceed at once and by the direct route to the port of Cadiz; that on leaving Port Said, instead of proceeding to Cadiz, in accordance with her captain's undertaking, the *Dmitri Donskoi* remained in the offing between Port Said and Damietta for three days, during which her captain stopped and examined the papers of six merchant vessels about to enter the Suez Canal, and that a few days later, he continued the same practice off Alexandria, and, in view of these facts, what steps His Majesty's Government proposed to take in order to secure that belligerent ships of war should not be supplied at British ports with coal to be used for conducting the operations of war. Mr. Balfour minuted:—"The Russian vessel in question, which was not one of the Volunteer Fleet, but a man-of-war, after being supplied with 500 tons of coal at Port Said, on the declaration made by her captain that she intended to proceed direct to Cadiz, *en route* for Kronstadt, proceeded to sea, and during the next three days stopped and examined the papers of six merchant vessels, two of them British. In the view of His Majesty's Government any ship which uses the coal supplied to her for purposes other than that for which it was obtained should not in the future be accorded coaling facilities."

The *Miyako*, which was sunk by striking a Russian mine when engaged in clearing operations at Paiyankau Bay, has been successfully re-floated.

The volume of Japan's foreign trade for the first 8 months of the current year is 424,100,000 *yen* in round numbers, and if that rate of increase be maintained, the figure for the whole year will be 625½ millions, or some 24½ millions higher than any previous record.

It is noticed also that the Treasury's bills sell as fast as they are issued. The ten million *yen* worth issued on the 8th are all subscribed already.

The Russian troops at the front, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Globe*, have their own newspaper, the *Viestnik Manschurskoi Armii*, that is, "Messenger of the Manchuria Army." Such an organ, published at the very front, ought to be able to give the troops some good reading. In a number which has just arrived, the "Suicide of Japan" is discussed as follows:—"Before the eyes of the whole world, Japan has been committing an honourable suicide with inflexible stubbornness for five months, that is, 'harikari.' With its eyes wide open, Japan keeps on sending its divisions and ships to the slaughter-house, for it prefers to be bled to death in war and to die of hunger at home rather than to take thought and pull itself up so that it can ask, What is to come yet? What has Japan succeeded in doing in five months? What has it gained and won? Absolutely nothing. It has not advanced by one step nearer to victory, but it has lost nearly the half of its Navy, and is now further off from the successful issue than ever before. Moreover, Japan is trying to carry out exactly that plan of war which we have expected, and for the destruction of which we have made all preparations. Japan continues stubbornly to force its way into Manchuria, and to run towards that destruction which awaits it in the narrow defiles and ravines of that country. The Japanese Generals, Kuroki and Oku, are repeating the fateful mistakes made by Charles XII. and by Napoleon in pushing their armies ever more and more inland and away from the sea, which so far has been their only base, and upon which even now they are beginning to be punished."

It appears that a rumour became prevalent in Chefoo, chiefly through the efforts of the local journal, to the effect that when Major Hoffmann was received by Admiral Togo and sent to Kiaochow in the *Yayeyama*, his baggage and papers were examined by the Japanese. Not only has this rumour been industriously circulated, but it has also been made the basis of a strong attack upon the Japanese navy for violating the principles of comity and international law. Major Hoffmann—who, it will be remembered, is one of the German officers that were observing the Russian military operations—has considered it expedient to address to Mr. Mizuno, Japanese Consul at Chefoo, a letter emphatically contradicting this rumour. Part of his baggage having been left in the junk which carried him from Port Arthur, was subsequently recovered for him by the Japanese Consul and sent to Chefoo, which place it reached absolutely intact, not having been tampered with in any way. The Major further says that no question of any kind was addressed to him by Japanese naval officers with regard to papers or documents in his possession, and that nothing could exceed the courtesy and consideration with which he was treated. He expresses warm thanks to Admirals Togo and Kataoka, and to the officers under their command.

News has been received in Tokyo that after the battle of Liaoyang, namely, after the retreat of the Russian army, several of the Foreign correspondents rode away from the Japanese lines and headed for the nearest telegraph offices whence uncensored telegrams could be sent. We do not think that this story—which, it may be remarked, does not come from a Japanese source—should be credited in full without fuller intelligence. It is not possible for a correspondent at the front to send more than a few words over the field-wires, and after such an event as the Liaoyang battle an enterprising correspondent might find it worth while to have his despatches censored and then himself carry them off to some distant place where a telegraph was available. There are, we admit, many difficulties in the way of such an explanation, but we hesitate to believe that any foreign correspondents have so completely failed to "play the game" as would be implied by the other version.

General Kuroki is said to have received from Poles in Poland, in Germany and in America letters praying for Japanese success in this war and lamenting the fact that Poland is under the sway of a semi-civilized military despotism. The writers believe that if Russia suffers a signal defeat at Japan's hands some hope will offer for the restoration of their country's freedom, and they offer to take service under the Japanese flag and to fight for the cause of free institutions. One can not but sympathise with these letters, yet it is indisputable that if all the elements of any big empire were invited to speak at any crisis of its career, some should be found disaffected.

An accident happened to the Italian frigate *Marco Polo* on the forenoon of the 9th instant, as she was lying at Chemulpo. Owing to some misadventure her powder-magazine exploded, and one man was killed on the spot, 10 being wounded. Among the wounded one died subsequently and three or four are said to be in a precarious condition. No explanation of the accident is offered but it appears to have occurred during the cleaning of the magazine or the shifting of the powder.

On the 24th of June a Russian ukase ordered the formation of 11 new battalions—from No. 7 to No. 17—of Siberian Rifles, to supplement those already in existence.

It is remarked by the *Jiji Shimpo* that the Russians have only three coal mines whence to supply their locomotives on the Manchurian line. These mines are Kaiping, Yentai and Wushun. Kaiping ceased to be available after the capture of Yinkow by the Japanese. Yentai is now in Japanese possession. Wushun is some 23 miles east of Mukden, and its seizure is probably a question of days only.

Two or three days ago the *Daily Telegraph* told the world that the Japanese victory at

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Liaoyang was an unparalleled feat of arms. To-day the same paper alleges that Marshal Oyama was "completely foiled by Kuropatkin's indomitable strategy." Such are the difficulties of a journal that always deals in superlatives.

It is reported that 21 Japanese gendarmes have been killed by insurgents at Gilan in Formosa. These gendarmes were part of a squadron of 40 engaged searching for disaffected persons.

Mr. William C. Whitney left a fortune of $22,220,000. It is assessed in New York State for a legacy duty of $222,000. This is the largest inheritance tax which would have been paid on this fortune anywhere in the United States, New York levying a tax both on direct inheritance as well as on collateral bequests. In England the tax would have been far heavier. Under the act of 1894 an estate of over $5,000,000 pays 8 per cent. on the entire estate, real or personal, settled or not settled. The "estate duty," or inheritance tax, if Mr. Whitney had lived in England, would have been $1,760,000, or eight times larger than the largest inheritance tax levied in America. Yet there are many who imagine that under democratic conditions large properties are likely to be more severely dealt with in the United States than abroad.

The Russian steamer *Lena*, the arrival of which at San Francisco is reported in Reuter's telegrams, is the former Volunteer steamer *Kherson*, which was purchased about the commencement of the present war by the Russian Government. Perhaps, instead of "purchased" it would be well to say that she was taken over. The *Kherson*, or *Lena*, is a twin-screw steel steamer of 10,225 tons, 493 feet in length, 54¼ feet in width, of 24 feet draught, with indicated horse-power of 12,500. She was built at Hebburn in 1895, and like, the *Moskva* which was transferred from the Volunteer fleet at the same time, is fitted for three 4.7-in. guns and twenty smaller pieces. She is credited with a speed of 19½ knots, and in all probability the telegram is correct in stating that she has mounted the guns for which she is designed.

The seventeenth annual report of the Vancouver (British Columbia) Board of Trade 1903-1904 is quite an interesting publication, enriched as it is by various photographic illustrations. It describes the various features of the fishing industry; and is in short a year book of British Columbia in general and of Vancouver in particular.

Of the three Russian prisoners who escaped from Matsuyama recently, two were captured on the 12th inst., and the other one appears to have gone off to Yamaguchi Prefecture.

The Japanese allow 60 *sen* per diem for the support of a Russian commissioned officer, and 30 *sen* for a non-commissioned officer or soldier. They also allow 25 *yen* per month to general officers by way of contingency money, 10 *yen* to colonels, 6 *yen* to captains and lieutenants, 5 *yen* to sergeant-majors, 1 *yen* to sergeants and corporals and 50 *sen* to soldiers. The total cost of the prisoners, for maintenance alone, is 25,000 *yen* monthly.

There is confirmation of the recently received rumour that the *Bogatyr* had been floated off the rock on which she ran some months ago, and is now fit to go to sea. Meanwhile the repairing of the *Rossia* and the *Gromovoi* proceeds apace, but will not be completed, it is said, for some weeks more. There is reported to be a large garrison in the town.

Shares have declined in Tokyo and so have Japanese securities in London. The loss of price in each case is small, and is attributed to the very meagre reports received from the field. The public argue that if there were anything good to be told on the Japanese side, it would have been told long ago. Might not the public also argue that if there were anything evil to be told, we should have heard it still longer ago from Russia?

There has been a heavy fall in Japanese securities on the London market, as the following figures show:—

	Quotation on 1st Sept.	Quotation on 13th.
Four per cents.....	£75.5s.0	£72.05s.0d.
Five per cents.		86.15s.5d.
War Bonds.		88.11s.6d.

This represents the knife of the angry correspondents. They have succeeded in making their voices heard, and they have also succeeded in showing how much confidence should be placed in the opinions of men who condemn a nation because their own individual convenience is not consulted. At the same time it is impossible to deny the justice of Mr. Melton Prior's comment that had the Japanese made no promises, nobody would have felt much hurt.

The roll of living missionaries associated with Protestant work in China contains no name more honoured than that of the Rev. Dr. Griffith John, of the London Missionary Society, who is approaching his jubilee as a Christian missionary. Such an event is, of course, rare in the history of any society, and it is not surprising (says the *Yorkshire Post*) to hear that plans have been made in China for commemorating the event. Certainly much is likely to be heard of the subject here at home. A career such as that of Dr. Griffith John, of course, enlists the warm sympathy of Churchmen as well as of Nonconformists. Thirty years ago he was making journeys in the remoter provinces of China, which, if they had been performed by an ordinary traveller, would have been talked of on all sides.

Our attention has been called to a rather interesting point in connection with our brief description of the Russian transport-cruiser *Lena*. According to Lloyd's Register, she is not the former Volunteer steamer *Kherson*, as we announced on the usually safe authority of *Brassey*, corroborated by F. T. Jane's *Naval Pocket Book*, but the *Moskva*, which is stated by both of those last named works of reference to be of 11,700 tons displacement, of 12,500 indicated horsepower, and to be 508 feet in length, 58 feet beam, 24-25 feet draught, built at Clydebank in 1898, credited with 20 knots, fitted (*Brassey*) for three 4.7-in. and 20 small gun, or (Jane) for several 6-in., 4.7-in., and 12-pdrs. It seems as if we must believe Lloyds, even in the face of the distinguished authorities that we have quoted, and Lloyds' statement on July 28th was that the *Lena* is the former *Moskva*, and not the *Kherson* as declared by them; that her net tonnage is 2,800 (gross 7,290); and that her nominal horsepower is 2,310.

YACHTING.

Yachting devotees had not an altogether satisfactory day on Saturday. It is true, they had at the start of their races a nice couth-easterly breeze, but it dropped and became very light later in the afternoon, springing up again as evening approached.

The 39-raters began a race to Nagahama, *Kingfisher* having the best of the start, *Maid Marion* crossing second, *Mary* last, but *Kingfisher*, having no relish for the prospect of being hung up till late in the evening, gave up off Honmoku and came home, *Mary* following her example a little later. *Maid Marion* held on, however, and passed the Honmoku Buoy at 5 o'clock bound for Nagahama. She was not in sight at 6.30 and consequently it was impossible that she could finish before 7 p.m. and so make a race of it.

The Mosquito Club boats also started a race, but only *Chocho* and *Winsome* were given finishing times, which were: *Winsome* 6.07.30, *Chocho* 6.08.12. The latter must therefore win on time allowance.

The 21-raters of the Yokohama Yacht Club had a private race which was won by *Valkyrie*, *Witch* second.

The "Larks" raced for the Commodore's Cup which prize fell to No. 15, the times being:—

	h.m.s.
No. 1	5.53.05
No. 2	6 04.55
No. 3	5.53 00
No. 4	5 54 55
No. 5	5.51.50
No. 8	6.01.40
No. 10.....	5.58.05
No. 11.....	5.52.25
No. 12.....	5.57.40
No. 13.....	5.52.02
No. 15.....	5.50.30

BASEBALL.

There was an autumnal feeling in the air on Saturday, so that although the sun shone brightly it was possible to play tennis or baseball, or cricket, without any inconvenience. The baseball game at the cricket ground between teams captained by Mr. D. H. Blake and Dr. Garton provided some good sport. It was more in the nature of a practice game for the forthcoming Interport encounter, and consequently several changes took place in the teams during the match, which was a trifle bewildering to players and spectators alike. Errors were fairly numerous and the score ran into two figures for both teams. Mr. Merriman was umpire. Teams:—

Thompson.....	Catcher.....	Momban.
Waddilove.....	Pitcher.....	Perrin.
Garton (Captain)..	1st Base.....	Correa.
Thorne.....	2nd Base.....	Tobin.
McChesney.....	Short-stop ...	E. B. S. Edwards.
Mollison.....	3rd Base.....	Blake (Captain).
Riemen.....	L. Field.....	Stornebrink.
J. Drummond.....	R. Field.....	W. D. S. Edwards.
Bell.....	Centre.....	Cowan.

Score:—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Mr. Blake's Team	3	2	0	0	3	2	1	4	2	=17
Dr. Garton's Team	0	0	2	2	2	9	0	1	0	=16

CUSTOMS PROTESTS.

Mr. Minakami, Director of the Yokohama Customs, rendered decisions on Sept. 10th with reference to two protests. One was filed by a customs broker, J. Matsushita, who imported tallow on which the appraisers imposed duty at the rate of *yen* 1.22 per 100 *kin* in accordance with No. 453 of the tariff. The importer lodged a protest contending that the material was mutton not ox tallow, and that consequently the duty should be at a lower rate. The protest is now, however, rejected on the ground that on examination the tallow was found to be made from ox flesh and not from mutton.

Another protest was lodged by the Iwai Shoten. The firm imported worsted yarn with certificate of origin, on which the customs authorities imposed duty of *yen* 9.169 per 100 *kin* under No. 34 of the conventional tariff between Japan and Germany. The importers held that the goods were woollen yarn for weaving purposes and the duty should consequently be *yen* 8 per 100 *kin*. This protest also was not sustained on the ground that the yarn in dispute was to be used principally in lace work.

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THE LIAOYANG FIGHT.

FROM the very detailed and lucid account of the Right Army's operations, as published by the Head Quarter Staff on the night of the 12th instant, it is easy to see what had already been partially understood and, indeed, pointed out in these columns, namely, that the battle of Liaoyang failed to result in a great disaster for the Russians because KUROPATKIN occupied the hills on the right bank of the Taitsz with such an overwhelming force that the Japanese troops engaged in this part of the field, not only failed to force their way through the enemy's lines, but were even themselves threatened at one moment with very serious trouble. In all the operations on the left bank of the Taitsz the Japanese were tolerably successful from the outset. They encountered stubborn resistance, it is true, but they steadily overcame it and drew their lines closer and closer to Liaoyang on the west, south and east. It was upon the flanking essay of the Right Army, however, that interest chiefly centered, and with regard to this essay we have to observe that it was not a movement conceived directly in the face of the exigency demanding it and executed contrary to the enemy's expectation. On the contrary it had been in sight for some months. KUROPATKIN knew perfectly well from the manner in which the Japanese armies were advancing—the whole world knew it—that the great danger he had to provide against was a flank attack by KUROKI's army. He had ample warning and ample time to prepare, and, moreover, the features of the ground at Liaoyang seemed to be specially designed by nature for the requirements of such a contingency, since his rear was protected not only by the Taitsz River, but also by a line of eminences which rise on its right bank, a splendid bulwark covering his communications with Mukden. Along these heights and in their vicinity he concentrated an immense force, no less than 10½ Divisions, or something like a hundred thousand men. With such a force he may be supposed to have contemplated a counter-move; namely, the rolling back of the Japanese right. But that he did not entertain such an intention seems to be shown by the fact that he destroyed the bridges over the Taitsz in that quarter. It is true that where the Japanese had crossed the Russians also could cross, and thus had the Right Army been routed, the bridgeless river, while constituting a terrible obstacle to retreat, might not have seriously hindered an attacking advance by victorious troops. But on the whole it would appear that the Russian General acted strictly on the defensive. Here the question naturally presents itself, what strength did the Japanese Right Army bring to the attack of the strong Russian positions beyond the Taitsz and the powerful force holding them. We are forbidden to discuss that point accurately, but readers of the official report will observe that the Japanese Right Army was divided into four columns. Of these one, called the Penhsihu Column, did not take any direct part in the operations against the highlands on the right bank of the Taitsz. It crossed the right at a point, Wulungtun, considerably to the east, and moving along the road thence to Mukden, finally reached Pingtaitsz. Another column, called the Third, remained on the left bank of the Taitsz, operating against the east face of the Liaoyang defences, until the afternoon of the 3rd Sept., when a part of the column, having been summoned to the aid of the troops on the right bank, crossed the river and joined them on the morning of the 4th. Then we arrive at the fact that only one half of the Right Army (two columns out of four) was employed to cut the Russian communications in the immediate rear of Liaoyang, and as the Right Army does not consist of more than three Divisions, our readers can draw their own conclusions as to the dimensions of the Japanese force which had to face KUROPATKIN'S 10½ Divisions. A little more enterprise and dash on the part of the Russians should have borne back the comparatively weak Japanese force in full retreat, if not in rout. The official report gives a pitiable account of the condition of the Second Column, which, from the role of assailant, passed to that of assailed, being attacked on both flanks and in rear simultaneously by an overwhelmingly strong enemy against whose powerful artillery the Japanese guns were prevented from replying effectively by the unfavourable nature of the ground. Clinging to their position, without food or drink for 24 hours—beyond a few grains of uncooked rice—the men of the Second Column achieved a fine record. Happily the troops forming the left of the Column, who had been assisting the Third Column's advance against the east face of Liaoyang, crossed the river on the evening of the 2nd and moving to the assistance of their hard-pressed comrades, restored the line of communications. But even then the most that the First and Second Columns could accomplish was to hold the positions won by them, and that, indeed, was a sufficiently striking feat. We know from KUROPATKIN'S report that his decision to abandon Liaoyang was taken on the night of the 2nd. From the 3rd, therefore, the troops whom he had posted to hold the Taitsz highlands, abated their vigorous attitude and acted solely on the defensive. But until the night of the 3rd they successfully held the key of the position, namely, the 131-metre hill, and it was not until the morning of the 4th that the First and Second Columns of the Japanese, now reinforced by a part of the Third Column, were able to strike at the enemy's communications. The psychological moment had then passed. Only at one point were the Japanese able to seriously harrass the Russian retreat; namely, at Santaopa, where the artillery of the Second Column, on the afternoon of the 5th, cannonaded a force of the enemy during a space of 30 to 40 minutes. What the battle shows is that the Japanese Army was not sufficiently large to inflict a crushing defeat on an enemy equally strong numerically and occupying a very strong position heavily fortified. Nothing can mar the brilliancy of the feat achieved by the Japanese in ousting the Russians from such a position under such conditions, but without a miracle of ineptitude on the part of the enemy, no disaster could have overtaken him. We do not mean to deny any part of the high credit due to KUROPATKIN for drawing off his army so adroitly. He is certainly skilled in the art of retreating. But we do assert that with the facts now before us, the Japanese are to be heartily complimented on their bravery and their military competence.

KUROPATKIN AND OYAMA.

IT is beyond all question that had the battle of Liaoyang taken place a few months ago, and had the result been precisely what it was, the world would have rung with praises of Japanese military competence and loyal valour. But to-day the world seems to be somewhat disappointed. How is that curious difference to be accounted for? The explanation seems to us very evident. It is upon the sensational newspaper and the strategic civilian that the responsibility rests. On the one hand the public's imagination was inflamed by graphic illustrations in American journals representing the Japanese armies as they closed in upon the doomed KUROPATKIN; on the other the intelligence of even thoughtful persons was obscured by pen-pictures of the trap into which the Russians would certainly fall if they attempted to make a resolute stand at Liaoyang. There has not been any "closing in" or any "trapping" commensurate with these expectations and forecasts. But there has been something very signal. There has been an ousting of the Russians from a position deliberately chosen by them; a position fortified by months of labour; a position possessing the highest strategical importance as a factor in the military occupation of Manchuria. Moreover, the Russians were driven from this important place with heavy loss. They did not lose guns or prisoners. By skilled and timely withdrawal and by the aid of the railway they were able to avoid these evidences of disaster, evidences which appeal forcibly to the perception of the man in the street. But they did lose twenty-five thousand men, they did lose a store of provisions and ammunition which the services of the railway for half a year will be needed to replace, and they had to retreat northwards so hastily that there appears to be no probability of their making a stand at Mukden. After all, what is the prime purpose of these military operations in which Japan is now engaged? It is to drive the Russians from Manchuria. KUROPATKIN so long as he remained at Liaoyang, not only was within practicable reach of Port

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Arthur, but also covered the capital of Manchuria, to occupy which city is of cardinal moment from the point of view of Japan and China. He has now bee immediate reach of Man the capacity of guarding a very signal result, rega A palpable step has been of Russia's ambition and her military strength in the public had been led t much greater; something partaken of the nature For had Marshal OYAM veloping and virtually an army quite as strong own and posted behind in themselves and stren by the nature of the gro accomplished such a had ever previously ac strategist would ever ha

Another very evident tion is that the newspa exasperated by the po have been relegated, their knives. We ca human nature for being gentlemen have a metie to them; a metier by wl and distinction. Little w fiercely against the first s change in the world's a system they represent. with the Japanese, and latter feel the effects of way possible. There a the correspondents ther any distrust shown towa them—three is the exac said to have left the J 5th instant, namely, capture of Liaoyang, ar direct to places where reach of all censorate telegraph freely whate correspondent is not b petually with the arm attached. His personal l at any moment. Tech may be claimed that a his individual rights army and avails hir facilities beyond its co admits of very different of statement in the pondent having been privilege of accompa witnessing all its oper submitting to its regula fails to comply with th when, at the most a campaign, he leave purpose of eluding th opinion this matter ac from an ethical point apparently safe cours officer to pursue is to v pondents altogether. some blame to be lai Japanese themselves,

ponsibility of the correspondent remains undeniable. These writers have largely helped to minimize the character of

daily in its secret heart. Russian Manchuria is something of a myth made possible by gigantic bluff. It is a remnant of 1900 and China under foreign occupation. Even if there is no force used, Chinese ingenuity alone may push the Russian back to the

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Manchuria, vast fortunes are going to be made in Manchurian gold so when the crisis in the Far East is ended let the London Stock Exchange look out and be quick to act.

"Harbin by Night" is something of a revelation, as indeed are many of Mr. Weale's facts; the conclusion is that the Russian house in Manchuria is even less of a home for any one than it is in Russia itself, and hence the Russian comforts himself with wine, one-day wives and song. A note of warning is sounded with regard to the ease with which the multitude of Sikhs fraternise with Russians, for, it is remarked, the former like Russian looseness far better than any British strictness, are happy and content in Manchuria, and without doubt have conveyed to their countrymen in India news of the pleasures of Russian rule.

We go with Mr. Weale west on the Chinese Eastern Railway to Tsitsihar, which is about ten miles distant from its railway station. There was nothing to see in that city, so he decided to proceed to Petuna (or Bodune) by the Nonni river, for this was said to be a dangerous centre of the "hunghutzu"; a brigand city—according to the Russian authorities a place where no man might go. So he got on board a big junk and started down the river on his perilous quest, in tow of a launch, one of the fleet of the "Northern Steamship Company." On the way, he entertains us with a dissertation on "The Defeat of the Travelling Rouble," the chief points of which are that the real money of Manchuria was the large copper cash; that for commercial transactions the tiao, a certain multiple of the copper cash, was the value used; that for petty dealings of a semi-foreign character minted dollars were locally employed; and that for settling adverse trade balances silver bullion or sycee was shipped from one point to another. The rouble was therefore in every way an interloper, and after the evacuation protocol, April, 1902, was signed in Peking, rumours, doubtless instigated by the Chinese bankers, were put about to the effect that when the Russians left Manchuria their useless paper money in millions would encumber innocent Chinese hands. And with this result: that while two years or even one year before this book was written tens of millions of rouble notes were hoarded in every native bank in Manchuria, who now will find a million? "The rouble therefore has had its fling, and after a half-hearted attempt to oust the Manchurian currencies it is condemned, like everything else Russian in Manchuria, to the dreary existence of a railway life." It is dead, slain by the Chinaman, who has his hand in the pockets of the Ruski soldier and civilianry and will starve them all to death when he likes.

Petuna was a disappointment, for after a journey of four days by river it was found that an amicable arrangement had been come to whereby the local traders and the former brigands worked together for mutual protection and gain. After the Russian invasion the Chinese authorities ceased to afford protection to traders, who were compelled either to compound with the bandit chiefs or go out of business. They chose the former course, and now the erstwhile brigands lived in the town and collected a fixed and moderate rate on all goods in transit, furnishing escorts with hidden weapons who protected merchandise from any free lances that might still keep the road. So after a brief stay here the author proceeded again by river to Harbin, which he found in a state of great alarm because of war rumours, and he immediately set forth by train to Ninguta, a town which may be of considerable importance during the present war. We extract the following from his book:—

The first part of the country on the road to Ninguta is dull, at least it is flat and without distinguishing features. The only thing that you can console yourself with is the thought that the soil is just as wonderfully rich as in other parts of the country, but that is all, and even a rich soil ceases to be attractive after some hours. There were always the same fields of closely cropped stubble, succeeded by patches of waste, and cut here and there by muddy creeks and a few solitary willows. Hour after hour you travel through dozens of miles of country with the same landscape, but imperceptibly you are approaching a series of hills and high table-lands that run down to the sea to Vladivostock. This has necessitated tunnelling, and so hills have been duly tunnelled. I have already said how the Russian engineer appears to hate the very word tunnel and longs only for open-cuts. Well, the small tunnels between Harbin and the Ussuri districts were contracted to German and Austrian engineers, and very well has their work been done. It is only in this extreme east of Manchuria and in the Hsing-an Mountains in the west that the Chinese Eastern Railway encountered difficulties at all. The rest has been mere child's play, for bridge building over shallow rivers cannot be classed as a difficult feat.

* * * * *

One of the curious stipulations of railway concessionairing in Manchuria lays down that all towns of importance are to be avoided—on the one hand, so as not to interfere with Chinese prejudice, and on the other, to allow the Russian to build up his own Far East independent of existing settlement. How many miles away Ninguta is from the nearest railway station, I cannot accurately write, because I forgot to ask, but it will suffice to say twenty or thirty li. In any case, it is a good two hours drive by Chinese cart and the roads are somewhat terrible. In the old-time Manchurian scheme of things Ninguta was the residence of a Military Deputy-Lieutenant-Governor, one of half-a-dozen Manchu military Commanders in this province of Kirin, who, nominally, had under his orders a couple of thousand foreign-drilled troops. Of course, of these there is now no trace, for the Chinese soldier under native auspices is apt to be very much of a fleeting and ephemeral thing, and the native military have never recovered from the shock of 1900.

The military Yamen in Ninguta, which is enclosed by a high stone wall, wears a deserted and forlorn look, somewhat symbolical of China's military impotence in the three Eastern provinces since the Boxer business. Ninguta lies on the left bank of the river Hurka, called by the Chinese the Mu-Tan-chiang, a clear, swift-flowing stream joining the Sungari 160 miles to the north, at the ancient Chinese garrison town of Sansing. The Hurka is very shallow here among the Manchurian highlands, and although it is easily navigable, it is apparently but little used as a highway. Road transport is so cheap and so abundant in this land of ponies and mules, that even water cannot compete with it—truly a remarkable state of affairs. Perhaps, however, it is on account of the fact that the Hurka is a clear stream, with little or no mud in it, that it is so little used by Chinese commerce. For it is noteworthy that native trade always hugs the banks of muddy rivers, and thrives exceedingly where there are many treacherous bars and sandbanks, and where the smells are strong and well-defined.

Ninguta is a very flourishing place, and seems to have been but little harmed by the great Boxer war, and the awful retribution which overtook many other Manchurian towns passed it by. It is hardly much more than 100 miles as the crow flies from the true frontier of Russian Primorsk, and had it not been for the rapidity of the Russian advance up the Sungari from the Amur in 1900, it would have been through Ninguta that invading armies would have come to accomplish the capture of central Manchuria. The town commands the highways to Kirin city, and also to the important frontier post of Hunchun, about which more will be heard if war comes again to this unhappy country. Hunchun was abandoned by the Chinese after some desultory fighting three years ago. From there the Chinese Imperial forces (not the Boxers or "Redbeards," mind you) fell back in disorder in the first days of September, 1900, on Ninguta. They had, it appears, attempted, in the usual half-hearted way, Chinese fashion, to carry out the insane orders transmitted them from far-away Peking during the Prince Tuan summer regime—an attempt which cost them several hundred men, and effectively stopped all Chinese official aggression in this part of the world. The Hunchun fugitives arrived in Ninguta with the most horrible tales, and showed their torn and bloody clothing to wondering people, who had not yet begun to understand what all this trouble was really about. Indeed, so alarming were the reports spread about the brutality and carnal lust of the Russian soldiery that all Ninguta started running towards Kirin city, headed by the military Deputy-Lieutenant-Governor. However, in spite of this blind terror, nothing much happened to Ninguta, for the town is, comparatively speaking, unimportant, and this north-eastern part of Manchuria is the Scotland of the country, and is, therefore, not much coveted by anybody, except from a strategical point of view. What the Russians desired was to reach and conquer the rich cities of the plains—say the 500 miles from their leased territory of Kuantung to Harbin, and then east and west on either side for 100 miles or so. This is a land flowing with milk and honey, coveted by all; the rest is mainly unregenerate Manchuria, full of mountains, bad beasts, and a worse climate.

Ninguta is said by the local people to have a population of from thirty to forty thousand inhabitants, but it seems to the eye of a traveller, from a look at its mean streets, that this is an exaggeration It is likewise accounted by the Russians a "hunghutzu" city—that is, a centre from which predatory bands sally forth and raid neighbouring villages and peoples. But, like everything in China, this is one of the misconceptions which have arisen owing to the vagueness with which the Chinese invariably speak of everything demanding an exact knowledge of time and place.

This author expresses the opinion that when at Ninguta the point immediately interesting to one is Possiet Bay. An attacking force landing there will find itself only a few miles from the Chinese frontier post of Hunchun, and once there three or four days' march more would see it at Ninguta—after negotiating the Russian fortifications around Possiet and Hunchun. If the Japanese should reach Ninguta the Russian position in north-eastern Manchuria would, in Mr. Weale's view, be very parlous. For a considerable portion of the eastern half of the trans-Manchurian railway could be very conveniently cut from Ninguta and rendered perfectly useless; Vladivostock could be threatened from the rear; Harbin placed in much danger; and forced marching might even enable Japanese forces to join hands somewhere in the neighbourhood of Kirin city without the Russians knowing exactly how they got there. Moreover, daring detachments of Japanese soldiery might float down the river Hurka, seize Sansing and close the Sungari to Russian navigation.

A chapter is devoted to a discussion of the question which has aroused so much conjecture in many quarters, namely, Russia's expenditure in Manchuria. This author puts the total figure—railways, seagoing and river steamer services, the railway barracks, the railway mines, and many other offshoots belonging to the Chinese Eastern Railway Company—at forty-five million roubles. Very high praise is given in this collection of letters to the foreign missionaries, both Catholic and Protestant, whose names, it is declared, are household words in Manchuria, whose arms are full of strength and, crowning blessing of all, who have no southern cant.

The writer travelled by launch on the Sungari to Kirin in the company of a Japanese officer of artillery, who, having cautiously extracted by questions the information that he was an Englishman, promptly asked: "What regiment are you?" This officer had been in the country for seven months and his memorandum as to the moving of artillery would doubtless be interesting reading: he said laconically "Winter good, spring bad, summer very bad, autumn best." He murmured under his breath the name of every village that was passed; everything was known to him. Nothing had escaped him. And, in the author's opinion, it was only reasonable to suppose that in the event of war the Japanese would succeed eventually by being thoroughly prepared as the Germans were in the seventies. At Kirin the two sightseers parted, the Japanese saying significantly that he had friends to call upon. The Englishman spent only one day here and we pass over his description of the city, whence he travelled westward by cart to the city of Kuanchengtzu, which he describes as the clearing-house of inland Manchuria, and the population of which he estimates at a quarter of a million. It is on the railway and is eighty miles distant from Kirin. Writing on morals, manners and men he tells us that it had served Russia's purpose to pretend that Manchuria was very unsettled and dangerous, and to apply this idea to the government of her own people, who had therefore been allowed to follow their own sweet wills and to act like mere untamed Huns in their daily lives. This accounts for the extraordinary license regarding women in Manchuria, and for the disgusting spectacles so often witnessed there.

Mukden was among the places visited, and we close this notice of a most interesting and valuable volume with the following extract from the chapter on this city:—

From Mukden's walls a splendid view is to be had of the surrounding country, and certain it is that the old capital lies in a pleasant land. Rolling plains covered with magnificent tilled fields surround the city, with hills in the middle distance and mountains vaguely seen far away. A few dozen miles to the south-east are those precious roads to the Yalu, which

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Arthur, but also covered the capital of Manchuria, to occu moment from the China. He has n immediate reach o the capacity of g a very signal resu A palpable step h of Russia's ambiti her military stre the public had be much greater; as

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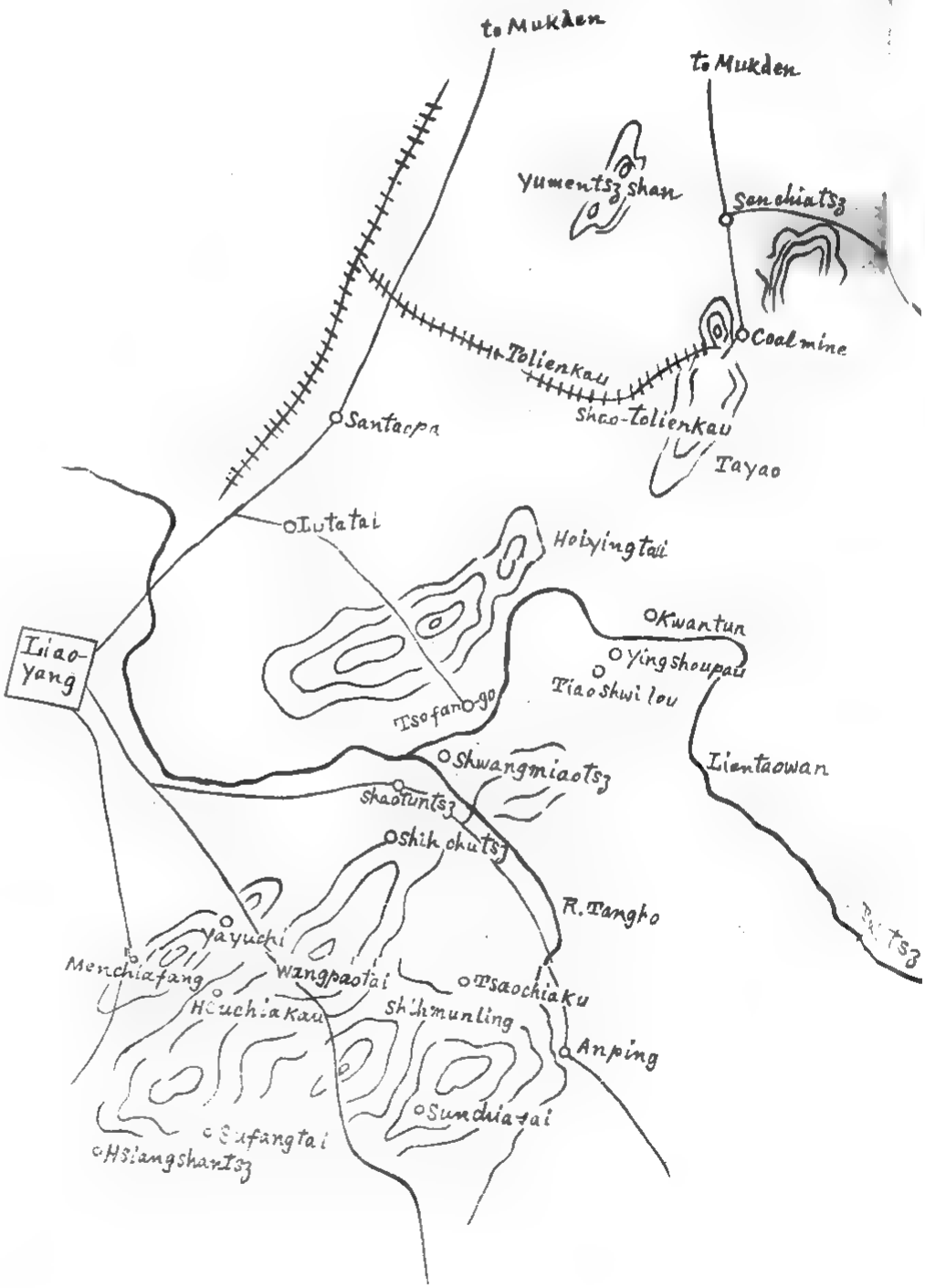
THE SCENE OF

SUPPLEMENT TO THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL"



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OPERATIONS.

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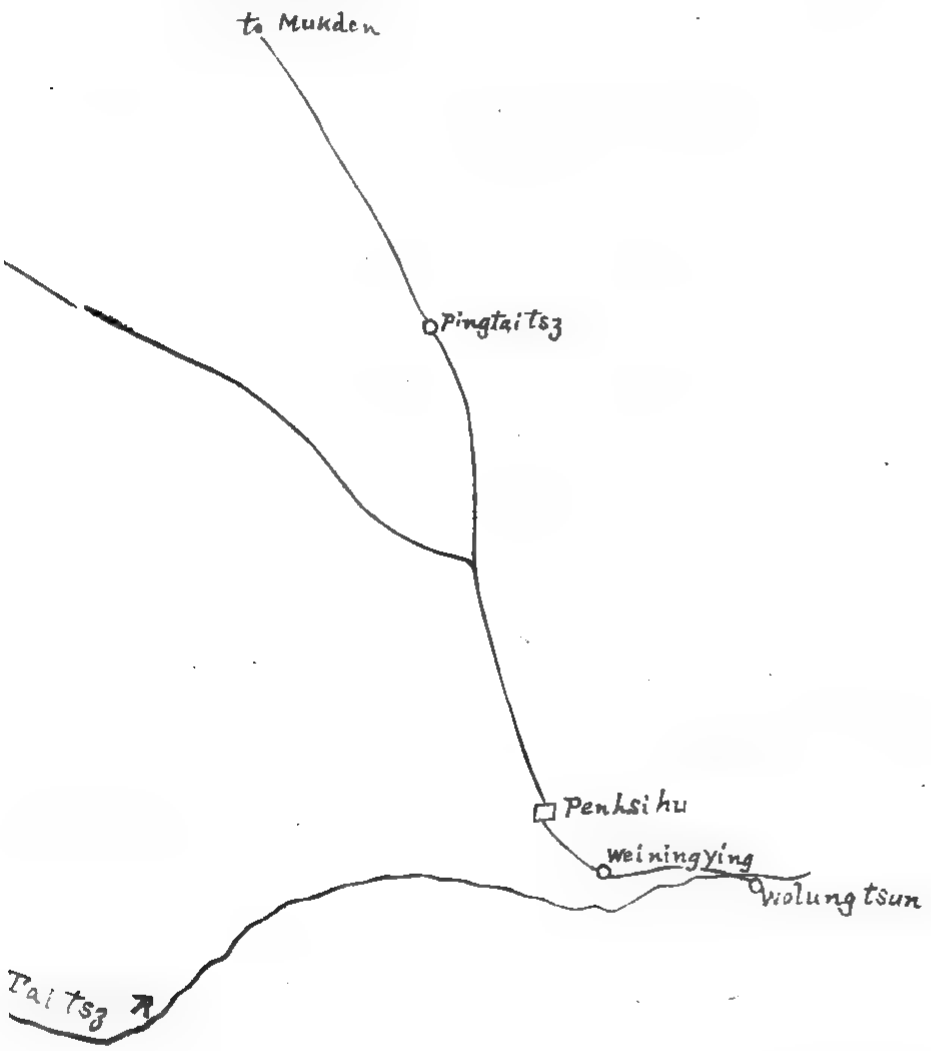

...ines to the
...o the Yalu, which

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will be the scenes of the fiercest combats if war is coming. In the China-Japanese war of '94 political and other considerations prevented the Mikado's soldiers from entering Mukden. In a Russian war Mukden will send its most notable men to beg delivery from the hands of the bullying Commissioners and brutal Cossacks, and the opening of Mukden to Japanese soldiery will be the signal for an outburst of relief throughout the length and breadth of Manchuria.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Sunrise in the Sunrise Kingdom. By JOHN H. DE FOREST, D. D.

DR. DE FOREST has kindly favoured us with a copy of his recently published work bearing the above title, with the request that we say just what we think about it. The book is one of a series being issued by "The Young People's Missionary Movement," New York. It is designed to be used as a text-book by students and others, and hence each chapter is closed with a set of questions bearing on the subject matter given. The work does not profess to be more than an outline; perhaps this fact accounts for some of its imperfections. All outlines are found to be unreliable to a certain extent. They do not undertake to state all the facts bearing on any subject. The writer makes his own selection in accordance with a theory of his own, and numerous modifying circumstances are not mentioned at all. To notice such would make the book too long. Judging by the contents of "Sunrise in the Sunrise Kingdom" we should say that Dr. De Forest when he sat down to write it did not feel at liberty to give a thorough history of the occidentalization of Japan. The book to us seems to be an answer to the question, "What is there in the history of modern Japan that is encouraging to the Christian Missionary?" That question has been answered with considerable tact and certainly also with great lucidity. The defect of the work from our point of view is its limited scope. Though it treats of a very wide range of subjects, it does no more than touch on them in a cursory manner; and this we should say, in the case of young students who are entirely ignorant of things Japanese would in many instances tend to create wrong impressions.

The book is, however, written in a crisp style and, as Dr. C. C. Hall remarks in his "Introductory Note," the author has succeeded in presenting his matter in a simple way. The headings of the chapters given below convey a good idea of the ground covered by the work: Chap. I. The Country. Chap. II. The People. Chap. III. The Religions. Chap. IV. The First and Second Coming of Christianity. Chap V. and VI. Forms of Mission Work. Chap VII. The Forces at Work. Chap. VIII. The Outlook, the whole extending over about 200 small-sized pages. There are 5 Appendices and an Analytical Index. The theological standpoint of the author is thus stated by Dr. Hall in the preface. "Dr. De Forest has realized the noble elements in Japanese thought and has not neglected to point them out with appreciation. It is strange that Christians ever should begrudge the acknowledgment of good in non-Christian faiths, when the presence of that good attests the universal working of the Holy Spirit. It is strange, too, that we are so ready to insist that the Christian life of an Eastern nation must, if it be genuine, move on the same lines of institutional and dogmatic development as those that have determined the religious history of Europe and America. Rather ought we to rejoice in the growth of an Eastern type of Christian theology and institutionalism." But the question which most Christian missionaries will ask when they read these words is: How far is this free development of Christianity to be allowed to go? Many of the Christians referred to approvingly by Dr. De Forest have given up belief in miracles and the Divinity of Christ, and have repeatedly denied some of the cardinal doctrines of the Chief Western Churches. Is this satisfactory from a missionary's point of view? If not, one would expect that a book that professes to give a history of the propagation of Christianity in this country would furnish an account of the particulars in which Japanese Christianty has developed into mere Unitarianism or something broader still. We confess that we fail to understand Dr. De Forest's point of view in this matter. According to orthodox teaching salvation depends upon belief, and certainly Europeans or Americans who have denied the cardinal teaching of the home churches would not in the home countries be quoted as proofs of the success of Christian teaching. It seems to us after 30 years of close and special study of the fortunes of Christianity in this country that Dr. De Forest's history of mission work cannot escape the charge of being one-sided. What we have failed to discover in the book is a standard whereby mission work in Japan to-day is to be measured. Nobody denies for one instant that there are thousands of earnest Christians among the Japanese. But regarding the condition of the whole of Japanese Christendom Japan to-day, we are strongly of opinion that could facts be fully made known to them, the good orthodox people in Europe and America who subscribe to missions would express bitter disappointment at the turn things have taken in many churches. Of course there are loads of people who do not care a button for dogmas or fixed doctrines and who say, let men believe or reject what they will; "he can't be wrong whose life is in the right." But not so think the supporters of Christian Missions. There is no broad church Missionary Society in existence in England, and its creation has always been felt to be an impossibility.* To say that high class morality is all that is needed is to sweep away the *raison d'être* of Christian Missions.

Dr. De Forest's "Sunrise in the Sunrise Kingdom" seems to us to take for granted that Christianity and Western civilisation are synonymous terms. Consequently in various parts of the work the benefits derived by Japan from the West are credited to Christian Missions. This is neither accurate nor fair. To go into a thorough analysis of the elements that go to make up modern Western civilisation in this review is out of the question. But any one who has seriously considered this subject must be aware that the majority of those elements are not distinctively Christian at all. Our logic, our mathematics, our astronomy, our geology, our physics, our biology, and the like, are not derived from Christianity. The great triumphs of modern science have quite another origin. When we go to philosophy, psychology and literature, no one can pretend that Christianity has been first and foremost on these subjects. It is perhaps true to say that modern Western Civilisation has 4 distinct elements: (1) The Greek element (a very large one); (2) The Roman element; (3) The Christian element; and (4) the modern scientific element. To say that the Japanese could never have learnt how to treat their wives had not missionaries come to the country is to ignore the fact that the old Romans treated their spouses quite as well, if not better, than does the average modern Christian European or American. Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō, who is quoted by Dr. De Forest on this subject on p. 85, is well a acquainted with Roman history. So when he wrote "The husband should never regard his wife as a servant nor use her hardly," it is not at all necessary to assume that the learned Doctor obtained these ideas from direct Christian teaching. Dr. Inoue could obtain such ideas even from Shakespeare, who has painted so many fine pictures of old Roman married life. The dialogue of Brutus and Portia in Julius Cæsar would suffice to furnish to Dr. Inoue the ideal of married life referred to by Dr. De Forest.

Dr. De Forest repeats the assertion traversed in these columns some time ago that "Married women have always been taught to call themselves by the inferior term of 'concubine,'"—a remark which is quite incorrect.

Is it true to say that "Christ alone knew the priceless worth of a little child." Have there not in all ages been thousands, if not millions, of parents who have known the value of their children? This is only one among the many instances of over-statement which the book contains. We are sorry to have to write thus, but to us Dr. De Forest's work is marked by what we can only describe as panglosssism. We have no doubt that the book represents the author's convictions, and we think that it is likely to greatly please a certain class of mind. But as a history it is inaccurate. We could give numerous instances of this inaccuracy, were there any object in doing so. We confine ourselves to noticing two only. On p. 80 Ieyasu's conduct in saving the life of Ishida Katsushige, commonly called Mitsunari, is praised, when from a moral standpoint it was quite blameworthy. Ishida had committed acts which according to the moral and political canons of those days merited death. He was spared by Ieyasu wholly and solely for political ends; that he might be used as a tool for furthering Ieyasu's designs. If Dr. De Forest will read what Arai Hakuseki has written on this subject in his *Hankampu* and the information bearing on the incident supplied by the *Bizen Rōjin Monogatari* he will see that Ieyasu's action on this occasion has no moral grandeur about it at all, but rather savours of ignominy. It was no case of loving his enemy, but of keeping him for use prior to slaying him. No feelings of pity prevented this same Ieyasu from butchering at the age of 8 the grandson of Hideyoshi, despite the fact that he had sworn allegiance to the Taikō's house during the life of its great founder. This may have been political exigency, though there are historians who deny this, but no strict moralist should be found commending it.

On p. 81 an anecdote told of Ōkubo Hikozaemon is related in which it is said of Hikozaemon "He expected death." He expected nothing of the kind. He was one of Iemitsu's guardians, and Iemitsu stood in awe of him and would not have dared to lay hands on him. Such was the etiquette of those days that a man like Ōkubo Hikozaemon, who had been appointed by Ieyasu to reprove Hidetada and Iemitsu, was privileged to say what he pleased and do what he pleased in his capacity of counsellor to the Shōgun. The incident in question was connected with Iemitsu's treatment of Abe Tada-aki and led, as Ōkubo intended it to do, to the Shōgun's acknowledging himself in the wrong in this matter.

These are of course unimportant matters and they do not affect the general character of Dr. De Forest's book, but they suffice to show that the author has jumped at conclusions too hastily.

The tables of statistics and other material given in the Appendices of the "Sunrise in the Sunrise Kingdom" are most valuable. The standpoint of the author does not seem to us to be uniform throughout. At times Dr. De Forest writes as though he could fully appreciate non-Christian high-class virtue. At other times he repeats the old watchwords of the orthodox exclusive section of Christendom. Perhaps to most missionary readers the work will appear to be too optimistic to be strictly correct. Others there are who never weary of the optimistic strain. By them the work will be warmly welcomed. Our point of view is neither that of the optimist nor that of the pessismist, but that of one who is in search of solid, indisputable facts. Somebody has said that men and women can all be divided up into two classes: "those who are seeking for comfort and those who are seeking for truth." Certain it is that in a very large number of cases the one has to be sacrificed to the other. "The Sunrise in the Sunrise Kingdom" is a description of one side of Christian work in this country from the point of view of an optimist who seems to us to object to the application of doctrinal standards to Japanese Christianity. But it cannot claim to be a thorough analysis of the real situation of affairs.

* One was actually created about 21 years ago, with the late Professor Stokes as Secretary. It lasted only about 18 months.

Mr. T. D. McKay, the general passenger agent of the San Francisco Overland Route, left Japan yesterday by the Pacific Mail liner *Mongolia* on a visit to the St. Louis Exhibition. Incidentally Mr. McKay is going to impress upon the American public the many attractions Japan offers to tourists and pleasure-seekers.

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SHOJI.

"The peace that lies enfolded within the eternal hills" enwraps Shoji as with a mantle. Three thousand four hundred feet above sea-level, cut off from the busy haunts of men by long distances in every direction, the world-weary and over-wrought can find here the quietude and rest that they most desire. The nearest post office lies over the hills and far away, and news that is served piping hot at Yokohama breakfast tables is still "the latest" 36 hours afterwards at Shoji. Well can one realise the poetical ideal—"the world forgetting, by the world forgot"—in this quiet nook of the mountains. The hotel is situated on a fir and chestnut clad bluff jutting out into the lake, and is some 200 feet above the water. At the back rises a steep hill; on the right is Fuji, her magnificent sweep unbroken by any hump on this side; in front lie the lake and the forest; on the left stand out more green hills, defiles, and mountain tops. The village of Shoji is some two miles away in a little bight all to itself; and these poor, poverty-stricken huts are the only habitations of men to be met with in a very wide-spread solitude. The lake, though deep in the centre, is admirably adapted for swimming, being generally of a higher temperature than the air; while some modest sport can be had by the patient angler among the carp and smaller fish with which the place abounds. Walks innumerable stretch away on every hand. The pedestrian can take his pick of mountain climbing, forest ranging, or ice-cave exploring; the boat-sailor can have some moderate fun in sailing on the lake, though the wind, owing to the configuration of the shores, is liable to be puffy, but at times there is all that the greediest could desire. In winter the lake freezes over and then forms one of the most perfect sheets of ice to be found anywhere. Skating, curling, hockey, these are some of the delights of Shoji in the winter-season.

The morning I left this happy resting-place—for I was accounted a semi-invalid and therefore allowed to lounge or sail most of my time away—the sun was obscured behind the clouds and everyone ventured on the prophecy of rain before dark. As a matter of fact the rain held off for three days longer, when it made up in a terrific down-pour for the two months' of drought. I was mounted on a sure-footed mountain pack-pony and set off some forty minutes ahead of two companions who were walking and who took the short cut over the H. and D. Pass. I rode through the woods to Motosu and struck the lake shore at the scene of last year's big fire. The blackened stumps and limbs of giant trees remain just as the fire left them. Motosu is a bigger lake, and in some respects a prettier sheet of water than that of Shoji, and its colour is of a deeper blue. My path led round it for nearly four miles, so I had ample opportunity for inspecting its beauties. As the morning wore on the mists scattered and Fuji, discarding her bridal veil, loomed out a deep, dark red above her tree-line; and the heat grew more and more. The narrow trail led upwards to the Maiden's Pass, some twelve hundred feet above Shoji, and every turn of the road disclosed fresh beauties. I flushed a mountain pheasant, too, and once a little brown bird, somewhat like a thrush, flitted down the hill-side. These were pleasures I had not anticipated. The pace of my horse was most sedate and as all the urging, expostulation, or whipping failed to urge him into a trot, in the end I gave up the contest and let him carry on in his own sweet way. The blackberries were just beginning to turn from red to black in sheltered corners of the hills, while higher up the slopes I could see that Dame Autumn had already begun to caress the woods of beech and chestnut; here and there a maple would be passed which had begun to put off its summer livery of green for the warmer hues which we associate with St. Martin's summer; while over all the land hung that indefinable sense of change which tells the eye that can read Nature's riddles that the year had passed its prime and was preparing for the great autumnal transformation.

Eleven o'clock saw the summit of the Pass attained and I paused awhile to look out upon the panorama of the province of Kai—a huddle of mountains and a jumble of narrow vallies so far as I could make out in the haze of the late morning. I dismounted and walked down the narrow mountain path, glad to leave the saddle and stretch the weary cramped nether limbs. It was very hot, even at that giddy height. At first we were entirely shut within the gullet of the defile, but gradually the hillside broadened out and soon some little, jingling water-courses were heard stealing down to join the bigger stream below. Half way down they had joined forces and the torrent then assumed a fairly decent size and changed its tune to a roar and a rush and a rattle. At last houses were met with and the track broadened out so that two might walk abreast. Soon I was gladdened by the sight of a pair of water wagtails sporting in the stream—but they were the last birds I saw until I struck the village poultry yard near Yokaichiba. Humanity also was very scarce; a few old men and women; a very few children; of young men and maidens not a trace, as the chemists would say. Had the war called both the youth and beauty of the mountains and of the vallies for service with the colours? Midday saw me at the foot of the pass and the guide, taking advantage of a teahouse at Fugetsu, suggested that it was time for the midday rice. I assented, and to pass the few minutes asked of the landlord if two foreigners had passed that way during the morning. Yes, two gentlemen walking very fast had passed about ten o'clock. They could not have been my friends; I knew their leisurely style of locomotion, so I pushed the query closer home. Yes, two others, taking matters more sedately, had passed half-an-hour before. Calling to the guide, I mounted and pushed on and within the hour had joined my friends. Soon we were breasting the hill side again, ascending, I believe, another twelve hundred feet before dropping down to the Fuji-kawa, upon whose much-fretted waters we intended to drift throughout the afternoon. The views from these breezy hill-tops were more extended than at Motosu and all were bathed in that wondrous charm which lies over so much of Japan's hill-scenery. Our walk finished shortly before two, and so we took tiffin at our leisure and embarked at three o'clock on one of the long, high-sterned, high-bowed and very sinuous boats which navigate the Fujikawa. Our men had agreed to take us down to Iwabuchi by 9 o'clock and we went away light-heartedly. The warm, drowsy afternoon drew to its close and the shadows of evening were beginning to gather on the river reaches as we drew near Namba. Here the boatmen suggested that we should pass the night, as the river was low, and they did not care to face the rapids in the dark. We were of a different mind, however, and a quarter of an hour's conversation with the village policeman enabled us to have our own way. So off we went again. On the whole the rapids were not so exciting as we expected. Now and again we had a splendid rush; and now and again it was a close call from striking the bank or a dangerous-looking rock, but otherwise the journey was tame, especially after we left the hills behind us. What it may be at times of high-water I cannot say. We reached Iwabuchi at 11.15 p.m., and there came in contact with the railway again. With Iwabuchi the Shoji trip really ends and he would be a sad, ungrateful dog indeed who would be dissatisfied with the varied delights and ever-changing charms with which a holiday in this region is invested.

A.B.B.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

Writing of an admirable article in the *Edinburgh Review* which deals with "The History of Magic during the Christian Era," *The Academy* says it is a singularly lucid survey of a very intricate and difficult subject, of interest to all students of human nature. It is only in recent years that it has become the custom to treat with respect the grossest forms of superstition, not out of any respect for the superstitions themselves, but because of the light shed upon history and upon the mind of man by these often extraordinary beliefs. In the history of superstitions "the records of occultism form a leading chapter"—a chapter all the more worthy of study now that recent advances in scientific knowledge tend to prove that it is indiscreet, to say the least, to deny point-blank the natural possibility of any occurrence; the miracles of the magicians have, many of them, become the commonplaces of to-day. Further than this, magic "still has its survivals and recrudescences. Among peasants its rites are not extinct." Even the educated classes spend their money in supporting charlatans, who work on practically the same lines as did such arch humbugs as Cagliostro. But more important even is the fact that much of our modern knowledge of chemistry and medicines is founded upon discoveries made by those who, seeking for the impossible, found, by accident, the possible. With modern magic and mediæval were bound up, as the writer points out, mysteries and forms of worship born in distant ages in the Far East—the birthplace of occultism—"when Pan was dead, and Venus had grown old as in vision Apostate Julian beheld her. . . . Hecate, amalgamated with Isis, Serapis, and other deities of the underworld, lived on, dislodged from her kingdom of death to reign in the dusk realms of peasant superstition." Christians transformed the deities of the pagans into demons and devils, but pagan rites still linger on almost all over the Christian world, as is made so clear in that delightful work "The Golden Bough" and elsewhere.

Mr. A. E. W. Mason, the novelist, in the August *Young Man*, tells something of his literary career. To a question of his interviewer as to what he considered the "dominant note" in modern fiction he made answer: "I do not think that there is any dominant note in novels or in plays either, unless the managers specially demand one. I do not believe in what is called "the public"— that is, I do not believe it exists as an indivisible whole, demanding from time to time some particular subject or treatment of a subject, and not satisfied unless it gets it. There is always a public demand for any good example of any particular type of work." Mistakes are made, good books overlooked, Mr. Mason admitted, but on the whole, supposing there is a flood of a certain class of work, the best examples do all right; it is the inferior ones that suffer.

An interesting result attended a prize competition organised the other day, in celebration of the anniversary of its foundation, by the Literary and Artistic Society of Dortmund, in Germany. One of the prizes was for humorous verse, and one of the best read citizens of the town felt sure that one of the pieces sent in and accorded an honourable mention, but not judged worthy of a prize, was familiar to him. He looked it up in a dictionary of quotations, and discovered that it was by Goethe. A jester had copied it out and signed it. The Literary and Artistic Society of Dortmund does not intend, it is said, to hold prize competitions any more.

The new Vicar of Croydon states that Mr. G. F. Watts whispered to those around him as he lay dying, "I believe in the everlasting Light, ever new and ever old, from everlasting to everlasting, God blessed for evermore." "And," added the preacher, "if ever there was a scribe instructed unto the Kingdom of Heaven who brought out all his treasures, things new and things old, it was the unselfish and noble-hearted teacher George Frederick Watts."

Among the articles in the current *Edinburgh Review* is one dealing with Life in the Universe. The writer comes to this conclusion: "Unquestionably the trend of modern research is to encourage the opinion that the solar system is set apart among the stars, and the earth among the planets, as if for the express purpose of harbouring in safety the frail craft bearing the burthen of life. But demonstrative evidence on the point is not at hand, and cannot be looked for. Arguments *a priori* are futile. They rest on

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arbitrary assumptions. . . . All that we are quite certain of regarding our place in the Cosmos is that the genus Homo, from the Man of Cannstadt to the most transcendental philosopher, is earthbound. No second island in space is attainable by him in his present condition. His habitation, it is added, begins to seem inconveniently narrow; "but there is small chance of adding to it by annexation—there are no more worlds for him to conquer."

The latest popular edition of standard books is the "Handy Illustrated Pocket Novels" which Messrs. Collins, of London and Glasgow, are bringing out. The size is a very convenient one, the type is bold and clear, the paper is good, and the price in cloth is the popular shilling. Copies can also be had bound in roan and in morocco with gilt edges. A feature of the series is the monochrome illustrations, of which there are sixteen each in "Kenilworth" and "David Copperfield," the two volumes which have just been issued. Novels by George Eliot, Charles Kingsley, Charlotte Brontë, Charles Reade, and other eminent English novelists will be included in the edition, which is, we should say, bound to be largely bought.

A small volume by Professor Goldwin Smith, entitled "My Memory of Gladstone," will shortly be published by Mr. Fisher Unwin. Professor Goldwin Smith was often brought into contact with the great statesman, and in this volume gives personal recollections, as well as a review and estimate of Mr. Gladstone's career.

Jehan Sarrazin, commonly called Jean de la Butte, who has just died at Lyons, was at once a kind of poet and a kind of coster-monger. He composed sonnets and also sold olives at Montmartre. The olives were good enough to find customers, and the sonnets good enough to bring a congratulatory letter from "Mistral" At one time the poet became so prosperous that he was able to open a café-chantant, which deserved to succeed if only because in it Madame Yvette Guilbert made her début. It failed, however, and Sarrazin returned to his commerce, wrapping his olives in bags on which one read: "Greeting and good-evenipg and good-night from Jehan Sarrazin, mad poet and dealer in good olives which please the palate and provoke a thirst."

The death of Mr. William Davenport Adams, who, as *The Academy's* valued contributor, "The Bookworm," will be sincerely mourned by readers of that journal, took place in the closing days of July. Like many another literary man, Mr. Davenport Adams died in harness, and was at work up to the last moment of his busy life writing and completing for press the first volume of "The Dictionary of the Drama." He was born in 1851, was head of the reviewing department of *The Globe* since 1885, and amongst his many publications may be mentioned "A Dictionary of English Literature" (1878), "Rambles in Bookland" (1889) and various valuable anthologies.

A new work on "The Castles of Ireland," by C. L. Adams, is in the press and will shortly be published by Mr. Elliot Stock. It will contain much interesting historical information derived from research in sources hitherto inaccessible. It will be fully illustrated with original sketches by Canon O'Brien.

"The Trail of the Serpent," the latest addition to the already long list of sixpenny issues of popular novels published by Messrs George Newnes, Ltd., will be welcomed by the thousands of Miss Braddon's admirers. It was originally published so long ago as 1861, and created a remarkable sensation. It is a true story of love and hate, of vice and villainy and virtue, woven into a compact whole by a consummate artist in melodramatic fiction. The book is furnished with a numbers of illustration by H. M. Brock, the well-known black and white artist.

Miss Marie Corelli is leaving the paths of controversy in her new novel, the title of which is, "God's Good Man; a Simple Love Story." The novel, which is one of considerable length, is more on the lines of "Thelma" than any book which Miss Corelli has written since the publication of that story. It was to be issued by Messrs. Methuen in August.

At the opening of the Frances Power Cobbe book-room at Bæmouth, Sir Lewis Morris spoke in praise of poetry, "the greatest glory of our literature," and inclined to deplore "the insatiable thirst for fiction" that characterises the readers of to-day. Mrs. Flora Annie Steele was present, and took up the gauntlet on behalf of the novelist. She admitted, however, that fiction might vulgarise life by a wrong treatment of the "eternal topic of matrimony." But if this subject were rightly treated fiction might have a distinctly educative function.

THE LAW COURTS.

SHIMODA V. RETZ.

The hearing of this case, in which plaintiff petitions for the return of various gold coins valued at *yen* 305, deposited with defendant as security for a loan of three hundred *yen* from the latter, was resumed on Sept. 13th in the District Court before Judge Nakanishi.

Mr. Ideura, Plaintiff's Counsel, asked the Court for leave to examine T. Tanaka, who is said to have been a party to the depositing of the gold coins in question. The Court decided to examine the witness on Sept. 26th at 2 p.m.

INFRINGEMENT OF THE COMMERCIAL LAW.

Messrs. M. Takei, Z. Morita, and T. Harada, Directors of the Nippon Commercial Bank, were punished on Sept. 13th in the Tokyo District Court with a fine of five *yen* each for having infringed the Commercial Law.

P. SARDA v. GRAND HOTEL.

This case, in which plaintiff claims *yen* 3,407.16 as compensation for the supervision of work, and the hotel counter-claims for *yen* 37,267.01 for damage caused by imperfect work passed by the plaintiff as architect, came up again on Sept. 14th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Danno.

As an alteration had taken place in the organization of the Court, counsel repeated the statements given by them in previous hearings—June 16th, Oct. 2nd and 19th and Nov. 5th— after which Y. Isono, a contractor, was examined as a witness.

Isono stated that in 1902, he and two other contractors received an order from the Grand Hotel to make a new building in connection with the main building. He and the other contractors were to attend to separate work in accordance with specifications given by the manager of the hotel. The witness built bath-rooms with large iron pipes, lavatories, etc., and a portion of the roof. This work was completed on April 30th in the same year. Later the hotel complained to witness that rust had appeared on the iron pipes laid in the bath-rooms and further ordered him to supply other iron pipes which would not rust and also to pay such money as the hotel would be called on to disburse in replacing the old pipes with new ones. The witness refused to agree to the proposal of the hotel, as he had carried out his work exactly in accordance with the specifications. The hotel, however, cut a little over a hundred and twenty *yen* from a payment due from the hotel to the witness. Mr. P. Sarda was attending to the whole work as supervisor. Some materials needed on the new building were supplied by Messrs Lane, Crawford and Co.

Cross-examined, the witness stated that Mr. Sarda did not participate in any payment concerning the former. Before having his bill reduced by a hundred and twenty *yen* by the hotel he appealed to Mr. Martin, one of the Directors of the hotel, and not to Mr. Sarda. As to the nature of the iron pipes provided in the bath-rooms and as to the cost of repairing the defects after the works had been finished under the supervision of Mr. Sarda, defendant's counsel asked the Court for leave to examine two experts.

Without giving a decision on this petition, the Court ordered the parties to produce a statement with regard to the whole accounts concerned with this case. Counsel for the parties promised to put it in before the next hearing.

The Court then rose, adjourning the case *sine die*.

MOURILYAN, HEIMANN & CO.

The hearing of the case instituted by Mr. J. Edwin, New York, against the liquidator of the bankrupt firm, Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann and Co., was decided on Sept. 14th in the Tokyo Appeal Court to take place on June 15th, 1905.

DOERING v. KANNHAUSER.

The hearing of this case, in which plaintiff claims for loss caused by breach of employment contract, was resumed on Sept. 15th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi.

As an alteration had taken place in the organization of the Court, Counsel repeated the statements made on Oct. 29th and Nov. 25th last after which Mr. Ideura, representative of Mr. Kannhauser, asked the Court for leave to examine N. Sato, who was formerly employed by Mr. Doering as interpreter, Counsel stating that defendant was not kindly treated by plaintiff so that the former could not contime his service with the latter. This unkind treatment was directed not only against defendant but also to all the Japanese employees. Sato, Counsel said, would explain the *sankoku* (cruelty) which he experienced during his employment of Mr. Doering.

The Court decided to examine the witness on Oct. 3rd at 1 p.m.

A BANKRUPTCY CASE.

The hearing of an action filed by Fatechand, Gilmal and Co., Indian traders, against K. Hirose petitioning for a decision in bankruptcy was resumed on Sept. 15th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi.

Two Japanese, S. Takahashi and Y. Onda, were examined as witnesses.

Onda stated that in the beginning of June he saw defendant on behalf of the Indian firm and called for payment of money enumerated in two promissory notes. The total of the notes was *yen* 1,252.98. In the course of consultation between the parties, plaintiff's firm agreed to reduce the whole amount to six hundred *yen* if defendant would pay that amount not later than the 12th of the same month. Defendant, however, deferred payment of even the reduced amount until July 3rd when he paid only fifty *yen*.

Takahashi stated that he did not interfere with the business between the parties.

Counsel for the parties thereupon briefly argued on the statements given by the foregoing witnesses and also on the evidence, after which defendant's counsel asked the Court for leave to examine. Choy-Chilin a Chinese drug dealer, M. Takahashi, and H. Kimura as witnesses. The Court decided to examine the first two men on Sept. 29th at 9 a.m. the Court then rose.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE MODERN SCHOOL.

An interesting entertainment, unique of its kind, was held at the Modern School on Friday last to celebrate the recent marriage of the Headmaster and the opening of the new premises, the latter comprising a well equipped class-room capable of accommodating 20 pupils and a dormitory for boarding students. The grounds were charmingly illuminated with many coloured lanterns amidst the trees, though later in the evening the effect was marred by rain. Some thirty boys sat down to supper in the large schoolroom, which had been beautifully decorated for the occasion in the school colours, red and white, and a large number of parents and friends were also present. Mr. James Walter and Mr. Bruce Mitford, the Headmaster, presided at the festive board. Early in the proceedings Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Mitford were the recipients of a pair of beautiful silver art vases, the presentation being made by Allan Bishop on behalf of the boys in a neat speech—"as a token of their affectionate loyalty." A musical programme to which Mrs. M. A. Howe, Messrs.

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A. E. Cooper, B. C. Foster, W. Bailey and S. W. Argent contributed was followed by time-honoured games for the youngsters till the plantation song "Good night" at the "witching hour" brought a most successful function to a close.

JAPAN'S LAST HALF YEAR'S TRADE.

Mr. Soma, President of the Yokohama Specie Bank, made an interesting speech dealing with the trade of Japan for the period ending June 30, 1904, at the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders held on Saturday last. We avail ourselves of the *Japan Times'* translation. He said :—

Early in the period under consideration the difficulty with Russia had come to a head, leading to the outbreak of hostilities. Owing to the requisition of merchantmen as transports, the utilization of railways for the conveyance of troops and sundry other circumstances incidental to a state of war, the business of the country had unavoidably experienced more or less evil effects. But the relief which the declaration of war had given to the public mind, long distracted by the weary period of diplomatic negotiations, followed by a succession of brilliant victories in our favour, soon helped to infuse a new activity into our business circles. In addition such was the wise caution with which the men controlling the domestic money market shaped their business policy, that the two issues of the domestic war loan were successfully undertaken without any appreciable strain on our national resources. The successful floating of a foreign loan of ten million pounds sterling gave additional sense of security to the maintenance of the gold standard. The result was a general sense of easiness and quiet confidence in the market. The deposits in the banks showed a steady tendency to increase. As for the foreign trade of the country during the half-year under review, the exports amounted in value to 137,460,000 *yen* and the imports to 182,630,000 *yen*. Compared with the corresponding period of the year 1903, the above figures showed an increase of 11,540,000 *yen* in the exports, and 16,580,000 *yen* in the imports. The excess of the imports over the exports was 45,160,000 *yen*. Generally speaking the country's foreign trade was conducted during the period smoothly and satisfactorily. There was, it is true, more or less decrease in the importation of articles of luxury, but this was more than set off by increased importations of sugar, kerosene oil, cereals and the various articles required for war purposes. The net exodus of specie during this term amounted to 69,840,000 *yen*. Among the causes bringing about this exodus of specie, may be cited the above mentioned excess of imports over exports, the decrease of the country's income in the form of insurance, freight, etc., as the result of the withdrawal of national ships from the field of carrying trade, the attempt of some foreigners to send home hard money owing to their groundless fears as to the stability of our currency system, and the necessity of having funds at London to meet payments in connection with the war. Turning to the condition of business abroad, Mr. Soma stated that commerce and industries were in a sound condition in England and America, where, although disturbance was occasionally feared on account of the Russo-Japanese war and other circumstances, such fears had not, however, materialized. In China, business in the north had been adversely affected by the war, and even at Shanghai and other places in the south the evil effect of the war was more or less felt. In India, owing to a plentiful crop, business was generally in a prosperous condition. Referring to the bank's operations during the past term, Mr. Soma said that the bank experienced considerable difficulty. There being the necessity of accumulating available funds abroad, the bank had to devote particular attention to the purchase of bills on foreign countries. The export trade was very brisk, but the import business was still more prosperous. The result was that, except in the case of certain special articles, the transaction in import bills had to be left to other banks. The latter, their hands strengthened by the sale of import bills, competed for the purchase of export bills. This combined with the chimeric fears of some foreigners about the stability of our currency, caused a steady fall of exchange leading to efflux month after month of specie out of the country. And the obvious reason of self-interest on the part of the specie export banks retarded the return of exchange to its normal condition. The Specie Bank was, therefore, compelled to buy export bills at disadvantageous rates of exchange. Under these circumstances the Specie Bank had in some cases to decline accommodation to its customers engaged in the import business, which was a cause of deep regret to the bank, but which was clearly unavoidable. The profits for the term under discussion, inclusive of the sum brought from the last account amounted to 1,907,000 *yen*; and it was a source of great satisfaction to Mr. Soma that he could propose the same rate of dividend for the term as that for the preceding term. In conclusion, the President stated that the new building which had been constructed from the design and under the direction of Dr. Yorinaka Tsumaki, together with the Annex to be erected, would cost altogether 1,110,000 *yen*. The Newchwang branch, which had for some time been closed, was reopened for business on August 4. A branch was established at Dalny on August 22, and although its business consists for the present in dealing with the exchange of war notes, Mr. Soma stated that ordinary business would be transacted on the restoration of peace.

The accounts declared were as follows :—

Gross income, including balance *yen* 427,667.884 brought from the previous account	6,489,418.194
Expenses paid	4,582,417.636
Net profit	1,907,000.558
Ordinary Reserve	200,000.000
Reserve for silver	100,000.000
Dividend, *yen* 6 per share of the old, 1st and 2nd new shares, and *yen* 3 per share of the 3rd new shares	1,080,000.000
Balance, carried forward to the next account	527,000.558

RAID ON A SHANHAIKWAN TRAIN.

The *China Times* comments upon and contradicts the statements which recently appeared in the *N. C. Daily News* with reference to a raid by Hunghutse upon a Shanghaikwan train. We reprint the statements in question :—

Kaopantze, August 15.

"On Sunday eighty Hunghutse, led by disguised Japanese, raided a train at Kaopantze in order to seize some native interpreters charged with being Russian spies, in revenge for what occurred in 1901.

"The railway officials interfered in the fight and the spies escaped, the Hunghutse retiring to Hsinmintun to rob the refugees and catch the spies on their way to Mukden.

"Three special trains full of refugees are *en route* to Mukden, and there are now a hundred Imperial troops here."

On this the *China Times* says :—

We made inquiries at the time regarding the above affair, and satisfied ourselves that no Japanese were concerned in it. There may have been Hunghutse disguised as Japanese, but not Japanese disguised as Hunghutse. The only two Japanese in the station at the time were the Japanese Postmaster from Tientsin and a Japanese newspaper correspondent, neither of them bellicose persons. The facts are as follows :—When the mail train from Yingkow arrived at Kaopantze a party of about thirty armed Hunghutse entered the station and made search for a Chinese, whom they found, and attempted to remove. He had booked to Shanhaikwan. The railway officials naturally resented this unwarranted interference, and defended the passenger. On the word of command given by the Hunghutze leader, the interlopers brought their rifles to their shoulders and one man covered Mr. Anderson, the locomotive superintendent, with a revolver, but this was immediately wrested from him by Mr. Bloom, the traffic inspector. The passenger was quickly hustled into a covered van and the train started before the scrimmage had developed into the real fight it threatened to become.

The forty Chinese soldiers who police the junction and send twenty men to parade at the station on the arrival of every train, did little to maintain order, but as the Hunghutze threatened to return in greater force later on, the station guards were increased, thirty soldiers being taken by special train from Yingkow for this purpose. There has been no further trouble.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The *Asahi* says that scarlet-fever is prevalent at Chemulpo.

Lord and Lady Roberts have sailed for the Cape to visit their son's grave.

Colonels Nagata, Kumamoto and Kodama were promoted on Sept. 12th to major-general.

An employee, Yasuda by name, of Messrs. Chalhoub Frères, No 165, Yokohama, was arrested on Sept 9th by the Kagacho Police and the following day he was removed to the Yokohama District Court. It is charged that he stole about fifty pounds of indigo valued at some fifty *yen*, belonging to his employers, and sold it to a dyer.

Two hundred cases containing Mexican silver dollars and a hundred and fifty cases of Chinese sycee silver, Japanese spoils, were brought on Sept. 12th to Nagasaki by the *Benghe* from the front.

Many Londoners will read with regret that the old Surrey Theatre in Blackfriars Road, the scene of many triumphs in different lines of those sterling actors Creswick and George Conquest, finally closed its doors on the 23rd of July.

Tokyo papers report that a telegraphic message from the Kaiser was received on Sept. 9th by the Japanese Court, and that the Emperor of Japan replied on the following day. The contents of these telegrams were not issued for publication.

On the evening of Sept. 7th, a man about 25 years old obtained a tin of condensed milk costing 35 *sen*, and the sum of *yen* 9.65 from the shop of Y. Nitta, a grocer at No. 192, Yamashitacho, Yokohama, by passing a counterfeit ten *yen* note.

K. Iwasaki (26), an employee of Mr. J. W. Hall's Auction Room, was arrested on Sept. 7th by the Kagacho Police, and the following day removed to the Yokohama District Court. The charge against him is that he embezzled *yen* 774 which he had collected from customers of Mr. Hall.

The *Jiji* reports that on Sept. 11th, a train which was employed in carrying the materials needed on the Seoul-Fusan railway now under construction was derailed and overturned on an iron bridge near Anjor. Three men were killed and one was injured.

Dr. N. Gordon Munro has applied to the Kanagawa Kencho through the City Office for naturalization papers. The application, as it did not sufficiently describe items stipulated by the law, was returned on Sept. 3rd from the Prefectural Office to the City Office. The defect, however, was subsequently corrected through Mr. Kobayashi Beika, and the application will therefore be sent again to the Kencho by the City authorities.

The German Prince Karl Anton Hohenzollern is reported to have arrived on Sept. 10th at Singapore by the *Sachsen* on his way to Japan. The *Jiji* says that Count Arco Valley, German Minister in Tokyo, proceeded the same day to the Imperial Household Department, where he saw Mr. Ito, one of the Masters of the Board of Ceremonies, his business being connected with the preparations to welcome the Prince. The Prince is expected to arrive on Sept. 25th in Japan.

A little past 4 a.m. on Sunday, fire broke out in the dwelling (a Japanese building) of Mr. Paul Bauer, of the *Deutsche Japan-Post*, situated in the compound of the well-known Buddhist temple Myokoji, Kitagata, Bluff, Yokohama. The flames immediately extended to the next house, which was occupied by another German, whose name was given by the Bluff Police station as Mr. H. Scheller, destroying both buildings. The cause is reported to have been a lamp.

A correspondent writing to the *China Times*, on August 21st from Peitaiho says :—"Last week we heard incessant cannonading from the direction of Port Arthur. To-day at 5.30 a.m. when I rose the firing was far more distinct, sounding like short deep thunder, at intervals of 15 seconds. The sky here and as far the eye can reach is blue, not a cloud marring its beauty. Here all is peace and quiet, but 100 miles to the S.E. the carnage is going on. I have just heard an enormous rolling report like a terrible explosion. How will all this end?"

Says the *Shanghai Mercury* :—A strange story is current to the effect that a great deal of the ammunition on board the *Askold*, the removal of which is occasioning so much trouble to the customs officials, is intended for 15 centimetre

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guns and Maxims. When the *Askold* arrived at Shanghai she had no guns of these descriptions on board, they having all been landed at Port Arthur to assist in the land defence of the fortress. It is stated that the officers of the *Askold* only learned the character of the ammunition in their magazine when the cases were brought to light in the disarmament operations.

The *China Times* of Sept. 5th said :—Alarm is felt regarding the Vicomte du Cuverville, French naval attache at St. Petersburg, and Captain von Gilgenheim, of the German army, who are said to have left Pigeon Bay in a junk on the 17th August, and have not been heard of since. They intended to make Shanhaikuan. It will be remembered that Captain von Gilgenheim's senior colleague, Major Hoffmann, who left on the 18th, arrived at Chefoo, and in due course came on to Tientsin and reported to the German Minister at Peking. In view of the length of time that has elapsed since the two gallant officers were heard of, the worst apprehensions are beginning to be felt.

River and sea pirates have become so daring lately, says the *China Times*, that, if there was much up river trade, recent actions of these gentry would effectualy hamper the business in beancake and oil. On Saturday morning last (Aug. 20th), the Customs launch, with some Chinese and Japanese soldiers on board, came across eight junks loaded with armed men, near the mouth of the river Tchentaitzu, and upon approaching them were met with several volleys which riddled the bulwarks and deck house; surrounded, and had great difficulty in getting away; full-speed ahead having been necessary. On the arrival of the launch back at the custom's jetty to report, her battered state was the observed of all eyes. Later in the day the authorities put on a larger contingent of Japanese gendarmerie, fully armed with rifles, swords and revolvers; but of course, the pirates had disappeared. And when a torpedo-boat or gun-boat is sent after them, none are ever seen. 'Tis always thus!

THE PEDRAIL TRACTOR.

We have in the current number of *Page's Magazine* another article with reference to the "Pedrail Tractor." This engine has feet that enable it to traverse the roughest roads. We extract the following :

An interesting preliminary trial of Mr. Diplock's latest design of Pedrail engine (which he calls the Pedrail Tractor, 1904 type) recently took place at Lincoln, in the presence of three officers of the Mechanical Transport Committee of the War Office. After showing the movements of the Pedrail on rough ground, turning a quick circle, etc., it was attached to a lorry loaded with pig iron, the total weight of tractor and lorry being 9½ tons gross. This load was hauled for a distance of about four miles in the neighbourhood of Lincoln, including a long hill, with an average gradient of 1 in 12, and in parts of 1 in 8. The Pedrails throughout this trial worked with remarkable ease and certainty, and it was quite evident, in mounting the hill, that the adhesion of the Pedrails was sufficient for a much heavier load.

This conclusion was verified in a striking manner on the return to Messrs. Fosters' work at Lincoln, where the tractor was built. The tractor was attached to a traction engine, weighing 11½ tons, with the driving pin left in, so that, in hauling the engine, it was necessary to turn the gear wheels of the 11½ ton engine backwards, thereby adding very considerably to the resistance of the load. A dynamometer was placed between the tractor and load, and the average draw-bar pull registered was over one ton. The brake on the 11½ ton engine was then screwed down, until the resistance on the draw-bar registered an average of just over two tons, at which point the resistance of the load proved sufficient to pull up the tractor. It way be mentioned, for the benefit of the uninitiated, that on a first class, hard, level road (taking road resistance at 60lb. per ton), a draw-bar pull of two tons is equivalent to pulling a load of about 75 tons.

The interesting feature of this trial lies in the fact that the tractor was pulled up by want of sufficient cylinder power in the engine and not by want of adhesion. Throughout the trials, the Pedrails never skidded or slipped, and this, notwithstanding that the heaviest trial took place on ground with a loosened upper surface about two inches thick in dust.

Professor Hele-Shaw has, from the first, expressed his firm belief in the great future that awaits this invention, and recent experiments go far to prove the correctness of his forecast.

CORRESPONDENCE.

YOKOHAMA AND TOKYO FOREIGN RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF SUFFERERS BY THE WAR.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—Up to date the Association has received subscriptions amounting to *yen* 29,335.35. From this sum the Executive Committee have made the following appropriations:—

	Yen.
Yokohama Jizen Kai Hospital	500
Teikoku Gunjin Yengo-kwai.....	5,000
Yokohama Shohei Gi-kwai.....	7,000
Kanagawa Ken Gunjin Kazoku Kyugo-kwai	3,000
	15,500

The Yokohama Jizen Kai Hospital is treating, free of charge, the families of men now serving at the front who are unable to pay for medical comforts or attendance; only deserving cases being thus relieved. The aims of the Teikoku Gunjin Yengo-kwai are too well known to need recapitulation here. The Yokohama Shohei Gi-kwai is a local Society for the relief of families of soldiers and sailors belonging to Yokohama. The Lady President is Mrs. Watanabe, wife of Judge Watanabe, whose philanthropic work is well-known to many foreign residents. This Society has divided the city of Yokohama into five sections, and each section is placed in the care of a committee of 30: these committees divide themselves into sub-committees which again divide their district into smaller sections, and each member of committee visits every soldier's and sailor's family in her section and finds out whether help is needed or not. The plan is to supplement the best the family can do, so as to prevent actual suffering, and not more than *yen* 2.50 per month is given to one person. The Shohei Gi-kwai is working with great care and can relieve more suffering with the same amount of money than foreigners could possibly hope to do direct. The Kanagawa Ken Gunjin Kazoku Kyugokwai is a similar organization, but its objects extend to the whole Prefecture and not to Yokohama alone. In making the donations set out above the Executive Committee feel that they are applying the money placed in their hands to the best advantage, while at the same time they are doing something to relieve the distress of the people among whom they live.

Yours very faithfully, JAMES WALTER.
Chairman.

Yokohama, September 14th, 1904.

THE "CALCHAS'" MAIL.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—I have the honour to ask you that you will be kind enough to acquaint the public with the following facts:—The mail matter from America and Europe, etc., delivered on the 10th instant was that which was forwarded by the *Calchas* from Tacoma on the 7th July, but she was captured by a Russian warship on her way to Yokohama and the mails on board were transhipped at Vladivostock to the *Arabia* and carried on to their respective destinations. This is why the last Tacoma mail was subject to such a considerable delay.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
T. AONUMA,
Supt. of Foreign Mails.

Yokohama, September 14th, 1904.

THE LATE MR. C. S. GRIFFIN.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me through your columns, on behalf of Mrs. Griffin and my entire family, to thank our friends, both Japanese and foreign, for their numberless attentions and unremitting thoughtfulness during the past few days? Nothing has been left undone which the most self-forgetful sympathy could suggest.

Thanking you for your courtesy, I remain,
Yours, etc., DANIEL CROSBY GREENE.
Hakone, September 14th, 1904.

VACATIONS.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—Some weeks ago an article appeared in your paper, supposed to be Mr. Russell Sage's views concerning vacations. Will you kindly allow space in your columns for the following, from an American paper, on the subject, showing that there are some people who think differently. It is quite true, and even if acted on only from a selfish point of view, the employer who considers his employés, ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, gets more out of those working for him, and is better served in every way than the one who shows no consideration.

Yours truly,
One Who has Thoroughly Enjoyed a Vacation.

Yokohama, September 14th, 1904.

RUSSELL SAGE AND VACATIONS.

Not a little stir has been made by the recent article of Russell Sage, the millionaire several times over, in which he cries against vacations, saying that the only thing for a man to do is to get to work, keep at it, never stop, but go on accumulating until he ends his days. The whole question of vacations has been brought under fresh discussion, and the outcome will doubtless do some good in the opposite direction from that intended by Mr. Sage. The last thing that needs to be said to an American, at least, is that he shall do more work. The truth is we are all work mad. To any man who gets into the swing of the modern business world there is nothing left but grind and until the edges of life are gone, and nothing is left the old "hulk" to brag of! We are money mad, work mad. The trouble with the vacation habit is that it so often continues the work spirit, for one frequently works as hard in a vacation as he does if he had remained at his task—save for the possible benefit that comes from the "change of occupation," of which so much has been said. But aside from the vacation discussion, it is interesting to consider the man who has pleaded against them. Perhaps a current cartoon tells the whole story. The *Cincinnati Post* publishes a cartoon, with an old miser sitting at his table, with a small tallow dip illumining the darkness. He is counting his gold, of which there seems to be a plenty, including some bags which have not yet been opened. The gloat on the face of the old man—the face is that of Russell Sage—is a study, and one is carried back to the old time picture of the man in the parable, who never took vacations, and suffered no one else to do so. But the parable called him a fool! Above this dark picture is a summer scene, with a young woman swinging in a hammock, and beyond, in the river are several fishermen—enjoying a vacation. The cartoon tells its own story. As to vacations and the possibility of making the type of the American like unto that of Russell Sage, there should be no two opinions. God save this world from the miser type! If employers would go back a few years and study the spirit and methods of such a man as George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, it is likely that there would be more and longer vacations, instead of fewer days or weeks. That man was an employer-philanthropist, doubtless, but he had a long head; he knew how to get the best out of his employes; they worked like beavers, they "swore" by him; there was nothing they would not do for him. His kindness may have been philanthropy, but he doubtless called it hard-headed, old fashioned Quaker "horse-sense."

A CHINESE WARDEN OF THE MARSHES.

The special correspondent of the *Standard* recently wrote as follows from Fenghuancheng :—The Intendant of the Marshes is a man of consequence. He is responsible for the administration of one of the three Provinces that occupy the north-east corner of the Chinese Empire. His capital in Fenghuancheng—a city with a record of 2,000 years—and his Province of Fengtien has an area of 55,000 square miles. The importance of this district is to be measured, at the moment, not by its extent or by the undoubted richness of its soil, but by its position on the map. It is in the heart of the war, and among its mountains and valleys will be determined the fate of Manchuria. There are three Governors in this Province, and, though their authority and duties differ, each exercises a moderating influence on the other. The Military Governor is, of course, a Manchu, and commands the Manchu soldiers or bannermen, of whom nearly 18,000 are stationed in the Province, 4,600 being "foreign" drilled. Being of the race from which sprang the ancestors of the reigning dynasty, the Military Governor ranks first in the administrative hierarchy. His powers, however, are limited, and he serves only as a visible sign of the predominance of the Manchu race. After him ranks the Taotai, known as Tungpientao, or Intendant of the Marshes, whose authority is wider and more real, and under him, again, is the Governor of the City, with duties more defined and circumscribed. When he is master in his own house, the Intendant lives within the citadel or walled enclosure. The necessities of General Kuroki's staff have banished him

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for a time beyond these brick walls, which have only the semblance of strength, despite their iron crusted doors and deep gates. Changshilam is a man of commanding presence, tall and graceful of figure in his robes of black silk, with a face of the keenest intelligence—strong, mobile, and pleasant to look upon. Dressed in European clothes he might easily have passed for a well-bred and cultured Englishman. He received me with a smile, and we took our seats at a round table, over which hung a cheap paraffin lamp of European or American ugliness, and on which were cigars and cigarettes of Japanese make. Twenty years ago Changshilam was appointed Governor of this Province, but in the interval he has filled other offices, and returned to Fenghuancheng only within the last six months.

"Yes," he replied, "the attitude of the people toward the Japanese is altogether different. The Russians took our goods, our horses, and our mules, paying nothing for them, or only half the price at which they were valued. It may be that the needs of the two armies are different; but, at least, the Japanese pay for what they take, and leave us the means of ploughing the land." I asked if the Russian Army had done much damage to the town. "No," was the answer. "Before they retired they wanted to set fire to the stores, but the people implored them to spare the buildings, and undertook to bring out the stores so that they might be destroyed. While this work was in progress, a report came that the Japanese were at hand, and the Russians fled, leaving behind many things, including winter clothing and ammunition.

TRADE OF JAPAN.

Summary of the foreign trade of Japan for August, 1904, and comparison with the correspondent month of the previous year :—

EXPORTS.

MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

	1904. Yen.	1903. Yen.
Silk tissues, habutae	3,255,486	2,257,150
Silk tissues, kaiki	27,669	30,898
Silk handkerchiefs	447,362	306,947
Cotton tissues	594,190	639,462
Towels	184,300	118,434
Matches	930,874	916,495
Mats and mattings, hanagoza	439,154	232,221
Porcelain and earthen ware	391,196	343,021
Lacquered ware	103,219	84,823
Umbrella, European	69,385	75,483
Cigarettes	65,255	257,402
Others	1,876,555	1,880,211
Total	8,384,645	7,142,547

MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, HALF WROUGHT.

Silk, raw	9,078,788	10,430,087
Silk, noshi and kibiso	91,572	239,170
Cotton yarns	3,705,987	3,899,689
Straw-plaits	451,622	307,747
Tea	1,950,310	2,214,424
Camphor	210,846	237,501
Others	2,079,426	1,253,474
Total	17,568,551	18,582,092

RAW PRODUCTS.

Coal	914,891	1,761,322
Rice	135,816	294,233
Cuttle-fish	263,234	201,495
Sea-weeds & cut sea-weeds	113,270	96,447
Mushrooms, dried	111,341	83,507
Copper, coarse & refined	1,083,600	1,293,703
Fish oil	26,513	137,556
Vegetable wax	38,715	158,040
Others	1,115,790	1,343,008
Total	3,803,170	5,369,311
Grand total	29,756,366	31,093,950

Summary of total value of specie and bullion exported from and imported into Japan for the same period.

EXPORTS.

Gold	5,667,036	1,561,701
Silver	192,394	158,287
Total	5,895,430	1,719,988

IMPORTS.

Gold	394,965	1,066,913
Silver	3,494,175	170,701
Total	3,889,140	1,237,614
Excess of exports	1,970,290	482,374
Excess of imports	—	—

Summary of the shipping (foreign trade) for the same period.

ENTERED	Ton.	Ton.
Japanese	58,938	431,248
Foreign	858,680	772,441
Total	917,618	1,203,689
CLEARED.		
Japanese	66,008	433,049
Foreign	864,790	792,086
Total	930,798	1,225,135

IMPORTS.

GROUP I.

	1904. Yen.	1903. Yen.
Cotton, raw	3,831,379	5,716,687
Cotton yarns	3,510	48,659
Wool	1,464,563	747,307
Flax, hemp, jute, &c.	80,170	93,342
Iron nails	78,672	83,550
Rails	113,707	79,130
Iron, bar and rod	422,781	513,076
Iron pipes and tubes	47,941	166,500
Other iron and steel	805,073	815,738
Indigo, dry	12,388	416,605
Paper	220,446	217,453
Leather, sole and other	263,279	162,907
Machinery and engines	615,525	872,520
Locomotive-engines, railway passengers and freight	297,955	125,429
Steam vessels	959,843	73,223
Others	3,677,920	3,635,869
Total	12,895,152	13,767,995

GROUP II.

Mousseline de laine	59,839	248,631
Woollen cloths	146,486	760,517
Shirtings & cotton prints	312,199	1,140,470
Cotton satins & velvets	91,865	328,062
Sugar, brown & white	1,036,762	2,764,310
Others	1,838,960	1,527,065
Total	3,486,105	6,769,055

GROUP III.

Rice	4,713,705	4,261,645
Beans, peas & pulse	430,438	984,152
Flour, wheat	245,344	1,308,884
Kerosene oil	2,722,930	1,155,789
Oil-cake	271,903	1,105,695
Others	3,677,920	2,108,804
Total	12,062,240	10,924,969
Grand total	28,443,497	31,462,019
Total of exports & imports	58,199,863	62,555,969
Excess of exports	1,312,869	—
Excess of imports	—	368,069

Summary of the foreign trade and shipping of Taiwan (Formosa) for the same period.

	1904. Yen.	1903. Yen.
Exports	1,599,067	1,475,718
Imports	763,305	607,966
Total	2,362,372	2,083,684
Excess of exports	835,762	867,752
Excess of imports	—	—
Exports, specie & bullion	15,428	34,794
Imports specie & bullion	50,839	135,636
Excess of exports	—	—
Excess of imports	35,411	100,842

Summary of the shipping (foreign trade) for the same period.

ENTERED.	Ton.	Ton.
Japanese	1,096	7,700
Foreign	26,648	13,711
Total	27,744	21,411
CLEARED.		
Japanese	1,236	7,179
Foreign	28,207	10,905
Total	29,443	18,084

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

KUROPATKIN'S OPERATIONS.

London, Sept. 9.

General Kuropatkin reports yesterday that General Kuroki is 25 miles east of the railway, and Oku is 30 miles to the westward. The Russian army is concentrated around Mukden. The rear-guard reaches 17 miles southward and is in constant contact with the Japanese.

There is ceaseless fighting.

MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

The present Governor of Vilna has been appointed Minister of the Interior, in place of Platonoff, who has resigned.

TSAR AGAIN INSPECTS BALTIC SQUADRON.

Later.

Reuter's correspondent at Kronstadt states that the Tsar yesterday (8th inst.) inspected each ship of the Baltic Fleet, which is expected to sail on Saturday (10th inst.)

JAPANESE VISIT TO KORSAKOFF.

It is officially reported at St. Petersburg that the Japanese visited Korsakoff on the 6th inst. and placed mines on board the Russian cruiser *Novik*, but they were prevented by the Russian fire from exploding them.

THE MARSEILLES STRIKE.

London, September 10.

Notwithstanding the decision to abandon the strike at Marseilles, there has been a hitch and the negotiations continue.

THE RUSSIAN RETREAT.

Reuter's correspondent at Mukden states that the Russian retreat has been safely accomplished, the Japanese having failed to utilize the Russians' serious plight, being probably fagged out. The accumulation of Russian wounded between Liaoyang and Mukden taxed the Red Cross to the utmost. The Russian Commissariat, which was formerly in a deplorable condition, worked magnificently. The millet, to which the Russians were unaccustomed, proved an inestimable ally to the Japanese, who owe thereto some of the principal Russian reverses.

TREATY WITH LHASSA.

London, September 11.

Reuter telegraphs that the British Mission signed a Treaty at Lhassa on the 7th of September.

RUSSIA PAYS UP.

Russia has agreed to pay indemnities on account of the *Frankby* and the *Ettrickdale*.

NEW RUSSIAN MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

Prince Sviatopolk Mirski's reputation for humanity and enlightenment is such that his appointment as successor to the late M. de Plevhe is considered to be a defeat of the reactionaries.

RUSSIA'S COAL PURCHASES.

During the last three or four months, between 400,000 and 500,000 tons have been purchased at Cardiff on behalf of the Russian Government. A large quantity is now on its way to Manila, whither it is consigned.

It is stated that 110 shillings per ton has been paid for coal for Vladivostock.

BRITISH OPINION AND THE CAMPAIGN.

London, September 12.

A remarkable change is taking place in British opinion with regard to the relative capacities of the belligerents. The tendency hitherto has been to despise Russian strategy, but the critics now declare that they must modify their previous opinions regarding the prospects of the campaign. For the first time there seems doubt about the outcome.

The London *Daily Telegraph* says that Marshal Marquis Oyama was completely foiled by General Kuropatkin's indomitable tactics.

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RUSSIAN RE-INFORCEMENTS.

The Tsar has called out fresh reserves from 22 Odessa districts—including in one category reserve officers throughout the empire.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

The Antarctic exploring ship *Discovery* arrived at Portsmouth and was welcomed by a number of scientists. Elaborate civic receptions at Portsmouth and London follow.

The King has ordered a special medal to be struck in recognition of the success of the enterprise.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

London, Sept. 13.

The Baltic fleet has sailed from Cronstadt. It is announced that its destination is the Far East.

ANTARCTIC DISCOVERY.

Commander Scott, R.N., of the Antarctic surveying vessel *Discovery*, has been promoted Captain.

RUSSIAN TRANSPORT AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The Russian transport *Lena*, from Vladivostock, has arrived at San Francisco.

ROOSEVELT ON REPUBLICAN POLICY.

President Roosevelt, in a letter accepting the nomination as candidate for the presidency, justified the Republican party's foreign policy as conducive to peace. He declared that the abandonment of the Philippines would be fraught with disaster.

THE OBJECT OF THE "LENA."

Later.

It is believed that the object of the Russian transport *Lena* in visiting San Francisco is to watch shipments for Japan.

The American Pacific Squadron has been instructed to made inquiries as to her intentions.

RUSSIANS RETREATING TO TEHLING.

Reuter's correspondent, telegraphing from Mukden under date of the 10th inst., says that a portion of the Russians have begun to retire on Tehling.

The Japanese advance is slow. The military situation is not unfavourable to Russia.

CAPTURE OF GENERAL SASSOULIVITCH.

London, Sept. 14.

The *Morning Post* states that an official Russian dispatch received in London announces that General Sassoulivitch, commanding 5,000 men of the Russian rearguard, south of the river Hun, has been severely wounded and captured, together with 3,000 of his men.

THE "LENA."

The Japanese Consul at San Francisco has protested against the United States allowing the Russian converted cruiser *Lena* to remain in that port longer than 24 hours.

THE "LENA."

London, Sept. 14.

An engineer (presumably deputed by the American Government) has inspected the *Lena's* boilers and found them to be in a bad condition.

UNOFFICIAL RUSSIAN LOSSES.

Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg states that an unofficial estimate places the Russian losses at Liaoyang and after at 40,000, which number is being rapidly counterbalanced by heavy reinforcements.

REINFORCEMENTS.

The Russian General Staff state that General Kuropatkin, since the fighting at Liaoyang, has been strengthened by two army corps with fully 300 guns.

RUSSIAN RESERVE FOOD SUPPLIES EXHAUSTED.

Owing to the enormous aggregation of Russian troops at Mukden the food reserve supplies are exhausted. The strain on the commissariat is enormous, having been increased by the loss of quantities of food during the retreat.

HEAVY RAINS IN MANCHURIA.

The torrential rains make further operations presently impossible.

THE DUM-DUM BULLETS.

London, September 15.

The correspondents of the *Daily Telegraph* formerly with the Japanese and Russian armies at Liaoyang declare that there is no evidence that the Russians are using Dum-dum bullets.

WHEAT PANIC IN CHICAGO.

There is a renewed panic in Chicago on the wheat market owing to pessimistic crop reports. Prices are the highest known since the Leiter boom.

(Received at the Foreign Office.)

THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

A telegram from St. Petersburg to the *Local Anzeiger* says that it has been decided to start the Baltic Squadron on the 10th instant. It will proceed from Kronstadt to Libau, leaving the latter place for the Orient on the 14th. It consists of 40 vessels, inclusive of torpedo-craft and transports.

[That would bring the squadron to the Far East by the middle of November at soonest. Whither will they proceed on arrival?—Ed. *J.M.*]

FOREIGN PAPERS ON THE WAR.

The New York *Sun*, commenting on the combat of Liaoyang, says that this great battle, apart from the effect it produces on the strategy of the war, has cleared up one phase. Heretofore those sympathising with Russia maintained that one great battle would at once expose the inherent weakness of the Japanese character, their want of endurance, or some other defective points. Such suppositions will now have been completely dispelled.

The New York *Tribune* says the phenomenon that has astonished the world in connexion with this battle is the military incompetence of Russia. She can no longer plead that her preparations were not completed. She claims to be the greatest military power in the world, yet she sees her territories invaded by a little country which she has hitherto despised and regarded as an upstart; and she sees that it will be written in history that during six months of fighting she has suffered defeat after defeat at the hands of this small Power. Another phenomenon is the astonishing progress that Japan has made in the art of war. The world has heretofore supposed that there was no prospect of an Asiatic people ever gaining a great victory in war. Yet Japan has shown here fighting of the most scientific nature ever recorded in history. No one had imagined that such a warlike people would arise again in the East. Japan is young in her career as a state. In the course of the coming century she may look to secure a great part on the world's stage of cardinal events. She has shown herself fit for such a part, and there are phenomena establishing beyond doubt the progress she has made in the arts of peace as well as in the arts of war. Russia has neglected the arts of peace and she is therefore found wanting in those of war. If during the past 30 years Russia, like Japan, had enjoyed the blessings of free institutions, her army and her navy might now have a different record to show.

THE "NOVIK."

According to Reuter, Lieut.-General Reapnoff addressed the following telegram to the Tsar, under date of Sept. 7th:—

At 6 a.m. on the 6th instant two columns of smoke were seen approaching and two vessels presently anchored within 8 kilometres of Korsakoff. Our troops took up their positions. The ships appeared to be Japanese transports each about 6,000 tons. They sent two launches, which reached the *Novik* at 10.15 a.m., and Japanese marines were observed doing something on her deck. Orders were issued on our side to open fire on the launches and the marines on the *Novik*, and owing to accuracy of our fire the Japanese were unable to accomplish their object. They left the *Novik*, and were followed by our shots to a distance of 3,000 metres on their way back to the ships. We continued to fire so long as they were within range and we had no casualties whatever. Having taken their launches on board, the Japanese vessels steamed away at noon. At 1.30 p.m. we sent a party of troops to the *Novik*. They found one rifle left by the Japanese and also a fuze for firing a contact mine. Mines had been placed on the deck of the *Novik* and had failed to explode. We removed them to the number of nine.

RUSSIAN OPINIONS.

In official circles in Russia it is alleged that the retreat from Liaoyang was previously planned by Kuropatkin and that the Japanese army has suffered a strategical defeat in this battle. One newspaper having written a long article in that sense the *Russ* replies thus:—"The whole Russian public anticipated that the battle of Liaoyang would be a combat so great as to result in changing Russia's strategy from the defensive to the offensive and in bringing about the relief of Port Arthur. General Kuropatkin in his recent message of congratulation with regard to the birth of the Prince Imperial, stated to the Emperor that there would soon be a decisive battle with the Japanese and thereafter people waited confidently to see it. There can be no doubt that the defeat of the Russian army at Liaoyang will produce a profound effect upon the future situation both strategically and politically. The Russian people must not console themselves with the vague supposition that the retreat of the Russian Army northward will increase its military advantages and will, at the same time, be correspondingly disadvantageous for the Japanese. Such a theory can not but be called erroneous. For Japan also will increase her forces in a similar degree, her transport arrangements being even more efficacious than those of Russia. The Russian Government should frankly and honestly make everything known, especially in St. Petersburg. We witnessed this same concealment of facts in former years during the war with Turkey. The time has come to abandon optimism."

M. Svorin writes vehemently in the same strain in the *Novoe Vremya*. This journal attacks the degeneration of the Russian land forces, and hopes that the present crisis will have the effect of correcting the *insouciance* of the Russian people and that it will serve as a motive for restoring their national spirit.

YINGKOW'S BEAN TRADE.

During the past two or three days more than 40 junks have come down the Liao

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River to Yingkow, laden with beans and cereals. This is said to be the result of the Japanese victory at Liaoyang. The Russian bridges over the River have been removed at two or three places. It is expected that if the Russian troops retire from Sinmintun several hundreds of junks will come down at once, and the merchants of Yinkow are without exception rejoicing at the advance of the Japanese troops northward.

THE MISSING GERMAN OFFICER.

A reward of 10,000 marks has been offered by the German Vice-Admiral on this station for any information regarding Captain Guggenheim, who left Port Arthur in a junk on the 17th August for Shanhaikwan and who has not since been heard of.

THE "LENA."

The auxiliary cruiser *Lena*, which arrived in San Francisco on the 11th inst. is said to have on board 23 guns, 11 officers, and 488 men under the command of Capt. Berlinski. She left Vladivostock 31 days ago and proceeded by way of the Santa Maria Islands. It is stated that her machinery is injured and that at least a month will be required in which to make full repairs. On her voyage she is reported to have sighted three Russian men-of war at a point near the centre of the Pacific.

THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

According to the latest and most trustworthy intelligence, the Baltic Squadron has not left for the Far East. It has only proceeded to a port in the Gulf of Finland, the object of its departure from Kronstadt being to allay public sentiment in Russia.

MORE TROOPS MOBILIZED.

The Tzar has mobilized the troops belonging to the 8th army corps.

[Received at the Head Quarter Staff in Tokyo on the 9th instant from the Commander-in-chief of the Manchurian Armies.]

OPERATIONS NEAR MUKDEN.

The central column of our Right Army having moved out at 10 p.m. on the 4th instant, encountered a superior force of the enemy in the vicinity of Tolienkau, and after a severe fight drove them westward, occupying the position they had held.

At 1.30 p.m. on the 5th the left column of the same army obtained possession of Lannipu, and its artillery fired during a space of 40 or 50 minutes on the enemy retreating from Fangshin.

The right column of the same Army, at 10.30 a.m. on the 5th, occupied the whole of Yamentszshan after a fight.

The enemy continues his retreat. His cavalry are along the line from Shihliho to Kosanhatsz and Hunglingpau. There are no signs of the enemy south of Huangchi and Menhulutun. On all the highlands east of Pankiaopau there are rifle-pits and objects like parapets, and videttes are posted there. The main body of the enemy seem to have retreated to the north of the Hun River. There are forces of uncertain magnitude at Kukiatsz, Pakiatsz, Linshingpau and Kwanlinpau. The enemy has destroyed the bridge over the Shaho at Tatungshanpau. His cavalry still holds Sandepu.

We have intelligence that the enemy transported more than ten thousand wounded on the 5th instant to the north of Mukden, but we have not yet any means of estimating his total losses. There are evidences that during the fight he cleverly carried away his dead, but he nevertheless left more than 3,000 corpses in the vicinity of Liaoyang.

At the time of his retreat from Liaoyang the enemy burned nearly all the warehouses at the railway station, but we have nevertheless taken a great quantity of provisions and other things. He barely succeeded in carrying off his guns, but he collected his ammunition waggons near the ammunition warehouses and blew them up. Still he left in the various entrenchments and forts a very large quantity of ammunition which we have not yet had time to count. Among the ammunition taken by us at Liaoyang there are shot and shell for 18-cent. land guns, from which it would appear that he had heavy artillery in his possession but that he did not succeed in employing it.

THE LOSS AT LIAOYANG.

[Received at the Head Quarters Staff, from the Officer commanding the Forces in Manchuria, on the 10th instant.]

According to reports from various Field Hospital Corps attached to the various armies, the total losses in the fighting in the districts around Liaoyang since the 26th Aug. is 17,539, of which the Right Army lost 4,866; the Centre Army 4,992; and the Left Army 7,681. This total also includes 136 officers killed and 464 wounded.

[Received on the 11th inst. from the Commander-in-Chief in Manchuria.]

According to the statements made by prisoners and others the enemy's forces concentrated at Liaoyang consisted of the 2nd, 4th, 5th, 10th, and 17th Army Corps, with parts of other Army Corps, distributed as follows: One army on the north-west of Liaoyang; two armies on the suuth; one army opposing the Right Japanese Army; one on the north-east or right bank of the Taitsze river. The army under Stackelburg engaged the troops in the Shoushantau region; Mischenko at first was on the south-west of Liaoyang, but when he saw the battle was going against them on the right bank of the Taitsze he passed to the east of Liaoyang and the army corps on the right bank of the Taitsze was added to the portion of the army under his command.

It is certain that the Russian casualties from the fight at Anshantien to the fall of Liaoyang exceeded 25,000. General Mischenko is said to have been killed during the fighting on the east on the 3rd inst. The day previous to the fight at Liaoyang the enemy collected a number of carriages at the railway station and upon finding the battle going against them, they transported northward throughout three or four days their killed and wounded as well as weapons of war and war materials. They burned much that remained, but nevertheless a great number of waggons and a large quantity of gun and small arm ammunition fell into our hands, together with some Dum-dum bullets.

CAPTURE OF YENTAI COAL MINES.

[Received from the Commander-in-chief in Manchuria, on the 11th Sept.]

Our troops have already captured the Yentai coal mines, which are situated 15 miles north-east of Liaoyang.

THE RUSSIANS AND NON-COMBATANTS.

[Received at the Imperial Head Quarter Staff, from the Head Quarter Staff in Manchuria on the 12th instant.]

"The Russians having constructed in the immediate neighbourhood of the walled town of Liaoyang defensive works to whose fire we had to reply, and having strictly forbidden the inhabitants to move elsewhere, it resulted that not a few persons who had no connexion with the fight were killed or wounded. An English missionary, Dr. Westwater (Dr. Westwater is, we believe, in the service of the Chinese Railway Company. ED. *J.M.*), collected over 200 of these old people and children and is now assisting them. It is inexpressibly pitiful. The Commander-in-Chief of our forces, sympathising with these unfortunates, has extended aid to them. If the benevolence of Dr. Westwater is admirable, nothing can be more astonishing than the cruelty, mercilessness and inexplicable inhumanity of the Russians. These killed and wounded persons suffered by our fire, nevertheless it is exactly as though the Russians had deliberately slaughtered and maimed them. There can be nothing more cruel than that the horrors of war should be purposely extended to unoffending citizens."

IN TOUCH WITH THE ENEMY.

[Received at the Imperial Head Quarters Staff on the 11th instant at midnight from the Commander-in-Chief in Manchuria.]

"A large force of the enemy's cavalry is at Hailangsai on the road from Pingtaitsz to Wushun. Also, there is a body of cavalry with artillery at Huangshanling on the road from Pingtaitsz to Mukden and in the vicinity of Sankwaishihshan. Further in the neighbourhood of Hankiatun. Kooshootsui and Menhulutun there are bodies of cavalry in touch with our troops."

DUM-DUM BULLETS.

[Received at the Imperial Head Quarters on the forenoon of the 12th from the Commander-in-chief in Manchuria.]

"Among the ammunition taken by us at Liaoyang there are two kinds of Dum-dum bullets. Both are like the ammunition of the 1891-pattern service-rifle of the Russians but they do not fit that weapon. The rifles with which they were used have not been found. Some of our men, judging from the size of the orifices of their wounds, seem to have been hit with Dum-dum bullets. This point can not yet be definitely asserted but the presence of the ammunition is an incontrovertible argument. The bullets together with photographs will be forwarded later."

(FROM THE "SHANGHAI MERCURY.")

COOLIE EMIGRATION TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Chefoo, September 9.

The scheme of coolie emigration from Shantung to the Transvaal has been temporarily blocked, owing to anonymous letters posted at Saigon having been received by the Governor of Shantung and the Taotai of Chefoo. The letters declare that the wages offered are one-sixth those paid Kaffirs, and that 75 per cent. of the coolies die. The conditions are asserted to be those of slavery, and the scheme is denounced.

(FROM THE "N.-C. DAILY NEWS.")

FATAL EXPLOSION AT PORTSMOUTH.

London, September 8.

Three men were killed and two injured by the explosion of the breech of a 47-inch gun on board H.M.S. *Comet*, tender to the gunnery ship *Excellent*, at Portsmouth.

THE BRITISH ARMY MANŒUVRES.

London, September 8.

General French's transports and men-of-war have arrived off the Essex coast near Clacton-on-sea.

Three thousand men with their equipment were landed in the first hour, and scouts were thrown out.

The defenders under General Lord Methuen are mobilising at Redhill.

September 9.

It is Major-General Arthur S. Wynne, C.B., D.A.G. to the Forces, who is commanding the defenders in the manœuvres, not General Lord Methuen.

His concentration at Redhill is explained by the fact that he expected the invasion to take place in Sussex; but the landing at Clacton obliges him to hasten to reinforce the small body of troops in Essex.

THE HARD CASE OF MR. ADOLF BECK.

London, September 9.

The Rt. Hon. A. Akers-Douglas, Home Secretary, has appointed a committee of enquiry into the Adolf Beck miscarriage of justice case consisting of the Master of the Rolls, Sir Spencer Walpole, and Sir John Edge.

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[Mr. Adolf Beck was convicted of stealing from women and sentenced to seven years' hard labour, while strongly protesting his innocence. After serving his time, he was charged again with repeating the offence, and it was then discovered that it was a case of mistaken identity, and that he was entirely innocent.—ED. *N.-C.D.N.*]

GENERAL KUROPATKIN'S REPORT.

London, Sept. 7.

General Kuropatkin wires on the 5th inst. that his army is advancing northward, having escaped from a dangerous position.

The enemy cannonaded his rear-guard throughout the 5th, and there were one hundred Russian casualties.

THE PROPOSED MALAY CONFEDERATION.

London, September 7.

The *Times* in discussing the suggestion to create a Malayan dependency comprising Burma, the Malay States, and the Straits Settlements, remarks that if the separation from India means merely a continuance of the present administration on the present lines under a new master, the advantages are not very obvious, and indeed there may be disadvantages.

At present, Burma can rely on trained Indian troops, while the Indian Government is entitled to point to the great development of Burma.

ROYAL COURTESIES.

London, September 7.

The Emperor of Austria and the Czar have been decorated by King Edward with the Royal Victorian Chain.

PHYSICAL DETERIORATION.

The report of the British Inter-Departmental Committee on Physical Deterioration has been issued. The Committee was appointed in September last, and was composed of Mr. Almeric W. Fitzroy, Clerk of the Council (chairman); Col. G. M. Fox, Inspector of Physical Training under the Board of Education; Mr. J. G. Legge, Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools; Mr. H. M. Lindsell, Principal Assistant Secretary to the Board of Education; Col. G. T. Onslow, Inspector of Marine Recruiting; Mr. John Struthers, Assistant Secretary to the Scotch Education Department; and Dr. J. F. W. Tatham, of the General Register Office. They state that they sat on 26 days for the purpose of hearing evidence, and that they examined 68 witnesses, from England, Scotland, and Ireland, of whom 54 were men and 14 women. Out of this number, 23 (20 men and three women) held official positions; 13 of the official witnesses were members of the medical profession, which besides was represented by 21 other witnesses, seven of whom were specially nominated to give evidence by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons and by the British Dental Association; two witnesses were noted anthropologists, two were members of Parliament, and the remainder were either independent authorities or representative of well-known organisations and charitable institutions.

No Progressive Deterioration.

The report they now present consists of 93 pages, and the summary of their recommendations, 53 in number, occupy eight pages. They point out that there are no sufficient data at present obtainable for a comparative estimate of the health and physique of the people, and the Committee have indicated the measures that, in their opinion, should be adopted in order to supply the want, but before concluding their task they deemed it their duty to consider the causes and conditions of such physical degeneration as is no doubt present in considerable classes of the community, and to point out the means by which, in their opinion, it can be most effectually diminished, and more especially to discuss this aspect of the question as it affects the young during the three periods of infancy, school age, and adolescence. They think it as well to state at once that the impressions gathered from the great majority of the witnesses examined do not support the belief that there is any general progressive physical deterioration. Testimony is almost unanimous as to the improving conditions under which the denizens of large towns are called upon to exist. Rookeries are being dispersed, enclosed yards opened out, cellar-dwellings and back-to-back houses are disappearing.

Alcohol and Milk.

The following are some of the most novel and important recommendations made:—The Committee believe that more may be done to check the degeneration resulting from "drink" by bringing home to men and women the fatal effects of alcohol on physical efficiency than by expatiating on the moral wickedness of drinking. To this end they advocate the systematic, practical training of teachers to enable them to give rational instruction in schools on the laws of health, including the demonstration of the physical evils caused by drinking. At the same time, the Committee cannot lose sight of the enormous improvement which has been effected in some countries, and might be effected in England by wise legislation.

It is of great importance that the milk supply should pass through as few hands as possible, and that milk vendors should not be general dealers whose sale of milk is confined to a few quarts. In order to effect these objects, milk depots should be formed in every town, obtaining their supply direct from the farms. The Committee believe this could be done without recourse to direct municipal action, but they think that in all improvement Bills promoted by local authorities the insertion of provisions dealing with the milk supply within their area should be insisted on. Having regard to the acute difference of medical opinion as to the effects of sterilisation, the Committee recommend an investigation into the whole subject by a small body of experts. Milk, when drawn from the cow, should at once be refrigerated to a temperature of 40 degrees Fahrenheit.

Games And Exercises for the Young

It is desirable that more attention should be given, with the assistance, where possible, of voluntary agencies, to organising games for school children, and for that purpose much greater use should be made both of school and public playgrounds than at present. But the Committee are of opinion that no scheme of games alone can ever be made general enough to supply the place of methodical physical training, and they hope that a regular course of physical exercises will find general acceptance with Local Authorities. While they consider that such exercises should, when possible, be taken in the open air, they would urge upon Local Authorities the expediency of providing playsheds or rooms other than the ordinary classrooms in which the exercises may be conducted regularly.

The committee are emphatic in recommending that systematised medical inspection of children at school should be imposed as a public duty on every school authority, and they agree with the Royal Commission on Physical Training (Scotland) that a contribution towards the cost should be made out of the Parliamentary vote. With the assistance of teachers properly trained in the various branches of hygiene, the system could be so far based on their observations and records that no large and expensive medical staff would be necessary. Having regard to the enormous value to the physique of growing lads, and to the possible saving of expenditure in other directions resulting therefrom, the Committee are of opinion that some grant should be made from the national exchequer in aid of all clubs and cadet corps in which physical or quas-military training, on an approved scheme, is conducted, subject to public inspection. Lads should be made to attend evening continuation classes, in which drill and physical exercises should take a prominent place.

Feeding and Smoking.

The Committee recommend that definite provision should be made by the various local authorities for dealing with the question of underfed children, in accordance with the methods indicated in the Report. The Committee do not contemplate any one uniform method of procedure, but think that regard should be had to the varying circumstances of different localities. They also suggest safeguards against economic abuse.

They also recommend that a Bill should be brought before Parliament at an early date, having for its object (1) to prohibit the sale of tobacco and cigarettes to children below a certain age; (2) to prohibit the sale of tobacco and cigarettes in sweet shops and other shops frequented by children.

The Committee are of opinion that the care of the teeth should receive special attention in the teaching of the elements of hygiene in schools, that daily cleansing of the teeth should be enforced by both parents and teachers, and that systematic inspection of the teeth, eyes, and ears of school children should be undertaken as part of that general medical inspection which has already been recommended.

Is Insanity Increasing?

The Committee on Physical Deterioration took evidence on this question, and their report contains some important information on it. They state that in regard to the preliminary, but most important point, as to whether insanity is increasing, it is extremely difficult to give a decided opinion so far as Great Britain is concerned.

There is no doubt about the gross increase; the number of persons under treatment relative to population is much greater, but the question is whether this is due to accumulation, or how far it is due to that, and how far to increased incidence of insanity in the people at large. On this point Dr. Wiglesworth admitted that the conclusions to be drawn from it varied according as it was read and looked at, but on the whole, though he would like to express himself with reserve, he was inclined to think that the incidence is increasing. He had arrived at this conclusion from careful study of the Lancashire statistics, which, as covering one-eighth of the population of England and Wales, were likely, in his opinion, to afford a reliable indication. Analysing the increase to be accounted for on the theory of accumulation, he acknowledged that there was a large increase in the number of cases sent to the Unions, owing to the growing unwillingness or inability of their relations to charge themselves with their maintenance, and stated further that the poor law authorities showed a much greater tendency to send on to asylums cases of idiocy, imbecility, and senile weak-mindedness. The diminution of the death-rate is another factory in the process of accumulation.

Statistical Variations.

Examining two decennial periods, 1882-1891 and 1892-1901, Dr. Wiglesworth found that the annual average number of lunatics in Lancashire in the first period was 8,247, which is equivalent to a rate of 2.221 per thousand on the average population; in the following decennium that rate had risen to 2.562; if the previous average had not been exceeded, the number of lunatics would have been 9,301, whereas it actually amounted to 10,733, an average increase of 1,432 for the decennium, over and above what might have been anticipated from the increase of population. In trying to ascertain how much of this increase might be accounted for on the theory of accumulation, *i.e.*, the diminution of the discharge rate by deaths or recoveries, he was met by the difficulty that no returns from the workhouses were available. Proceeding to deal with asylums alone, he found that the percentage of deaths in the second decennium stood at 8.89, as against 10.27 in the first, which represented an accumulation of 1,149 persons. The rate of recoveries, however, showed a reversed condition of things. Calculated on admissions, the rate of recovery had improved in the second decennium to the extent of 4.13 per cent. Had the recovery rate been maintained at the low level of the first decennium, 735 fewer cases would have been discharged than was actually the case, but the more favourable aspect that these figures wear, is to some extent discounted by two indeterminate factors (1) the number of recoveries that are counted more than one, and (2) the restriction that was placed during this second period on the reception of incurable cases, owing to the lack of accommodation in the various asylums. On the whole, Dr. Wiglesworth calculates that 900 remain thus unaccounted for on the theory of accumulation in the two decenniums he has compared.

The Population Factor.

Among the circumstances conducive to insanity, next to alcoholic and diseased conditions, Dr. Wiglesworth gave a high place to density of population and the environment it connotes. This view is conveniently illustrated by certain tables he prepared showing the different unions of Lancashire classified according to the relative incidence of insanity, and the same unions arranged according to the density of populations as aggregated in towns of different size. Two unions which are both mainly country districts containing comparatively small aggregates of population, but with a high lunacy rate, Ulverston and Lunesdale, appear as exceptions to this argument, but in each case there is a significant decline in population since 1891, for, speaking generally, Dr. Wiglesworth affirms that there appears also to be some relation between a declining population and a high lunacy rate. If this is so, the fact assumes considerable importance in relation to the state of Ireland, and may account for an increase of lunacy in some of the rural districts of England, combined as it probably is with a greater tendency to inter-marriage among a reduced population. The observations collected from various asylums, which have been mentioned above give some colour to the belief. There can be no question that insanity is on the increase in Ireland.

NO MERCY FOR A BRUTE.

Washington, August 8.

President Roosevelt has declined to interfere in the case of John W. Burley, a negro, confined in the jail of the District of Columbia under sentence of death for the crime of criminal assault, the victim having been a little girl 4½ years old. The President has directed that the sentence of the jury be carried into effect on August 26th, as decreed.

An application was made to the President to commute the sentence of Burley to imprisonment for life, it being alleged that the prisoner was of mind so weak as to be irresponsible for his crime. The subject was referred to Attorney-General Moody. He investigated the case and reported ■ the President to-day fully as to the facts.

In rejecting the application for the commutation of Burley's sentence, President Roosevelt made the following memorandum:

"White House, Washington, D. C., August 8, 1904.—The application for the commutation of sentence of John W. Burley is denied. This man com-

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mitted the most hideous crime known to our laws, and twice before he has committed crimes of a similar, though less horrible character. In my judgment there is no justification whatever for paying heed to the allegations that he is not of sound mind, allegations made after the trial and conviction. Nobody would pretend that there has ever been any such degree of mental unsoundness shown as would make people even consider sending him to an asylum if he had not committed this crime. Under such circumstances he should certainly be esteemed sane enough to suffer the penalty for his monstrous deed. I have scant sympathy with the plea of insanity advanced to save a man from the consequences of crime, which unless the crime had been committed it would have been impossible to persuade any reasonable authority to commit him to an asylum as insane.

"Among the most dangerous criminals, and especially among those prone to commit this particular kind of offense, there are plenty of a temper so fiendish or so brutal as to be incompatible with any other than a brutish order of intelligence; but these men are nevertheless responsible for their acts, and nothing more tends to encourage crime among such men than the belief that through the plea of insanity or any other plea it is possible to escape paying the just penalty of their crimes. The crime in question is one to the existence of which we largely owe the existence of that spirit of lawlessness which takes form in lynching. It is a crime so revolting that the criminal is not entitled to one particle of sympathy from any human being. It is essential that the punishment for it should be not only as certain, but as swift as possible. The jury in this case did their duty by recommending the infliction of the death penalty. It is to be regretted that we do not have special provision for more summary dealing with this type of cases. The more we do what in us lies to secure certain and swift justice in dealing with these cases the more effectively do we work against the growth of that lynching spirit which is so full of evil omen for this people, because it seeks to avenge one infamous crime by the commission of another of equal infamy.

"The application is denied, and the sentence will be carried into execution."

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date.
America	P. M. Co.	Manchuria 1	Su. Sept. 17
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian 2	Su. Sept. 17
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	M. Sept. 19
Europe	M. M. Co.	Australien 3	Th. Sept 22
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Sachsen	Su. Sept. 24
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	China	Sa Sept. 24
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Lyra 4	M. Sept. 26
Hongkong	B. P. Co.	Pleiades	Tu Sept 27
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic 5	W. Sept. 28
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co	Em. of Japan	Th. Sept. 29
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Th Oct. 6

1 Left San Francisco on the 3rd ult.
2 Left Vancouver on the 29th ult.
3 Left Hongkong on the 14th inst.
4 Left Seattle on the 8th inst.
5 Left San Francisco on the 8th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date.
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Bayern	Sa Sept. 17
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Sa. Sept. 17
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Manchuria	Su. Sept 18
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	M. Sept. 19
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Bengloe	M. Sept. 19
Europe	M. M. Co	Australien	F. Sept. 23
Portland	P. & A. Co.	Aragonia	M. Sept. 26
America	P. M. Co.	China	Tu Sept. 27
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Pleiades	Tu. Sept. 27
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Lyra	W Sept. 28
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Th. Sept. 29
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	F Sept. 30
Hongkong	P. & A. Co.	Nicomedia	F. Sept. 30
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Sa Oct 8

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

Arabia, German steamer, 2,868, Bahle, 9th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, and Kobe, 7th Sept., General.—B. C. Howard.

Bayern, German steamer, 3,128, H. Formes, 9th Sept.,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe, 8th Sept., Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Scandia, German steamer, 3,135, Behrens, 9th Sept.,—Hamburg via ports, and Shanghai, 5th Sept., General.—C. Illies & Co.

Ocampo, British steamer, 1,329, G. Gordon Graham, 10th Sept.,—Kobe, 9th Sept., Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Dragoman, British steamer, 2,215, R. Owen, 11th Sept.,—Kobe, 9th Sept., Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Dicima, German steamer, 794, Hans Schlaikeir, 11th Sept.,—Hongkong, 3rd Sept., Rice and Sugar.—Tou On Long.

Prosper, Norwegian steamer, 788, I. Christiansen, 12th Sept.,—Kobe, 10th Sept., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Haldis, Norwegian steamer, 1,055, J. C. Jensen, 12th Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tydeus, British steamer, 4,800, M. H. F. Jackson, 12th Sept.,—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 11th Sept., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Kilburn, British steamer, 2,111, E. Le Templier, 12th Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ras-Bera, British steamer, 2,500, A. G. Morris, 13th Sept.,—Kobe, 11th Sept., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Victoria, Swedish steamer, 989, Hermansson, 13th Sept.,—Kobe, Salt.—Yamagata-ya.

Mongolia, American steamer, 8,700, W. P. S. Porter, 14th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Hugin, Norwegian steamer, 879, G. Salbury, 14th Sept.,—Hiogo, General.—Yamagata-ya.

Macquarie, British steamer, 2,073, St. John George, 14th Sept.,—Moji, Coal.—Yamagata-ya.

Nichiyei Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,427, S. Matsume, 15th Sept.,—Takao via ports, and Kobe, 13th Sept., General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Highlander, British steamer, 1,595, W. Dawson, 15th Sept.,—Moji, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Kamor, Norwegian steamer, 949, Falck Muns, 15th Sept.,—Moji, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Nanshan, British steamer, 1,299, Stovell, 15th Sept.,—Hongkong, General.—F. Owston & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Sambria, German steamer, 3,623, Luening, 9th Sept.,—Havre, Bremen and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Lennox, British steamer, 2,361, F. McNair, 9th Sept.,—Moji, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Carl Menzell, German steamer, 984, Voss, 9th Sept.,—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Simon Evers & Co.

Tetartas, German steamer, 1,812, Dessler, 9th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Yamagata-ya.

Arabia, German steamer, 2,868, Bahle, 10th Sept.,—Portland, Ore., Mails and General.—B. C. Howard.

Germania, German steamer, 1,714, J. Bruhn, 10th Sept.,—Moji, General.—Japanese.

Exetria, British steamer, 2,255, Mulcahy, 10th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Onda, British steamer, 3,410, Robertson, 10th Sept.,—Kobe, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Braemar, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 10th Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Pakling, British steamer, 2,875, G. A. Rodway, 10th Sept.,—Marseilles and London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shantung, German steamer, 1,000, Engelhart, 11th Sept.,—Ujina, General.—Mitsu Bishi Co.

Ivydene, British steamer, 2,277, Tippett, 12th Sept.,—Kobe, Phosphate, Rock.—Cornes & Co.

Labor, Norwegian steamer, 949, P. Pensen, 12th Sept.,—Ujina, General.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Sleipner, Norwegian steamer, 1,387, Holm, 12th Sept.,—Ujina, General.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Ernest Simons, French steamer, 2,162, G. Bourdon, 12th Sept.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Formosa, British steamer, 2,616, B. H. W. Snow, 13th Sept.,—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Sagami, British steamer, 2,668, F Littlehales, 13th Sept.,—New York via ports and Suez, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Prosper, Norwegian steamer, 788, I. Christiansen, 13th Sept.,—Otaru via Kobe and West Coast ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tydeus, British steamer, 4,800, M. H. F. Jackson, 14th Sept.,—London, Amsterdam and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Haldis, Norwegian steamer, 1,055, J. C. Jensen, 14th Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kilburn, British steamer, 2,111, E. Le Templier, 14th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

African Prince, British steamer, 3,183, John McFarlane, 14th Sept.,—New York via ports, General.—American Trading Co.

Decima, German steamer, 794, Hans Schlaikeir, 14th Sept.,—Moji, Ballast.—Tou on Lang.

Scandia, German steamer, 3,135, Behrens, 15th Sept.,—Have, Bremen and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Huron, British steamer, 1,990, W. Walsh, 15th Sept.,—Ujina, General.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Victoria, Swedish steamer 989, J. Hellberg, 15th Sept.,—Otaru, Ballast.—Yamagata-ya.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per German steamer *Bayern*, from Europe via ports:—Mr. H. Janni, Mrs. Chasurinde and family, Mr. R. Brill, Mr. W. Vehling, Mr. T. Dynow, Miss Gomley, Miss Denton, Mr. A. Charan, Miss Walker, Miss Violet Walker, Mr. Hibken, Mr. Li Kwan Ku, Mr. Cheong Fu Lan, Mr. Cheong Cho Nam, Mr. Tong, Mr. Otan Kee, Mr. Su Pin Zu, Mr. Chang Tung Ying, Mr. Chang Chei Ying, Mr. Wang Hoo Zoon, Mr. Lee Fuh Hen, Mr. Lee Chai Whon, Mr. Fu Cho Zian, Mr. Wo Va Tai, Mr. Su Tah Zin, and Mr. Sung Fong Yu, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Mongolia* from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. H. H. Gompertz, Miss G. E. Burt, Mr. B. Wilder, Mr. S. Wilder, Capt. J. M. J. Carter, U.S.A., Mrs. Carter and infant, Miss Carter, Capt. J. A. Logan, U.S.A., Mr. W. A. Stopani, Mrs. Borthwick and servant, Miss Borthwick, Mr. R. W. Borthwick, Mr. C. S. Lee, Mr. T. D. Stone, Mrs. Stor, Mr. H. Francke, Mr. T. Veitch, Mr. E. Elzas, Mr. O. J. Myers, Mr. R. M. E. Dalgleish, Mr. A. G. Decleva, Mr. Schlee, Mr. Exss, Mr. C. B. Kaye, Mr. A. E. Hobbins, Mr. A. Allan, Mr. A. W. Bash, Mrs. Bash, Mr. F. Gause, Mr. H. E. Powell, Mr. Mr. Chu Kong Shu Got, Mr. Chan Doo Ching, Mr. Yue Chong Un, Mr. Chu Kwong Hsue, Miss Nellie Y. D. Chu, Mrs. Pardee, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. E. P. Hudson, Mr. J. Suzuki, Miss Richardson, Miss Miyawaki, Miss Sumitomo, Master Sumitomo, Master K. Yoshida, Mr. C. E. Anderson, Mr. G. Hahn, Mr. J. S. Happer, Mrs. Happer and servant, Mr. S. Meadows, Mr. F. E. Barto, Mr. W. Brent, Mr. R. Schmid, Mr. H. Serna, Mr. F. Damkevertz, Mr. Uchiyama, Mrs. Uchiyama, Mr. G. C. Herchfeld and Miss R. Clark. For Honolulu:—Mr. C. Gibson. For San Francisco:—Mr. F. R. Ryan, Mrs. J. W. Martin, Mr. E. H. Reyes, Mr. E. D. Shuman, Mrs. A. S. Sleeper, Mrs. G. Bennett, Mrs. J. H. Blount, Mr. W. S. Allen, Mr. C. W. Clark, Mr. W. C. Bunner, Mrs. Bunner, Mr. H. Schallkopf, Mr. O. Marshall, Mr. C. L. Nash, Mr. H. T. Farmer, Mr. A. P. Simpson, Mr. Jay Charm, Mr. P. N. Iruman, Mrs. R. Powers, Mr. A. Fisher, Capt. Paget, Mr. N. F. Drake, Mrs. Drake, Mr. F. W. Barton, Dr. V. C. B. Means, U. S. N., Miss M. Carleton, Dr. G. F. de Vol, Mrs. do Vol and inft., Mr. S. K. A. Sze, Mr. Kia Loh Sung, Mr. Pawson Chu., Mr. W. Kynin Koo, Mr. Sia F. Yang, Mr. Ping Yuen Sze, Mr. Tsan Myan Sze, Mr. Chuang an Sze, Mr. Ting Foo Pei. Mr. H. S. Locksmith, Mrs. Locksmith, Mr. H. S. Aarons, Mrs. Y. Murai, Miss T. Murai, Mastr. T. Murai, Miss L. Dudles, Mr. F. H. Olmstead, Mr. Geo. S. Watrous, Mrs. Watrous and Inft., Master W. D. Watrous, Capt. F. W. Batten, Capt. R. M. Robertson, Prof. M. Abe, Mr. M. Igai, Mr. G. B. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. H. Sanborn, Major L. L. Seaman, Mr. G. W. Felton, Prof. J. W. Jenks, Mr. A. C. Durand, Mr. Melton Prior, Mr. C. G. Hansen.

DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Ernest Simons*, for Marseilles via ports:—Mr. C. R. Scott, Mr. J. B. Mackinnon, Mr. G. Blumer, Mr. F. G. Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. R. Parry, Mr. A. Hills, Mr. P. C. Potts, Mr. Lavacry, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Dillingham and infant, Capt. W. H. Gordon, Lieut. J. W. Barnes, Mr. Chas. E. Schneeby, Mr. G. A. Chalmers, Mr. Lera, Mr. A. R. Macgregor, Mr. Martinie, Mrs. Runge, Mr. Balamal, Mr. Kuwada, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Pettee, Mr. K. Ishiki, Mr. U. Matsubara, 4 Chinese, 1 infant, 2 servants, and Mr. Shu Dzeng Wang, in cabin; 1 French sailor, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Formosa*, for London via ports:—Miss A. H. Gellatly, Mr. A. W. Gellatly, Mr. F. Aoyagi, Mr. T. Watanabe, Mrs. G. B. Fiske, Mr. Sam Fiske, Mr. L. Midwood, Miss Freeth, Capt. J. C. Witkinson, R.N., Midshipman E. Master, R.N., Mr. A. Jane, Mrs. Richter, infant and amah, Mr. P. A. Cox, Mr. Kondo, Mr. W. H. Ferrier, and Mr. W. B. Towson, in cabin; 2 Chinese, in steerage.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw & Waste silk shipped per steamer *Ernest Simons*:—

	Raw.				Waste.			
	Marseilles	Lyon	Milan.		France.	Italy Switzerland.	London.	
Boyer Mazet Guillée Co.	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bavier & Co.	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	118	—	—	—	57	—	—	—
Siber, Wolff & Co.	136	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
P. Dourille	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cl. Eymard	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longin & Co.	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varenne & Co.	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otto Streuli & Co.	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	—
H. Bernardin & Co.	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulysse Pila & Co.	—	39	—	—	112	—	—	—
Jewett Bent & Co.	—	25	39	—	—	—	—	—
Total	379	272	39	—	169	—	—	—

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Per British steamer *Formosa*, for London via ports:—Raw Silk for Europe, 22 bales; Waste Silk for Eueope, 17 bales.

Silk shippers per steamship *Arabia*, for Portland, Or., 10th Sept.:—

	Bales.
American Trading Co.	25
Sieber & Co.	20
China & Japan Trading Co.	12
Total	57

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

STEAMERS.

NAME.	FROM.	REPORTED.	
Achilles	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Aug. 25
Afghan Prince	New York	Leaves	Aug. 25
Albenga	New York	Passed Perim	July 30
America Maru	Hongkong	Left N'saki	Sept. 14
Ardova	New York	At Suez	July 26
Antenor	Liverpool	Left S'pore	Aug. 21
Athenian	Vancouver	Left	Aug. 29
Australien	Marseilles	Left H'kong	Sept. 14
Avala	New York	Passed Canal	Aug. 22
Aztec	Portland	Left Astoria	Sept. 9
Baron Eldon	Barry	Passed Canal	Aug. 15
Barotse	London	Passed Canal	Aug. 11
Beechley	Cardiff	At S'hai	Sept. 1
Bencleuch	London	Leaves H'kong	Sept. 7
Benvenue	London	Passed Canal	Aug. 29
Brisgavia	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Aug. 29
Claverburn	New York	Left H'kong	Aug. 30
Chingtu	Australia	Left Sydney	Aug. 13
Coptic	San F'cisco	Left	Sept. 8
Dante	Cardiff	Passed Canal	Aug. 1
Eidsvold	Barry	Passed Canal	Aug. 8
Elleric	New York	Left S'hai	Sept. 12
Em. of China	Vancouver	Left	Sept. 5
Glenlochy	London	Left S'pore	Sept. 1
Heathglen	Phila.	Passed Canal	Aug. 11
Hellas	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Aug. 19
Himera	New York	At S'hai	Aug. 1
Indravelli	New York	Leaves	Aug. 20
Indrawadi	New York	Passed Canal	Aug. 25
Japan	London	Leaves Moji	Sept. 15
Jeseric	New York	Leaves	Sept. 25
Kennebec	New York	Passed Canal	Aug. 25
Kish	New York	Leaves	Aug. 25
Lyra	Tacoma	Left Seattle	Sept. 8
Malácca	London	Leaves H'kong	Sept. 12
Manchuria	San F'cisco	Left	Aug. 30
Manila	London	Leaves H'kong	Sept. 18
Malta	London	Passed Canal	Aug. 18
Menelaus	Liverpool	Left S'pore	Aug. 3
New Orleans	New York	Left S'hai	Sept. 9
Nicomedia	Portland	Left	Aug. 31
Oanfa	Tacoma	Leaves	Sept. 1
Patroclus	Liverpool	Left S'pore	Aug. 31
Pingsuey	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Aug. 18
Prinz Heinrich(1)	Hamburg	At S'pore	Sept. 5
Sachsen	Hamburg	At S'pore	Sept. 10
Salazie	Marseilles	Left S'pore	Sept. 12
Satsuma	New York	Leaves	Sept. 15
Shimosa	New York	Left	Aug. 15
Sikh	New York	Left H'kong	Sept. 14
St. Hugo	New York	Left	July 30
Suevia	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Aug. 13
Telemachus	Liverpool	Leaves Kobe	Sept. 14
Trieste	Trieste	Passed Canal	Aug. 8
Ulysses	Liverpool	Left S'pore	Aug. 30

(1) Delayed Singapore repairing about 3 weeks.

UNDER SAIL.

Alice Marie	Phila.	May 13	Kobe
Brilliant	New York	July 31	Y'hama
Buffon	Phila.	May 20	Kobe
Neck	New York	May 5	Y'hama
Nereus	New York	July 13	Y'hama
Nixe	New York	Loading	Y'hama

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For NEW YORK, via ports, and Suez Canal, Prompt Despatch, the "ALBENGA."—C. Illies & Co.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "SATSUMA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Sept. 17th, the "ATHENIAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, Sept. 17th, at 9 a.m., the "BAYRN."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

For TAKAO, via Kobe, Ujina, Moji, Nagasaki, Keelung, Pescadores and Anping, Sept. 17th, the "NICHIYEI MARU."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, Sept. 19th, the "EMPRESS OF CHINA."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Sept. 19th, at 4 p.m., the "BENGLOE."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand (from Kobe), Sept. 21st, the "CHINGTU."—Butterfield & Swire.

For VICTORIA, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 22nd, the "TELEMACHUS."—Butterfield & Swire.

For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, Sept. 23rd, at 9 a.m., the "AUSTRALIEN."—M. M. S.S. Co.

For PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 26th, the "ARAGONIA."—P. & A. S.S. Co.

For NEW YORK, via ports, and Suez Canal, about Sept. 25th, the "CLAVERBURN."—Samuel Samuel & Co.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), Sept. 25th, at Noon, the "STOLBERG."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, Sept. 27th, at Daylight, the "JAPAN."—P. & O. S.N. Co.

For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, Sept. 27th, at Daylight, the "PATROCLUS."—Butterfield & Swire.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Sept. 27th, at 3 p.m., the "CHINA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 27th, the "PLEIADES."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, and Moji, about Sept. 28th, the "LYRA."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Sept. 29th, at Daylight, the "SUEVIA."—C. Illies & Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Sept. 29th, the "COPTIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 30th, at Noon, the "EMPRESS OF JAPAN."—C. P. R. S.S. Co.

For HONGKONG via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and Shanghai, Sept. 30th, the "NICOMEDIA."—P. & A. S.S. & Co.

For BATAVIA, Cheribon, Samarang, Soerabaya, and Macassar, about October 1st, the "TJIPANAS."—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

For BONIN ISLANDS via ports, Oct. 5th, the "HIOGO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Fiume, about October 7th, the "TRIESTE."—Pollak Bros.

For AUSTRALIA, via ports (from Kobe), Oct. 7th, the "AUSTRALIAN."—Cornes & Co.

For GENOA, Marseilles, and Antwerp, Oct. 8th, at Daylight, the "ALCINOUS."—Butterfield & Swire.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Oct. 8th, the "DORIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Port Said, Oct. 8th, at Noon, the "BAROTSE."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., October 15th, the "ATHENIAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

SHIPPING IN YOKOHAMA.

STEAMERS.

Bayern, German steamer, 3,128, H. Formes, 9th Sept.,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Dragoman, British steamer, 2,215, R. Owen, 11th Sept.,—Kobe, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Macquarie, British steamer, 2,073, St. John George, 18th Aug.,—Saigon, Rice.—Bowden Bros. & Co., Ltd.

Nanshan, British steamer, 1,299, Stovell, 15th Sept.,—Hongkong, General.—F. Owston & Ce.

Numantia, German steamer, 2,806, Brehiner, 7th Sept.,—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

Dolores, American schooner, 120, V. A. Herrero, 17th Aug.,—Guam, Copra.—H. MacArthur & Co.

Rose, British barque, 793, W. Wright, 6th Sept.,—Shanghai, Ballast.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MEN-OF-WAR.

Amagi Kan (10 guns), Japanese gunboat, 920, Capt. Minami Yoshitaka, 31st July.—Cruise.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, September 16.

There is no market for Yarns. Some business continues in Grey Shirtings for spot or early arrival. A fair demand prevails for favourite chops of White Shirtings, goods in hand or near at hand bringing good prices. There is some enquiry in Fancy Cottons and Woollens, but makers are not compliant and business does not go through easily.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting— 40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.	PER YARD.	0.10 to 0.18
Grey Shirting—8⅛ lb, 38½ yds. 39 inches	PER PIECE. V.	3.90 to 4.50
Grey Shirting—9lb, 38½ yds, 45 inches		3.90 to 4.50
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches...		2.80 to 4.00
Cotton Italians and Satteens...	PER YARD.	0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

Flannels	PER YARD. V.	0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in....		0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches...		0.16 to 0.22
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches		0.50 to 10.0
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches ...		0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches		0.50 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5lb per lb		0.60 to 0.66
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	PER PIECE.	9.80 to 10.80
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches...		0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches...		1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 nches...		2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

Nos. 16/24, Singles	PER BALE. V.	Nominal
Nos. 28/32, Singles		—
Nos. 38/42, Singles		—
Nos. 32, Doubles...		Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles...		Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Plain		Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain		Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain...		Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed		250.00 to 260.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed		300.00 to 310.00
Nos. 2/100 ,Gassed		440.00 to 470.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling...	40.00 to 40.50
Indian Broach...	31.00 to 32.00
Chinese	27.50 to 29.50

METALS.

The market is quiet and prices are weaker.

Round and square ½ inch and upward...	PER PICUL. V.	4.05 to 4.35
Iron Plates, assorted		4.30 to 4.60
Sheet Iron...		4.65 to 6.90
Galvanised Iron sheets		10.00 to 11.00
Wire Nails, assorted		7.45 to 7.65
Tin Plates, per box...		6.70 to 7.60
Pig Iron, No. 3		2.00
Hoop Iron (⅜ to 1⅛ inch)		5.00 to 5.50

KEROSENE.

The market is firm, prices tending upwards.

American	$3.24
Russian	3.12
Langkat	3.05

SUGAR.

Market strong and still advancing, owing to scarcity of stocks. Arrivals are limited partly owing to scarcity elsewhere and partly to the difficulty of securing freight.

Brown Takao	PER PICUL. V.	8.00 to 8.30
Brown Manila...		8.20 to 9.20
Brown Daitong		6.60 to 6.80
Brown Canton...		8.90 to 9.90
White Java and Penang...		9.70 to 11.00
White Refined...		11.60 to 15.40

INDIGO.

A fair demand.

Java, Medium to best...	PICUL	200.00 to 250.00
Calcutta, Medium to best		140.00 to 220.00
Madras (*Kurpah*), Medium to best ...		100.00 to 140.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ..		—

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

There has been a good deal of direct export. Consuming markets do not seem to warrant the prices prevailing here. Kakedas are most in favour, and prices have advanced a point or two,

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QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ...	...Y.960 to 979
Filatures—Extra, Fine	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	930 to 935
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	—
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	900 to 910
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	910 to 920
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	880 to 890
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	890 to 900
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	— —
Common—Coarse	— —
Re-reels—Extra	— —
Re-reels—No. 1	920 to 925
Re-reels—No. 1½	895 to 900
Re-reels—No. 2	880 to 885
Re-reels—No. 3	850 to 860
Kakedas—Extra	900 to 905
Kakedas—No. 1	880 to 885
Kakedas—No. 1½...	860 to 865
Kakedas—No. 2	840 to 845

WASTE SILK.

Holders are firm and have large stocks to carry but business is being done on a fairly large scale.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	—	Nominal.
Noshi—Filatures, Good	—	
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	—	
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	—	
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	—	
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	—	
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	—	
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	—	
Noshi—Bushiu, Good...	—	
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	—	
Nsohi—Joshiu, Best	100 to 105	
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	90 to 95	
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	115 to 120	
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	100 to 105	
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	55 to 60	
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	50 to 55	

TEA.

Prices are without quotable change, though the quality of the offerings has considerably deteriorated.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	48 & upwards
Choice	43 to 47
Finest	38 to 42
Fine...	33 to 37
Good Medium	28 to 32
Medium	24 to 27
Good Common	21 to 23
Common	20 & below.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, September 15.

London silver ¼ higher and China sterling quotations ⅛ (@) ¾ higher have caused local rates on China to rule easier. No change otherwise, rates closing for the mail per steamer *Mongolia* as under.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0⅛
— — Bills on demand.....	2/0¼
— — 4 months' sight	2/0⅛
— Private 4 months' sight.....	2/0⅝
— — 6 months' sight.....	2/0¾
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	f55
— Private 4 months' sight.....	f59⅜ @ ⅛
— — 6 months' sight.....	f60⅜
Hongkong—Bank sight .....per $100.	90½*
— Private 10 days' sight do.	88*
Shanghai—Bank sight	79*
— Private 10 days' sight	81⅛*
India—Bank sight	151
— Private 30 days' sight	153
America—Bank sight.....	49¼
— Private 30 days' sight	49⅜
— Private 4 months' sight	50⅛
Germany—Bank sight	206½
— Private 4 months' sight.....	210½
Bar Silver (London)	26⅛ @ ⅛

* Nominal.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS.

LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, September 15.

Grand Hotels remain at *yen* 215 sales, no buyers and **no sellers.** Helms offers for shares are wanted. **Club Hotels** no transactions, market at *yen* 60 nominal. **Kirin** Breweries have buyers at *yen* 70 at which **price** a fair number of shares can be placed. **Engine and** Iron Works have sellers at *yen* 100 offers **are wanted.** Nickels are obtainable at *yen* 30. **Y. U. Club** debentures, sales at *yen* 108. Oriental **Consolidated** Gold Mines a few on offer at $14 U.S. **per share.**

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Dry Thin and Falling Hair and Red Rough Hands Prevented by

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MILLIONS use CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes, for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic, cleansing purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA OINTMENT, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other *medicated* soap is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic *toilet* soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, and the BEST toilet and baby soap in the world.

COMPLETE EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOUR,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure torturing, disfiguring humours, eczemas, rashes, and irritations, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 27-22, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials, containing 60 doses. CUTICURA PILLS are alterative, antiseptic, tonic, and digestive, and beyond question the purest, sweetest, most successful and economical blood and skin purifiers, humour cures, and tonic-digestives, yet compounded.

CHINA STOCKS.

According to latest telegraphic advices—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, sales at $645. Indo-Chinas, buyers at Tls. 87½. China Traders, sellers at $62. Raub Mines, buyers at $6½. Kowloon Wharfs, buyers at $113. Hongkong Lands, sellers at $154. Humphreys, sellers at $13. Green Islands, sales at $30½. Farnhams, sales at Tls. 185. Shanghai Lands, sales at Tls. 111.

	Yen.	
Brett & Co., Limited	8.40	Sales.
Club Hotel, Limited	60	Nominal.
Grand Hotel, Limited 215		Sales.
Helm Bros., Limited	52½	Sellers.
Langfeldt & Co., Limited.....	50	Sellers.
C. Nickel & Co., Limited	30	Sellers.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., Founders...450		Nominal.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., Ordinary... 75		Nominal.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., Preference. 70		Nominal.
Japan Brewery Co., Limited ... 70		Buyers.
Yokohama E. & I. Works 97½		Nominal.

Telephone No. 328

JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, September 16, a.m.

	Paid up.	Div'd 1 year.	Q'ation.
Provincial Exchequer Bonds 1st Issue	Yen. 57	per cent. 5	Yen. 51.10
Provincial Exchequer Bonds 2nd Issue	22	5	16.10
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri) ...	100	5	86.90
War Bonds (Gunji)	100	5	86.90
5 °/₀ Imperial Bonds (Goburi).	100	5	*83.20
Navy Bonds (Kaigun)	100	5	85.90
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	97.00
Y'hama Water-works Bonds .	100	6	91.20
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	*87.30
Osaka Harbour Bonds	100	6	87.70
Sanyo Railway Debentures ...	100	6	89.50
Sanyo Railway	50	8	61.80
Sanyo Railway, new	12.50	8	20.70
Kyushu Railway	50	8	55.70
Hokkaido Colliery Railway ...	50	11	67.50
Sobu Railway.....	50	8	53.00
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha).	50	11	†77.50
Tokyo Street Railway (Shigai)	50	8	78.90
Tokyo Street Railway new ...	1	8	20.50
TokyoElectric Railway(Denki)	50	—	57.30
Tokyo Electric Railway, new.	30	—	38.30
Yokohama Electric Railway..	27.50	—	30.00
Odawara Electric Car	50	2.7	20.50
Keibin Electric Railway	50	5	52.20
Tokyo Marine Insurance	12.50	12	27.00
Yokohama Fire Insurance ...	12.50	10	14.80
Tokyo Fire Insurance	12.50	12	19.00
Kanegafuchi Spinning	50	6	39.00
Fuji Cotton Spinning.....	50	—	34.60
Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning.	50	8	44.20
Yokohama Dock	33	10	43.70
Yokohama Electric Light.....	50	15	79.50
Tokyo Electric Light	50	12	67.20
Tokyo Electric Light, new ...	12.50	12	24.00
Osaka Electric Light.....	50	20	89.60
Kobe Electric Light	45	17	73.80
Tokyo Gas.....	50	14	78.80
Tokyo Gas, new.....	1	—	16.50
Osaka Gas new	12.50	—	13.30
Tokyo Rope Manufacture ...	50	12	79.00
Tokyo Rope, new	35	17	59.00
Nippon(Tokyo)Sugar Refined.	50	15	72.00
Nippon (Tokyo) Sugar R., new	44	15	64.30
Nippon (Osaka) Sugar Refining	35	20	70.50
Nippon Beer Brewery (Yebisu)	50	20	100.00
Nippon Beer Brewery, new ...	25	20	52.50
Japan Beer Brewery (Kirin)...	50	17	75.00
Osaka (Asahi) Beer Brewery..	50	10	48.20
Marusan Beer Brewery.....	50	—	9.00
Y'hama Chuo Godown	50	12	52.50
Yokohama Boeki Godown ...	20	12	24.00

* Ex dividend. † Ex new shares.

TO AUTHORS.

AUTHORS' Copy prepared for Printers, Proofs Corrected, and Books, Brochures, etc., put through the Press. Moderate Terms. Address, "H.M.P.," care of *Japan Mail* Office.

Yokohama, September 16th, 1904. t.f.

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24TH, 1904.

MARRIAGE.

On Sept. 18th, at the American Consulate-General, Yokohama, by the Rev. E. R. Woodman, of Tokyo, O. H. HAHN, of Kobe, to ELTON OGDEN, of Kobe

Monsieur André, Vice-Consul, Interprète de la Légation de France, et Madame André ont l'honneur de faire part à leurs amis et connaissances de la perte douloureuse qu'ils viennent de faire en la personne de leur belle-mère et mère La Comtesse de GAURAN, née de BARRY.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A JAPANESE Consulate was opened on Sept. 17th at Swatow, China.

A TELEGRAM has been received in Yokohama from Seattle to the effect that flour has risen by twenty cents per bag.

THE *Nichi Nichi* reports that the work of floating the Russian cruiser *Varyag*, sunk at Chemulpo, is expected to be accomplished this month.

THE *Nichi Nichi* gives a rumour that the next session of the Diet will probably be opened in the end of November, this being about a month earlier than usual.

THE deposits in post offices throughout the Empire were calculated on Sept. 12th to be *yen* 35,966,065.54, the number of depositors being 4,128,519.

SINCE the first appearance of rinderpest in Tokyo, this year, about five hundred cows have been destroyed and many suspected of suffering from similar disease are still detained in a secluded place so that the supply of milk is insufficient.

THE *Asahi* says that Dr. McGee and her party, who have been doing duty in the hospitals at Hiroshima or on hospital ships, will leave on Oct. 21st for home.

THE Governor of Kochi prefecture sends a telegram that on the night of Sept. 16th, fire broke out at Mori-machi, Kochi, destroying sixty buildings.

IT is reported by telegram that scarlet-fever is still raging at Seoul. The Crown Prince of Korea, who was suffering from the disease, is said to have recovered.

SOME of the spoils seized by the First and Second Armies were brought to Tokyo on Sept. 18th. They are to be exhibited in the military museum at Kudan.

A TELEGRAM from Marugame reports that ten large Buddhist temples have been appropriated for the accommodation of invalids, who have so increased that the hospitals are insufficient.

THE tea shops in Peking all have notices posted up that the frequenters are to avoid the discussion of political questions, including the matter of coolies sent to South Africa.

S. MAEDA, a priest of the well known Buddhist temple Myosenji, Kyoto, was arrested on the night of Sept. 16th. The *Jiji* says that he was connected with the embleizzlement of *yen* 110,000.

THE strength of the German Naval establishment is to be raised to 38,025 officials and men during the current financial year. This represents an increase of 2,340 officers and men as compared with 1903.

THE *Jiji* says that the Railway Bureau has hired over sixty locomotives and thirteen hundred freight cars from Government and private railways and sent them to Liaotung to be employed on the East China Railway.

IT is stated that large Japanese orders for steel rivets for immediate delivery have put an end to the strike in the South Staffordshire and North Worcestershire rivet and bolt trade. The employers have conceded advances ranging from 15 to 20 per cent.

IT is reported by telegram from Taipeh, Formosa, that Mr. J. Kimura was assaulted and injured on the evening of Sept. 14th by nine men on his way from the Botan gold mine (near Kelung) to Kelung. Further, 3,569 *momme* (momme=58 grains troy) in his possession were stolen.

ACCORDING to a passenger who arrived on Sept. 20th at Moji from Yinkow, the French colours are still hoisted over the former Russian Administrative Office, against which the Japanese authorities presented a protest Negotiations between the parties are still going on.

WE learn from Japanese papers that 100 cases of condensed milk and 10 cases of malted milk have been presented to the Red Cross Society of Japan by the Borden's Condensed Milk Co. of New York, through their Yokohama agents, Messrs. J. Witkowski and Co.

AT the end of last year, says the *Jiji*, the number of houses and the population in Port Arthur were estimated at follows: Houses in the old town, 2656; the new town, 360; and Tiger's Tail Street, 247. Population, male, 34,313; female, 4,297; and infants 3,455. The nationalities of the population were: Russian 17,709, including 358 officers and 13,237 soldiers; Japanese, 678; Chinese, 23,494; various nations, 417.

ACCORDING to a report brought by the *Winsang*, which arrived on Sept. 20th at Nagasaki from Shanghai, says the *Nichi Nichi*, the Russian authorities are trying to induce some foreign newspapers in Kobe and Yokohama to become their organs. A French gentleman in Yokohama is now working to this end.

KITADE FUDE (39), the wife of a carpenter at Shin-Shirogane, Kanda, Tokyo, was murdered on the night of Sept. 19th in her own house by another carpenter living in the same dwelling, the victim being stabbed with a knife in the throat. The culprit has escaped. The cause of the crime is not reported.

IT is reported from Sasebo that fifty-three hundred cases of tea from the Russian transports captured in February were recently offered for sale by means of tender. The maximum amount of the tenders was only sixty thousand *yen* but the authorities expected a hundred and sixty thousand *yen*. Owing to this difference, the tenders were cancelled.

INTELLIGENCE from Kanazawa says that since the outbreak of the war, five thousand sick and wounded have been brought to the hospitals there, and seven hundred of them, having recovered, returned to their positions. A telegram reports that the casualties of the Nagoya Brigade under Major-General Oshima in the fighting at Liaoyang are officially stated to be 3,761.

MR. BENNET Burleigh, the war correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, arrived on Sept. 20th at Moji from Chefoo and put up at the Sanyo Hotel. The *Nichi Nichi* reports that Mr. Curren of the *Daily Mail* arrived the same day at Nagasaki from the front on his way home. The latter seemed dissatisfied with his treatment by the Japanese.

THE sailing vessel *Kotohira Maru* (150 tons) with kerosene oil, which left Niigata on Sept. 3rd for Osaka has been wrecked off Akasaki, Hoki province, and another sailing vessel, the *Tomoe Maru*, with a similar cargo, which left Niigata on Sept. 5th for Wakamatsu, has met a like fate off Misumi, Iwami province.

WITH the commissioning of the destroyer *Spiteful*, naval oil-fuel experiments enter upon a new and interesting stage. The *Spiteful* is the first of our war vessels to rely wholly upon oil for maintaining steam. For torpedo-boats and launches, however, the small motor is the coming propellant. The advent of the motor-driven torpedo-boat is being looked forward to with considerable interest.

IT is reported from Oiso that a grotto was discovered on Sept. 13th at the village of Hibita while a farmer named S. Nishino was removing stones from a mound which had been left untouched from olden times. In the cavern several things were found, including a skeleton which fell to dust on exposure to the air, five swords, two large gold rings, two arrow heads, a knife, and various iron utensils.

A RECENTLY issued Circular bears witness to the laudable efforts now being made by the British Admiralty to promote the study of foreign languages amongst the naval officers, more particularly in the case of Russian and Japanese. Officers are to be encouraged to volunteer for periods of residence in the various foreign countries, ranging from twelve months for Japan, to four months for countries like Spain and Italy.

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THE MILITARY SITUATION.

Friday, September 16.

It appears that the Russian defences at Liaoyang were of the most elaborate and powerful description. Doubtless a full account will be published by some of the military experts who are with the Japanese army. In the meanwhile we note a statement made by a correspondent of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* that the wire entanglements were fitted with electric arrangements so that any attempt to cut away these obstacles established connexion with a battery and thus discharged quick-firing guns. That is very conceivable, but we are not aware that such a device has hitherto been used in warfare. It indicates that great labour must have been expended upon the works. In fact everything goes to show that Kuropatkin intended to make the place his permanent base. So large was the quantity of stores to which the Russians set fire in the houses near the railway station that the conflagration raged for two whole days.

There is every indication that the Russians are retreating to Tiehling and that there will be no opposition of a serious nature at Mukden. It is not far—only 42 miles—from Mukden to Tiehling, and the Russians themselves have shortened the distance by constructing a fine road beside the railway; a road which a recent traveller describes as having a width of 84 feet.

As to the movements of the Japanese troops, there is a report that the van of the Right Army has reached Kinglungpan, which is on the east of Mukden between that city and the Wushun coal-mine. There is a by-road from the Yentai colliery to that of Wushun and a Japanese column may possibly have taken it. A rear-guard engagement is also said to have taken place at Shiliho, which is half-way between Liaoyang and Mukden, but we hear nothing whatever from Japanese sources about the alleged wounding and capture of General Sassulitch and his 3,000 men. In fact this story may be relegated to the limbo of inventions.

Wonder still continues to be excited by the skill shown by the Russians in their retreat from Liaoyang. They carried away not only their guns but even the furniture from their houses. Kuropatkin's dwelling is said to have been stripped absolutely bare. But the real wonder is how the wounded were all got away. Even taking the estimate of only 12,000 wounded, the feat of transporting such a number in the space of two or three days is really admirable. Probably the railway helped considerably, but not many wounded men can be stowed in a railway carriage and not many trains can ply daily on a single line of rail. It was certainly an achievement in the way of military transport, but the suffering it must have caused to the wounded is not to be imagined.

Saturday, September 17.

Reports continue to arrive of the amount of stores destroyed or abandoned by the Russians at Liaoyang. There are said to have been 8,000 *koku* of barley alone. It is also stated that the enemy's attempt to burn the buildings erected by him was only very partially successful, and that the uninjured houses will be of great service as winter-quarters for the Japanese. At the attack of Hsisampau, when Stackelberg's corps was driven back in confusion, 8 guns and 218 waggons were left, as well as a great number of small arms.

It has been already reported that 400 Chinese were killed in Liaoyang and this total is now supplemented by a thousand wounded.

One of our Tokyo contemporaries says that during the battle a Japanese major was killed by a lance which a Cossack threw. It pierced the major's skull.

Russian reports are alleged to attribute the Liaoyang defeat to Kuroki's flank movement, which became so menacing that Kuropatkin dared not continue to hold the fortifications on the south of the Taitsz. It can scarcely be questioned that this flank attack was largely responsible for the Russian defeat, but not directly responsible, in our opinion. The true explanation is that the Russian General, by detaching 6½ divisions, or nearly one half of his total strength, to guard the position on the right bank of the river, created a line of least resistance at the fortifications on the left bank, and Oku and Nozu, acting along this line, rendered the position untenable. Kuropatkin himself ascribed his defeat to the shattering of Stackelberg's army, which was driven from Liaoyang so far and with such losses as to endanger its chances of joining the main body in the latter's retreat. It may be assumed that Kuropatkin knows better than any one else why he adopted the decision to retire on the night of the 2nd. The flanking movement by Kuroki was a subsidiary affair and was not intended to be anything more.

Sunday, September 18.

The main body of the Russian army appears to be remaining at Mukden, keeping itself well-informed of the Japanese army's movements by means of cavalry scouts. This news comes from independent sources, and is confirmed indirectly by the official telegram published elsewhere, which puts the van of the Japanese army at Wulitai and Menhulutun—places a little north of Yentai and therefore about midway between Liaoyang and Mukden—while the enemy's cavalry is posted somewhat northward from Pankiaopan on the railway to Hunglingpau and Tasankiatsz, a line some 10 miles long. The Russians at Mukden are reported to have constructed bridge-head fortifications at the River Hun, that is to say, fortifications on the Japanese side of the stream; but of course it does not follow that they are going to offer any stubborn resistance in such positions. So long as they have any troops on the south of the river, it would be a matter of ordinary military precaution to construct bridge-heads on that bank.

Examination of the defenses constructed by the Russians at Anshantien is said to show that immense labour had been bestowed on them. Over twenty thousand Chinese are said to have been employed for the space of three months but that appears to be rather an exaggerated estimate. At all events one of the features that the history of this war will emphasise is the manufacture of useless fortifications. At Kaiping, at Tashikiao and at Anshantien the Russians took a vast deal of preparatory trouble and then made no use of its fruits. If the troops have not by this time begun to entertain a bewildered feeling that their commander's strategy is singularly vacillating and invertebrate, they must be either very unreasoning or singularly patient.

According to calculations published by the *Jiji Shimpo*, and said to have been made by an expert, the Russians, supposing that 2 Divisions of the 6th Army Corps arrive at the front during the course of the present month, will have in the Far East a total force of 300 battalions of infantry, 212 squadrons of cavalry and 137 batteries of artillery. That means, roughly speaking, 300,000 infantry, 34,000 cavalry and 1,096 guns. Judging from previous experience it takes 35 or 36 days to send a division and a half over the Siberian railway; that is to say, from 500 to 600 men per diem. An army of 334,000 men with 1,096 guns is an immense force, yet the Russians are busily increasing it, as is shown by the mobilization of the Odessa Army Corps, which will probably arrive on the scene at the end of October or the beginning of November, adding another 30,000 men to the fighting force. Of course it does not follow that all this immense army can be put in the fighting line. Many battalions have to be detached for service along the lines of communication and for garrison duty. It is exceedingly improbable that Kuropatkin will ever find himself at the head of an army of first-line troops totalling 250,000. The force that will be assembled eastward of Lake Baikal at the end of October is considered to be quite the maximum number that the railway can keep fed and supplied. Indeed many experts allege that its carrying capacities would be overtaxed on that basis. The Japanese, however, can have no difficulty in putting into the field a larger army than the Russians, and by utilizing the Liao for transport purposes their commissariat arrangements become much easier than those of the enemy. Besides, it has to be remembered that the foodstuffs locally supplied by Manchuria are much more usual for sustaining a Japanese army than a Russian. Had the Russians shown themselves much superior to the Japanese in the field, the outlook would be different, but it really seems beyond the utmost capacity of Russian resources, great as they are, to conquer the Japanese in Manchuria, unless some disaster now wholly beyond the range of ordinary probabilities overtake the latter.

It is undoubted that the Russians in Manchuria are now drawing considerable supplies from Vladivostock and the Amur River. If those sources were cut off the task of the Siberian Railway would be seriously increased. According to an estimate quoted by the *Asahi Shimbun*, when troops are sent by a single line of rails, the number of carriages constituting the first train may be divided equally between troops and stores. Thereafter one carriage has to be regularily deducted from the troop-space and alloted to the stores, so that, in the end, the car accommodation is given to stores only. Apparently not more than from 10,000 to 15,000 men of all arms can be sent over the line for month. The *Asahi* estimates that the total reinforcements sent over the line since the beginning of the war have been about 130,000 men, the major part of whom came from the Zabaikal regions. Europe has contributed very little.

General Tseng is said to have reported to Peking that the Japanese troops are within 8 *li* (less than 3 miles) of Mukden. That is a little difficult to believe unless the Russians have abandoned the town and its vicinity altogether. Tseng says that some of the employees are leaving, but that people are flocking into the city from neighbouring districts and he finds considerable difficulty in dealing with this inflow. He has vetoed the coming of labourers employed by the Russians at the Yentai mines, and has supplied them with travelling expenses to proceed to Peking. One may imagine that these men might have found employment under the Japanese.

On Saturday evening the *Jiji Shimpo* issued

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an extra containing the following telegrams from its own correspondent at Liaoyang, dated 4.30 p.m. on the 16th instant:—The Russian losses are over 25,000, in round numbers. In the fighting on the front during the 1st day, they lost 3,000; on the second day 6,000, on the 3rd day 5,000 or 6,000; and at Shoushanpau 5,000.

The flank attack of Kuroki's army succeeded. On the 1st of September the enemy, reducing his main force by an army corps, sent it round to the flank. General Mischenko, being transferred to the flank, was killed on the 3rd.

The loss of Japanese officers in the Liaoyang operations is now definitely known. It was as follows:—

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Armies of Nozu and Oku.	137	151		288
Army of Kuroki	54	131	1	186
Totals	191	282	1	474

Among the killed were 2 colonels and among the wounded 2. Lieut.-General Ogawa also was slightly wounded.

Wednesday, September 21.

Major-General Dessino, who has the misfortune of being Floug's mouth-piece, has published in Shanghai a statement identical with those attributed by Reuter to General Sakharoff. In this statement the Russian Head Quarter Staff is made to accuse Marshal Oyama of falsehood, on the ground that he claimed to have captured a number of railway-cars. If any charge of inaccuracy lie, it lies against the Russians, for the Japanese Field-Marshal did not make any such claim. He spoke of "waggons," and the detailed report of his army's captures shows 129 ammunition-waggons. The public will be reluctant to suppose that intentional confusion has been made by the Russians in the matter of railway cars and ammunition-waggons, but really that inference is not unjustified.

Major-General Dessino is also compelled to publish the extraordinary subterfuge about the dum-dum bullets; a subterfuge to which we have already alluded. It amounts to saying:—"No, oh no. We don't use dum-dums for our rifles. We could not think of such a thing. We only use them for our revolvers." Major-General Dessino, according to all accounts, is a frank officer, endowed with at least the normal degree of self-respect. It must be very painful for him to be the publisher of such allegations.

Thursday, September 22.

Various skirmishes are reported from the region between Mukden and Liaoyang. By some critics they are interpreted as indicating the commencement of an offensive movement on the part of the Russian army, but the strong probability is that their purpose is simply to gain time so that the Russians may again establish themselves in a strongly entrenched position. Intelligence seems to indicate that Mukden will be the position chosen and that defensive works are in process of busy construction there. But experience has fully shown that to expend labour upon entrenching a position and to hold it are not consequential occurrences where a Russian army under General Kuropatkin is concerned. On the contrary, ever since the Yalu the Russians seem to have adopted the theory that field fortifications have for object the delay of the enemy rather than his defeat. There is news, however, that since falling back upon Mukden the Russian army has been strongly re-inforced, and indeed it is now an open secret that the Japanese attack upon Liaoyang was precipitated by the prospect of this reinforcement. Possibly, therefore, Kuropatkin may think that the supreme moment has now come, and that his long-promised offensive campaign may commence. By way of prelude a stand at Mukden would be very intelligible, for with the Hun River to cover his front he might compel the Japanese to make an effort which, if unsuccessful, would provide a good opportunity for initiating his own southward movement. We may mention here that Kuropatkin's report as to the reconnaissances undertaken by Generals Rennenkamps and Samsonoff has been translated in a somewhat forced manner by some of our local contemporaries. They represent the two Russian Generals as having fallen into unexpected trouble. But a General's reconnaissance is expected to fight. It is strong enough to compel the enemy to show his hand by fighting. Kuropatkin, however, speaks of numerous casualties, which corollary does not suggest that the reconnaissances were too skilfully conducted. Japanese press despatches indicate that the reconnaissances were confined to the district east of the railway. They took place at Pingtaitsz, on the road from Wolungtsun to Mukden, and at the Yentai colliery which lies some 15 miles eastward of the railway. This choice of locality will be at once understood by recalling the fact that the Russian cavalry screen is posted on the west of the railway, where a comparatively level country facilitates cavalry operations, and that it preserves constant touch with the Japanese left. Hence it is on the east of the railway that infantry reconnaissances are needed.

Yingkow reports that the Russians are collecting great quantities of food-stuffs at Sinmintun and sending them northward by the Liao. That does not necessarily suggest a determination to abandon Mukden without a struggle: it only implies that a big depot is in course of preparation at Tiehling, or even further north.

The Hunghutse are said to have attacked the Russian land-transport in force at Tiehling, a few days ago, and to have been repulsed after inflicting and suffering considerable loss.

Friday, September 23.

In spite of Reuter's news the intelligence from Liaoyang is that the Russians contemplate their next stand at some point between Mukden and Tiehling. It may be, therefore, that Kuropatkin intends only to fight a rear-guard action at Mukden.

The climate at Liaoyang is said to resemble that of December in Japan in the mornings and evenings.

[Received at the Imperial Head Quarters.]

Operations of the Japanese Left Army under General Oku from the 30th of August to the 4th of Sept.:—

I.—THE FIRST FIGHT (ATTACK ON SHOUSHANPAU).

On the 30th of August the Army, with the object of attacking the enemy near Shoushanpau left the lines of the Shaho at 5 a.m. and advanced, the First Column on the right, the Second in the centre and the Third on the left.

At 6.30 a.m. when the van of the First Column had reached the line from the village on the north-west of Yingtaoyuan to Tautaitsz, some two batteries of the enemy's artillery opened on us from a position near the saddle of a hill on the south of Shoushanpau. Simultaneously the sound of somewhat hot gun-fire was heard from the direction of General Nozu's army.

According to our various reconnaissances, the enemy's positions were on the highlands west and south of Shoushanpau and west of Sinlitun as far as the highlands on the east of Fangkiatun. He had there constructed strong forts and laid a quantity of wire entanglements around his positions. Our First Column, making as though it would attack from the front, its main body co-operating closely with the left of Nozu's army, made preparations to assault, the object being to occupy a position from the hills on the east of Heiniuchwang to a spur on the south-west of the hills westward of Sinlitun. The Second Column's advance being delayed by the state of the roads, its front line did not reach the south-east of Tachaokiatai and the village on the north-east until 11 a.m., after which the main force of its artillery, coming up, opened on the enemy's artillery which were in action on the saddle to the south-east of Shoushanpau.

At about 1 p.m. the attack of the First Column had made large progress, but our troops had not yet succeeded in climbing the heights. The right of the Second Column kept in touch with the left of the First Column, while its left, enveloping the enemy's right from the vicinity of Tachaokiatai advanced to the attack, but a portion of its guns had not yet reached the field.

At this time the main body of the Third Column was in the vicinity of Kinguntai, and our cavalry, operating against the enemy's flank and rear from the neighbourhood of Wangrhtun, threatened him with its mountain-guns on these faces.

At about 4 p.m. it appeared that the enemy's guns and infantry were being constantly re-inforced. His right extended to the village on the north-west of Goozuyazui, and posting machine-guns at many places, he offered a most stubborn resistance. The Second Column continued its attack in full force, but the fight became very arduous, and the column's left being obviously imperilled, part of the infantry of the Third Column had to be sent to its assistance.

Prior to this a regiment and subsequently a battalion of artillery had been added to the First Column to stiffen its attack. This artillery battalion took up a position at Yingtaoyuan at about 3.40 p.m. and opened fire.

The right of the First Column, which was engaged attacking the southern extremity of the highlands on the west of Sinlitun, was heavily enfiladed by the enemy's artillery on the Fangkiatun heights and by the fort at the end of the front spur. No progress whatever could be made, and the fight was severe. Thus although the First and Second Columns continued their attack in full force, they were unable to press it home in the face of the enemy's obstacles and the fierce fire of his infantry and artillery, and night fell in these circumstances.

It was now determined that the army, under cover of darkness, should destroy the enemy's obstacles and make a strong and sudden attack, and that, if success were not achieved, the attack should be renewed at daybreak.

Throughout this day (30th) our artillery had been prevented by bad roads from bringing its guns collectively into action, and thus had most unfortunately failed to weaken the enemy's fire. Moreover, throughout the fight, the enemy used balloons to observe our movements, and we could see that by these means he frequently regulated his tactics on the various fronts.

On the 31st at 3 a.m. the infantry of the First Column made a fierce and determined attack during the darkness. About dawn the regiment on its left obtained possession of the highlands on the south of Shanshanpau, but in the face of a heavy fire from the front and on both flanks and of a counter-attack by a superior force of the enemy from the heights on the north, the regiment, after a hard fight in which it suffered heavy losses, was compelled to retreat to the foot of the hills. The right also, although it advanced undeterred by great difficulties and numerous casualties, found the enemy's obstacles so formidable, his fire so hot and the hills so steep to scale, that the men had finally to lie down at the base of the highlands and could not rise.

As for the Second Column, repulsing frequent counter-attacks made by the enemy from 1 a.m., it essayed to take advantage of these repulses and of the darkness to deliver an assault from its own side. In the face of a heavy fire from the enemy's machine guns, the Column pushed on to the rail-

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way and reached to within from 50 to 100 metres of the enemy's position, but being there overlooked by the enemy on the heights and having suffered heavy casualties, it was unable to carry out a charge and, the day dawned. Thereafter some 5 battalions of the Third Column's infantry deployed on the left of the Second Column and greatly stiffened it. At 7 a.m. three battalions of infantry, advancing from the direction of the main-road, re-inforced the left of the First Column.

Thus though the First and Second Columns had attacked in full strength, and although our whole force of artillery had hotly cannonaded the enemy's forts at effective ranges, we had not yet succeeded in opening a way for pressing home the attack. Moreover, heavy rain throughout the day had rendered it very difficult to keep up the supply of ammunition.

By noon (on the 31st), the effect of our gun-fire began to show plainly. The south-eastern portion of the works on the western highlands of Sinlitun were plainly shattered. Thereupon the right of the First Column, with furious courage, charged these forts and captured them at 30 minutes past noon. Thus one *point d'appui* had been gained, but the enemy in the other forts continued his stubborn resistance. Moreover, it became impossible to advance beyond this point in the face of the fierce fire of his artillery at Fangkiatun, and on our front as well as in the direction of the Second Column similar conditions rendered it out of the question to continue the advance

At about 5 p.m. a report from the officer commanding the Third Column indicated that at 3 p.m. a force of the enemy's infantry of uncertain strength with some guns, had made its appearance at Pehtai, which is about 6½ miles north-west of Shoushanpau, and was advancing southward. Therefore the remaining reserves of the Third Column were sent to meet this force.

Our cavalry, operating in front of the left of the Third Column, covered the left of the Army against the enemy on the north and reconnoitered in the direction of Liaoyang.

It was now determined that all the artillery of the Army should combine to cannonade the enemy from 7 p.m., whereafter the attack of the infantry should be renewed. This cannonade seemed to cause much damage to the enemy's fortifications.

That night (31st-1st), our infantry on the various faces, after full preparation proceeded to destroy the enemy's secondary obstacles, and finally by gallant and fierce charges the First Column seized the hills on the west of Siulitun, the Second Column the 99-metre eminence on the west of Shoushanpau, and the Second Column's auxiliary force the hills along the main-road. This was at 3 a.m. on the 1st of September.

The force of the enemy opposed to us seems to have been about 2 divisions of infantry (according to the statements of prisoners, the whole of the Siberian Reserve Division and parts of the First and Fifth Rifle Divisions), with some 50 guns. After our attacks at 3 a.m. he retreated gradually in the direction of Liaoyang. A part of the infantry of the auxiliary force of the Second Column pursued him, and at about 8 a.m. reached the neighbourhood of West Palichwang. The duty of pursuing was now entrusted to the Third Column and the main body, assembling at the positions captured, corrected its formation.

II.—THE PURSUIT AND THE SECOND ATTACK (IN THE VICINITY OF LIAOYANG.)

On the 1st of September at 1 p.m. the Third Column commenced its movement in pursuit. At this time the main body of the defeated enemy was in the neighbourhood of the station where, from 4 p.m. they were quickly withdrawing in numerous waggons and cars. Our guns opened an effective fire on the station and threw the enemy into great confusion. Later on the same afternoon the artillery of the Third Column reached the neighbourhood of Yukiachiaoytsz and opened on the enemy's guns south-west of Shiguan, silencing them after a short cannonade. Then the Column took possession of the line from near Wangraoshan to the village on the north-east of Yukiachwangtsz and reconnoitred the neighbourhood of Liaoyang. The Army bivouacked at the captured positions, and on the 2nd advanced in full strength.

At 7 a.m. on the 2nd the First and Second Columns began their advance, and gradually came into line with the Third Column on its right. All reports showed that the enemy appeared to be about to offer fresh resistance at his fortified positions extending from the west of Liaoyang station via the vicinity of Shiguan to the south of Liaoyang. Therefore the Army at once proceeded to attack.

At about 8 a.m. the artillery fighting began on the front of the Third Column. The van of the Second Column, which had advanced along the railway, at once deployed and came into line with the Third Column. Between 9 and 10 a.m. the van of the First Column reached the district from near Silichijuan to West-Palichwang, and its artillery, taking up a position on the hills to the south-west of Palichwang, opened fire at 9.40 a.m. on the enemy's guns which were posted near Chenjalinzui.

At 10 a.m. the sound of gun fire was heard from the direction of Nozu's army. At 10.30 a.m. Nozu's army advanced to the attack, and his van reached the line from East Palichwang to Tatepuju.

Reports now showed that the position of the enemy's right was from a point about 2½ miles north of the station to the south-west, and from near Shiguan to the south of Liaoyang. At his centre and to the eastward there were very strong forts and all his defensive arrangements seemed to be perfect.

At noon the first line of the Third Column gradually advanced, whereupon 2 batteries of the enemy's artillery appeared on the north-east of Yangkialintsz and opened fire. Moreover, another column advanced southward; the enemy in that quarter received reinforcements, and his right was seen to advance, extending gradually to the west. The Third Column pushed its attack vigorously, but the enemy's resistance was stubborn and showed signs of being prolonged. Therefore all our guns came into action, but owing to the strength of the enemy's defences and his desperate resistance the sun set before we could push home the attack. During that night (2nd-3rd) a part of the right of the Third Column essayed one attack against the enemy's forts in the neighbourhood of Shiguan, but the secondary obstacles and the cross-fire of the enemy's machine-guns prevented our men from achieving their purpose.

On this day (2nd) flames broke out in the vicinity of the station.

At dawn on the 3rd our artillery opened fire. The enemy continued his obstinate resistance. Our guns advanced to within range of his small-arms and fired with the object of breaking his forts and his machine-guns. One part of his force seemed to be disordered by this fire, but the rest continued to resist, and as an attack by our infantry would have been difficult, our guns were again concentrated and their success was awaited before launching the infantry for a general attack. Finally, at 7 p.m., the infantry having then pushed up to within from 200 to 300 metres, the whole artillery redoubled its fire, and the entire line advanced to the assault. A vehement infantry battle ensued, continuing into the night, but at half past twelve the enemy's position was finally forced, his line of forts was captured and the troops broke into loud cheers.

Throughout this day the conflagration at the station increased in violence.

At 2 a.m. on the 4th a part of the Second Column took possession of the station and a part of the Third Column occupied the north-west end of Liaoyang, whence it moved towards the Taitsz in pursuit of the enemy, who retreated finally to the right bank, setting fire to the railway-bridge, which could not be extinguished as a body of his infantry held the opposite bank.

The features of this fight suggest that the enemy's strategy was to hold his positions near Shoushanpau and exert all his strength to check us there, while in another direction he assumed the offensive, thus rendering the battle decisive. Hence his resistance in the two engagements near Liaoyang was to secure the flank and rear attacks of his forces against Kuroki's army and to afford time for carrying out these attacks. From this it may be concluded that his resistance was supreme, and that he did not from the outset entertain the least intention of retreating

GERMANY IN THE FAR EAST.

The most partial student of Germany's contemporary history is compelled to admit that she is unfortunate. London now telegraphs that there are evidences of an arrangement by which she is to take Russia's side in the peace settlement provided that Russia leaves her free to pursue her ambition in the East. In the immediate context of this telegram comes another saying that the object of the recent sortie from Port Arthur was to shelter in Kiaochow, there to subsist "as a menace to Japan and other Powers." That is just a little too elaborate. The touch about the "other Powers" taints the whole atmosphere of probability. It was certainly a curious fact that all the Russian vessels, with the exception of the destroyer visiting Chefoo on a special mission, and the destroyer wrecked near Weihaiwei—all the Russian vessels entered or tried to enter Kiaochow. But the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Those that remained at Kiaochow were speedily dismantled. Some people may perhaps allege that had the main part of the squadron reached the German port, Berlin would have acted differently in consideration of there being a really substantial result in sight. If, however, we once venture into the sea of suspicion we lose all soundings. There is not the slightest substantial warrant for this charge against Germany, so far as Kiaochow is concerned, and as to the Russian squadron being a menace to other Powers, we really must be permitted to dismiss that chimera as undiluted silliness. The important fact is that Germany continues to be thus constantly doubted. Remembering 1895, one can not but admit that there are reasons for expecting to see her in the Russian camp at the conclusion of this war. Besides, her European politics naturally push her in that direction. But surely German statesmen can not congratulate themselves upon the management that exposes their country to all the suspicions now formulated against her.

NO QUARTER.

The "no quarter" utterance of that organ of civilization, the *Moscow Gazette*, to which we have already referred, is now before us. "Our great General Suvaroff," it says, "when he fought against civilised French, very often gave the order 'no quarter' to his troops. This was not cruelty or barbarism; it was necessity. And now necessity forces us, in this war with a half-savage and barbarous nation, to adhere to Suvaroff's rule of 'no quarter.' In our war with Japan we are like a man attacked by a viper. It is not enough to frighten it and leave it to hide in a bush; it must be destroyed; and we must do this without considering whether England and the cosmopolitan plutocracy object or not. To burden Russia with thousands of Japanese prisoners spreading dysentery, typhus, and cholera among the Russian people would, perhaps, be in accordance with humanitarian principles, but would be very unwise. No quarter and no prisoners should be our motto."

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GENERAL KUROPATKIN'S REPORT.

According to a Reuter's telegram General Kuropatkin forwarded the following report on the 12th instant :—

"Compiling the accounts received from the various parts of the field, I am enabled to make the following report :—

"On the 26th of August our Manchurian forces were distributed in three armies, the left from Petesu (Pingtaitsz) to Anping ; the central at Lianjianshan ; the right at Anshantien. On that day the Japanese army assumed the offensive against all our advanced lines. They were repulsed by our central army, but although our left at Anping held its ground, the enemy, fighting with all his strength, obtained possession of our position at Pegu, and threatened to cut off the retreat of our left army posted along the Tangho. At the same time a large force of the enemy was perceived to be making an outflanking movement against the position of our right at Anshantien. I therefore withdrew all our armies from their advanced positions to Liaoyang, in order to utilize the positions at Lianjianshan and Anping so as to gain time and inflict heavy loss upon the enemy. Owing to the configuration of the ground in our front, which was very mountainous, and above all owing to the bad state of the roads after heavy rain, the two days' march to Liaoyang was very arduous. Nevertheless the loyalty and bravery of the troops on the eastern road were such that we were able to carry out the movement in perfect order. We carried off all our guns and transported the whole of our baggage, but the labour was almost incredible, and some of the guns had to be borne through the hills by the infantry. The difficulty was augmented by the enemy's deployment (this part of the despatch is somewhat obscure.—Ed. *J.M.*), yet our centre and left succeeded in getting all their guns and baggage to Liaoyang. The right had to march across on the west of the railway—which had been greatly injured by the rain—and consequently its movement was attended with much danger. The enemy pursued our rear-guard, which resisted obstinately. During the retreat (this term is now used for the first time.—Ed. *J.M.*) one battery of artillery drew its guns into a marsh and they were on the point of sinking in the mud. Every effort was made to save them, 24 horses being attached to each gun and a number of soldiers manning the drag-ropes. Nevertheless the horses and men sunk deep into the mud and many of the infantry soldiers were unable to move. They were pulled out by their comrades. Major-General Rutokolinsky, who commanded the rear-guard, assisted at the extrication of the guns, and his force being thus delayed for a long time, suffered heavily. He himself as well as Colonel Laban of the Fourth Siberian Rifles were killed here. But the guns, being engulphed in the mud up to the tops of the carriages, had to be abandoned.

On the 29th our forces concentrated at Liaoyang, one army on the right bank of the Taitsz, one on the left.

[It would seem that the original formation of three armies had now been abandoned, but the sequel shows that such was not the case.—Ed. *J.M.*]

On the 30th and 31st the Japanese attacked our advanced positions in great force but were repulsed with enormous loss. On our right and centre the fierce combat finally became a hand-to-hand affair so that I was compelled to send into the line of battle not only our special reserves but also a part of the army reserves.

On the 31st it became clear that Kuroki's army had crossed to the right bank of the Taitsz. Throughout the 30th and the 31st his attacks upon our left were far weaker than the attacks delivered (by the other Japanese armies) against our right and centre, and I therefore inferred that the main part of Kuroki's force was engaged in a flanking movement to sever our line of communications.

Thereupon I resolved to withdraw an army corps from my advanced positions and to concentrate a large force against Kuroki. In consequence of there being many bridges at our positions and good roads communicating with them, the various bodies that were to undertake this offensive movement succeeded in reaching the right bank of the river by the morning of the 1st of September, though they had to march in the dark. The enemy did not until the evening of that day capture the positions we had abandoned, but in the evening his artillery opened upon Liaoyang.

No trophies fell into the enemy's hands.

I then adopted the following strategy :—The various columns having crossed to the right bank of the Taitsz, the army was to take up a position on the heights from Shiikwantau (Chich-kwanting) to the Yentai coal-mine—this line of hills was to be occupied by Major-General Orosovski's corps consisting of 13 battalions. Our forces were to be pivoted on Shii-kwantau and were to operate on the offensive against the right flank of the Japanese army which had for position a line from the bank of the Taitsz near Kwantun to the vinicity of the Yentai coal-mine.

This offensive movement commenced on the 2nd of September, namely, when the various units had been distributed to their indicated positions.

According to a report received from the officer in command of our right army on the 1st of September, the Japanese had assumed the offensive and had obtained possession of the district on the north-west of our forces' essentially cardinal position at Shii-kwantau, the regiment of ours which occupied the position having been compelled to retreat. Therefore a necessity arose to change my strategical plan with the object of recovering that district on the following day. By the evening of the 3rd we at last succeeded in getting possession of Shelikulontun village and the highlands in its vicinity. Our attack upon the hills on the north-east of this village—namely, the hills from which our troops had been driven back on the 1st—commenced at 6 p.m. on the 3rd. At first it was not successful and a severe fight continued into the night. We occupied the hills several times but were finally compelled to abandon them for the moment. This was because a large number of detachments, joining in the attack, became mixed up and great difficulties were experienced in maintaining unity of command. Nevertheless the officers commanding the various bodies continued the attack, and finally succeeded in capturing the desired position so that the object of our right movement was attained. On our left, in the vicinity of the Yentai coal-mine, the force under Major-General Orosovsky, on the 2nd of September, obtained possession of the hills on the south of the mine which constituted an exceedingly strong position against attack from the south. Two batteries of artillery now opened fire against the enemy's position several versts southward. The Major-General also sent a force from the hills to attack the enemy in the Shakietsun direction, but this operation had to be carried out among the tall millet, and the force, fired into from the front and the flanks, fell into confusion and began to retreat. The force left upon the hills retired also. Orosovsky's corps was now two versts distant from the other units, and Major-General Orosovsky was wounded. General Formin also was wounded and died subsequently.

After our troops had retired from the position which was to have served as an attacking base, the Japanese army extended its fighting line to the north, and at about 5 o'clock p.m. occupied the whole of the heights as well as the Yentai mine. General Samsonofftonia now caused the Siberian Cossacks under his command to dismount and stimulated them to defend the position but they were slowly driven back. The enemy was very strong at this time. He held the positions on all the hills. Our right, in spite of the losses it had suffered on the preceding 5 days, would have attacked the enemy, but as the operation was exceedingly dangerous, a retreat was finally made in the direction of Lilianshika.

As the Japanese right kept pressing us and as we had been obliged on the 2nd to abandon Shiikwantau, which was the pivot of his turning movement, I determined to retire upon Mukden. This retreat was completed on the 7th of September.

The abandonment of Liaoyang commenced on the afternoon of Sept. 3rd and concluded the following morning. All weapons of war were carried away, but as there was not sufficient time to remove the provisions, they were burned. The quantity of provisions would have sufficed to support our whole army for eight days. We removed and carried away the pontoon-bridges, but we burned the temporary bridges and destroyed the railway bridge.

Our army retreated in good order. The enemy attempted to pursue, but we repulsed him. On the 3rd and 4th of September we adopted precautionary measures against a flanking movement on the east. The Japanese showed no activity on the south, but Kuroki's army made a strong attack from the east. Our troops guarding the boat-bridge at Talienkau were subjected to a fierce night-attack on the 5th. They held their ground but suffered heavy loss. The column which bore the burnt of this attack had 509 killed and wounded. The danger of the attack against our left had disappeared by the evening of the 5th.

The immense difficulty of removing the guns and transporting the baggage was successfully achieved. Further, our retreat to Mukden being covered by a powerful cavalry rear-guard, was concluded on the 7th.

From the 30th of August until our arrival in Mukden we did not abandon anything. Our engineers loyally discharged their duty throughout the fighting, opened and repaired the roads for our retreat, assisted the railway communications and were of the greatest value.

From the 28th of August until the 9th of September, the losses of our army may be roughly estimated at 4,000 killed and 12,000 wounded.

RUSSIAN TROOPS EXHAUSTED.

A telegram from Europe, dated the 13th of September, says that according to the Russian semi-official organ, provisions are very scarce in Mukden and there is much distress.

St. Petersburg wires that according to general report the Russian troops were much exhausted after the battle of Liaoyang and that they were greatly dispirited. Moreover, owing to the very heavy loss of officers, a

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number of semi-educated youths are being sent out to replace the killed and wounded.

It would seem from statements in Russian newspapers that reliefs are setting out from the neighbourhood of Penza.

There is a rumour that Viceroy Alexieff has resigned but its truth has not yet been ascertained.

It is to be observed with regard to General Kuropatkin's report that now for the first time he frankly acknowledges himself beaten. Nothing is said about "previously arranged retreats," or about "luring on the Japanese." He plainly says that he had to retire and that his troops were unable to hold their positions. We are surprised that this document should have seen the light. It furnishes a crushing answer to the attempts attributed to Russian officialdom; the attempts to show that Kuropatkin never intended to make a resolute stand at Liaoyang. He himself has now publicly admitted that he did so intend and that his intentions were frustrated by the manner in which the Japanese fought.

As to the statement contained in the report that the provisions destroyed by the Russians at Liaoyang would have sufficed to feed the whole army for 8 days, one can not but wonder why any such assertion should have been allowed to appear. This is precisely one of the things that ought to be kept secret and the Russians have never shown the slightest propensity to indulge in effusiveness where reticence would better serve their own interests. What then is the meaning of this clumsy interpolation; this irrelevant 8 days? Is it not obviously intended to mislead the world as to the real loss of stores of provisions? We do not see how any other construction can be put on it. The despatch probably underwent considerable editing before it saw the light even in its present form, but the item as to the 8 days' provisions is plainly intended to deny by anticipation the immensely larger estimates sure to be made by impartial observers. Sixteen hundred tons of rice, or half the load carried by an ordinary steamer, would feed a Japanese army of 200,000 men for 8 days.

Kuropatkin's rough statement of losses —4,000 killed and 12,000 wounded— covers only the operations from the 28th of August to the 5th of September. It has nothing to do with the fighting at the Russians' advanced positions. That fighting began on the 25th and included the retreat from Anshantien, which Kuropatkin himself describes as a most arduous business, and during which the Japanese claim to have inflicted very heavy losses on the enemy. Sakaroff, telegraphing to St. Petersburg on the 27th of August, said that the Russian casualties on the 26th at the position attacked by Kuroki exceeded 1500 and we know that the fighting continued throughout the 27th. Moreover, the 26th and the 27th were the days of retreat from Hushantien. It is certainly not extravagant to assume that Kuropatkin's total casualties prior to the 28th were 5,000, which would bring his aggregate to 21,000. But it is observable that the Russians have never yet published an accurate statement of their losses; they invariably minimize the number. At the Yalu they spoke of a maximum of 2,000 and then it turned out afterwards that in one regiment alone there had been 1,500 casualties. At Telisz they gave the figure as 2,000, yet it ultimately proved to be between 8,000 and 10,000. No wonder that the relatives and friends of the Russian soldiers at the front are crying out indignantly for detailed accounts of the killed and wounded.

[Received at the Foreign Office, Sept. 20th.]

KUROPATKIN ON THE LIAOYANG BATTLE.

Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg says that Sakharoff telegraphed on September 17th:—"Manchurian army nowhere engaged 16th and 17th of September. The arrival of considerable reinforcements is noticeable in advance posts along the enemy's whole front, especially near Bentsiaputse and east of the railway towards the Yentai mines." Kuropatkin says in a telegram to the Tsar on September 16th: "Departure from Liaoyang in conditions in which it was accomplished was absolutely indispensable undertaking, although fraught with difficulty. Even enemy is this time very modest in reports He makes no mention capture prisoners, guns or other trophies. Kuroki's official report confirms statement that on morning September 4th his entire army, most numerous of three armies, was on right bank of Taitse and could if conditions of fight favourable to it have cut off troops occupying Liaoyang from those operating on right bank of Taitse."

[Received at the Foreign Office, Tokyo, on 20th Sept.]

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that Kuropatkin telegraphed on Sept. 18th that Generals Rennenkamps and Samsonoff have been conducting reconnaissances on an important scale, resulting in rather heavy fighting with many casualties. Reconnaissances disclosed further Japanese increases at Yentai and Benziaputse. The Russians occupied several villages nearer the Japanese lines.

THE RECENT AFFAIR OF HONOUR.

We are asked to publish the following Procès Verbal, which is a literal translation of the French original.

To-day, the 13th of September 1904, Captain A. J. de Oliveira Sampaio, of the Brazilian Navy, and Captain A. Schinzinger, of the German Artillery, representing Mr. M. C. Goncalves Pereira, Brazilian Charge d'Affaires, and the Chevalier H. de Loewenthal-Linau, Secretary of the Austro-Hungarian Legation, and Lieutenant E. Burzagli of the Italian Navy, representing Count F. Miniscalchi-Erizzo, Attache of the Italian Legation, met to examine the question arising out of the incident which had occurred at the Lakeside Hotel at Chusenji, on the 6th of September, 1904.

The gentlemen representing Mr. Pereira had on on the 8th of September declared that in view of the verbal assurances given by Count Miniscalchi prior to the incident in question, according to which the latter gentleman had no wish to hurt Mr. Pereira's feelings, assurances which Mr. Pereira had misunderstood at the time and which Count Miniscalchi was ready to repeat, Mr. Pereira keenly regretted the action to which he had let himself be carried away, and he was ready to express his regret therefor.

In reply Count Miniscalchi's representatives had declared on 10th of September that they regretted that they were unable to accept this proposal and that they must insist on reparations by recourse to arms, which Mr. Pereira was ready to grant.

Count Miniscalchi's representatives have, however, been enabled to declare, in the interview which has taken place to day, that in view of the special conditions which have to be considered, they regarded the conciliatory procedure which Mr. Pereira's representatives had formerly proposed, as sufficient reparation, and as Mr. Pereira's representatives on their part declared that their original proposal held good, the above mentioned declarations have been exchanged and the representatives of the two parties therefore regard the incident as closed.

The two parties consent to the publication of this procès verbal in the newspapers.

A. J. DE OLIVEIRA SAMPAIO.
A. SCHINZINGER.
H. DE LOEWENTHAL-LINAU.
E. BURZAGLI.

A VENERABLE LINK WITH THE PAST.

Seemingly strangely out of place among the steam and steel fighting machines all about her, the U. S. frigate *Constellation* lies in dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Even since coming to the yard a month ago, says the *New York Evening Post*, she has managed to strengthen her reputation for bad luck. The carpenters in charge of the repair work discovered a few mornings since that, by the warping of the props which support her in an upright position, she had come within an ace of toppling over. Such an accident probably would have ended her long career as a ship, for her old timbers, patched and repatched for the past hundred years, could hardly have resisted such a shock. If ever a ship was made the special plaything of mischance, the *Constellation* is that ship. Even now, with her gun-ports, from which once protruded the black muzzles of her "long eighteens," converted into windows, she has a peculiarly sinister and irresponsible appearance. From the day on which she was launched, September 7, 1797, her history has been mainly one of mishaps. She was always well fought and her flag never came down to an antagonist. But, as if to make her unluckiness all the more unbearable, some little trick of fate always made her victories valueless, or turned them against her. In the war with France, in 1799, she managed to administer drubbings to two French ships at different times, but in each case a chance shot rendered her unmanageable; in one instance her antagonist was enabled to escape, while in the other a storm almost swamped her before she could make port. In the war with Tripoli she was lured under a shore battery by a fleet of Moorish feluccas, and treated to such a battering with red-hot balls before she could get away that she was ordered back to the United States for repairs. Finally, in the war of 1812, while all her sister ships were winning glory on the high seas, she was blockaded by an English fleet in Hampton Roads, and was unable to get out while the war lasted. The first fight of the ancient frigate was with a French ship, *L'Insurgente*, in the early part of 1799. The *Constellation* carried twenty-eight "eighteens"—about as dangerous as the modern 6-pounder, and good at a range of half a mile—and twenty-eight 32-pound carronades, which was the usual complement of a thirty-eight-gun frigate at that time. In armament the French ship was rated about the same, but she carried 409 men to the *Constellation's* 302. The American ship was commanded by Commodore Truxton, and in half an hour the Frenchman pulled down his flag. A prize crew was sent aboard from the *Constellation*, but in the midst of the transfer it was discovered that the *Constellation* had received a stray shot in her rudder gearing which left her about as manageable as a log of wood. The ships were separated and the *Constellation's* crew had all they could do to keep her from being swamped. On board the French frigate, the little American prize crew was in a precarious condition. Only a few men had gone aboard the prize when the storm came up, and the French crew was large and inclined to be rebellious. The Americans ordered their captives below, closed the hatches, and, armed to the teeth, paraded the deck and dared any of the Frenchmen to show themselves. After three sleepless days and nights they managed to make port, to be rejoined by the *Constellation* two days later.

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THE SHIMUSHU AFFAIR.

Saturday, September 17.

Our readers remember that, a few days ago, a rumour reached Tokyo in the sense that a party of Russian soldiers had invaded Shimushu and killed all the Japanese women and children residing there. The following news comes (*Jiji Shimpo*) by telegraph from St. Petersburg :—" Captain Gunji, at the head of the members of the Hokogikai, proceeded to Kamchatka, and owing to some cause a distubance arose, the result being that all were killed except Captain Gunji who was taken prisoner. The date of this event is not known." The *Jiji* questions whether the murder of the women and children, if it really took place, may not have been the sequel of this disturbance.

Sunday, September 18.

A more exact account of the above is that Captain Gunji and his party of fishermen went to Yauino on the Kamchatka coast, a point about 40 miles from Shimushu, and landed there. News of the fact having been carried to Petropavlovsk, a detachment of a hundred soldiers was sent, and these shot the whole of Captain Gunji's party except the leader, who was taken prisoner.

It is to be observed, however, that full credence is not placed in the story. Mr. Koda Rohan, the well known romancist, who is Captain Gunji's younger brother, expresses doubts about the matter, and very naturally observes that no man of common sense would have done what Captain Gunji and his party are supposed to have done. That they went fishing off the coast of Kamchatka is likely enough. They were in the habit of doing so. But the latest intelligence coming by ordinary channels, represented the colony on Shimushu as well and thriving, and showed that Captain Gunji had returned from a recent expedition to the Kamchatkan coast. Of course the catastrophe may have occurred subsequently, but Mr. Koda is disposed to be sceptical.

At the head-quarters in Tokyo of the *Hoko Gikai*—which is the name of the colonization company organized by Captain Gunji—, it is stated that although Shimushu is only some 18 miles from the coast of Kamchatka, there is usually no inter-communication. Occasionally, however, when boats go from Shimushu to fish for cod off the island of Araido, they are obliged to proceed to Kamchatka to fill their water-casks. When they do go there, the place at which they land is an altogether desolate region without any inhabitants whatsoever. The only vessels navigating the strait between Shimushu and Kamchatka are those of the Russian-Volunteer Fleet, and if anything of the nature reported has occurred, the Volunteer Fleet was probably concerned. But the *Hoko Gikai* folk do not credit the tale.

Monday, September 19.

An extraordinary story comes across the wires. We give it as telegraphed :—

According to Reuter, Viceroy Alexieff sent the following report on the 14th instant :—Councillor of State Gribnik, having been sent to the Kommander Islands in order to carry provisions to the inhabitants of the western part of the Maritime Provinces, telegraphed on the 13th inst. from Kakuk (?) in the following sense :—Ozernyi was taken possession of during July by a party of Japanese soldiers under Captain Gunji, a retired naval officer. They built defensive works, established a camp and set about fishing, the proceeds of their take being laden into three boats. They also pillaged Yavino, set up the Japanese flag over a church and posted notices warning the people that the district had been added to Japan's dominions and that any one removing the notices would be put to death. The inhabitants had no recourse but to submit. The invaders proclaimed that they had authority to protect the place. Sergeant Stornikov, of the Reserves, selecting 120 men from the reservists and from the Kamchatka Cossacks, employed a stratagem to induce Gunji (called Hiji in the report) and Dr. Oda Naojiro to come to Kavino (?) where he made prisoners of them. He then on the 29th of July attacked Ozernyi and killed 17 Japanese. He had five wounded among his own men, one of whom died afterwards. Kamchatka has well preserved its ancient honour. The people took up arms in defense of their ancestral homes.

Reuter telegraphs from Petropavlosk in Kamchatka on the 13th instant as follows :—Since May the 28th several Japanese fishing boats have appeared off the Kamchatka coast. During June Captain Gunji, at the head of a force of about 150 reservists having rifles and guns, landed on the west coast at Yavino and Mariyinsk, pillaged the village, drove out the people and proclaimed Japanese sovereignty. He raised the Japanese flag behind a church at Yavino and posted up a notice saying that the district belonged to Japan and that any one not recognising the fact would be killed. Captain Yabu, at the head of 150 reservists, was sent from Petropavlovsk to the west coast in sailing boats and a non-commissioned officer with 10 men was despatched overland from Porshilek(?) The two forces united on the 26th of July at a point not far from Yavino, defeated the Japanese and took Gunji and Naotada prisoners. The Russians had one man killed and four wounded. The Japanese had 17 killed. They carried away their wounded. The Japanese flag and the proclamations were removed. The Russians also burned 5 Japanese sailing boats and killed 20 Japanese.

We entertain very little doubt that an outrage of some kind has been perpetrated by the Russians and that the above account has been compiled for the purpose of deluding the public. Is it for one moment conceivable that Captain Gunji would have led a small party of men to an invasion of Russian territory without the least hope of being subsequently supported and with the positive assurance that he and his comrades must be attacked by the Russians and overwhelmed by superior numbers? We have the assurance of Captain Gunji's brother that up to the middle of July the party at Shimushu were safe and nothing unusual had occured. We also know that the Shimushu colony comprised only some 40 males, among whom not more than 12 or 15 had served as soldiers. It is not to be imagined that unless Captain Gunji and his comrades were seized by a sudden vertigo amounting to sheer madness, they would have led a number of fishermen to invade Russian territory. What probably happened is that taking advantage of the existing state of war, the Japanese fishermen have been carrying on their trade with a high hand in Russian waters, and have been slaughtered by Russian soldiers.

Since the above was written the following has appeared in the *Asahi Shimbun*, copied from the *Nemuro Mainichi Shimbun* of the 14th instant :—" In the middle of June the *Owari Maru*, a steamer chartered by the Hokkaido Administration, steaming round the Chishima Islands, called at Shimushu. She found that a week earlier Captain Gunji with 4 members of the *Hokogikai*, 5 fishermen and 4 colonists had started in the *Toba Maru*, a sailing vessel of 100 tons, with a crew of 20 men. They proceeded to Ozerinji in Kamchatka to fish, and when they landed they fired three small guns that they had on board the steamer for the purpose of intimidating the people into allowing them to fish. The people pretended to agree, but said that it would be necessary to obtain the agreement of the folks in a neighbouring village. Captain Gunji went thither with Dr. Oda Naotaro and an interpreter, Tsuda Samuro. They found over 200 Russian soldiers who came out at once, shot the three Japanese and then advancing to the place where the *Toba Maru* was anchored, killed 14 of her people. The vessel slipped her anchor and escaped but it is not known what has become of her. On the 25th August a party of about 200 Russian soldiers invaded Shimushu, outraged the women, burned the houses and departed after committing all kinds of cruelties. There were at that time 30 members of the *Hokogikai* on the island, namely, 12 men and 18 women, and there were besides one man and 5 women. Also on the neighbouring island of Horomushiru there were 3 men and 4 women, 2 only of the men being grown up males. The means of communication being defective in these regions it is difficult to ascertain the exact facts, but steps have been taken to send assistance to the people on Shimushu and Horomushiru.

From this it would seem that the recently published story—published by the *Yorozu Choho* and utterly discredited at the time, for which unbelief due apologies must be made to that journal—the story of the invasion of Shimushu by Russian soldiers, the outraging of women and the burning of houses, was true in substance. The story said, however, that all the women and children had been slaughtered, which would appear not to be the case.

Thursday, September 22.

Mr. Izumori Teiichi, of Hakodate, has addressed the following letter to the *Hokogikai* :—

"On the 1st of July we left Hakodate by the *Zensho Maru* and on the 12th we reached Kataoka Bay in Shimushu. At that time Captain Gunji with all the male members of the colony were away fishing. We stopped one night and set out on the next morning, proceeding to the Icha River (in Kamchatka ?) where the *Chōshō Maru* fished last year. There we landed, and were making our preparations (to fish) when to our surprise we observed in the sand the bodies of 10 Japanese who had evidently died a shocking death. We dug them out and made various investigations which showed that the men had been the crew of the *Kaiyetsu Maru*. Their bodies showed marks of shell-fire and they appeared to have been killed less than 2 weeks previously. Some had the heads cleft open, some were wounded in the trunk. Apprehending danger we left the place on the 25th of July and proceeded to the River Kunpa where we made arrangements for fishing. There were then in the river besides ourselves the *Chōshō Maru*, the *Kwantsū Maru*, the *Taikei Maru*, the *Kifuku Maru*, the *Hosei Maru*, the *Teishō Maru*, the *Yeiju Maru* and the *Sumiyoshi Maru*, so that we made 9 ships in all. Unexpectedly on the 9th of August at about 8 a.m. we were attacked by some 100 Russian soldiers. They fired on our ships from the bank. Our vessel barely escaped. The other 8 were burned. Their crews of fishermen numbered in all 147, of whom we saved 124. The other 23 fled to the hills so that unhappily we could not succour them. Thereafter through much danger we arrived safely at Meyori harbour in Urup and landed the men. We ourselves arrived at Hakodate on the 27th August. Afterwards other boats came in having suffered various misfortunes. Thus the crew of the *Meiseki Maru* told us that on their way back from fishing in the Kan, which is south of Ozernyi, they called at the latter place, and landed. They observ-

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ed that forts had been built on the river-bank and there were the remains of huts. These huts were riddled with bullets and there were 21 new graves in the vicinity. Inquiring of acquaintances in the locality they learned that Ozernyi had been attacked by 200 Russian soldiers. Captain Gunji had previously landed and had at once fired guns and driven the people out of the hamlet. A few days later he had been visited by two men who explained that although the inhabitants had fled, they had no houses and were desirous of surrendering on condition of being allowed to return. These two had therefore come to invite Captain Gunji to go and explain matters fully to the rest. Gunji had set out with a doctor and an interpreter, saying that he should return on the following morning. But he did not return, and on the fourth day the Russian troops had made their attack. Seven of the inhabitants of Shimushu and 14 members of the crew had been killed. Apparently this statement was correct. It was further alleged that the *Hako Maru* (Gunji's ship) had seized 7 small boats at Ozernyi and had sent them to Shimushu in charge of 7 men. If there be any truth in the story that Russian soldiers visited Shimushu, outraged and killed women and burned buildings, doubtless it was the act of these Ozernyi men.

The above suggests very plainly that the Russian report was in the main correct, and that the conduct of Captain Gunji and his men brought on them a not unmerited fate. But there are some perplexing addenda. It will be observed that the Gunji affair, according to the above account, happened during the first week in July. Now there is another account given by the master of the *Chosho Maru*. He says that when the *Yeisho*, the *Kifuku*, the *Yeiju*, the *Sumiyoshu*, the *Hōshō*, the *Kwantsu*, the *Taikei*, the *Chōshō* and the *Zensho* were taking in wood and water in a certain river, they were attacked by 70 or 80 Russian soldiers, 5 of the vessels being burned.

That bears out the first story except as to the number of vessels destroyed.

But now comes the perplexing sequel. On the 18th of July the *Saikyo Maru* left Hakodate, proceeded to Poromushiro, which is about 2½ miles from Shimushu, and leaving that place on the 30th of August reached Hakodate on the 8th of September. Her master reported that up to August 30th nothing strange had occurred at Shimushu, but he had no means of ascertaining whether anything had happened to Captain Gunji at an earlier date. We are to suppose, then, that Gunji and his men were killed in the first week in July and that nothing was known of the fact at Shimushu by the end of August. That is not inconceivable, but this testimony shows, at all events, that no outraging and burning had taken place on Shimushu prior to August 30th.

Now, further, it has been ascertained that the tale of Shimushu horrors was telegraphed by a certain merchant in Hakodate to the *Daily Mail* on the 8th of September, and he assigns the master of the *Saikyo Maru* as his informant. Yet Captain Yamaguchi of the *Saikyo* is precisely the person who alleges that up to the time, 30th August, when his ship left Shimushu, all was quiet there, and he further declares that he did not speak to anyone about either Gunji or Shimushu, having, indeed, nothing to tell. Yet this story was telegraphed to the London *Daily Mail* and, a little later, appeared in the *Yorozu Choho* of Tokyo, the source doubtless being one and the same. Again, when on the 13th of September a member of the *Hokogikai* reported the event to the Nemuro local officials, the latter found on investigation that he had heard it from his son, Izumori Teiichi, who in turn could give no authority but the *Yorozu Choho*. Thus the tale had been travelling in a vicious circle and the obvious conclusion is that the outrages and massacre at Shimushu never took place at all. Gunji's fate, however, is another matter.

PORT ARTHUR.

Monday, September 19.

News from Port Arthur indicates that the Japanese batteries at Palichwang are steadily wrecking the new town at Port Arthur and have rendered the western harbour an impossible anchorage for ships. The accounts speak of a dock in this harbour having its caissons smashed, but this is the first we have heard of a dock in the western harbour.

The Authorities continue to impose injunctions as to preserving silence with regard ts the land attack on the fortress, but the *Official Gazette* publishes a list of the casualties in the naval brigade from the 15th to the 27th of August, which publication conveys the meagre intelligence that fighting went on throughout that period. In fact the public is now in possession of less information than ever. Is it the lull before the storm?

Tuesday, September 20

There are the usual reports about Port Arthur from the usual source—junkmen—, but they do not seem to be of much value. The gist of them is that the Japanese have captured a commanding position on the east of Golden Hill and are busily repairing the place with the intention of mounting guns. The Russians, on their side, are making strenuous efforts to recover this position. The junkmen speak of much damage done by Japanese shells, but we have Stoessel's assurance that such is not the case. Which is true?

It is stated that a Japanese sailing vessel, when passing Liautishan at 5 p.m. on the 16th, was captured by a Russian destroyer and taken into Port Arthur.

Wednesday, September 21.

There are said to be still 300 females in Port Arthur. General Stoessel has offered to provide safe conduct for them but they decline to leave the place.

A foreigner—one of a party of four who left Liautishan on the 16th and reached Chefoo on the 17th—is represented as saying that the town at Port Arthur has suffered little; that the shops are open every day until 5 o'clock; that although no fresh meat is procurable, canned provisions are plentiful; and that the supply of ammunition would suffice to keep all the forts firing day and night for five months. The same informant alleges that Russian soldiers returning from the fighting line show signs of complete exhaustion, and that the fire from the ships in harbour interferes with the planting of Japanese siege-guns.

The German journal of Shanghai has information from Chefoo that with the exception of fresh meat provisions are plentiful in the beleaguered fortress—this is evidently a replica of the above account—; that, a few days ago, the *Gremiastchy* was sunk by a mine, when going out to meet a French steamer carrying provisions, and that the Russians have lost four torpedo-boats recently. With regard to the *Gremiastchy* she was sunk long ago, and therefore we must conclude either that there has been a mistake of names or that the incident is apocryphal. The latter hypothesis is at variance with the fact that the *Ostasiatische Lloyd* has never shown any disposition to magnify Russian losses.

It is farther alleged that the publication of the *Novi Krai* has been suspended or interdicted by General Stoessel, and that all persons have been forbidden under any circumstances or on any pretext to leave the fortress.

Thursday, September 22.

There is a report that the besiegers, on the 19th or 20th instant, captured the fort called "Kuropatkin," on account of its being supposed to be absolutely impregnable. This fort lies on the north-west of the defenses, nearer to the town than Panlungshan. It is in fact 2,000 metres eastward of the latter. There was at one time talk that such was the strength of this fort that to blow it up with dynamite was the only way of reducing it. We do not know whether that terrible device was resorted to, or whether its capture resulted from one of the cruelly bloody fights now evidently going on at Port Arthur.

Persons who have just arrived at Chefoo from Port Arthur allege that the Russian Squadron has received definite orders to make a final break for freedom; that it is now preparing, and that the essay will probably take place on the 22nd or 23rd.

SPOILS OF WAR.

[Received at the Head Quarters Staff, from the Commander-in-Chief in Manchuria, on the 18th.]

Steps were at once taken to investigate the spoils that fell into our hands in the fighting at Liaoyang, but owing to the great number, it was not easy to bring the count to an end. The record up to this day in the case of Oku's Army is as follows:—

Prisoners	13	
Horses	30	
Rifles	2,288	
Swords	660	
Ammunition Waggons	127	
Small-arm Ammunition	659,930	rounds.
Gun Ammunition	5,892	
Shovels	9,685	
Pickaxes	1,999	
Axes	2,105	
Timber legs (1½ feet diameter)	2,500	
Rice	2,000	*koku.*
Horse feed	13,620	,,
Millet	1,000	,,
Overcoats	6,400	

Quantities of various materials.

[Received at the Head Quarters on the afternoon of the 18th, from the Commander-in-Chief in Manchuria.

The articles taken by Kuroki's army were:—

Guns	1	Battery (more or less injured)
Rifles	800	
Gun Ammunition	3,000	rounds.
Small-arm Ammunition	600,000	rounds.
Horses	40	

In addition to the above there are telegraph wire, materials for field-railways, coal-mining tools, &c. These are now being counted.

The articles taken by Nozu's army were:

Rifles	490	
Small-arm Ammunition	378,800	rounds.
Gun Ammunition	1,164	rounds.
Ammunition waggons	2	
Shovels	6,300	
Pick axes	3,640	
Axes	465	
Swords	90	
Pistols	80	
Tinned Beef	19,915	tins.
Electric Flash-lights	3	
Electric Reflectors	3	
Portable Telephones	6	

Besides iron wire, telephone wire, metal objects, carpenter's tools, kerosene and mixed provisions.

The total captures of arms seem to have been 8 guns (no mention is made of the guns abandoned by the Russians on the south-west); 3,970 rifles; 10,056 rounds of gun ammunition; 1,668,730 rounds of small-arm ammunition; 750 swords and 80 pistols.

[Received at Head Quarters in Tokyo from the Commander-in-Chief in Manchuria.]

The quantity of coal seized by Kuroki's army was 448,000 pounds, and also 6,250 metres of Decauzeville rail were taken.

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[Received at the Imperial Head Quarters on 20th inst. a.m.]

From the Commander-in-Chief in Manchuria :—Our troops took possession of the following in the vicinity of Liaoyang railway-station, namely, 353 dwelling houses and 214 warehouses, the buildings covering an area of 29,000 *tsubo* (24 acres). The enemy burned about 7,000 *koku* (35,910 bushels) of oats, and we took 3,000 *koku* (15,390 bushels) of barley, 6,000 *koku* (30,780 bushels) of bran, 1,000 *koku* (5,130 bushels) of Chinese rice; 1,000 *koku* (5,130 bushels) of ground barley, 5,000 *koku* (25,650 bushels) of millet, 1,300 cases of kerosene, 100,000 *kwan* of firewood, 250,000 lbs. of coal and 1,800 boxes of lump-sugar. The coal taken by Kuroki's forces will be reported afterwards.

[Received at the Foreign Office on the 19th instant.]

Reuter telegraphs from St. Petersburg under date of September 17th :—The Chief of the Russian Field Staff has telegraphed to the General Staff as follows: Marshal Oyama's official report concerning the occupation of Liaoyang errs greatly in deviating from the truth. Regarding Japanese captures of munitions and rolling stock, in reality we abandoned two old coaches useless for traffic purposes, and utilized as dwellings, and some broken carts. We also forgot to take away a small number of iron railway trucks and cartridge boxes filled with revolver cartridges of our well-known flat-nosed type. These were the dum-dums mentioned in the Japanese report.

[It appears to us that this contradiction only illustrates the accuracy of the Japanese official report. Marshal Oyama did not claim to have captured any rolling stock. Evidently his report, having been telegraphed to London in the first place, and subsequently telegraphed from St. Petersburg to General Kuropatkin, was mutilated in the latter transit. The Field-Marshal spoke of the waggons which the Russians had destroyed, concerning which General Sakaroff's *dementi* is silent; and he also spoke of a large quantity of stores destroyed, abandoned or captured. We have the assurance of Kuropatkin himself that the stores he destroyed would have sufficed to feed his whole army for 8 days, and we can be quite sure that this is a minimum estimate. At all events the world has now been informed exactly what the Japanese captured, but what the Russians destroyed is, and will probably remain, uncertain. As to the dum-dum bullets the accuracy of the Japanese report is borne out from point to point. They found the bullets but they could not identify them as fitting any known rifle. The Russians now say that they were revolver bullets. Is it then permissible to fire flat-nosed bullets from revolvers but not from rifles?—ED. *J.M.*]

THE "CALCHAS."

Reuter tells us that the Russian prize court at Vladivostock has decided to confiscate the flour, cotton and timber carried by the *Calchas*, but to release the steamer. If that be true it will be a direct slap in the face to England. The British Government have declared that they will not and do not recognize food stuffs as contraband of war unless plainly destined for the uses of a belligerent force. The flour on board the *Calchas* can not be included in that category. It is not likely that England will tamely acquiesce in such a ruling.

It is observable that nothing is now heard about the *Knight Commander*. All British journals of importance have insisted on the principle that the right of ownership of a neutral vessel (and therefore the right to destroy her), can not be transferred except by judgment of a lawfully constituted tribunal. The sinking of the *Knight Commander* was thus a flagrant outrage, and Russia became thereby liable to pay compensation for the ship and all her cargo.

NATURAL RIGHT TO A NATURAL DEATH.

The address delivered by Mr. Simeon E. Baldwin, LL.D., of New Haven, Conn. when President of the American Social Science Association, under the title of "The Natural Right to a Natural Death," has aroused a good deal of discussion in medical circles, especially in France, where Mr. Baldwin's theories are loudly denounced. A full report of the address now lies before us, having been issued by Frank H. Vehr, of Cincinnati. Mr. Baldwin starts with the hypothesis that "the natural tendency of all the forces with which we are acquainted is towards a state of repose. The law of energy is to proceed to a full stop." "The only natural death is that brought by old age, when what we take into our body to repair its waste can no longer serve that function. The correspondence between eating and assimilation, breathing and oxidation, becomes inexact. We receive, at first more than we can give; next, less than we need; and then comes the equilibrium, towards which all our life has been tending. The organism has no answering process to meet the action of the outer world, and that state of rest is reached with which life ends." The speaker then proceeds to his main thesis. He said :—

There are certain maladies that attack the human frame which are necessarily fatal, and others which naturally end in a speedy death, but may be so treated as to lead to a protracted state of weakness and suffering, incompatible with any enjoyment of life or useful activity, and from which there can be no real hope of ultimate recovery.

In uncivilized nations such diseases are of short duration. They are either left to take their course without interference, or the patient is expedited on his journey to the grave.

In civilized nations, and particularly of late years, it has become the pride of many in the medical profession to prolong such lives at any cost of discomfort or pain to the sufferer, or of suspense and exhaustion to his family.

The patient has come to a point where he cannot bear the thought of eating. The throat declines to swallow what the stomach is no longer able to digest. He craves nothing but to be let alone. A few hours, and nature will come to his release. She is already, perhaps, fast throwing him into that happy unconsciousness of pain which we call lethargy. It is no time-limited disease, with a stated course to run, after which, if the patient lives, health may return. The vital forces have been spent. The main spring has broken and the watch has run down. It can be made to tick feebly for a minute or two by shaking it hard enough; but *cui bono?* Only another main spring can mend it. Only another soul, another world, can give value to this human life that is ready to flicker out because it is worn out.

The family ask the doctor if there is no hope, and he responds with some sharp stimulant; some hypodermic injection; some transfusion or infusion to fill out for a few hours the bloodless veins; some device for bringing oxygen into the congested lungs that cannot breathe the vital air; some cunning way of stimulating another organ to do the stomach's work; or perhaps, with strychnine to poison the fountains of life into spasmodic activity, as they struggle to reject it. The sufferer wakes to pain, and gasps back to a few more days or weeks of life.

Were they worth the having? Do they bring life or a parody of life? Has nature—that is, the divine order of things—been helped or thwarted? For the time thwarted; but not for long. The suffering, or at best the lethargic existence, has been successfully protracted, but the body will soon falter and fail in the unwonted functions forced upon parts of it made for other uses, and death comes, to the relief of the dying and living, alike.

Nature had kindly smoothed the sufferer's pillow by leading the way to that gradual exhaustion of the vital powers which follows the refusal of the stomach to receive or to digest food. To force nutriment into the system in such a case through other channels is simply to prolong a useless struggle at the cost of misery to the patient, and to the profit of no one but the doctor and nurse.

Life may well be kept in the body by such means where it is only necessary to tide over a temporary failure of the "digestive organs," and give them time to recover their normal tone. But to the old man, when their failure to act is because they are worn out, to the cancer patient, to the sufferer without hope of recovery, is it not cruelty rather than mercy?

Later in the course of his remarks Mr. Baldwin addressed himself to a subject that has been discussed very widely and seriously of late years.

As the old man has a right to a natural death, so has the unfortunate babe, that is born into the world with physical defects that, but for a surgical operation, would in a few hours or days take it out of it when this surgical operation can only save the life, by making it a daily and hopeless misery. If any physician is here, he knows what I mean. He has, perhaps, himself put the case frankly before the unhappy parents, and yielded to their desire to save their child from death at any cost. He has watched the sickly infancy, the feeble childhood, the solitary youth, the long years beyond of daily discomfort, mortification, self-abhorrence, separation from the world.

Nature has her invariable laws. By one of them malformation preventing the due exercise of any vital function, leads to death. The suffering will not be long. Man can throw his skill in the way of this law and interrupt its course. He can, in a sort, reconstruct the body, where nature has failed. He can, in a sort, reconstruct it; but is it, in such a case as I have brought before you, worth his while? Is it not rather a sin against the helpless being, who, for no fault of his, enters our world under conditions that forbid his enjoyment of anything it has to offer? Could he be consulted, he would surely say, Leave me to my God.

The address concludes with the following words :—

What, as we look back from the door of the twentieth century, have we done in the last quarter of the nineteenth towards adjusting ourselves to this new conception of nature and consequences of death which came to us in the preceding quarter? If it is no longer feared, as it once was, for what may follow it, ought we to counsel the dying to sacrifice so much to postpone its coming? Is it not an unnatural contest with a kindly as well as an unconquerable fate, or let us rather say a kindly law by which God rules the universe and makes it a fit place for the habitation of those whom He has made after His own spiritual image?

Why is it now, in these days of a larger hope and a lesser fear, of a deeper assurance to the religious believer of the true fatherhood of God, a profounder sense to the agnostic and to the atheist, no less, of the futility and unwisdom of dreading what we call the supernatural, that we ever engage in this contest at the finish, in this struggle for a little more of time, when we know that it must be a brief and losing one? The truth is that while we may instinctively shrink from death, as from all that is mysterious and unknown; while we must ever cling, so long as our hold is yet firm, to certainty, to friends, to the work to which we are wonted; to the faces and scenes that are dear and familiar; yet, if we get to the bottom of our repugnance to the surrender of life, we shall find it in great part a repugnance to dying. It is the act of death, rather than what comes after death, at which we shudder. It is the yielding to an overmastering force; the being beaten down and conquered against our will; the pain and discomfort that may precede and attend it.

Let us not make such pain and discomfort by our own efforts, when nature would gladly spare them. Let us not fight, when there is no fighting chance.

I do not speak of the doubtful case. I speak of those where the physician's maxim, *Dum spiro, spero*, has no just application; where the veil of the shadow of death is visibly descending, and longer life can mean only longer suffering.

No code of medical ethics of any school of practice countenances that which I denounce. The physician is enjoined in cases of fatal disease to continue in attendance for the purpose of alleviating pain, but not to protract or produce it.

Many of them, no doubt, have felt warranted, at times, in shortening by opiates or chloroform a life that had lost its value, and lasted only for pain. I do not ask if this be right. I do say that it is not right that such a life should be prolonged in hopeless misery, by medical art, against the sufferer's will, when nature has plainly called him away.

THE WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

The following has been addressed by Field-Marshal Marquis Yamagata, Vice-Chief of the Imperial Head Quarter Staff, to Field Marshal Marquis Oyama, Commander-in-Chief in Manchuria. :—

The Imperial Declaration of War, as proclaimed to the people, is universally recognized as being based on the broad principles of justice. It makes no dis-

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tinction of race and religion or of national manners and customs. The sole object of the war is to ensure the safety of this Empire, guarantee the peace of the Orient, spread the blessings of civilization and humanity, and promote the general interests of all nations.

It is therefore ■ be earnestly hoped that these principles will also find expression in the treatment of foreign officers and correspondents attached to our army, and so long as the rule of military secrecy is not infringed, frank and candid consideration will be extended to them so that the spirit of sincerity which animates this Empire may be fully demonstrated to the whole world.

No leading paper here except the *Daily Telegraph* gives any comment on Marquis Yamagata's instructions to the Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Manchuria. The *Daily Telegraph* states that in many respects Russia is more Asiatic than the Asiatic nations, and that it is not at all necessary on the part of the Japanese authorities to express their freedom from any race prejudice. From the Japanese point of view the present war is one of justice and necessity. Our sympathy with Japan remains as strong as heretofore. With reference to the passage in Marshal Yamagata's instructions running: "It is therefore earnestly hoped," etc., the *Daily Telegraph* comments that these are words of much import and wisdom and will certainly bring about an improvement in the present arrangements and lead to the furtherance of Japanese interests. There should be drawn a broad line of demarcation between comments on future and past events. In regard to pending operations there is no denying that secrecy is absolutely necessary, but as to commenting on past events of the war, Japan may find it advantageous to her cause to allow a greater latitude than has been heretofore granted in various arrangements. The opinion of the general public never fails to be a power in the rear of an army; therefore to secure its favour is one of the greatest aims of higher strategy. Nothing but good can be expected to result from the instructions in question and from the removal of the slight hitches that have necessitated their issue. Should smoother relations result between the military authorities at the front and the press, the *Daily Telegraph* expressly states that the sympathy of Great Britain will remain with Japan to the very close as strong and sound as ever.

AGAIN SUPERFICIES.

There is a game called "tale-transmission," the manner of play being that *A* whispers a story to *B* who communicates it similarly to *C*, and *C* to *D*. By the time that half-a-dozen transmissions have been effected the tale generally ceases to be recognisable. Our contemporary the *Japan Herald* seems to stand near the position of *Z* in its conception of the story of "superficies," that anciently much discussed novelty. Away back in remote years, long before the present editor of the *Japan Herald* occupied the "omniscient chair," a controversy about superficies took place, and the echo that has reached our contemporary's ears is:—"The *Mail* has been always telling us that superficies is as good as ownership." Such a version bears not the faintest resemblance to truth. No journal published in Japan has been more emphatic and more insistent than the *Mail* in pointing out the illiberality and unwisdom of withholding from foreigners the privilege of owning real estate. As to "superficies," our writings have been simply directed to showing the extravagance of the position assumed by certain foreign local journals which contended that superficies was a mode of tenure in no wise superior to an ordinary short-term lease and that the value assigned to it by the framers of the revised treaties was quite illusory. Events have amply demonstrated the justice of our reasoning. There are now many foreigners holding land as superficiaries for terms varying from 50 to 999 years, and for ordinary business or residential purposes that is quite good enough. But when the investment of foreign capital is concerned then the difference between ownership and superficies has importance. That has always been our line of argument, as the *Japan Herald* would know did it refer to documents instead of relying on hearsay. We observe too that our contemporary endeavours to disparage the growing advocacy of ownership by alleging, in effect, that Japan consults her own convenience in granting the privilege. Of course she does. Who expects her to do anything else? Finally, the *Japan Herald* writes:—"Japan before the war and Japan after the war even under the most favourable circumstances, will not be exactly the same country and it may perhaps be doubted whether foreign capital will be so anxious to come in as the Japanese expect, even with the revised laws." Our contemporary accuses us of inconsistency. In return we pay it the compliment of acknowledging its unvarying consistency. During 37 years we have known the *Japan Herald*, and throughout the whole of that period its undeviating role has been to foment distrust of Japan and the Japanese in foreign minds and to place obstacles in the path of friendly intercourse and the country's material development. The mantle passes unchanged from the shoulders of one editor to another. It seems to fit those of the present incumbent.

THE "HERMES."

We observe that the *Kobe Chronicle*, as quoted by a Yokohama journal, accuses *The Times*' Tokyo correspondent of "misrepresentation" in his statement of the case of the *Hermes*. This accusation takes the specific form that the correspondent "converts an act of justice into an act of grace and magnaminity." Now here is what the correspondent wrote and what the *Kobe Chronicle* itself quotes verbatim in support of its accusation:—

"The case of the S.S. *Hermes* illustrated a more refined application of international law. A Norwegian vessel, owned by a Norwegian subject and flying the Norwegian flag, she was chartered by the Japanese agents of ■ well-known Russian firm—having close relations with the Russian Government—to carry coal from Moji to Port Arthur. At 10 a.m. on February 6th she left the former place with a cargo of 2,100 tons of the mineral, together with various other goods, and at 2 p.m. on the 9th of that month she was captured by a Japanese man-of-war, off Port Arthur. There could be no question that she was engaged in the bus ness of conveying contraband of war to the stronghold of the enemy, and, therefore, the legality of her seizure was indisputable. But on behalf of her owners counsel appeared before the Prize Court, and argued that at the time of the steamer's departure from Moji neither the Japanese agents nor her Norwegian master was aware of the outbreak of hostilities, and that the knowledge had been acquired for the first time by the capture of the vessel. The Court admitted the justice of this plea. After due examination the judges convinced themselves that in truth no knowledge had been possessed, and in declared obedience to the doctrine that the duties of a neutral do not acquire binding force until he is aware of the existence of a state of war, they released the steamer and all her cargo."

If any one takes the trouble to read this he will observe that from first to last there is not one word about "an act of grace and magnaminity." On the contrary, the Court is explicitly described as having *admitted the justice* of the plea advanced on behalf of the vessel, and as having released her, not on any grounds of grace or magnaminity, but "in declared obedience to the doctrine that the duties of a neutral do not acquire binding force until he is aware of the existence of a state of war." Thus the charge advanced by the *Kobe Chronicle* is utterly false; so grossly false that we find difficulty in regarding it as unintentional. It is not within the range of our credulity to imagine that a writer who has explicitly described an act as one of "justice" and has not, either by statement or suggestion, assigned to it any element of "grace" or "magnaminity," should be accused of "converting an act of justice into an act of grace and magnaminity," and should be pilloried throughout the whole of an editorial article for this absolutely imaginary "misrepresentation."

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

When wireless telegraphy has gone beyond the experimental stage, no doubt it will be added to the Government monopolies of the telegraph and postal systems. But the Postmaster-General's Bill introduced into the House of Commons ■ few weeks ago does not propose this. The most interesting feature of this new method of transmission is that messages can be interfered with, and this fact will have to be taken into account in granting licences to the various syndicates and companies proposing to operate. They will have to be divided up into spheres of influence, and Government will require many powers of regulation which it has not at present. As the difficulties about wireless telegraphy have shown during the Russo-Japanese war, there may even be political dangers in unregulated transmission of these ethereal messages. Where the installations go beyond the United Kingdom or the three-mile limits, there might be breaches of neutrality in case of war which would involve Government in responsibility. Yet says the *Saturday Review*, there exists no power of control under the Common Law, or perhaps it would be better to say it needs better definition to meet such a remarkable development as wireless telegraphy; and this the Government Bill proposes to do.

We are asked by Mr. James Walter to correct a slight error which crept into his letter referring to the apportionment of some of the relief funds subscribed by foreigners. The head of the Ladies' Department of the Yokohama Shohei Gi-kwai is Mrs. F. Watanabe, wife of the Chairman of the Yokohama City Assembly, and not Mrs. Watanabe, wife of Judge Watanabe. The Shohei Gi-kwai came into existence at the time of the Japan-China War and it was not until the outbreak of the present war that the Committee decided to widen its sphere of influence by forming a Ladies' Department.

An order has been issued by the War Department authorizing the employment as labourers of all prisoners below the rank of sergeant. Any of or above that rank may not be so employed without their own consent. It is also provided that prisoners may work on their own account. There are various restrictions which protect the prisoners from being the subjects of any abuse, and it is provided that daily wages ranging from 7 *sen* to 4 *sen* shall be paid when the prisoners are employed by an office, while in the case of employment by non-official persons or bodies this matter is to be settled with the consent of the authorities. It need scarcely be said

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that any money thus earned is to be used on behalf of the prisoners themselves. We should think it very unlikely that any Japanese individual or corporation will desire to avail himself of the permission accorded by this order.

Japanese journals relate that after the battle of Anshantien, the chief correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, Mr. Bennet Burleigh, had a serious difference with the military censors at the front, the result being that he turned his back finally on the army and took his departure for Chefoo, whence he could forward his cables uncensored. That kind of things reduces the censorate to a farce. If a correspondent, so soon as he considers himself aggrieved by the censor's restrictions, asserts his right of personal liberty and betakes himself to a telegraph office beyond the reach of the censor, the latter's functions cease to have any efficacy. Doubtless Mr. Bennet Burleigh, however, has his own version of the incident. The whole business of the correspondents has been very unfortunate.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* says that there are now 10,600 sick or wounded soldiers in Tokyo. Several additional hospitals have had to be erected for their accommodation. Numerous batches of these men have recently been observed driving through the capital from the railway station to the hospital, some too weak to sit in *jinrikisha*, being carried on stretchers. It would be a sadder sight than it is did not the men generally present a healthy appearance and cheerful faces. If the casualties caused by the war make themselves so conspicuous in a great city like Tokyo, what must be the state of affairs in Mukden where 25,000 men are said to be in hospital.

General Sir William Nicholson has returned to Tokyo, having been obliged by an attack of dysentery to leave the field of belligerent operations. The General's condition caused some anxiety at one time, but he had become almost convalescent previously to his departure from Manchuria, though the physicians considered it essential that he should return to Japan.

It is reported that a small steamer, the *Osaka*, bound from Shanghai to Vladivostock and laden with provisions, went ashore on the 16th instant on the island of Etorup. She had on board 2 Germans, 12 Chinese and 2 men of unascertained nationality. Her tonnage is 1,000, but whether registered or gross the reports do not state.

The course adopted by the United States Government with regard to the *Lena* is to allow her repairs to be effected and then to send her to the Naval Yard where she will remain until the end of the war, her officers and crew being interned in the States. What on earth took the *Lena* to San Francisco! That is the puzzle. The Russians seem to be embarrassed by the posession of ships. They do what they can to get rid of them. The *Diana* was dismantled on the 10th. She will be held by the French, as will also be her officers and crew, until the end of the war.

Recent statistics published in France estimate the total tonnage of the world's merchant marine at 33,643,000 tons, and the number of vessels at 23,853, of which 12,671 are steamships with 27,184,000 tons and 12,182 are sailing ships with 6,459,000 tons. This gives an average of about 1,540 tons for steamers and 538 tons for sailing vessels. Although the construction of large ships has greatly developed during late years the greater part of the world's goods is still carried by vessels of average tonnage. The number of ships of over 10,000 tons is only 89. Of vessels over 5,000 tons the following table gives the number and the flag floated:

VESSELS OF OVER 5,000 TONS.

Flag	6,000 to 7,000 tons.	7,000 to 10,000 tons.	More than 10,000 tons.
British	366	119	48
German	59	15	26
American	34	7	7
French	30	4	2
Dutch	6	1	4
Russia	10	2	—
Austrian	4	1	—
Japanese	16	—	—
Spanish	3	—	—
Danish	—	1	2

The tonnage of the principal countries is as follows: England, 16,006,374; America, 3,671,956; Germany, 3,283,247; Norway, 1,653,740; France, 1,622,016; Italy, 1,180,335; Russia, 809,648; Spain, 714,447; Japan, 726,818; Sweden, 721,116; Netherlands, 658,845; Denmark, 581,247; Austria-Hungary, 578,697; Greece, 378,199; Belgium, 157,047; Brazil, 155,086; Turkey, 154,494; Chile, 103,758; Portugal, 101,404; Argentina, 95,780.

The Holy Office excommunicates books as actively to-day as when, 300 years ago, that body condemned the aged Galileo to repudiate on bent knees his famous Dialogues. The latest edition of the "Index Librorum Prohibitorum" contains a long list of nineteenth-century authors, among these being some English writers—John Stuart Mill, Dr. Whately, Roscoe, a lady of the name of Waldie (author of "Letters from Rome," 1817), and otherwise unknown to fame, also the late St. George Mivart, the works under ban being certain essays contributed to the *Nineteenth Century* in 1892 and 1893. French writers of the last century and their living brethren are made a pretty clean sweep of. Lamartine, Mignet, Michelet, Victor Hugo, Sainte-Beuve, Taine, Renan, the two Dumas, George Sand, Balzac, Flaubert, Zola, are forbidden fruit; and incredible as it may appear, the great encyclopædic dictionary of Larousse, the "Encyclopædia Britannica" of France, is also under the ban! Glancing backwards, we find history, philosophy, and science treated in similar fashion. No matter of what nationality, an acknowledged authority on these subjects has a place in the Index. Thus Hume, Robertson, Gibbon, Ranke, Mosheim, Guicciardini, Bacon, Descartes, Milton, Montesquieu, Locke, Spinoza, Kant, Rousseau, Diderot, Condorcet, and of course Voltaire, here keep each other company; but how are we to account for some other names—for the dear, vain old author of "Pamela," for Sterne, for Addison, and for Zimmermann, author of "On Solitude"?

Japanese newspapers congratulate England very heartily on the settlement of the Tibetan complication. They observe that the treaty just concluded at Llassa establishes her political supremacy beyond all question and finally relegates Russia to a secondary place. In a certain sense this is an outcome of the present war between Japan and Russia. England would doubtless have asserted and secured her rights under any circumstances, but history will certainly note the happy synchronism of the occasion she chose and the preoccupation of Russia elsewhere. The *Nippon* conspicuously brings out this point, and adds the comment that Russia's senseless struggle in Manchuria is costing her more than the loss of military reputation and is conferring vicarious benefits on third parties. England has profited by finding a free hand in Thibet and Germany has profited by finding a placable mood in St. Petersburg towards the recently signed commercial treaty. It is a wholesome lesson for Russia, but whether it will prove useful to her is another matter.

Japanese securities have recovered their tone on the London market. The 4 per cents are now quoted at £73.5s., the war bonds at £89.15s.8d.; the 5 per cents. at £87.6s. and the 6 per cents. at £96.5s.

Who, we wonder, is the Japanese student named Oshima at the Berlin University that has written to the *Tageblatt* saying that he is the nephew of General Kuroki, and that his uncle is the son of a Polish nobleman named Kurowski, who fled from Russia after the Polish Revolution of 1831? According to this gentleman the refugee went to Japan, and married a Japanese lady. General Kuroki, he says, is nicknamed "Pole" in Japan. "He has often said that his father on his deathbed declared that his son might one day be able to take revenge on the Russians for crushing Poland. It is further stated that his Polish origin is established by his coat-of-arms, which is the same as that still borne by the Kurowski family, from which he is descended in the second degree." It is satisfactory to note that Mr. Kato, Japanese Minister at Brussels, made short work of the so-called "student's" yarn by flatly contradicting it.

Reuter's agent at Liaoyang telegraphed the following to London on August 10th:—

All is quiet at An-shan-chan (Anshantien). The Russians estimate that the Japanese army is distributed as follows:—Eight divisions moving along the Liao river, five divisions operating against the Russian positions on the east as far as An-ping, and two divisions on the Tai-tse-ho, giving a total of over 250,000 men with 600 guns, including many mountain guns.

Is it conceivable that the Russian intelligence department was so ill-informed as this paragraph suggests? "Eight divisions moving along the Liao river," where never so much as one division moved! And fifteen divisions in the field whereas the whole Japanese army at home and abroad consists of only 13 divisions!

A week ago, wrote a *Daily Graphic* correspondent on August 5th, there arrived at the Savoy Hotel a party of Americans, including a father and daughter—a girl of eighteen, for whose satisfaction the trip across the Atlantic had, beyond a doubt, been made. There were few treasures in London which this young lady desired and failed to obtain, and her pet weakness was diamonds. Two days ago, while the family were wondering how they should spend the day, "Poppa" suddenly decided to go abroad. The daughter was out, ransacking a chocolate shop. When she returned, boxes had been packed, bills paid, and there was a wild scramble to catch the train. Last night the chambermaid, while polishing the fire-grate, pulled out the ashpan, and was amazed to find that its interior bore a remarkable resemblance to one of the urns in the wonderful Cave of Aladdin. Two silk handkerchiefs had been used to line the pan, and wrapped in them were five diamond rings, a turquoise ring, a diamond and pearl necklace, a diamond tiara, a gold pencil case, a watch, and purse containing $120, in bills and £50 in Bank of England notes. The articles had not been in the cashier's safe more than an hour when a telegram arrived at the hotel, reading; "Left something in fireplace, Room No.—. Please hold till we return. Advise if found."

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DUMDUMS AND WAR-CORRESPONDENTS.

A JAPANESE correspondent speaks of the shocking character of some of the wounds received by the assailants at Liaoyang and expresses an apprehension that dum-dum bullets were used by the Russians. In this context we may refer to the message said to have been wired by the correspondents of the *Daily Telegraph* to their journal, namely, that there is no evidence of the use of such projectiles by the Russians. Correspondents are very remarkable personages, but thoughtful readers will be disposed to ask what on earth these *Daily Telegraph* correspondents can know about the matter they undertake to settle. It is plain that they left the Japanese lines immediately after the battle, and even had they remained there their verdict on such a subject would be of little value compared with that of the Japanese medical experts. The Japanese have not definitely stated that dum-dum bullets were used. What they have said is that a number of such bullets were found among the abandoned ammunition, but that no rifle was found from which the bullets could have been fired. They have also said that the appearance of some of the wounds suggested the use of such bullets, but even in saying this they have been careful to add that fuller investigation is necessary. Yet we have these *Daily Telegraph* correspondents undertaking to settle the whole question by an *ex-cathedra* pronouncement of their own. The fact is that when men are angry their judgment fails. Any one who pauses to reflect must see that the *Daily Telegraph* men, in this instance at all events, have acted under the influence of passion. It appears to be seriously thought by some of the foreign war-correspondents that because the Japanese Head Quarter Staff has not kept faith with them according to their own view, therefore they are justified in attacking Japanese strategy and tactics. We did not imagine that such a frank confession of bias could possibly be made by responsible men. It amounts to saying that had they been allowed to go about freely and view the fighting at close range, they would have had only sweet things to write about the Japanese manner of conducting the campaign, but since they have been disappointed in the pursuit of their own particular *metier*, they will deliver themselves of injurious opinions about affairs which have no connexion whatever with that *metier*. Just follow that kind of logic to its issue and see where it leads. Does it not lead direct to the doctrine that a man's views are to be prostituted solely to his own personal convenience? It would be equally rational to allege that if a visitor to Tokyo were disappointed in the skill of the tailors he found there, he should at once set out to attack the customs of the capital. We do not intend to say that the war-correspondents have no grievance. They have a grievance. They can justly complain that they were misled by Japanese suavity into expecting facilities and freedom which were never extended to them and that their own reputation and the pockets of the papers they represent have suffered considerably through this discrepancy between profession and practice. Assuredly it would have been wiser and juster had the Japanese authorities declared from the outset that they did not intend to do anything for the military correspondents and that nothing need be expected nor would any passes be granted. Then there might have been and certainly there would have been a vehement storm of indignation and a great outcry about Oriental illiberality and secretiveness, but no one could have said that he had been deceived, whereas by holding out delusive hopes the Japanese have exposed themselves to a charge of bad faith. We are ourselves persuaded that the Japanese staff did not know their own mind at the beginning of the war, and that they fully hoped to be able to satisfy the correspondents without imperilling the empire's interests. But the correspondents, being very angry, will not take that view. Their view is said to be that the Japanese never had the smallest intention of granting any facilities, and that they behaved from the first with "Oriental treachery." What the Japanese were to gain by that, what they could possibly look to gain, no attempt is made to analyse. People when they are out of temper do not reason or analyse. There has been Oriental treachery, and so there is to be Occidental veracity in the form of unscrupulous bias. The *Daily Telegraph* might be expected to find the new role somewhat embarrassing, for the *Daily Telegraph* has hitherto been pouring out its wonted superlatives all in one direction, and now it has to divert the stream into precisely the opposite quarter. But courage alone is needed for taking a sharp turn, and very likely the London journal will keep on the rails after all.

FOREIGN OWNERSHIP OF REAL ESTATE.

COUNT INOUYE, with his usual shrewdness and foresight, comes out as an emphatic advocate of removing all restrictions upon the ownership of real estate by foreigners in Japan and upon the mortgaging of property. The same subject has been taken up by the *Seiyu-kai* and is now understood to be under consideration. The fact is that the Japanese are beginning to appreciate the suicidal nature of their own policy in this matter. They now understand, in part at any rate, how great are the obstacles, real or sentimental, which their restrictive system places in the path of foreign capital seeking investment in Japan, and as the nation's horizon expands and its volume of business increases, the need of assistance from European and American capitalists is more and more pressingly felt. Count INOUYE justly observes that the work of financing the war has hitherto proceeded in a most satisfactory manner. The cost of the extensive operations carried on by Japan on land and at sea is found to be approximately twelve hundred thousand *yen per diem*, or, say, 40 million *yen* per month at the outside. This money has been furnished hitherto without difficulty and will continue to be furnished. It signifies only 450 to 480 million *yen* in a year, and Japan would have to be an incomparably poorer country than she is could she not support that strain for a considerable time. There are indeed no evidences as yet that she is feeling the strain at all inconveniently. Looking at her note issue, it is found to have been 234½ million *yen* on the 30th of last June against 198 millions at the corresponding date in 1903. Here is an increase of only 36½ millions, while the amount issued over and above the Bank of Japan's legal limit is a paltry three-quarters of a million *yen*. How does it happen that this remarkably favourable state of affairs exists, so far as note issues are concerned? One obvious explanation is that war-notes have been put into circulation. To what amount they have reached Count INOUYE is not permitted to say, but he observes that they will continue to be floated probably at the rate of some 2 million *yen* monthly and that sooner or later they will have to be redeemed with hard cash. At present by one contrivance or another the specie reserve has been kept at a thoroughly safe figure. It is well on the plus side of a hundred million *yen*. Nevertheless from the specie reserve must ultimately be taken gold and silver to redeem the war-notes. That is one thing that has to be anticipated. Then, again, although the issue of the present war need not be regarded with any anxiety, it is certain that Russia will not tamely endure her discomfiture. She will prepare for a day of reckoning. Japan also must prepare, and will have to do so ungrudgingly. Further it will be her duty and her gain to take as large a part as possible in the material development of Manchuria and Korea, to say nothing of the impetus the war will surely give to her own industries and enterprises. From every point of view, therefore, the time has come when her interests suggest the expediency of encouraging the inflow of foreign capital. In quite recent years an unmistakable object lesson was furnished as to the impediments offered by existing restrictions. The great house of Baring Brothers showed itself thoroughly willing to lend a large sum to certain railway companies provided that their lines could be hypothecated in such a manner as to satisfy practical men. But they could not. The laws of the land had been so framed as to throw fatal obstacles in the path of such a project. A bill prepared by the authorities to meet the exigencies of the case would have been submitted to the Diet in the last regular session had not the dissolution of the Lower House interfered. But evidently instead of attempting to patch a defective system the best plan is to amend it *in toto* by allow-

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ing foreigners to own real estate in their own names, and by remodelling the rules as to the mortgaging of property. Count INOUYE speaks in his usual unequivocal manner. It is indeed time that the illiberal policy he condemns should be abandoned. Students of Japan's modern history know that the policy had its origin in one phase of the struggle for treaty revision, and that it thus obtained a vicarious value not intrinsically belonging to it in any sense. Japan has now made herself so much feared by her enemies that really she may cease to be afraid of herself.

METHODS OF FIGHTING AT PORT ARTHUR.

NEWS from Chefoo confirms rumours which have lately been circulating in Tokyo, to the effect that the fighting around Port Arthur has developed terrible phases. The Chefoo informants are said to be two officers who, having been originally sent by KUROPATKIN to STOESSEL, are now on their way back to the former, carrying a great quantity of documents and despatches. What has been rumoured in Tokyo is that the Russians by repeated abuses of the Red-Cross and White Flags and by their treacherously inflicting heavy losses upon the Japanese, have rendered it necessary to take no notice whatever of these signals which are generally regarded with sacred respect. This the Russian officers are represented as confirming, but they naturally deny that the fault is all on their own side: they call it some "mutual misunderstanding." At all events the result is alleged to be that under no circumstances do either of the belligerents cease firing, and that the hospital corps, if they go to work at all, have to expose themselves just as soldiers do in battle. These officers speak of one occasion when 600 Japanese, assaulting a fort, were repulsed with losses so heavy that numbers of them waved white handkerchiefs in token of surrender but the signal was disregarded and all were killed. General STOESSEL is said to apprehend that since the feelings of both sides have thus been wrought to an extreme pitch of fury, the Japanese officers will be unable to restrain their men if the fortress falls, and something like a massacre will ensue. Hence he has determined to resist to the very last. It may be presumed that he would have done that under any circumstances, but if his resolve be based on such an apprehension, the strong probability is that his own men are primarily to blame for the shocking state of affairs which is said to exist; the wounded left to perish miserably and the unburied dead to putrify in heaps, polluting the air so greatly that the Russian soldiers are represented as going about with clothes soaked in camphor tied under their noses. We say that the Russians are primarily to blame, and we base the assertion on two considerations. The first is that it has now been proved beyond all doubt that the murder of wounded enemies is a frequent occurrence where Russian soldiers find an opportunity. Quite recently a shocking narration was officially given out by the Head Quarter Staff in Tokyo with reference to events of that nature at Port Arthur. The account never found its way into newspaper columns, inasmuch as it was immediately recalled by the censor on the ground that it indiscreetly conveyed information about the situation in rear of the beleaguered fortress. Many people, however, had an opportunity of reading it, and were compelled to add another heavy item to the long list of atrocities that disgrace Russia's conduct of this war. A few days ago, also, there appeared in the venacular press a narrative written by a wounded Japanese who had lain for five days outside the fortress, during which time he had seen his wounded comrades butchered deliberately by the Russians, and had himself escaped the same fate solely by having strength to support without movement the brutal treatment extended to him. If these were solitary instances we should view them with doubt, remembering the villainous falsehoods vamped up by certain newspapers of continental Europe to the detriment of our own countrymen in South Africa; falschoods the more cruel in that they referred to a war which was unquestionably the most humanely conducted among all the wars in history. The latest Japanese stories are not isolated, however. They are parts of a long series, much of which rests on the indubitable testimony of medical experts, who, after careful examination of the bodies of many Japanese dead, have affirmed shocking mutilation after death, and after surgical treatment of many wounded, have placed on official record declaration after declaration that, in numerous cases, some of the wounds must have been inflicted while the men were lying helpless, as indeed the victims of these atrocities themselves alleged. With all these facts before us we should be compelled to extend credence to corresponding accusations preferred against the Russians at Port Arthur, however distasteful it is to be unable to discriminate between the real perpetrators of these atrocities and the many brave and humane men that fight in the Russian ranks. The second consideration is that since the Russians are fighting behind parapets, the disposal of their own dead and wounded is an operation that can be effected under shelter, and it follows that the dead and wounded who lie polluting the atmosphere or perishing in unalleviated agony must, in the great majority of instances, be Japanese. Upon the Russians then rests the responsibility of dragging down this war to its most barbarous level, and we can not be surprised that General STOESSEL, aware of the methods adopted by his men throughout the siege, must view with profound apprehension the incidents likely to follow the fall of the fortress.

THE CHINESE IMPERIAL CUSTOMS.

FROM telegraphic advices and also from the columns of Shanghai journals, we observe that the local Inspectorate-General of Customs at Shanghai is now to be abolished, and that its head, Sir ROBERT BREDON, has been transferred to Peking, where, presumably, he will officiate in immediate relationship with the Inspector-General, Sir ROBERT HART. This Shanghai Inspectorate General was a special creation suggested by the experiences of 1900, when the imprisonment of Sir ROBERT HART and his staff during the siege deprived temporarily of all authorized direction that great organization, the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. It appears to have been appreciated that precautions should be taken to obviate the recurrence of such an interregnum, and accordingly a duplicate inspectorate-general was established at Shanghai. Doubtless its abolition, now in 1904, may be counted as falling in the ordinary sequence of procedure: there is no apparent prospect of any recurrence of such contingencies as those that dictated the exceptional measure, and therefore reversion to the *status quo ante* is natural. But to thoughtful persons the step now taken seems regrettable. Apart from the excellent work done by the Shanghai Inspectorate-General during its existence as a semi-independent entity, there is the broad consideration that the Chinese Customs has outgrown the system of extreme centralization which, in Sir ROBERT HART'S able hands, administered its affairs during so many years. The Chinese Customs has now become an institution largely concerned in maintaining China's financial credit no less than in promoting the facilities of her foreign trade. Is it not well within the range of conception that daily association with this gradual growth may have partially obscured its magnitude in the eyes of the Inspector-General, and that his conservatism may prevent a commensurate expansion of the administrative machinery? We do not speak with any confidence. There are possibly reasons, hidden from ordinary onlookers, which possess great weight in Sir ROBERT HART'S judgment as recommending the change now made. But we observe that the minor journals of Shanghai are already raising surprised and even mischievous voices in connexion with the incident. One affirms that the abolition of the Shanghai Inspectorate-General is said to prelude the extinction of the Inspectorate-General in Peking, and another, considering that the Customs has outgrown the administrative capacity of a single head, advocates the establishment of a cosmopolitan board of governors in lieu of the present individual direction. We confess to a sentiment of profound astonishment on reading this latter expression of opinion. If there be any part of the world where the total incapacity of cosmopolitan management in any shape or form has been conclusively demonstrated by experience, that part of the world

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is the Far East; and if there be any institution which by conspicuous efficiency during more than a quarter of a century, has offered a practical protest against being replaced by the chaotic rivalries of cosmopolitan control, that institution is the Chinese Customs. As to the forecast that the step now taken in Shanghai's case preludes a similar measure in the case of Peking, it does not appear to deserve any credence. The evident commentary is, however, that "sleeping dogs" have been roused and that the compensation for their clamour is not apparent. For our own part, we can not but think that the Customs, in view of its great and constantly growing ramifications, would be more intelligently organized with an advanced base at Shanghai than it can be so long as it relies solely on Peking, where also the supreme management has something of a recluse element. Besides, what security is there against the recurrence of incidents such as those that suggested the Shanghai inspectorate-general? No security so long as the exciting causes continue to be operative, and that they do continue has been demonstrated more convincingly by Sir ROBERT HART himself than by any other analyst of China's modern conditions.

A COMMENT.

THERE is a singular determination on thepart of some German residents of Japan to consider this journal hostile to their country. In a recent issue we published a paragraph dictated by an essentially friendly spirit. The main topic discussed was a London telegram saying that the Russian vessels, when they made their sortie from Port Arthur on the 10th of August, had for prime purpose to shelter in Kiaochow where the German authorities would afford them refuge. We dealt with that allegation at some length, and concluded by saying:—"There is not the slightest substantial warrant for this charge against Germany so far as Kiaochow is concerned" Surely that is explicit enough. Then with regard to another statement telegraphed from London, namely, that a Russo-German arrangement exists regulating the mutual attitude of the two Powers at the conclusion of the present war, we observed that Germany is unfortunate in being the object of so many suspicions and that her statesmen can not congratulate themselves upon their management. Truly we fail to see how such a criticism can be called unfriendly. It certainly was not penned in an unfriendly spirit, and it certainly is incontrovertible. There have been many evidences that the German nation sympathises with Japan in her present struggle and regards her policy with approval. Yet, in spite of these evidences, which are perfectly patent to the Japanese and are fully appreciated by them, and in spite of the fact that Germany is now represented at the Court of Japan by one of the most tactful and popular Ministers that ever officiated on behalf of any Power in this country, there is no denying that doubts and suspicions about her genuine sentiments towards the Far East find frequent expression in leading Japanese journals. From what we know of the Japanese and from what we have read in their newspapers we are persuaded that they discriminate clearly between the German Government and the German nation, having entire confidence in the integrity of the latter's goodwill, and being further deeply grateful for all the assistance Germans have rendered to this country in pursuing its path of modern progress, but, on the other hand, being equally perplexed by the attitude of German statesmen and by the behaviour of the KAISER. It is impossible to draw a sponge through the pages of history. Any impartial German who considers the record of his country in the Far East since 1895, must frankly admit that she has not established any valid claim to Japanese confidence, nor have we knowledge of any German resident in Japan who approves of the policy pursued by Berlin first in the Liaotung affair; secondly in the Kiaochow affair; and thirdly in the manner of interpreting the Anglo-German agreement. We do not desire to elaborate this record. We content ourselves with merely tracing the links of the chain, namely, that the Liaotung rendition led to Russia's establishment at Port Arthur; that the Kiaochow business directly precipitated Russia's aggression in Manchuria, and indirectly fomented the Boxer *emeute* which, in turn, created a pretext for the extension of Russia's tenure to the whole of Manchuria; and that Berlin's curiously discriminatory rendering of the Anglo-German Agreement amounted to an open declaration that whereas Japan in Manchuria would be dangerous in German eyes, Russia in Manchuria was a matter of indifference. Supplement all this by the fact that the Yellow Peril may be said to be the off-spring of the KAISER'S imagination, that HIS MAJESTY'S was the hand which made Europe vibrate with apprehension of a phantom that has furnished to Japan's enemies their most powerful weapon for alienating from her the sympathies of Europe in this war, and we have a page of history which accounts for a great deal. But if history can not be obliterated it may be lived down, and we believe it to be the desire alike of the German nation—certainly it is the desire of German residents in the Far East—and of the Japanese nation, that this unhappy past should give place to a better present. Is it not then unfortunate that the procedure of German statesmen should fail in this respect? And is it unfriendly on our part to lament their failure? Whether the result be due to sins of omission or to sins of commission we do not pretend to say. The result itself is what interests us, and we venture to think that German subjects in this country might find some better method of hastening the dawn of a brighter day than writing to the editor of the *Japan Mail* violent letters which, precisely for the sake of encouraging an *entente*, we refrain from publishing. It is not to be supposed that the Germans wish to live in a fool's paradise and if such be not their aim they should not gird so vehemently against criticism which is assuredly not intended to be unfriendly and which deals frankly with a phenomenon that no responsible journal should overlook.

THE BOOKSHELF.

American Trade Index for 1904; published by the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States.

THE sixth edition of the American trade Index is to hand and shows a considerable advance over the first issue of 1899. Then 1,000 American manufacturers found space within its covers. Now 3,000 will be found properly indexed. The primary object of the book remains the same as when first issued, namely, to acquaint the importer and dealer in foreign countries with the leading makers in the United States of all classes of goods suitable for the export trade; and this object is being more surely attained from year to year by the constantly increasing numbers of copies of the Index distributed, and also from the fact that the membership of the Association is so rapidly approaching the position of comprising all the prominent manufacturers in every line of industry; for the Index contains only the members of the Association itself. How representative the membership of the Association is can be seen by those familiar with any particular industry on glancing at the lists of names included under the various classified headings of the book. But the membership of the Association is now so large and is increasing so rapidly that the Index itself, since a copy goes to each member of the Association, has become a standard reference work for the United States as regards manufacturers generally. The edition of the Index printed in 1899 was 5,000 copies. This has been increased from year to year until in 1903 it was 10,000, over 6,500 of which were distributed abroad. The present edition comprises 12,000 copies, of which 7,500 are for foreign distribution.

The Index is printed in English, German, Spanish and French and should be found on the desk of every merchant having business relations with the United States.

Coins of Japan, by NEIL GORDON MUNRO, M.B. and C.M., Edin., Univ. Yokohama, Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.

A TASTE for numismatics is one of the most justifiable of the "crazes," for it develops at once historic, archaic and artistic elements. This is well shown by Dr. Munro's just-issued work on the coins of Japan; a beautiful work so far as concerns the resources of the printer's office, and a work abounding in evidences of profound research. The author tells us that although China had monetary tokens in the form of coins twelve centuries earlier than the Japanese, yet as collectors of coins and students of numismatology the Japanese have never been approached by the Chinese, and that since the period 1818-39 "many works have appeared in Japan on this subject which would do credit to any learned society of Europe." It appears that Dr. Munro was very largely assisted in the compilation of this book by a learned Japanese antiquary, Mr. Muramatsu, to whom he gives full credit and whose portrait he inserts. The fact is that without the fullest and

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Dr. Munro's book is profusely illustrated.

several footnotes appearing here and there throughout the work. It is a difficult matter to piece into a coherent whole a

"Labour," by Mr. Katayama; (30) "The Labour Market," by the Ministry of Com-

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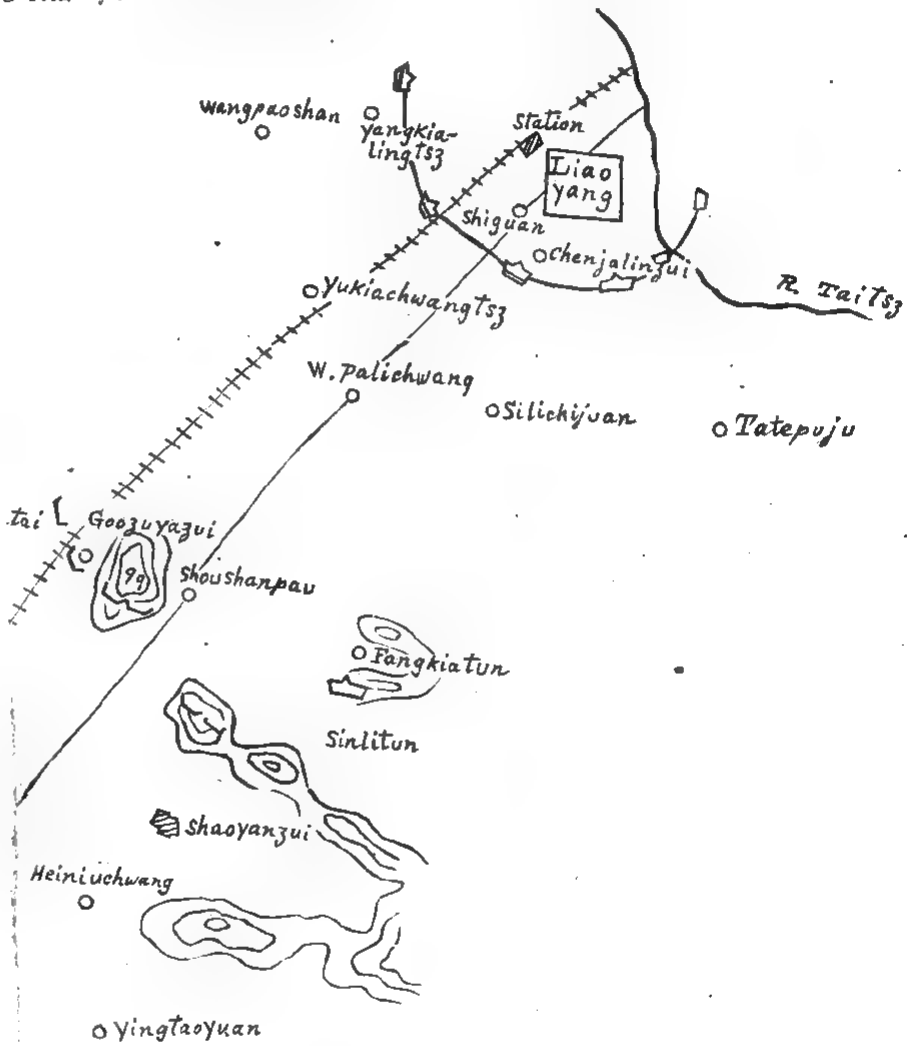
Ξ FIGHTING NEAR LIAOYANG.

TO THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24TH, 1904.



represented at the Court ... by better method of hastening the dawn of a compilation of this book by a learned
one of the most tactful an... s- brighter day than writing to the editor of anese antiquary, Mr. Muramatsu, to
ters that ever officiate... of the *Japan Mail* violent letters which, precise- he gives full credit and whose portrait
serts. The fact is that without the fulles

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most generous native assistance no foreigner can hope to gain access to the arcana of any Japanese subject, especially such a subject as that of coins, and it happens too often that little recognition is extended to the labour of these sources of information. The book before us consist of seven chapters and an introduction. The chapters have for headings "Prehistoric and Protohist oric," "The Antique Coins," "Medi æval Coins," "From Tensho to Meiji," "Provincial Coins," "Gold and Silver Currencyland Meiji Currency" and "Experimental and Ornamental Coins." This is precisey one of those volumes that excite at once the admiration and the perplexity of the reviewer; for in proportion as he appreciates the learning displayed, he is impressed with a consciousness of his own inability to sit in judgment. Dr. Munro evidently engaged in a labour of love when he set about his task and we do not see the slightest probability of his being rivalled or even challenged in the field he has chosen. His introduction and his opening chapter, indeed, contain some statements which may provoke controversy or invite comment. Thus it appears to us that he might safely have invested with greater assurance his conjecture that a people in the bronze age invaded Japan prior to her iron-age conquerers. This question has already been discussed by the writer of the present notice and the evidence of the dolmens seems to dispose of it effectually. Neither does he do full justice to Japanese artistic capacity, we think, when he suggests that most of the copper and bronze ornaments existing in Japan previously to the beginning of the eighth century were of Chinese or Korean origin. He is not, indeed, explicit on this point, but we gather pretty clearly that such is his belief, and it certainly was the belief of the late Dr. Anderson as well of other less enlightened expounders of Japanese Art annals. But there are very valid reasons—reasons which the reviewer has elsewhere marshalled—for dissenting from that lightly conceived theory, and for holding that during the century prior to the Nara epoch, the Japanese art-artizan had already begun to shake off Chinese and Korean influences and to be independently productive. It is right to observe, however, that these points are not vital to the numismatologist, and that whatever be the exact truth about them they do not affect the value of Dr. Munro's work in his chosen line. We observe that he devotes some space to *sabi*, for which he is apparently perplexed to find an English equivalent. The trouble is that *sabi* may be used, and is commonly used, to express the vulgarest kind of rent, whereas it is also applied to the oxidization that metallic surfaces undergo from long contact with the atmosphere or under the influence of earthy salts. To us "patina" seems the most satisfactory rendering of *sabi*, and Dr. Munro will probably agree with us when he recalls the enormous trouble taken by manufacturers of metal sword-guards to impart to them a desirable *sabi*. It is hard to agree with the learned author's suggestion that the crystal beads, and the claw-shaped or cylindrical objects of agate, jade or nephrite found in dolmens and elsewhere were monetary tokens. We know with tolerable surety and accuracy the purposes to which these were applied, and apart from the value that must have attached to them in the early ages of their use, there is nothing, so far as we know, to suggest their employment as media of exchange.

Dr. Munro's book is profusely illustrated. That is essential in such a work, but considerable resolution must have been required to incur such heavy outlay on account of a volume which appeals to a necessarily limited section of the public, and which is sold at the remarkably cheap price of ten *yen*. There can be no second opinion that the book is a very valuable contribution to the English literature of Japan, and that it will take its place permanently among standard works. It is excellently printed (at the *Box of Curios* Office) on good paper and the binding is tasteful.

A New Life of Toyotomi Hideyoshi: By W. DENING.

"THE tale of Hideyoshi's life," says Mr. Dening in the concluding paragraph of this work, "is one of the most wonderful records of the triumph of genius over highly formidable obstacles that Japanese history contains. The story of the poor friendless lad rising to be the first lord of the land, has furnished a stimulus to healthy ambition and dogged perseverance in many an obscure corner of the land. Longer than his brilliant conquests will be remembered the indomitable spirit which sustained the great general through the whole of his eventful career. In courage, originality, fertility of resource, knowledge of human nature, generosity and versatility of mind, Hideyoshi has among his countrymen few, if any, compeers and certainly no superiors. He belongs to a fine type of manhood, and by studying his life we can see wherein lies the strength of modern Japan, equipped with all the best Western appliances and weapons and with such mental resources and moral qualities to fall back on as were displayed by the *Taiko* throughout his long and eventful career. Equipment and character—those, in a word, account for the achievements of modern Japan in peace and war."

It is mainly from such a point of view that the life of this extraordinary man is interesting; that is to say his life as Mr. Dening's pages disclose it to us. For Mr. Dening does not attempt to write a "life" in the sense usually attaching to the term. What he does is to recount the main episodes of the great captain's career without placing them in any of the pictures quesetting that might have been constructed out of such remarkable material as mediæval Japan furnishes. To tell the whole story so as to vividly pourtray the times, their customs, their manners a their peculiarities, would demand and work of many volumes, and Mr. Dening confines himself to one volume of 405 pages. He has chosen wisely, we think, for this epitomized account will probably find many more readers than a more voluminous essay would have commanded. The book, as its title indicates, is in reality a second edition. The first appeared some 17 years ago. But the author calls this "a new life" inasmuch as he has supplemented the original matter by many details that add to its value. So far, indeed, as Hideyoshi himself is concerned, we do not detect many differences between this second account and the first, but an introduction has been compiled showing in a succinct manner the political situation at the time of Hideyoshi's birth, and there is also an appendix containing valuable information. We seem further to recognise chapter 11 as altogether new, and the same is true of several footnotes appearing here and there throughout the work. It is a difficult matter to piece into a coherent whole a number of disjointed incidents and episodes in the life of a general and statesman, but Mr. Dening has succeeded as well as could have been anticipated. To us his book is of high interest from cover to cover, nor do we think that the verdict of any reader will be different. People in the Occident ought to be beginning by this time to attach something more than a languid or condescending value to records which help to reveal the kind of stuff nature has employed in manufacturing the Japanese. That it is excellent stuff, stuff altogether different from the ordinary Oriental material of European imagination, we ourselves have always believed and maintained. We have not, however, had the multitude on our side and we therefore welcome works like this "Life of Hideyoshi" as calculated to enlarge the horizon of appreciation. Hideyoshi, so far as concerns military genius, will support comparison with Napoleon Bonaparte, and in many traits of character he was far superior to the French hero. Therefore as one of the very greatest products of humanity in any age he deserves to rivet attention and as an illustrious type of the Japanese soldiers and statesmen astonishing the world, he possesses special interest. Mr. Dening's work is very opportune. It should find manyreaders.

Japan by the Japanese; Edited by ALFRED STEAD. (London; William Heinemann, 1904.)

THIS is a very remarkable book; a book of the highest interest. The idea that suggested its compilation is at once unique and excellent. Mr. Stead explains it in his preface. He thought that no book on Japan could describe the country and the people so well as a book by the Japanese themselves. To obtain their approval and cōoperation he visited Tokyo, and meeting with the warmest support, was able to collect materials for the bulky volume now before us. How he succeeded is very clearly indicated by the titles of the chapters and the names of their writers:—(1) "The Imperial Family," by Baron Sannomiya; (2) "The Constitution of the Empire," by Marquis Ito; (3) "The Growth of Japan," by Marquis Ito; (4) "The Duties of Political Parties," by Marquis Ito; (5) "The National Policy under the Constitution," by Marquis Yamagata; (6) "The Imperial Diet," by the Minister of Justice; (6) "The Organization of a conconstitutional State," by Baron Kaneko Kentaro; (7) and (8) "The Army," by Marquises Yamagata and Oyama; (9) "The Navy," by Rear-Admiral Saito; (10) "Diplomacy," by Professor Ariga; (11) "Foreign Policy," by Count Okuma; (12) "Education" by Count Okuma; (13) (14) and (15) "Education," by Professor Sawayanagi, the Faculty of the University and Baron Suyematsu; (16) "Religion," by Professor Nitobe; (17) "Ancestor Worship," by Professor Hozumi; (18) "Finance," by Count Inouye; (19) "Financial and Economic Problems," by Count Inouye; (20) "Financial Administration," by Count Matsukata; (21) "Financial Policy," by Mr. Sakatani; (22) "The Financial System," by the Minister of Finance; (23) "Taxation" and (24) "The National Debts," both by the Ministry of Finance; (25) "Banking," by the Ministry of Finance; (26) "The Banking System," by Mr. Yamamoto; (27) "The Financial Crisis of 1900-1902," by Mr. Hayashi; (28) Foreign Trade," by Mr. Yamazaki; (29) "Labour," by Mr. Katayama; (30) "The Labour Market," by the Ministry of Com-

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merce and Agriculture; (31) "Factory Legislation," by Mr. Soyeda; (32) "The Merchant Marine," by Mr. Kondo; (33) "Shipbuilding," by Baron Iwasaki; (34) "Railways," by Mr. Inuzuka; (35) "The Legal System," by the Minister of Justice; (36) "Police and Prisons," by Baron Suyematsu; (37) "Art and Literature," by Baron Suyematsu; (38) "The Press," by Mr. Zumoto; (39) "Posts Telegraphs and Telephones," by the Director-General of the Bureau of Posts and Telegraphs; (40) "The Problem of the Far East," by Baron Suyematsu; (41) "Formosa," by Count Katsura, Dr. Goto and the Ministry of Justice; (42) "The Position of Women," by Professor Naruse; (43) "Commerce and Industry," by Baron Shibusawa; "Financial and Economic Questions of the Day," by Mr. Soyeda, &c.

This, it will be seen, is a very striking and attractive list, but it will be wise to say at once, in order to avert disappointment, that many of these eminent men show much reserve in their writings and that no one need expect to be taken into their inmost confidence.

Thus Baron Suyematsu, in his chapter on "Woman's Education," observes the strictest silence as to the great problem whether Japan desires her women to remain as they are, or whether she wishes and intends to raise them nearer to the level occupied by men. Professor Naruse, in his essay on the same subject, adopts a somewhat franker tone, but nevertheless leaves us uncertain whether he himself, noted educationist though he is, has recognised the fundamental difference between Japan and the Occident in this respect. That he has clearly recognised it, and that Baron Suyematsu has done so also, is altogether sure. But each "walks upon thin ice," leaving an essentially dissatisfied sense in the reader's mind. If we turn again to Dr. Ariga's story of Treaty Revision, we find that its perusal fails to convey any vivid idea of the struggle as it presented itself to those who passed through it and who bore its burden and heat. The whole question of the diverse attitudes assumed by the Powers is ignored; the importance of the lead taken by England is not adequately referred to, and we are told that the China-Japan War "greatly facilitated the work of revision." This kind of diplomatic caution marks nearly all the essays and deprives them of the vitality they might otherwise have possessed. But to any earnest student of Japan they are quite invaluable. Count Inouye, for example, in his chapter on finance, shows a breadth of view and an insight which at once indicate the statesman, and the same is not less true of Baron Shibusawa. Indeed Baron Shibusawa on Commerce and Industry, and Count Inouye on Finance will probably be read with special attention and interest by all business men among foreigners. Count Okuma on Foreign Policy sounds extremely attractive, but unfortunately this chapter is nothing more than a transcript of the speech delivered by him in the House of Representatives in 1897.

Such a book as this defies the reviewer. Each chapter should be treated independently. When we have before us a book written entirely by one author, it suffices to direct special attention to certain parts; but in "Japan by the Japanese" we have a multitude of subjects treated separately by a multitude of writers, each almost equally worthy of notice, whereas to notice all equally would be an interminable task. It is for that reason that we have set down above a rough list of the chapters-headings with the names of their writers. That should be enough to commend the work to any discriminating student, and we venture to add our own strong commendation after perusal. Even as a work of reference the volume is invaluable, for it abounds with statistics and tabulated information of the most essential character. Mr. Alfred Stead has deserved well of the public. His preface, we must confess, jars somewhat. Was it necessary that he should so greatly belittle the book-making labours of those that have already written about Japan? Was it necessary to insist on the impossibility of any foreigner adequately expounding the serious side of the Japanese? This was not needed to enhance the value of his own undertaking. However, nothing good can be done without enthusiasm and enthusiasm often begets some little extravagance which may well be pardoned. We must not omit to add that the book is dedicated to the Emperor of Japan, by His Majesty's permission; the first permission of the kind ever given.

CRICKET.

Born in Japan v. The Rest.

It would appear as if the hitherto invincible Born in Japan team of the Y. C. & A. C. is likely to meet its match at last among the players who compose The Rest. Saturday was far from being an ideal cricketting day. A violent gale blew down the ground all the time and the annoyance caused by the blustery wind was increased by the innumerable particles of sharp edged grit which, swept up by the breeze, beat continually in the eyes and faces of the players. Fortunately no rain fell. "The Rest" went to the wickets and their first man, Fairhurst was bowled when the score stood at 5. Another five was added to the total and then E. W. Kilby, who was in capital trim, dismissed Dr. Moon. The Captain of the team, E. W. Maitland, joined Foster and the score began to mount, until the new-comer had reached what now appeared to be a fatal number—5—and again E. W. Kilby was the successful bowler. A stop was put to the rot on W. D. S. Edwards partnering Foster and by snicking and cutting the old Interport-man carried the figures along merrily, though he had one narrow escape from dismissal at the hands of the wicket-keeper when only 8 runs had been placed to his credit. A change of bowlers was effected when the half-century was reached, Mollison relieving H. W Kilby, but no separation was effected till 67 had been scored, when Graham, by a pretty piece of fielding, held a ball from E. W. Kilby which Foster had sent to leg. Mollison got his chance a little later, bowling Mitford, who had but broken his duck, and soon after that he dismissed Edwards, the score by this time being 86. The tail of the team was stronger than had been anticipated, Duff knocking up 13, Argent 34, and Bugbird 14. Indeed the stand made by the two last batsmen was an outstanding feature of the game, and it should ensure Argent an early place in the next match. The innings closed for a total of 141. It was soon seen that the task before the Born in Japan was more than they could accomplish in the time at their disposal, and in the end the game was abandoned, owing to failure of light, when four wickets had fallen and 77 runs had been made. Score:—

"The Rest."

Dr. Moon, b. E. W. Kilby	10
G. N. Fairhurst, b. E. W. Kilby	0
B. C. Foster, c. Graham b. E. W. Kilby	24
E. W. Maitland, b. E. W. Kilby	5
W. D. S. Edwards, b. Mollison	27
E. B. Mitford, b. Mollison	1
C. M. Duff, c. & b. Mollison	13
F. S. G. Piggott, b. Mollison	0
A. E. Cooper, b. Mollison	2
S. W. Argent not out	34
F. H. Bugbird, b. H. W. Kilby	14
Extras	11
Total	141

Bowling Analysis.

	Balls	Runs	M'd'ns	Wkts.	Wide
E. W. Kilby...	114	74	1	4	1
H. W. Kilby...	54	23	1	1	—
J. M. Mollison..	76	33	1	5	—

Born in Japan.

E. W. Kilby, l.b.w. b. Moon	22
H. W. Kilby, not out	38
O. Strome, bowled Argent	4
J. M. Mollison, c. Cooper b. Argent	11
W. Graham, bowled Moon	0
A. Kingdon, not out	1
S. Wheeler, F. Thompson, T. W. Kilby, E. K. Dinsdale, J. E. Drummond — did not bat	
Extras	1
	77

Bowling Analysis.

	Balls.	Runs.	M'd'ns.	Wkts.
F. S. G. Piggott	54	28	0	0
Dr. Moon	66	34	0	2
S. W. Argent	36	14	0	2

The following were the positions of the various Clubs in the County Cricket Championship up to August 22:—

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
Lancashire (4)	23	15	1	8	15
Yorkshire (3)	25	8	2	15	6
Kent (8)	18	10	3	5	7
Notts (5)	20	7	4	9	3
Sussex (2)	21	5	3	13	2
Leicestershire (14)	17	6	5	6	1
Warwickshire (7)	14	5	4	5	1
Middlesex (1)	15	6	5	4	1
Gloucester (13)	15	5	5	5	—
Derbyshire (12)	17	5	7	5	—2
Somerset (10)	14	4	9	1	—5
Surrey (11)	23	4	11	8	—7
Essex (8)	19	4	9	6	—5
Worcestershire (6)	16	2	8	6	—6
Hampshire (14)	16	1	12	3	—11

(Figures in parenthesis show position at end of last year).

The death took place, on August 3 in England of Mr. Herbert Jenner-Fust, the oldest cricketer in the world. Born on the 23rd July, 1806, he was in his 99th year, and may be was playing cricket when Waterloo was fought. He played his first match at Lord's for Eton *vs.* Harrow in 1822, and was the last survivor of the first match between Oxford and Cambridge in 1827. In his cricket days he was known as Herbert Jenner, taking the name of Fust many years afterwards.

INTERPORT YACHTING.

The fourth series of Races for the Interport Challenge Cup, between the Kobe Sailing Club and the Mosquito Yacht Club of Yokohama, was commenced yesterday afternoon in a fresh southerly breeze. The Kobe representatives were Messrs Campbell and Fawkner, who arrived early in the morning, by the steamer *America Maru* after a somewhat unpleasant passage, the steamer having left the southern port at 10 a.m. on Friday morning. The two yachts chosen for the contest were the *Pele*, owned by Mr. Hugh Gunn, and the *Winsome*, owned by Mr. Averill, these two owners sailing the Yokohama boat. The draw resulted in Kobe being allotted the *Winsome*, leaving the *Pele* to defend the trophy. Mr. F. J. Hall, commodore of the Mosquito Club, officiated as starter, and fired the preliminary gun at 2.45 p.m. At the start *Winsome* crossed the line right on gunfire, with *Pele* hard on her weather quarter. *Pele's* spinnaker was set very smartly for the run to the Harbour Entrance, enabling her to draw slightly ahead of the *Winsome*, and clear the white light with a lead of a length. This position was maintained throughout the close fetch to the Honmoku Lightship, where they were timed:—*Pele*, 3-12-43, and *Winsome*, 3-12-50. Again *Pele's* crew

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were smarter in making sail, but they were not sufficiently ahead to draw clear of *Winsome*, and the latter cut in very cleverly when the Quarantine ship was reached, and started on the beat back to the Lightship with the windward position. Tack by tack she held *Pele* at this disadvantage, and gybed round the Lightship 10 seconds to the good. Reaching back to the Harbour entrance, the positions were unaltered, and although it seemed that the *Pele* gained the right of way in the beat to the finish, *Winsome* got the windward position once more off the end of the pier, and they made for the finishing line with *Winsome* to windward on starboard tack, and *Pele* slightly ahead to leeward. In going about to cross, *Winsome* found a sampan in her way, and *Pele* got the gun by a narrow margin of 4 seconds. The official times were *Pele*, 3 hrs. 56 mins, *Winsome* 3 hrs. 56 mins. 4 secs. A very close race throughout, and sailed in remarkably fast time, *Pele's* elapsed time being 1 hour, 5 mins. 56 secs. for a 6-1/2 miles course. Including windward work probably 8 miles were covered.

The second and deciding race of the fourth series of interport encounters was sailed on Monday forenoon, in a fresh northerly wind, and resulted in another win for the Yokohama crew. As in the first race, *Winsome* was quickest over the starting line on the signal being given at 10 minutes past 10 a.m. *Pele* crossed 4 seconds after, a little to windward, and was just able to make the harbour entrance on one tack. *Winsome* was unlucky in being obstructed by a passing junk, which compelled her to make a short hitch to clear the breakwater, which *Pele* rounded one minute ahead. *Pele* carried her spinnaker in the run to the Honmoku Lightship, but *Winsome* set a balloon jib. About the same distance separated the two yachts at the Lightship, but *Winsome* gained a little before they reached the Widow Buoy, and as an extra strong puff struck the *Pele* just as she hauled on the wind on getting to the buoy, the crew could not get in the mainsheet smartly enough to make a neat rounding, and *Winsome*, cutting it finer, got up on her weather. Splitting tacks the *Winsome* lost a little, and when they came together again *Pele* crossed her bows by several lengths. At the Lightship on the return journey *Pele* led by 4 minutes, and continued to gain to the finish. With the nasty sea running it was very wet work for both crews beating back to the Harbour Entrance, and the wind was strong enough to try both boats' gear severely. *Pele* got inside the breakwater about 5 minutes ahead, and crossed the line a winner by 5 minutes 25 seconds. It was a fast race, as the elapsed times show:—*Pele*, 2 hrs. 5 mins. 30 secs; *Winsome* 2 hrs. 10 mins., 59 secs. A very good performance for a 10 mile course, with half of it close-hauled sailing. The Kobe crew are to be congratulated on putting up such a good fight against a crew much better accustomed to handling the Yokohama 21 raters.

THE STORM.

The high winds that have prevailed since Friday doubtless gave many people the impression that a typhoon was not far away. As a matter of fact, if the shifts in the direction of the wind that took place are correctly read, in combination with the reports from the provinces, we in Yokohama and Tokyo were on the eastern fringe of a depression which may be described as a typhoon.

Reports in vernacular papers say that on Sept. 17th a storm was experienced principally in the districts of the Tokaido, where the damage seems to have been most serious. An official report says that the telephone and telegraph lines between Nagoya and Kobe and other western cities are damaged. Another says that owing to inundations, traffic between Kashiwabara and Sekigahara on the Tokaido railway is suspended. A telegram from the Governor of Yamanashi reports that a tunnel between Uyenohara and Ofuji was partially damaged, traffic being consequently suspended. The damage was expected to be repaired on the evening of Saturday.

A telegram from Yamada, Ise province, states that a terrible storm raged there with the result that traffic between Yamada and Miyakawa was suspended, and that all the rivers overflowed their banks, the cultivated land being damaged. The *Jiji* says that the sea-bank along Yakitsu, Shizuoka, was broken over a length of sixteen *ken*, the result being that twenty-two houses were damaged. Telegrams from Tochigi, Saitama, etc., report more or less damage caused by the storm.

Four foreigners who were cruising in a boat in Yokohama harbour on Sept. 17th are said to be missing. On Sunday morning, the police could not give a definite report as to this matter.

[This report doubtless refers to the condition of a junior crew which went out and had to be assisted back to the Boat Club].

The races of the Yokohama Yacht Club were all postponed on Saturday, and the Baseball match at Honmoku could not take place owing to the condition of the ground.

A lighter with 432 bags of barley was sunk on the night of Sept. 18th off Takashima-cho, Yokohama. The *sendo* were all saved.

A hospital in Hiroshima collapsed. Details are not yet known.

The traffic between Hikone and Kawase on the Tokaido railway, which was suspended by the floods on Sept. 17th, was reopened on the evening of the following day.

Traffic between Miyakawa and Yamada on the Sanju Railway was suspended on Sept. 20th.

THE LAW COURTS.

THE CAMPHOR MONOPOLY CASE.

The hearing of this case, in which the liquidator of the bankrupt firm of Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann and Co. claim *yen* 226,250 from Messrs. Samuel, Samuel and Co. will take place on Oct. 22nd in the Court of Cassation. It may be remembered that on May 29th, 1904, judgment was given in the Yokohama District Court in favour of the liquidator of the bankrupt firm. Messrs. Samuel, Samuel and Co. having appealed in the Tokyo Appeal Court against the decision given in the lower Court, judgment was this time given in favour of Messrs. Samuel, Samuel and Co. which was rendered on June 9th this year. Mr. Hioki, the liquidator, then appealed to the Court of Cassation.

S. NAKAKAMI *v.* THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

In the Yokohama District Court, the hearing of this case, in which plaintiff claims *yen* 187.55 alleged to be due to him as commission, etc., while employed as a salesman by defendants' firm was resumed on Sept. 16th before Judge Danno.

K. Tasaki was examined as a witness.

As the witness is interested in the case, the Court did not cause him to take oath, but declared that his evidence was only a means of guidance to a knowledge of the nature of the dispute.

Tasaki stated that he was employed by defendants' firm as salesman during three months commencing April 15th last. Plaintiff was superintending the witness and other salesmen. Under the name of plaintiff, the witness received seven sewing machines from the firm and took them to Kawagoe, Omiya and other districts where he sold them and where he collected *yen* 134—the whole cost of three machines and part payment of the other four—which he paid the firm through plaintiff. Further the witness did business in some districts of the Nakasendo on which the commission due from the firm to him amounted to *yen* 38.55. Before receiving the commission he resigned his post and sold, to plaintiff, the right to receive it from defendants. The witness gave the Court details as to the rate of commission and his connection with plaintiff and the customers with whom he was concerned.

There being some error in the claim according to the statement given by the witness, plaintiff with the permission of the Court took off thirty *yen* from the amount claimed.

Counsel entered into an argument, after which the Court declared that the hearing was concluded and that judgment would be given on Sept. 18th.

In the Yokohama District Court before Judge Danno, judgement was delivered on Sept. 22nd in this case. The Court sustains the judgment in favour of the Company given in a previous proceeding when plaintiff was absent.

CLAIM FOR LIFE INSURANCE.

S. Kawabe, a member of the Kanagawa Prefectural Assembly, has lodged a case in the Yokohama District Court against the Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. (whose Yokohama agent is Mr. William Harris) claiming ten thousand *yen*. The plaintiff's statement is to the effect that his brother, M. Kawabe, insured himself with the defendants about five years ago and died on April 19th this year. On the brother of the deceased claiming the insured amount Mr. W. Harris refused to make payment on the ground that the illness from which the deceased was suffering had been concealed from the medical officer of the firm before the policy was issued.

CLAIM AGAINST MARQUIS OYAMA.

The hearing of a case instituted by Makino Mosa, a female servant employed by a merchant, K. Kiyofuji, against Marquis Oyama, claiming *yen* 672.54, took place on Sept. 20th in the Tokyo District Court.

Plaintiff was represented by Mr. G. Matsuda and defendant by S. Uyehara.

Plaintiff's counsel stated that about 6 o'clock on a November evening last year plaintiff was injured by a carriage in which were seated two ladies, while she was passing Akasaka, Omotedori. Her injuries were severe, especially on her face. The carriage went off without paying any attention to the poor woman. The same night, about 11 o'clock, Mr. K. Iwai, of the Akasaka police station, paid a visit to the house of her employer, accompanied by a *betto* employed by Marquis Oyama, and the latter appologized for his negligence. The following morning, Mr. T. Sato, a steward of the Marquis, paid a visit to the unfortunate woman and sympathized with her on behalf of his employer. Thus plaintiff understood that the carriage belonged to Marquis Oyama and assumed that the ladies in the vehicle were Marchioness Oyama and her daughter. Subsequently plaintiff removed to the Red Cross Society's hospital where she was under treatment until the beginning of February. The Marquis, however, did not pay the expenses incurred at the hospital, though plaintiff and her employer repeatedly asked him to do so. Plaintiff's counsel asked the Court to give a decision ordering defendant to pay *yen* 172.54 as surgical expenses, and *yen* 500 as compensation.

Having admitted two facts, that Marchioness Oyama and her daughter passed along the road on which plaintiff was walking, on their way to a dinner party at the house of Prince Shimadzu, on the evening in question; and that plaintiff was injured by a carriage, defendant's counsel contended that there was no evidence to prove that this carriage was the one in which Marchioness Oyama was riding. Even supposing that the carriage belonged to defendant it did not follow that he was liable to pay the woman five hundred *yen* as compensation besides the surgical expenses.

Plaintiff's counsel asked the Court for leave to examine Mr. Uyeki, superintendent of the Akasaka police station, and Mr. K. Iwai, a policeman of the same office, Marchioness Oyama, and K. Kiyofuji, employer of plaintiff, as witnesses. The Court gave consent to summon the first three persons.

The case was then adjourned till Oct. 30th.

ACTION AGAINST THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Mr. K. Ohara, of Sixth Junior Rank, has lodged an action in the Court of Cassation against Baron Sone, Minister of State for Agriculture and

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Commerce, petitioning for a cancellation of the decision by which the Minister included a forest at the village of Miyuki, Nishi-tama-gori, Tokyo, valued at some *yen* 330,000, among Government property. It may be remarked that this case had been rejected in the Tokyo District Court and the Appeal Court.

It is added that a farmer named H. Osawa has lodged a prosecution in the Tokyo District Court against the petitioner, K. Ohara, accusing the latter of fraud. According to the former the ground of the forest in dispute belongs to the petitioner, but the timber to the accuser. Mr. Ohara, however, initiated an action in the Court of Cassation claiming for the timber as if the latter property also belonged to him. The charge brought by Mr. Osawa was rejected on Sept. 21st by the Public Procurator.

SHIMODA v. RETZ.

The hearing of this case, in which Mr. K. Shimoda petitions for the return of various foreign gold coins valued at *yen* 305 deposited with Mr. F. Retz as security for a loan of three hundred *yen* from the latter, came up again on Sept. 22nd in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi, when T. Tanaka, an employee of the Shimoda Construction Co., was examined as a witness.

T. Tanaka stated that he did not take any part in the loan affair between the parties and therefore he did not know what kinds of coins were handed over by plaintiff to defendant. Mr. Shimoda made a contract in July or August last with Mr. Retz for the construction of a building for about fourteen hundred *yen* at the order of the latter. Payments were made several times—in the middle and at the end of each month after commencing construction work—and were made in sums of three or four hundred *yen*. These payments some times were received by Mr. Shimoda or by witness on behalf of him.

At the conclusion of the examination of witness, Mr. Hidaka, defendant's counsel, asked the Court to adjourn the case as he was not prepared to offer further evidence that day. As plaintiff's counsel has no objection to the request, the Court adjourned till Oct. 3rd at 1 p.m.

THE SCOTTISH CHURCH DISPUTE.

The Edinburgh correspondent of the London *Evening Standard* sent the following to his paper on August 8th, as being the latest phase of the great Church dispute now disturbing the peace of Scotland :—

"The following are the proposals which the leaders of the Free Church will submit as a basis of settlement with the United Free Church :—The Free Church to retain the Assembly Hall at Edinburgh, and the Aberdeen College, with its emoluments; the question of the Sustentation, Continental, and Aged and Infirm Ministers Funds to be arranged; the Home Mission, the Church and Manse, the Colonial and Jews Funds to be administrated by the United Free Church; the Highlands and Islands Fund to be wholly taken over to benefit those congregations who will return to their former church; the Mission in India to be administrated by the Free Church from funds secured from the Foreign Mission Committee funds. It is further proposed that the churches in those towns where there is no possibility of return be given to the United Free Church, but in cases of congregational division the matter to be left for further consideration; and that the money from the sale of the Synod buildings expended upon the Assembly Hall since the so called union, be handed back to the United Free Church.

"There was read yesterday from every United Free Church pulpit in Scotland an official statement regarding the recent decision of the United and Free Presbyterian Churches. The members were asked to manifest the same spirit in the present crisis as their fathers did in their memorable sacrifices at the disruption. What development (the statement went on to set forth) the decision of the House of Lords may lead to in the religious history of Scotland, and even in wider fields, it was impossible to say, but the members were urged to accept the present difficulties, and to believe that the Heavenly Father had wise and good ends in view in calling upon the two Churches to pass through the present ordeal. The fires of affliction would serve to weld more firmly than ever into one the two Churches so happily united in 1900. The statement deprecated all bitterness, anger, and clamour towards the thirty congregations who, by the decision of the civil Court, are vested with the money, lands, and buildings, and concluded by declaring that when the interest of Scottish hearts has been kindled in connection with the Master's service sacrifice becomes joyful and enriching.

"Strong feeling exists among Aberdonians as to the proposal that the United Free Church College or Divinity Hall should be handed over to the successful Free Churchmen. Since the famous Robertson Smith case, when, as a champion of higher criticism, that distinguished scholar was ousted from his Professorship, there has been evidenced in the trend of its teaching a more ardent desire to keep the theology of the Hall abreast of the times. Last year, within the College, was held a Summer School of Theology, the lectures being stamped by universality and breadth of view. It is, therefore, felt in Aberdeen that it will be setting back the hands of the clock to deliver up the College to those whose antipathy to the higher criticism would effect an immediate revolution in its teaching. Several leaders of opinion in the Church are, however, preparing themselves to make the sacrifice with as much grace as possible; but the citizens, treating the matter more from a sentimental standpoint, resent the idea of making Aberdeen the headquarters of a body whose nearest church is more than one hundred miles from the city."

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LATE PROFESSOR GRIFFIN.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir :—On the afternoon of Saturday, September 10th, Professor Charles Sumner Griffin, of the Tokyo University, accidentally drowned in Lake Hakone. So a life that was in every sense noble and full of promise for others had a tragic, untimely end. The circumstances surrounding this incident merit special notice. For, such an appalling stroke—whether the result of natural laws or of arbitrary decrees—must be meant to impress more than the circle of immediate friends. For relatives and friends, for all who were near him and could see, there was such a sudden tearing and wrenching away of deep, widely ramifying roots, there remain such an awful emptiness and such a poignant grief, that no words are needed. Not for the mere "friend's meed of praise," but for the sake of widening the circle of those who must search in awe the meaning of such a stern, inscrutable decree, I crave space for a few facts.

A little less than thirty-two years ago, in the quiet town of Lawrence, Kansas, Mr. Griffin was born. There, after completing his preparation, he entered the Kansas State University. When his college course there was crowned with the Bachelor of Arts degree, he proceeded to Harvard University where, for four years, he distinguished himself among the large number of students in Economics and Politics and won a travelling Fellowship. Meanwhile, he had received from Harvard the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts, and had published some able articles on his special topic of research—viz, the Sugar Industry, with special reference to Governmental Policy towards it. Then Mr. Griffin went to Europe and continued his studies, chiefly in Germany, receiving at the end of the first year promotion to a still better Fellowship from Harvard.

A surprise now came to Mr. Griffin in the offer of a professorship in Political Economy and Public Finance at the Tokyo Imperial University. For that position, he had been recommended by the President and by the Professors of Economics of Harvard. As Mr. Griffin was then working hard to complete a book on the Sugar Industry—about half of which he had already written—he hesitated to accept the position in Japan. For he felt that both the pressure of professorial work and inaccessibility of much important data would arrest the work on his book. However, he came to the Imperial University cherishing the hope still to finish his work on the Sugar Industry. His plan was never realized. Yet he found time to write for the *Quarterly Journal of Economics* a timely essay on "The Sugar Industry and Legislation in Europe," about the time that the International Sugar Conference was held at Brussels.

In Japan, Professor Griffin was at first wholly absorbed by his university work. He had a great affection for the country and its people. He believed that they were in many ways misunderstood and misjudged by foreigners, especially that the economic and financial strength of Japan was underestimated. These feelings were intensified by incidents connected with the war. He decided to work for a better understanding of Japan by foreigners. He planned extensive studies with a view to write a series of monographs on Japanese economic conditions. To these studies, he devoted his spare time. To assist him in collecting data, he also employed some of his best students. In order to assure accuracy, he was labouring to learn the written language. To these labours, his vacations for two years have been zealously devoted. He saw in his opportunity a mission to serve both Japan and the West by spreading the truth. This truth he was laboriously searching. His scientific training, his calm judgment, his persevering industry fitted him to do this great service. But in the midst of preparation for it, he was suddenly struck down even before the strongest fibre of mental manhood had been attained. In his tragic death, beautiful and useful fruit was destroyed in the vigorously bursting bud—even before the full blown flower could catch the casual glance and proclaim its fulsome promise.

Aided by two of his students, he had by hard work this summer made much progress in learning the language and in gathering materials for his work on Japan. He had laid his plans to return to Tokyo and to his university duties on Monday, September 13th. So, filled with pride in his summer's progress and buoyant with healthy life and hope, he exclaimed on this Saturday morning, "This is the end of a grand summer." Lured by rare splendour of weather, his family had planned for him in the company of friends a farewell picnic on the lake. While some prepared tea on the bank, he with others were bathing in the lake. Having recently learned to swim, he was ambitious to dive. With his wife and a little girl in the boat, he rowed out to dive in sufficiently deep water towards the shore. Full of throbbing life and joy, followed by the eyes of his wife who had gleeful pride in seeing him end his summer with a new triumph, he made the fatal plunge. Precisely what happened can never be known. He was seen swimming beneath the water. Finally he emerged, made some indistinct outcry, failed to grasp a large oar thrown within reach and sank. Once more the top of his head rose from the water and finally disappeared, almost within reach of relatives hastening in two boats to his relief. It is probable that, realizing his inability to rise, he started with alarm inhaling water and thus began to drown. The terribly strained features and the seeming lack of consciousness when he first emerged from the water strongly suggest something of this nature. An hour and a half later, his body was raised from beneath thirty feet of water—a depth which the divers could not penetrate and which had therefore prevented timely rescue.

In Professor Griffin were combined qualities of rare excellence, qualities which his modest reserve veiled from all but intimate friends. His fine order of mind was fortified for useful work by zeal and discernment and by thorough training. Frank, cheerful, kindly, generous, loyal: he seemed to live for his friends. Out of his buoyant hope, his whole-souled sympathy, his thoughtful and unselfish deeds, there flowed a stream of blessings for those near to him. For all who met him, he had a cheerful smile. For all in need, he had an open heart and hand. His thoughts were pure. His wishes were for the highest good for all. He concealed nothing, for he had nothing to conceal. Ever helpful and resourceful, he was a valued member of many societies, and a useful recruit in any worthy cause. Truly "his life was gentle; and the elements so mixed in him, that Nature might stand up, and say to all the world, 'this was a man!'" Knowing his capacities and his qualities so well, knowing that he had already the foundation and the plans, and that he was fast bringing together the materials for a sublime and useful

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structure, and yet realizing that the superstructure of his life-work can never rise to commanding view, I feel it a duty to let others know that in his untimely death more than the inner circle of his friends have suffered irreparable loss.

September 16, 1904. E. H. VICKERS.

CRICKET.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—With regard to the statement in this morning's *Japan Daily Mail* that "it appears that the hitherto invincible Born in Japan team of the Y. C. & A. C. is likely to meet its match at last among the players who compose the Rest" I entirely fail to see how this conclusion can be drawn from the result of last Saturday's game, or how the match can be considered as anything but a draw in favour of our side.

Not taking into consideration the fact that the game was a certain draw before the arrival of J. M. Mollison at the wickets, which certainly made him play more carelessly than he would otherwise have done, and the bad light which obtained during the latter part of the Born in Japan XI's innings, it appears to me that an eleven which scores 77 runs for the loss of only four wickets is in a decidedly better position than a side which has made 101 runs for nine wickets, and 141 (all out.)

Indeed the worthy President of the Y C. & A.C., whose judgment in all matters cricketical nobody will dispute, was overheard to remark "Well, we made more than half of your score, and only four men out."

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

One of the Born in Japan Eleven.

P.S.—You have doubtless been informed that the "Born in Japan" XI was once defeated. I believe in the Spring of 1900.

Yokohama, 19th Sept., 1904.

"FOREIGN OWNERSHIP OF REAL ESTATE."

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir:—In your leading article of the 20th instant, you mentioned, *à propos* of Foreign ownership of Real Estate, that—"as the nation's horizon expands and its volume of business increases, the need of assistance from European and American capitalists is more and more pressingly felt," and then made several interesting observations relative to the matter of financing the war; but I could not quite understand the *raison d'être* of the following two sentences:—

"Then again, although the issue of the present war need not be regarded with any anxiety, it is certain that Russia will not tamely endure her discomfiture. She will prepare for a day of reckoning. Japan also must prepare, and will have to do so ungrudgingly."

It appears unfortunate that your article should have been worded as it was, because it naturally leads many persons to suppose that the real object of the Japanese in proposing the abandonment of their hitherto illiberal and unwarranted policy is to attract foreign capital merely with the object of developing the resources of the national war-chest, and for the purpose of securing the control of monies which she will be able to tax for the purpose of carrying on future hostilities whenever some "strong" cabinet decides to precipitate a collision with foreign powers. You could not have meant to infer this, but without doubt the wording of the article will convey that idea to many minds!

Yours truly, J. E. de BECKER.

Yokohama, September 21st, 1904.

IMPORTANCE.

The people do not turn to gaze
When he goes by;
He toils, denied the joy of praise;
No banners fly
In token of his worth; his name
The busy world has never learned;
If death should come to-night to crouch
Relentlessly beside his couch,
The world would roll on unconcerned.

Yet, when his common task is done,
Beside his gate
There stands an eager little one
With arms that wait
To clasp themselves around his neck
With pure lips that await his kiss;
And though his work may never bring
Him fame or wealth, what greater thing
May any man achieve than this?

Chicago Record Herald.

MATTERS AMERICAN.

According to H. W. Furniss, United States Consul at Bahia, Brazil, discovery has been made that there are in the interior of Bahia vast forests of trees from which can be produced a high grade of rubber, known to the trade as manicoba. The area, which is declared to be very large, can not be defined, as the region has not been fully explored.

The sum of $141,093,571,40 was paid to the 994,762 persons on the pension rolls of the United States during the fiscal year, 1904, ended June 30 last. In the preceding year pension payments aggregated $137,759,653.71 and the number of persons on the rolls was 996,545. There has been a decline, therefore, in the 12 months' period of 1,783 in the number of pensioners and an increase of $3,333,935.78 in the amount disbursed on account of pensions. These figures are from the annual report of Eugene F. Ware, Commissioner of Pensions. The 994,762 pensioners on the rolls are apportioned as follows: War of the Revolution, 3: War of 1812, 919; Indian Wars, 5,886; Mexican War, 13,035; Civil War, 945,358; Spanish War, 13,829; regular establishment, 12,734.

American astronomy has a right to plume itself upon the fact that all of the five new satellites discovered since the satellite of Neptune was found by Lassell in 1846 have been discovered in their country. Hyperion, Saturn's seventh satellite, was found by W. B. Bond at Cambridge in 1849, though Lassell shares the honour of this discovery, having observed it only one day later than Bond, so that the steamers carrying the news of the discovery crossed each other on the ocean. Deimos and Phobos, the little moons of Mars, were detected by the elder Hall at Washington in 1877; the unnamed fifth satellite of Jupiter, by Barnard at the Lick observatory in 1892; and now Phœbe, by the younger Pickering at Cambridge in 1899, the first satellite captured by photography.

According to the official figures, recently compiled and made public Mr. Marshall Field, the big merchant, owner of department stores and real estate, will pay taxes personally upon an assessment of $40,000,000. The Chicago Board of Review has given out the list of assessments against various large property owners, at the head of which stands Mr. Field. Mr. Field's real estate assessment is $30,000,000. His personal property assessment is $10,000,000. Next year he will pay taxes on an additional $1,000,000 worth of real estate. All of this property is in Chicago, and all Mr. Field's taxes go to the support of Illinois, Cook County and the city of Chicago. "No other man in the United States personally pays taxes on so much property as Marshall Field," said Reviewer Upham.

Anarchy in Colorado appears to have permeated every part of the population, says *Public Opinion*. Labour unionists began it years ago; the governor and local officials override the law whenever it suits their purposes; a state judge announced from the bench last week that he did not believe in capital punishment and would disregard, "if need be," a verdict carrying with it the death penalty; last of all the non-union miners of Cripple Creek demonstrated on Saturday that they have no more regard for law than anyone else has in Colorado by running objectionable citizens out of town, looting a union store, and terrorizing the place generally. Substantially the same condition of affairs prevails in Victor according to Monday's dispatches. There has seldom been a more perfect example than the state of Colorado during the past year of the truth that one act of lawlessness begets another and another until the result is anarchy.

"In order that some idea of the bulk represented by the coal production of the United States in 1903 may be obtained," says a press bulletin of the United States Geological Survey (August 1), "it might be stated that, if the entire production were loaded on freight cars with a capacity of thirty tons each, the trains containing it would encircle the globe at the Equator about three and one-third times. If the entire production were loaded on freight-cars in one day, the trains would occupy one-quarter of the entire railway trackage of the United States. Taking an average of thirty cars to a train, it would require sixteen times as many freight locomotives as there are in the United States to move this tonnage in one day. If spread over the surface of Manhattan Island, which has an area of twenty-two sqnare miles, the entire island would be covered to a depth of nearly twenty-five feet."

"The first instalment of Guatemalan ants imported by the Agricultural Department of the United States seems to be doing better than might have been expected," says a daily paper, "seeing that they were once enjoined from getting to work and that there was a very lively prospect at one time that they would be re-expatriated. . . It is a rather curious incident that the courts were actually invoked to prevent the turning loose of a lot of insects in Texas, where thirty millions of dollars' worth of damage was done last year. The planters were told that the Guatemalan ants would not only eat the destroying weevil, but the boll also. Then they were informed that the ant had a way of eating up beneficent insects; finally, that they would do much more harm than good in every way. The court sat on these contentions for some days while the planters worried and the ants multiplied. Then the injunction was dissolved and the ants were turned loose. At present we have about one thousand bushels of ants eating up weevils and other deleterious insects in a manner that is highly gratifying."

"It is, perhaps, the general impression that the large corporations which have resulted from the consolidation of smaller ones engaged in manufacturing in the United States have had the effect of checking individual enterprise, and that the small manufacturer is left without occupation," says the *Railway Age*. "It would seem that the branch of business to which this would apply most strongly is that of iron and steel manufacture. The new edition of the Directory of Iron and Steel Works of the United States shows that precisely the opposite effect has been produced, or, at least, its statistics show that the 'trusts' have not interfered with the growth of iron and steel industries under individual control. The directory says: 'A surprisingly large number of independent plants have been built in the last few years, while many old, well-established concerns have greatly increased their facilities for manufacturing iron and steel. There has been a marked development of individual enterprise in the manufacture of iron and steel specialties, of which steel castings is a leading example.'"

What is claimed to be the case in the iron and steel trade seems to be largely true also of business in general. *Bradstreet's* of January 30, discussing failure statistics, said: "'The statistics of the proportion of those failing in business owing creditors money in 1903 should give pause to those who, reasoning from the widespread movement toward consolidation of industries during the past years of prosperity, have evolved the theory that the small trader was likely to have an even harder fight to exist than earlier compiled statistics show. It is true that 90 per cent. of all those in business failing to pay their debts had only a small capital and only a moderate or no credit rating, but it should not be lost sight of that the number in business is being constantly augmented, and that despite this fact there were fewer failures in 1903 than in either of the three preceding years. It is found that of the 1,272,909 individuals, firms or corporations in business in the United States in 1903, only 9,775, or seventy-six one-hundredths of 1 per cent., failed, as against eighty one-hundredths in 1902 and eighty-eight one-hundredths in 1901. The number in business actually increased by 33,936, or 2.8 per cent., as against a gain of 37,000, or 3 per cent., 1902, but despite this there was an actual decrease in the number of failures of 2 per cent."

"To inoculate sterile ground and make it bring

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forth fruit in abundance is one of the latest achievements of American science," says G. H. Grosvenor in *The National Geographic Magazine*. "Some of man's most dread diseases—smallpox, diphtheria, plague, rabies—have been vanquished by inoculation, and now inoculation is to cure soil that has been worn out and make it fertile and productive again. The germs that bring fertility are mailed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in a small package like a yeast cake. The cake contains millions of dried germs. The farmer who receives the cake drops it into a barrel of clean water; the germs are revived and soon turn the water to a milky white. Seeds of clover, peas, alfalfa, or other leguminous plants that are then soaked in this milky preparation are endowed with marvelous strength. Land on which, for instance, the farmer with constant toil had obtained alfalfa only a few inches high, when planted with these inoculated seeds will produce alfalfa several feet high and so rich that the farmer does not recognize his crop."

Professor William Osler, the newly appointed Regius Professor at Oxford University, in delivering the annual lecture on "Immortality" for the Ingersoll Foundation at Harvard, dwelt on the indifferent, lethargic attitude of the multitude toward the whole problem of a future life. On this point the Boston *Transcript* remarks: "Testimony similar to this of Doctor Osler has been given within a few years by members of another profession whose members have an opportunity second only to the physicians in noting what men's attitude toward death is. Rev. Dr. John Watson, of Liverpool, also well known as a writer of books, in an address given to English Christians a year or two ago, testified to the altered or altering attitude of the Christian laity toward death. Their solicitude now, he said, was less about the future, with whatever it might bring, than about the welfare of those whom they left behind, their kindred and the like. Rev. Dr. George A. Gordon, of the Old South Church, Boston, preaching to the Congregational State Association in 1902, said: 'We ministers of the Lord Jesus Christ know as no other persons in the community what a paralysis has come over intelligent and thinking people in regard to the reality of the other life. So many doubt it; so few have any strong confidence in regard to it.'"

LITERARY GOSSIP.

The great publishing house of Blackwood (Edinburgh) celebrated its hundredth anniversary last month.

Writes Mr. Ernest Crosby, in *The Craftsman*: "The nineteenth century may be known for many things in the future, but it can not well escape one uncomfortable name, that of the Century of Ugliness. I am reminded of the fact by a picture in an illustrated journal of a military scene in the streets of Tokyo, and the most conspicuous thing is the multitude of telegraph-poles, in half a dozen rows, of all kinds, sizes, and angles of incidence. The effect is hideous, and yet so accustomed are we to such abominations that it is doubtful if one reader in twenty noticed them, and it is quite certain that the good people of Tokyo, representatives of one of the most artistic races that ever existed, have long since accepted them as matters of course. The fact is that for over a hundred years Christendom has been busily at work making the world ugly in every conceivable way and with the most remarkable ingenuity.

Richard Le Gallienne's new book, "Painted Shadows," will be published in America in the autumn by Little, Brown and Company, who brought out his "Love Letters of the King" a few years ago.

King Edward, it seems, is a bibliophile, and purchases rare editions of the English classics "His taste for sport," says a London correspondent of the New York *Herald*, "manifests itself in a penchant for old works relating to outdoor pastimes, such as quaint old minute encyclopedias of sports issued in the seventeenth century, sporting and other works illustrated with coloured plates by Leech, Rowlandson, and Cruikshank, books on gardening and original editions of dramatists of the Elizabethan era." The King is also interested in old books dealing with the exceptional subject of walking sticks.

Says a writer in *Harper's Weekly*: "There are two things the literary artist craves—praise and money. Of the latter it is interesting to speak, because the matter of money-making is changing the whole course of literature, and a few great fortunes made, have beckoned all sorts of strugglers, halt and crippled, into the field. In view of the fortunes made by Hall Caine and Marie Corelli, it is wholesome to reflect upon the twenty-five dollars that Milton got for 'Paradise Lost.' Shelley never made anything out of his poetry; Browning for twenty years and over paid to get his work printed; the greatest of English novelists earns his livelihood by reading for publishers, and although we have no data, it would be safe to guess that Mr. Swinburne could not support himself by his poetry. To sum up, in Stevenson's words: 'What you may decently expect if you have some talent and much industry is such an income as a clerk will earn with a tenth or perhaps a twentieth of your nervous output.'"

Perhaps the most important historical book to be issued this year in America will be "Recollections and Letters of General Lee," to be published in September by Doubleday, Page & Co. It is edited by Captain Robert E. Lee, the olde t son of the distinguished Confederate soldier. The book presents for the first time General Lee's correspondence with his family and friends before and during the Civil War. They not only reveal intimately a noble and chivalrous character, but show his opinions on subjects on which his views heretofore have not been known. Particularly is this true of the trying times near the close of the war and after, when he had become a private citizen. Captain Lee has written some biographical chapters of intense interest, telling many new stories of his father's home life. The "Recollections and Letters of General Lee" begin with General Lee's return from the Mexican war and close with Mrs. Lee's account of his death. Thus, his whole active military career is spanned. The book will be bound in Confederate gray, stamped with the Confederate flag in colours.

Professer Brander Matthews had been at work on his "Recreations of an Anthologist," which will be issued in the fall by Dodd, Mead & Co. This volume contains all that the author has been able to collect of certain interesting literary subjects, no one of which, however, is important enough to deserve a separate volume. There is a chapter on unwritten books, of which "Edwin Drood" and "Dennis Duval" are examples; there is another chapter on the undeveloped plots of great story tellers, "American Epigrams," "Carols of Cookery," etc., etc.

Mrs. E. L. Voynich, the author of "Olive Latham," lives in an old-fashioned house in Soho; this she makes her working place as well as her home during the busy hours of the days. In it she and her husband have gathered an extraordinary collection of manuscripts and books. Her husband, Wilfred Michael Voynich, is a collector of books who is known is every corner of the world. During at least twelve of the fourteen years which he has lived in England he has made a study of the history of books the main object of his life. His attention was first called to this field of study by Dr Garnett, Keeper of Printed Books of the British Museum, and from a modest beginning he has developed the business associated with his name, which is of world-wide reputation. He recruits the larger number of his collections from monastic institutions in out-of-the-way places.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, the author of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," whose story of childhood, "In the Closed Room," is now appearing in *McClure's Magazine*, returned for the summer to her English country home, Maytham Hall, in Kent. Mrs. Burnett's estate is a very old one, lying in the most beautiful part of England's most picturesque county. The foundations of the house are over 700 years old, and the old church on the grounds is mentioned in Doomsday Book. Attached to the hall are two quaint villages, Rovenden Street and Rovenden Lane. The section of Kent in which Mrs. Burnett lives is very popular with literary people. Henry James, Joseph Conrad, Ford Maddox Hueffer and Madame Albanesel all have homes within a few miles of Maytham.

There never was a list of the "Hundred Best Books" that pleased everybody. Sir Gilbert Parker, author of "The Right of Way," has recently expressed this emphatic opinion of the latest list of the kind: "It is enough to make Isaiah (who had a sense of style, at least, and some profound philosophy) turn in his grave to see White's "Natural History of Selborne" and Smiles' "Self-Help" side by side in this selection. Any one who could digest and be nourished by both those books could digest and be nourished by anything."

Some interesting book-circulation figures are given in an interview with Mr. J. M. Dent, the publisher, in the *Book Monthly*. Mr. Dent, in talking of the Temple Shakespeare, tells that he began the issue of it in 1894 with "The Tempest," and subscribed 800 volumes of it to London booksellers. When the next volume was ready the subscription list went up to 6000 copies, and now in round numbers Mr. Dent's firm sells altogether in the course of twelve months about a quarter of a million copies of the Temple Shakespeare. Every year they send over 100,000 volumes of it to America. The comedies sell better than the tragedies, "Much Ado About Nothing" heading the list, with the "Midsummer Night's Dream" second. Of the tragedies "Hamlet" is first. Concerning the Temple Classics Mr. Dent also gives some remarkable statistics. Dante's "Paradiso," a work which, it might be supposed, would only appeal to scholars and ardent lovers of literature, had sold 20,000 copies since it was published. "Childe Harold," on the other hand, had not gone beyond a third of this number. "Cranford," again, had sold nearly 30,000 copies, and the "Little Flowers of St. Francis," in a comparatsvely short time, about as many. The Golden Book of Marcus Aurelius had been a conspicuous success. In the Temple Classics it probably ranked next in sale to the "Essays of Elia," the most popular volume of all. The "Religio Medici," Malory's "Mort d'Arthur," Caxton's "Golden Legend," and Dr. Sebastian Evans's "History of the Holy Grail"—these books, Mr. Dent says, have all done well, showing what a demand there is for classical literature in a pretty form. But the real point is, how many of these books were really read!

An interesting story of the discovery of one rising young author is told in connection with the appearance of a short story by James Hopper, in the August *McClure's*. One of the members of *McClure's* staff, while in San Francisco, was told by an instructor in the University of California of a young man who had done wonderful work in English in that institution, who was then teaching in the Philippines. A letter to Mr. Hopper was productive of several stories which were at once accepted. Mr. Hopper then returned to America and has been writing successfully for *McClure's* ever since.

Some day, perhaps, the world will realise exactly how much it owes to the late F. W. Robinson, the author of "Grandmother's Money" and many another fine novel. One scarcely takes up a magazine now or glances through a publisher's calalogue without coming across some famous name which was first introduced to literature by Mr. Robinson. Jerome K. Jerome was perhaps the most successful of his young men, yet he was but the centre of a brilliant half-score whose first steps were guided and encouraged by the kindly novelist, whose own work was of so different a stamp. For years he ran a little magazine at his own cost. There were no profits, but the contents were admirable. Mr. Robinson himself was the very soul of unostentatious kindliness and generosity. He lived in a quiet, old-fashioned house at Brixton with a big garden and a lawn

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upon which he played bowls with his friends. He did not play well, but he got immense enjoyment out of the game. His novels had a great popularity in the days when the three-volumed issue was popular, before the libraries combined to crush it ought of existence. They had something of the insight of Dickens into the lowlier side of London life—an insight which Mr. Robinson had largely gained in his earlier days when collecting rents for property in poor quarters of Lambeth.

Under the direction of M. Gaston Boissier, secretary of the Academy, arrangements have been made for the celebration of the centenary of Sainte-Beuve, who was born on December 23, 1804. A "Livre d'Or" is to be published, dealing with the critic's life and work; a commemorative mural tablet will be affixed to the wall of the house in which he was born at Boulogne; and there will be a literary pilgrimage by special train to Boulogne on Christmas Day. The committee includes such well-known names as those of M.M. Ferdinand Brunetiére, Jules Claretie, François Coppée, Ludovic Halévy, and Jules Lemaître.

KOBE GOLF CLUB.

The annual Challenge Cup competition of the Kobe Golf Club was held on Sept. 17th and 18th and at the same time the "Dumpie" Cup was competed for. The conditions for the latter prize were medal play, handicap, 18 holes. On Monday the following telegram was received in Yokohama, from Kobe:—Moon, seventy-nine, handicap eighteen; Wannt (? Daunt), scratch, eighty; Adamson, eighty-eight.

The *Kobe Herald* in its report of the golf matches says:—When play commenced in the morning at nine o'clock, there was a heavy mist, but this cleared off an hour later, and the weather was very fine during the rest of the day. The conditions were that the play in the Challenge Cup competition should count for the "Dumpie" Cup also, the Challenge Cup not being a handicap, while the "Dumpie" was decided on handicap points. The Challenge Cup was won by Mr. H. E. Daunt, with a score of 80, which, we believe, is a record for play in a competition on this green. Mr. Adamson was runner up with 88. The "Dumpie" Cup was gained by Mr. H. E. Moon, who went round in 97, his net handicap score being 79. Messrs. Des Voeux and R. H. Clark tied with net scores of 85.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Eighteen hundred sick from the front were removed on Sept. 18th from Tokyo to Karuizawa.

Two hundred and eighty-six invalids arrived on Sept. 18th at Tokyo from Osaka and Hiroshima.

Japanese gold coins amounting to *yen* 140,000 *yen* were exported on Sept. 14th to America from Yokohama and Kobe.

The *Nichi Nichi* says that Colonels T. Hayashi, T. Okada, and K. Tamura will shortly be promoted to Major-General.

Silver bullion valued at *yen* 856,000 was brought on Sept. 20th from Shanghai to Nagasaki. It will be removed to the Osaka Mint.

Officials and workmen numbering eighty-two in all of the Communications Department will leave on Sept. 22nd for Manchuria to attend to railway business.

A telegram from Fukuoka reports that at the Niiharu coal mine, a rope for hauling up coal broke on Sept. 15th the result being that six coolies were killed and thirteen injured.

Medicine manufacturers and dealers in Toyama prefecture have decided to oppose the war tax on their output. Two delegates have arrived in Tokyo to present a protest to the Home Office.

A stowaway from Shanghai on the *Benvorlich* told a police-sergeant in Hongkong that Shanghai is a fine place. He had been six months on the beach there and never went without a good meal.

Prince Karl Anton of Hohenzollem arrived at 3 p.m. on Sept. 21st at Nagasaki by the *Sachsen* from Shanghai.

Mr. N. Shimidzu, a civil engineer of Tokyo, committed suicide on Sept. 21st by drinking morphine. It is said that he had been suffering from consumption.

A telegram from Himeji reports that a library was provided on Sept. 21st in the place of detention for the Russians whose number has now reached about nine hundred.

It is reported by a telegram from Sapporo that U. Yoshida, a policeman of the Yufutsu station in Eburi province, was killed on Sept. 20th by a robber while the officer was trying to arrest the latter at the village of Hayakita.

Dr Pollard writes to *The Times* from Yunnan that it is fully believed there that Admiral Ting, who was supposed to have committed suicide at Weihaiwei in the China-Japan war, is not dead, but is serving against the bandits in Kuangsi!

Lieutenant Matsumura of the Navy and Mr. Uchiyama, Superintendent of the Hakodate Harbour Police, left on Sept. 21st for Etorofu where a Russian transport is reported to have been wrecked on her way to Vladivostock.

A telegram from Europe under date of Sept. 19th, says the *Kokumin*, states that four or five days ago Viceroy Alexieff inspected the forts at Vladivostock and Lieut.-General Samsonoff was appointed Commander of the Siberian Cossacks.

The Japanese Consul at Lyons reports that the French Government has decided to impose a duty of nine francs per kilogramme on bleached *habutae* silk from October 15th. The law with regard to this duty was promulgated in 1896 but its enforcement has been deferred.

War notes weighing two tons were sent on Sept. 21st by the evening train to the front, *via* Kobe. Chinese sycee valued at *yen* 567,000 has been brought from Shanghai to Kobe, being consigned to the Specie Bank. On Sept. 20th a large quantity of convertible notes was removed to Osaka by the Bank of Japan.

It is said by the *Jiji* that Mr. Oura, Minister for Communications, who recently left for Osaka, will proceed to Korea. A telegram from Fusan to that paper says that the Minister and party are expected to arrive there on Sept. 28th by the steamer *Ohio* probably from Kobe.

The executive committee—Governor Sufu, Consuls-General J. C. Hall and von Syburg, Messrs. M. Asada and Kimura, and Mayor Ichihara—of the Yokohama Shako Club, met on Sept. 17th at the Kencho. They discussed the proposal to purchase the building of the bazaar in the public garden for *yen* 47,000, etc.

Mr. Ito Yukichi (son of Marquis Ito), a master of the Board of Ceremonies, and an official of the Department of the Imperial Household, were to leave on Sept. 21st by the 3.30 p.m. train for Kobe, where they intend to meet the German Prince Karl Anton of Hohenzollern, who is expected to arrive there shortly from Nagasaki.

Sept. 17th having been the anniversary of the Yellow Sea victory at the time of the Japan-China war, a dinner was held on the evening in the compound of the Yokosuka naval station where some three hundred persons, including the officials of the local government offices, were present. A similar entertainment was given the same day at Kure.

A London milliner owns the oldest bill for dressmaking in the world. It is a crude stone tablet found in a desert of Chaldea and relates to an order for ninety-two robes and tunics for the virgins and priestesses of the temple, fourteen of the costumes to be perfumed with myrrh, aloes and cassia, after the fashion mentioned in the Psalms. Antiquarians fix the date as about 2800 B. C.

Amongst the honours conferred as the result of the King's recent visit to Kiel, Captain Ernest Charles Thomas Troubridge, C.M.G., R.N., late Naval Attaché at Tokyo (attached to His Majesty's Suite) is made a Commander of the Victorian Order.

An archæological find of the greatest interest has just been made by Pastor Lohmann, Chairman of the German Society for Scientific Research, in Anatolia. During his recent journey in North Syria a coin of pure silver, excellently preserved, was offered to him, which, on examination, proved to bear a perfect Aramean inscription of Panammu Rar Rerub, King of Schamol, who reigned eight hundred years before Christ. It is the oldest known coin in the world.

The Russian Consular officials at Chefoo have forwarded the names of Mr. Lawson and Mr. Marshall, of the *Daily Telegraph*, Baron Ward, and Mr. Sondia to H. M. the Czar and recommended that some recognition be given them for the valuable assistance they rendered to the sailors from the *Ryeshitelni* in Chefoo harbour. Their conduct has been characterised by the Russian authorities as an example of great courage as they ran considerable risk of their lives owing to the darkness prevailing.

Even in the most critical moments of the Red Sea raid, the excitement in the streets of London was not so great, says a correspondent, as what one observed on the announcement of the Port Arthur naval fights. There was a rush for the newspapers at one time that reminded one faintly of the old wearing days of our own disasters. The man in the street has got the hang of the short Japanese names, but the Russians seem to be beyond him. There is no doubt that the remote tragedy of Port Arthur is at last moving the nation, and that the grimness of the thing is before people's eyes.

Mr. Joseph Walton, M.P., entertained Viscount Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, at dinner on July 29th at the Reform Club in London. Among the guests were Admiral the Hon. Sir. E. R. Fremantle, Sir Thomas Jackson, Captain Kaburaki, Lieut.-Colonel Utsunomiya, Mr. Keswick, M.P., and Mr. Moon, M.P. Mr. Walton proposed the health of the Japanese Minister, and said his desire was by that party to cement the mutual feelings of friendship and goodwill already expressed by the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Viscount Hayashi, in responding, expressed the hope that the feelings of intimate and cordial friendship between the people of Japan and Great Britain might long continue. He sincerely hoped for an early termination of the war.

Prince Herbert Bismarck-Schönhausen, whose death is reported, owed his distinction more to the honoured name that he bore than to any high qualities of his own. He was born at Berlin, Dec. 28, 1849. He had served the German Empire in various diplomatic capacities, and was Embassy Secretary in London, and Minister at The Hague. He had sat in the Reichstag as one of the members for Schleswig-Holstein, and in 1886 was Secretary of State and Assessor to the Chancellor. On his father's retirement he was provisionally charged with the direction of foreign affairs, but preferred to follow the Prince into private life. In Jan., 1889, the Emperor conferred on him the Order of the Red Eagle, First Class. He held the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the German Army. In June, 1892, he married the Countess Hoyos in Vienna.

EARTHQUAKES.

About 11.05 p.m. on Sept. 21st, and again at 1.30 a.m. on Sept. 22nd, a slight shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama.

At 3.45 p.m. on the 21st a shock prevailed at Hiroshima, the duration being three minutes.

In Kure a severe shock took place at 2.50 p.m. on the same day. Telegrams from Oita and other districts in Kyushu report slight shocks of earthquake which occurred in the afternoon of the 21st.

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LAWYERS UNDER SIAMESE LAW.

Judgment was given in a high Siamese Court at Bangkok, the other day, dismissing a case brought by Messrs. Naylor and Skinner against Mr. Archibald Maclean to recover a sum of Tcs. 133, odd, for professional services. This case was brought to test the question whether under Siamese law a lawyer is entitled to sue for and recover fees due for professional services rendered.

The judgment was signed by Prince Sirithat, Mr. J. Stewart Black and Dr. T. Masao. It was to the effect that the only question necessary to be decided by the Court was whether or not the plaintiffs at the time the alleged debt became due were entitled to sue for the recovery of the amount claimed. During the time when the services rendered were given, the defendant was still a British subject, and the plaintiffs claimed as English barristers; but they would not have been entitled to maintain a suit for fees in a British Court, and on this ground the Court dismissed the claim with costs. The fact that the defendant had subsequently naturalised as a Siamese did not affect the plaintiffs' right of action. The point was not taken whether English barristers practising as solictors were in any different position, nor as to whether a claim originally brought against a Siamese subject for professional services could be maintained.—*Straits Times*.

PREPAREDNESS FOR WAR.

Lord Esher has published a short pamphlet which he had printed in March last for private circulation amongst those interested in the formation of a Secretariat for the British Defence Committee. It was intended to develop rather more fully than was possible in the report of the War Office Reconstitution Committee their argument in favour of the Secretariat—which has since been appointed. This is now published. Lord Esher cites Austria and France as going to war *en amateur*, and points out that in 1876 the Russians, in spite of overwhelming numbers, failed to reap the fruits of enormous sacrifices "by neglect of that primary duty of great aggressive empires, which is to be prepared for war in times of profound peace. In 1899 Great Britain exhibited to the world a similar failing. On the other hand, the initial successes of Japan have proved once more, if proof were wanted, the inestimable value in war of readiness and forethought.

The author asks how many Englishmen alive are there who have thought consecutively and scientifically upon national strategy, and declares that the occupation of Egypt, the annexation of the Dutch Republics in South Africa, and the Japanese Alliance profoundly affect the national strategy of the Empire, while submarines and wireless telegraphy will lead to greater modifications. It is well known that for years the Japanese have foreseen the certainty of a struggle with Russia. Schemes were elaborated, and every detail of of preparation attended to with precision and care, so that the long-expected blow fell where it had been planned to fall, with extraordinary rapidity and success. Again we have the triumph of intellectual force exemplified when material forces were not unequally balanced. He goes on to say that the decaying Persian Empire, the growing power of Russia in the East, the storm-swayed kingdom of Afghanistan, and our Imperial interests in the Indian Ocean are realities and not dreams.

"Possible combinations of great Powers, the shipbuilding estimates of rival States, the Oriental Renaissance, led by Japan, are condition of the future which cannot be ignored. It is wholly unscientific, it is not common sense, to contend, that problems based upon considerations such as these should be left to some fugitive hour of a Cabinet discussion, or to the chance reflections of a harassed but more than ordinarily prescient minister. They and many others which will occur to the mind of every Englishman are the subject matter for a Defence Committee. They are fruitful of thought and labour, because they are ever-changing. Of all great nations on the earth the British Empire has displayed least military forethought, and yet for fifty years hardly a year has passed when peace has reigned within her frontiers. Yet, it must not be assumed that because the fates have been exceptionally kind, and because we have hitherto "muddled through" successfully, we shall inevitably be so fortunate. In the long run luck in war is on the side of statesmen who by prudence and forethought bend it to their will."

SUMMER CONDITIONS AND FOOD SUPPLIES IN MANCHURIA.

Summer, with the rainy season, is much dreaded in Manchuria, especially by those who are not natives, owing to the prevalence of dysentery, cholera, and, of late years, the bubonic plague in both epidemic and endemic forms. Port Arthur, Newchwang and Kharbin are particularly unfortunate, and, in fact, almost every town and many villages along the Russian railway suffer badly, and after the rains the low-lying regions are infested by typhoid and forms of malaria. The Russian private soldier has been prone to contract the local diseases, even in times of peace, when something was not done for his welfare. On the other hand, there is one region, where, if care is taken, summer complaints are almost unknown, and never in epidemic form, and that is the district with Feng-hwang-chenn as a base, to Siuyen and north to Shing-king, through which General Kuroki has been advancing. The water supply is all from springs in the hills, and, with rare exceptions, tends to counteract all diarrhetic symptoms.

A very great drawback to all the country along the Russian railway in Manchuria is the great scarceness of every kind of fuel. The natives burn all kinds of dried rubbish, and even horse and cow dung, to cook their food, especially in the summer. In the hilly region north and west of Feng-hwang cheng there is, on the contrary, an abundant supply of good brushwood, and numerous charcoal-burners only too ready to supply the Japanese, who have, further, the immense timber and fuel—charcoal, peat, coal, and seasoned wood—supply of the Ya-lu to draw upon. The roads from Feng-hwang-cheng, whether north to Tien-ling or Mukden, west to Liao-yang and Hai-cheng or even to Siu-yen, Ta-ku-shan, and the Promontory, are the best in Manchuria for summer traffic. After a heavy and continuous rain certain streams cannot be crossed, but the water usually sinks rapidly, and boggy places are rare, and, when found, could be easily made passable. All through the summer heavily-laden native carts travel to Mukden, Liau-yang, Hai-cheng, and Kaiping.

Should the siege of Port Arthur be prolonged the experiences of its garrison will not be enviable with no fresh vegetables, fruit, or meat, with a bad water supply, pent up in a scorching furnace, or sweltering in mud and steaming mist, in a town where all kinds of eastern summer diseases have long flourished. The saving of Port Arthur, even in normal times, has been the plentiful imports of fresh food supplies from Chee-foo, and the good water from Dalny and far-away springs in the hills. The troops have usually been distributed far and wide under canvas, and the officers and civilians have spent much time at Dalny, Chee-foo, or in Japan. The Japanese, on the other hand, now have, with open camping grounds, as far as tactical necessities allow, the advantage of the fresh water supply of Dalny and the surrounding district and fresh food.

It should be well understood that there are two harvest seasons in Manchuria. The first is that of wheat and barley, which in the central and southern provinces ripens at the end of June or early in July, immediately before the usual summer rains, whereas in the northern provinces it follows the rainy season, being cut towards the end of August. The second or greater harvest commences, in the extreme south, early in September, and later as one advances northwards, around Kharbin, for instance, about the first week in October. The small yellow-grained millet or *ku-tze* is the first, followed quickly by small red millet or *mi-tze*; both of these, specially the former, produce the rich horse fodder on which animals thrive in this climate much better than on the best hay. The farmer devotes particular attention to these two, because straw when properly harvested is a valuable asset, and the grain, if due care be not taken, is liable to scatter. Beans, which are the product *par excellence* of Manchuria next claim the reaper's attention, and last, but not least, the *kao-liang*, or tall millet. Oats are unknown. *Kao-liang* is, however, a good substitute, though it has to be used sparingly for riding horses, as it is heating. The Russian cavalry prefer barley, importing a great deal, as the local supply is limited.

The vast quantities of bean cake stored in the country from last year's stock, which were not exported as usual to Japan, were enough to support, at least, 50,000 Russian horses. The beans and cake were stored in towns within easy access of the Russian centres, and have long since been secured. Large quantities of wheat have been ground, thus furnishing bran, which the natives regard as a cooling food and an antidote to *kao-liang*. Whilst there has been no lack of corn, there has been a great scarcity in straw or hay forage, the small millet straw being but little in excess of local needs, and wheat or barley straw absolutely worthless for feeding. When the rainy season is over the half-matured straw of the *pai-tze*, or small white millet, can be safely used. This, however, is not grown in any quantity. From September onwards the grass on the hillsides and low waste lands is allowed to stand, forming nutritious grazing, on which Mongol and Cossack ponies thrive and work. The Buriats will, perhaps, be induced to make an extra quantity of coarse hay, thus adding to the winter's stock for the Cossack ponies; this Buriat hay is poor provender for European horses. On the whole we may conclude that Russia, so long as she holds the great grain region east and north of Kharbin, will have ample supplies, obtainable locally, for her vast number of animals, if only some good hay is imported from the west.

As regards food for her army, the natives can furnish a relatively small proportion of coarse flour made from wheat; the *kao-liang* meal, which is abundant, is made into coarse cakes, which can be eaten once the hot weather has passed. The small millets can be used as porridge. Natives travel long distances on this alone. For the cold season the bean curd is splendid food for men who have to live in the open air. The supply of this, practically, is unlimited. In the central or Kirin province potatoes are good and plentiful, whilst maize is grown throughout the mountain districts, and the coarse or fine meals are made into wholesome cakes. Buckwheat flour is much used by the Chinese on the Mongolian plains, from whom fair quantities could be obtained. Sweet potatoes, yams, gourds, turnips, leeks, garlic, cabbage, and several other vegetables are grown everywhere. The fruit is limited to the south-east and south-western parts of the country, nothing worth eating being found north of the 42nd parallel. Peaches, apricots, nectarines, summer apples, grapes, and a few varieties of pears appear, each in season, all but the last three adding largely to the number of cholera and dysenteric patients. The Russians have practically the command of the meat supplies which come almost entirely from Mongolia. The cattle and sheep of Manchuria have already been nearly exhausted, a few lean working oxen and cows being left. The Mongol herds have also been reduced in numbers.—*The Times*.

RUSSIA AND CONTRABAND OF WAR.

In the House of Lords on Aug. 11th the Marquis of Ripon asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what exactly was the position of the case of the sinking of the *Knight Commander*; whether there were any negotiations going on between His Majesty's Government and the Russian Government with regard to contraband of war; whether it was true that an agreement had been come to between the Turkish Government and the Russian Government with respect to the passage of the Russian Volunteer Fleet through the Dardanelles, and whether under that agreement the ships were to fly the commercial flag throughout the voyage.

The Marquis of Lansdowne: I have to thank the noble marquis for the extremely considerate manner in which he has addressed this question to me. In regard to the Volunteer Fleet and the passage of the Dardanelles, your lordships are aware of the manner in which this question is regarded by His Majesty's Government. We have explained that in our opinion these vessels were not entitled to pass through the straits as ships of war, and that, having passed through the straits as peaceful vessels, they were not entitled to appear immediately, or almost immediately, afterwards in the guise of warlike vessels, and to interfere with neutral commerce. That is our general view. So far as the incidents which have arisen out of the passage of the *Petersburg* and *Smolensk* through the Dardanelles are concerned I think we may say that the matter has passed out of the acute stage. As the noble marquis knows, those two ships have been withdrawn from the Red Sea, and as we now know that the instructions which have been sent to them to desist from seizures have reached their destination, we may, therefore, assume that no further seizures will take place. Then we come to the case of the passage of the Dardanelles by other ships of the Volunteer Fleet. The Turkish Government appears to have obtained from the Russian Government an official statement that these vessels will fly during their whole voyage, as heretofore, the commercial flag, that they will not contain either munitions of war or armament, and that they will not be changed into cruisers. The words in the official version are "during the whole voyage," which suggests something more than the shorter expression quoted by the

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noble marquis. I may say at once that in our opinion the larger interpretation is obviously the correct one—(hear, hear)—for it would be almost grotesque if the voyage of these vessels were to be regarded as beginning and ending with their passage through the straits. Then I pass to the second and more serious question raised by the noble marquis, I mean the question of the manner in which the Russian Government has treated the question of contraband of war. At the beginning of the war the Russian Government issued regulations dealing with this question; and it is certainly the case that these regulations had the effect of very greatly amplifying the definition of contraband of war, which has hitherto been accepted by this and, I believe, by most other countries. The Russian definition included a number of articles which we naturally regarded as *prima facie* innocent, without reference to their ultimate destination. This enlarged definition was coupled with an official intimation that the whole of the articles enumerated in Rule 6 of the Russian regulations were to be regarded not merely as contraband of war, but as unconditioned contraband of war. The list of articles enumerated in the sixth rule is a large one; but the particular articles in which we are more especially concerned are those enumerated in sub-sections 8 and 9, which are as follows:—"Sub-section 8: Every kind of fuel, such as coal, naphtha, alcohol and other similar materials." "Sub-section 10: Generally everything intended for warfare by sea or land, as rice, provisions, horses, beasts of burden, and others which may be used for warlike purposes, if they are transported on account of or are destined for the enemy." We deemed it our duty to call the attention of the Russian Government to the question. We took up in particular the inclusion amongst articles unconditionally contraband of war of provisions, in which I need not say this country is very largely interested. We pointed out that the inclusion of all provisions in this category was a very serious innovation; and we added to our despatch a statement that we felt bound to reserve our rights by protesting at once against the doctrine that it is for the belligerent to decide that certain articles or classes of articles are as matter of course, and without reference to other considerations to be dealt with as contraband of war, regardless of the well-established rights of neutrals. We went on to say that we could not consider ourselves bound to recognise as valid the decision of any Prize Court which violated those rights, or was otherwise not in conformity with the recognised principles of international law. I think it was with regard to that point that the noble marquis asked me whether we adhered to the views expressed in 1850 by Lord Granville in regard to this question. I take it that what the noble marquis refers to is the correspondence which passed in that year between Lord Granville and Count Bernsdorff, when the German Government demanded that the export of arms and ammunition and coal should be prevented by His Majesty's Government. To those demands we refused to accede, and our policy in that respect remains what it was at that time.

The Marquis of Ripon: Rice?

The Marquis of Lansdowne: Yes, I think rice was included, but I am not quite certain. I pass to the question of the *Knight Commander*. I need not point out to the House that the effect of severe rules dealing with this question of contraband is greatly intensified if the measures taken to enforce those rules are also measures of exceptional severity. Now, we are given to understand that in the view of the Russian Government it is within the right of a belligerent to destroy a neutral vessel captured by him if that neutral vessel has contraband of war on board her. My lords that is a view which the Government of this country have never accepted—(cheers)—it is a view which I believe has been refused, although perhaps not so distinctly, by other Powers; it has certainly not been accepted by the Government of the United States. Holding these views, His Majesty's Government thought it their duty to call the attention of the Russian Government to Article XXI. of the regulations relating to the destruction of prizes, pointing out that their terms might be held to apply to the case of vessels belonging not only to the enemy, but also to neutral Powers carrying contraband of war; and Sir Charles Hardinge was desired to say we assumed that the provisions of the article were not meant to refer to neutral vessels, and to inform the Russian Government that we so interpreted their rules. In these circumstances, my lords, we are altogether unable to admit that the sinking of the *Knight Commander* was justifiable according to any principle of international law by which this country has ever regarded itself as bound. The brings me to the natural reply to the question of the noble marquis, who asked me what is the position of the *Knight Commander* after her condemnation by the Prize Court at Vladivostock? The case of the *Knight Commander* awaits trial by the appellate Prize Court at St. Petersburg. I need not say that if the St. Petersburg Court should reverse the decision of the Vladivostock Court that would be a matter for congratulation. But, whether that be the case or not, we are in any case unable to admit that the destruction of the vessel was justifiable, or that the proceedings of these Prize Courts have any validity so far as this particular case is concerned. I intended to say one word as to the cumulative effect of the different measures to which the Russian Government has thought it its duty to resort. The cumulative effect of those measures is in our opinion extremely serious. You have in the first place an extension of the doctrine of contraband of war altogether novel and unprecedented; you have in the next place the claim to pursue such alleged contraband of war no matter where it may be found, no matter at what distance from the theatre of war, and particularly in those narrow waters through which all neutral commerce is virtually obliged to pass on its way to the Far East; and, finally, you have the additional claim to dispose, as we think arbitrarily, and without the previous authority of a Prize Court, of vessels taken with so-called contraband of war on board them by sinking or destruction. My lords, the operation of those measures cannot fail to have a most injurious effect on the commerce of this country. (Cheers.) Let your lordships imagine, for example, what would be the result were some cruiser operating at a distance from her base to seize and sink on the spot a number of neutral vessels simply on the ground that those neutral vessels had not on board them a sufficient amount of coal to carry them to the port from which the belligerent cruiser had started; or, again, you might find yourselves confronted with this result, that a cruiser, starting with a crew sufficient only for the purpose of navigating her, and consequently not having on board any men whom she could spare for the purpose of providing a prize crew, might sink every prize which she took, merely on the ground that there were no means of conveying that prize before a Prize Court. I am speaking, of course, of neutral prizes, because the case of enemy prizes is wholly different. I have mentioned these possible results because I desire that you should realise how serious is the problem with which we have to deal; but I do not for a moment suggest that the whole of these consequences are likely to follow. My impression is that in spite of these untoward incidents, both Governments would really be glad to discover a reasonable means of settling these difficulties. We on our side certainly recognise that a belligerent has a right to prevent the supply of contraband of war to the other belligerent, and to take reasonable precautions for that purpose. But we have thought it our duty to point out very earnestly to the Russian Government that their conduct in this matter has gone far beyond what in our view is justifiable for this purpose. Although this correspondence is still proceeding, and I am not able to announce anything which can be regarded as a definitive settlement of the question, I am glad to be able to add that the language of the Russian Government justifies us in hoping that these acts of destruction of neutral prizes are not likely to be repeated. (Cheers.) And although I have no doubt they may maintain that in principle such a right belongs to them, I am not without hopes that when we have more thoroughly discussed this question in all its bearings we may find that upon the question of contraband also there may be room for a reasonable and amicable understanding. I can assure your lordships that we deeply realise the gravity of the question to which the noble marquis has called attention, and we shall deem it our duty to insist strongly upon the rights which this country possesses as a neutral Power, rights which owing to her predominant interest in the commerce of the Far East she is, more than any other Power, called upon to vindicate. (Cheers.)

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE "CALCHAS."

London, September 15.

The Vladivostock Prize Court has released the British Blue-Funnel steamer *Calchas*, with her neutral cargo, but has decided to confiscate the flour, cotton, and timber consigned to Japan.

RUSSIAN LOSSES.

General Kuropatkin telegraphs that the first official estimate of the Russian losses from the 28th ult. to the 5th inst. is 4,000 killed and 12,000 wounded.

THE "LENA."

The American Government has decided that the Russian auxiliary cruiser *Lena* must leave San Francisco at a brief period or dismantle.

ANOTHER BRITISH STEAMER STOPPED.

A Russian cruiser boarded the British steamer *Derwent* between Cape St. Vincent and Gibraltar yesterday.

DEATH OF A RUSSIAN GENERAL.

London, September 16.

General Kuropatkin mentions that General Forman was killed at Yentai.

"THE TIMES" ON THE SITUATION.

The Times, discussing the financial position of the combatants, believes that a continuance of the operations will impose a greater drain on Russia than on Japan, who seems prepared as scientifically in the financial sphere as in the fighting services.

THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

Later.

It is announced in St. Petersburg that the Baltic squadron will stay some time at Libau before proceeding to the East.

MORE BRITISH SHIPS STOPPED.

In addition to the *Derwent* stopped yesterday by ths Russian cruiser *Terets*, the British ships *Margit Grocsvel* was stopped on the 6th and the *Tersherbert* on the 12th.

THE "LENA."

Captain Berlinsky, commanding the Russian auxiliary cruiser *Lena*, has informed the American authorities that besides dismantling the ship, the vessel will remain at San Francisco until the end of the war.

RUSSIA AND CONTRABAND OF WAR.

London, September 18.

Reuter telegraphs from St. Petersburg that the Russian provisions with respect to contraband of war have been communicated to the American and British Embassies. It is understood that Russia recognizes the principle of provisions not being contraband when consigned to private parties. They are only contraband when Government or military or naval stores.

KUROPATKIN PROTESTS.

General Kuropatkin protests officially against Marshal Oyama's statement that the Japanese captured quantities of Russian spoil at Liaoyang. He asserts that only two railway trucks were obtained by the Japanese. He emphatically denies that the Russians used dum-dum bullets.

ANOTHER CRUISER.

The Russian auxiliary cruiser *Korea* is reported to be off Vancouver.

THE LIAOYANG BATTLE.

Full despatches from both sides now enable the public to form a juster appreciation, than could be obtained from earlier reports, of the stupendous struggle at Liaoyang and its recent.

The failure to fulfil the confident expectation of the complete cutting off of Kuropatkin, coupled with his successful retreat, has checked the trend of public sentiment in England, of which the fall of Japanese stocks and the rise of Russian stocks is a clear indication.

AN ITALIAN ROYAL EVENT.

The Queen of Italy has been delivered of a son, who is to be named Humbert, Prince of Piedmont.

JAPANESE ADVANCE.

Kuropatkin wires that there was no fighting on the 14th and that a strong Japanese advance guard had moved forward 5 kilometres beyond the Yentai Station.

PORT ARTHUR.

General Stoessel wires that the Japanese, having been reinforced on the west of Port

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Arthur, are continuing the bombardment. The Russian losses are insignificant.

THE RUSSIAN CRUISERS.

Reuter telegraphs from Zanzibar that on the morning of the 16th instant the *Smolensk* and *St. Petersburg* had sailed, but they were not observed to pass between Zanzibar and the mainland, and it is believed that they may have gone south.

The steamer *Margaret Groesvel* has arrived at Constantinople. A Russian officer informed the captain that nine other Russian cruisers are in the vicinity.

THE CIRCUM-BAIKAL LINE.

It is announced that the circum-Baikal line will be opened at the end of this month.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

London, Sept. 20.

Prince Herbert Bismarck is critically ill.

THE ALLEGED RUSSO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

The German semi-official papers are busily contradicting the recent statement of *The Times* maintaining that a close understanding has been established between Germany and Russia, whereof the main evidences are the transfer of great liners to Russia, the acceptance of contracts for coaling the Baltic fleet and the Volunteer cruisers, the arrangements for the Port Arthur squadron to take refuge at Tsingtao and other promises equally strong; and *The Times* added that it was safe to assume that Germany's support was secured to Russia in the final settlement of the war. The *Kolnische Zeitung*, in denying *The Times*' statement, remarks that it would be foolhardiness on the part of Germany to commit herself to such an agreement in view of the uncertainties regarding the issue of the war.

BRITISH MISSION TO TIBET.

Reuter's correspondent at Lhassa states that the departure of the British Mission has been fixed for the 23rd inst.

PRINCE BISMARCK DEAD.

Later.

Prince Herbert Bismarck is dead.

THE ALLEGED AGREEMENT.

The London *Times* says that in spite of German denials it has good reason to believe in the general accuracy of its statements regarding the Russo-German understanding.

STILL FIGHTING.

General Kuropatkin reports that Generals Rosen kranz and Samsonoff are conducting important reconnoissances and there has been serious fighting, with numerous casualties.

KUROPATKIN WILL STAND AT MUKDEN.

London, September 21,

General Mischensko, commanding the Cossacks, has had daily skirmishes with the Japanese. He has recently sustained a number of casualties. The Russian military authorities unanimously expect that General Kuropatkin will make a stand at Mukden for political if not for strategical reasons.

ANOTHER BATTLE IMMINENT.

London, Sept. 22.

Reuter's correspondent at Mukden, telegraphing on Sept. 20th, says that a battle is imminent. The Japanese are advancing with eight, possibly nine, divisions. The tall millet has now been mostly harvested, affording a better field for gunfire over the flat plain. The Russians have put the River Hun in their direct front.

(Received at the Foreign Office.)

DEATHS OF RUSSIAN GENERALS.

According to Russian official reports General Forman, commanding the 2nd Brigade of the 55th Division of Infantry, and General Morson, commanding the 2nd Brigade of the 9th Division, were both killed at Liaoyang.

THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

It is reported that plans are being made for doubling a portion of the Siberian railway (doubtless the portion eastward of Lake Baikal) and also for improving the transport facilities on the rivers.

MOBILIZATION.

An Imperial Ukase issued on the 6th inst. ordered the mobilization of an Army Corps in the Odessa jurisdiction. The terms of the order are the same as those previously issued in the case of the 1st and 17th Army Corps. The number of the Corps is not published, but the probabilities are that it is the 8th. According to previous experience the mobilization should be completed by the 23rd inst., in which case the Corps should reach the East by the end of October or beginning of November.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

The Times recently published a remarkable statement to the effect that an arrangement had been concluded between Germany and Russia with respect to the Eastern Question. According to this arrangement Germany is to assist Russia in fixing the terms of peace, and Russia on her side engages not to place any obstacle in the path of Germany's pursuit of her *welt politik* in parts of Chinese dominions where it conflicts with British policy. All the German newspapers are incensed that *The Times* should have publish such a falsehood. The *Lokal Anzeiger* says: "It is not worth while to publicly deny a statement founded on such a prejudiced fabrication. There seems to be a determination in some quarters not to place any reliance on German neutrality," The *Vossische Zeitung* says:—"We are surprised that a journal of *The Times*' status should publish words embodying such doubts of Germany. We can only regard them as an artifice to mislead the British public."

THE BALTIC FLEET.

A Berlin journal says that according to a telegraphic news agency the Baltic Fleet will remain for some time at Libau before setting out for the Far East.

RIOT IN KOREA.

Reports having been received of a riot in Siheung (13 miles from Seoul) on the 14th instant and of the assassination of the local head-man and two Japanese subjects, Inspector Sekiya was sent with some constables to make inquiries. The gist of the facts ascertained was this:—"On the ground that the headman of Siheung had been guilty of some dishonesty in engaging labourers for our war service, the people of the village became enraged and, attacking the local office at 3 p.m. on the 14th, beat to death the headman and his child. Moreover, among some 30 Japanese subjects who went to the assistance of the headman at his request, unfortunately 2 were killed and 4 wounded. Investigations show that the anger of the villagers was directed solely against the headman, and that the Japanese, going to the asistance of the headman, were the victims of unpremeditated injury. There were no subsequent signs of disturbance."

CHINESE LABOURERS.

Most of the Chinese labourers employed on the railway and on building operations at Harbin have been dismissed by the Russian Government, and numbers of them have been making their way home during the past week. From 500 to 1500 are passing through Sinmintun daily, and when those expected to arrive have come the total will be over 10,000. Most of them are indigent, and are receiving aid from charity guilds, by whom they are sent to Shanhaikwan or Tientsin.

(Received in Tokyo.)

RUSSIAN BALLOON BATTALION.

An Imperial order has been issued in Russia for the organization of an East Siberia Balloon Battalion. The nucleus of its *personnel* is to be taken from the officials of the balloon factory in St. Petersburg. It will be sent to Manchuria, and there the present balloon company will be amalgamated with it, thus forming a complete battalion. The commander will be Colonel Hwanko.

THE POSITION AT MUKDEN.

The troops under the command of General Werichiko (?) are constructing strong defensive works on the south and east of Mukden. They are reported to be employing a new system of fortification involving the use of electricity. The Siberia Cossack Division, the Zabaikal Cossack Division and Mischenko's brigade are on the south of the Hun keeping touch with the Japanese. The van of the Sixth Army Corps is just arriving in the field.

There is clear proof that on the 11th and 13th Kuropatkin was in Mukden. The 52nd reserve brigade of infantry has been expanded to a division and all the officers have been appointed. The Sixth Army Corps began to set out on the 16th of August and had not completed its departure on the 8th of September.

RUSSIAN WAR DESPATCHES.

Reuter wires that Kuropatkin on Sept. 19th, telegraphs that a strong reconnaissance effected on Sept. 17th of the enemy's position at Bentsiaputse, found it well fortified and occupied by at least one infantry brigade with twelve guns. A Cossack patrol attacked a Japanese convoy, on the west of Bentsiaputse and captured 30 horses with loads. No enemy was discovered east of Bensiaputse. The enemy had not advanced on Sept. 18th from their line but reinforcements are observed arriving in the vicinity of Bentsiaputse. A large part of the enemy's forces from Liaoyang have already crossed to the right bank of the Taitse.

Stoessel sends two telegrams to the Tsar. The first is dated Sept. 10th: the enemy continues daily to bombard the forts and batteries inside the fortress, but without still showing any great activity. The wounded are recovering and eagerly resume their places in the ranks. They are heroes. The troops are in excellent spirits. The second is dated Sept. 16th and says: about 3 a.m. at least one Japanese battalion attacked the redoubt protecting the waterworks, and was repulsed by the garrison but, being reinforced, renewed the attack after half an hour. The garrison again repulsed them with rifles and machine guns supported by artillery. The Japanese sustained great losses, and have not again attempted to take the offensive.

[Received at the Imperial Head Quarters, on the forenoon of the 17th instant.]

FROM THE FRONT.

Strong forces of the enemy's cavalry are at Pankiaopau, Hunglingpau and Tasankiatsz (about 5 miles west of Hunglingpau), where they seem to be encamped. Their videttes make reconnaissances daily to Wulitai, Menhulutun, Rhtaitsz, Tatungshanpau and

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Litaijintun (about 4 miles west of Tatungshanpau). There is a body of his cavalry at Changtau also. His troopers have now gone into winter-clothing, namely, brown coats and black trousers.

[Received at the Imperial Head Quarters from the Commander-in-Chief in Manchuria; 20th instant.]

FIGHTING NEAR MUKDEN.

On the 17th instant at least 4 battalions of the enemy's infantry with 8 troops of cavalry and 8 guns, advancing from the direction of Fushun (near Mukden on the east), and another force consisting of over one battalion of infantry with some cavalry and 6 guns, advancing by the Mukden high-road, attacked our column at Pengtaitsz. A short engagement ensued from noon to 3 p.m. The Mukden-high-road force approached nearest to our position, but began to retire from 4 p.m. to the north-west. Our artillery fired on the retreating enemy for about 30 minutes inflicting heavy loss. The larger body of the enemy gradually withdrew, and though one part of it resisted stubbornly, it was finally repulsed at 7 p.m.

[Received on the 21st.]

The force that attacked us on the 17th in the vicinity of Pingtaitsz consisted of 7 battalions of infantry with 2 batteries of artillery (16 guns.—ED. *J.M.*). One portion of it was still near the front of our column on the 18th. The main body seems to be at Hailangsai and Fengchipau.

BRITISH OFFICERS ON THE WAR.

Here is an interesting paragraph, which we take from *The Times*:—

The Militia Department at Ottawa has received a report from Captain Thacker, R.C.A., who was sent out as Canadian Attache with the Japanese forces, but was still detained at Tokyo when his report was despatched on June 19. Commenting on the extreme secrecy observed by the Japanese, he says that the guns for the front were sent off so screened by canvas that it was impossible to learn their character. At the battle of the Yalu the howitzers were so well masked that the captain of one battery said that not a single missile came near his position all day. On the other hand, Captain Thacker says, the reports of havoc wrought by Japanese artillery at the Yalu are scarcely borne out by the fact that not one of the 368 Russian wounded prisoners was classified as suffering from artillery fire. As an example of the hard work devolving on the engineers, a staff captain with the first army is quoted as reporting that at one point, where a bridge was in imminent danger of being swept away, the men worked all night up to the neck in ice-cold water, strengthening the bridge with stones, and so averted the catastrophe. The same officer, describing the position on the Yalu just before the battle, says:—

"Everybody wanted to have a look at the enemy, but our sentries were always kept concealed, and no one was allowed to surmount the high ground along the bank for the purpose of taking a look round. The advanced guard had made and planted screens along the road over the high ground south of Wiju, as many points were exposed to the view of the enemy, who could thus have covered our approach. On the other hand, there were plenty of the enemy watching us from their hills on the right bank. They watered their horses between 2 and 4 p.m. at the Aiho, and exercised them on the sand flats in the river beds. This was tempting, but our artillery were not to be drawn."

Captain Thacker quotes General Sir Ian Hamilton as expressing an opinion that if 2,000 Boers had held the Russian line at the Yalu they would not only have inflicted considerably greater losses on the Japanese, but would have got away themselves with the loss of a few wagons and at most 200 men. The Russian position somewhat resembled, according to General Hamilton, the Boer position at Colenso, though at the Yalu every point of strength was accentuated. The river was broader and swifter, while the ground over which the attacking force had to advance was so flat that there was not an undulation which could have given cover to a mouse for at least 2,000 yards. The Russians seemed to have no idea of using the small deceptions which the Japanese employed with great effect.

General Sir William Nicholson is quoted by Captain Thacker as saying:—"The Japanese concur with the Continental Powers in believing that a closer formation than we adopted in South Africa is essential to proper cohesion and due momentum at the time of impact. The losses may be heavier, but the result is likely to be more decisive."

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE.

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Sachsen [1]	Su. Sept. 24
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	China	Sa. Sept. 24
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Lyra [2]	M. Sept. 26
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic [3]	W. Sept. 28
Europe	M. M. Co.	Salazie [4]	Th. Sept. 29
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co	Em. of Japan [5]	Th. Sept. 29
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Pleiades	Th. Sept. 29
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Th. Oct. 6
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co	Tartar	Sa. Oct. 8
America	P. M. Co.	Korea	Su. Oct. 9
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	M. Oct. 17
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	F. Oct. 21

[1] Left Nagasaki on the 22nd inst.
[2] Left Seattle on the 8th inst.
[3] Left San Francisco on the 8th inst.
[4] Left Hongkong on the 21st inst.
[5] Left Hongkong on the 21st inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES.

For	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Wingsang	W. Sept. 28
Europe	M. M. Co.	Australien	Su. Sept. 25
America	P. M. Co.	China	Tu. Sept. 27
Portland	P. & A. Co.	Aragonia	W. Sept. 28
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Lyra	W. Sept. 28
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Th. Sept. 29
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Pleiades	F. Sept. 30
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	F. Sept. 30
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Sachsen	Sa. Oct. 1
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Sa. Oct. 8
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co	Tartar	Sa. Oct. 8
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Korea	M. Oct. 10
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	M. Oct. 17
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Sa. Oct. 22
Hongkong	P. & A. Co.	Arabia	Su. Oct. 23

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Athenian, British steamer, 2,440, S. Robinson, 16th Sept.,—Vancouver, B.C., 29th Aug., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Kawagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,813, J. McKenzie, 17th Sept.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Emma, German steamer, 1,681, W. Zeigenmeyer, 17th Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Khalif, British steamer, 2,219, J. H. Middleton, 17th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Manchuria, American steamers, 8,750, J. W. Saunders, 18th Sept.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 30th Aug., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,460, P. H. Going, 18th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe 16th Sept., Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Bengloe, British steamer, 1,933, H. W. Bee, 18th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, and Kobe, 16th Sept., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hindustan, British steamer, 2,389, P. A. Appleton, 18th Sept.,—Moji, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Satara, British steamer, 3,327, J. H. Hutchison, 18th Sept.,—Rangoon, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Cleverburn, British steamer, 2,518, Parker, 18th Sept.,—New York via Yokkaichi, Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Lena, Norwegian steamer, 979, H. Borge, 18th Sept.,—Misumi, Coal.—M. B. K.

Elleric, British steamer, 2,322, McLeod, 19th Sept.,—New York via Suez and ports, Shanghai, 12th Sept., General.—American Trading Co.

Telemachus, British steamer, 4,802, J. H. Goodwin, 19th Sept.,—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 18th Sept., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 19th Sept.,—Vancouver, B.C., 5th Sept., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Oanfa, British steamer, 4,867, Thos. Bartlett, 19th Sept.,—Puget Sound ports, 1st Sept., Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Haundal, Norwegian steamer, 762, Johnsen, 19th Sept.,—Hongkong, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Ulabrand, Norwegian steamer, 1,269, Anderson, 19th Sept.,—Karatsu, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Haldis, Norwegian steamer, 1,055, J. C. Jensen, 19th Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Norge, Norwegian steamer, 1,924, Boe, Jr., 19th Sept.,—Ujina, Ballast.—Hirama.

Daphne, German steamer, 1,290, A. Shippner, 19th Sept.,—Takao, General.—Yamagata-ya.

Exetria, British steamer, 2,255, Mulcahy, 20th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Japan, British steamer, 2,796, E. P. Martin, 20th Sept.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 18th Sept., Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 20th Sept.,—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Taisang, British steamer, 1,544, R. H. Bowker, 20th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Helios, Norwegian steamer, 833, G. Sandao, 20th Sept.,—Moji, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Ariel, Norwegian steamer, 994, Rafen, 20th Sept.,—Nagasaki, Coal.—M. Asada.

Doris, Norwegian steamer, 965, K. Jakobsen, 21st Sept.,—Karatsu, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Sheikh, British steamer, 2,828, C. Jones, 21st Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Scotsman, British steamer, 1,065, McKenzie, 21st Sept.,—Ujina, Ballast.—Japanese.

Australien, French steamer, 2,900, Verron, 22nd Sept.,—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 21st Sept.,—Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Shantung, German steamer, 1,000, M. Engelhart, 22nd Sept.,—Moji, Coal.—Yamagataya.

Kong Beng, German steamer, 862, A. Meyer, 22nd Sept.—Saigon, 6th Sept., Rice.—H. Ahrens & Co. Nachf.

Mercedes, British Navy Transport, 2,839, McGregor, 22nd Sept.,—Wei-hai-wei, 16th Sept.

DEPARTURES.

Ras-Bera, British steamer, 2,500, A. G. Morris, 16th Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mongolia, American steamer, 8,700, W. P. S. Porter, 17th Sept.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Bayern, German steamer, 3,128, H. Formes, 17th Sept.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Athenian, British steamer, 2,440, S. Robinson, 18th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mail and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Nichiyei Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,427, S. Matsume, 18th Sept.,—Takao via port, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Numantia, German steamer, 2,806, Brehiner, 19th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Ocampo, British steamer, 1,329, G. Gordon Graham, 19th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 19th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Emma, German steamer, 1,681, Zeigenmeyer, 19th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Norge, Norwegian steamer, 1,924, Boe, Jr., 20th Sept.,—Muroran, Ballast.—Hirama.

Haldis, Norwegian steamer, 1,055, J. C. Jensen, 20th Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hindustan, British steamer, 2,389, P. A. Appleton, 20th Sept.,—New York via ports and Suez, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Bengloe, British steamer, 1,933, H. W. Bee, 20th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Manchuria, American steamer, 7,850, J. W. Saunders, 21st Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,460, P. H. Going, 22nd Sept.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Khalif, British steamer, 2,219, J. H. Middleton, 22nd Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Dragoman, British steamer, 2,215, R. Owen, 22nd Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Elleric, British steamer, 2,322, McLeod, 22nd Sept.,—Fusan via Kobe, General.—American Trading Co.

Daphne, German steamer, 1,290, A. Shippner, 22nd Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Yamagata-ya.

Macquarie, British steamer, 2,073, St. John George, 22nd Sept.,—Ujina, General.—Yamagata-ya.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Athenian*, from Vancouver:—Mr. Johnson Grant, Mr. G. Boynton, Mr. C. H. Ross, Mrs. F. Saliter, Mrs. Campbell and child, Mr. Fisher, and Mrs. Fisher, in second class; 10, in steerage.

Per American steamer *Manchuria*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Miss E. B. Alden, Mr. F. Bauer, Miss Annie Burke, Dr. Festal Crane, Mr. P. Danner, Mrs. J. M. Elwell, Mr. F. A. Ficke, Mrs. C. A. Ficke, Mr. A. Ficke, Miss A. Ficke, Miss H. Eicke, Mr. T. A. Gleasan, Miss H. Gardiner, Mr. Wm. Gormely, Miss G. Heywood, Com. H. Hut-

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chins, U.S.N., Mr. John Inglis, Mr. Edward Lax, Mr. A. Majima, Mr. Y. Morava, Baron Matsudaira, Mr. H. J. Mandel, Mrs. H. J. Mandel, Miss B. Mead, Mr. G. W. Morse, Mr. Y. Noguchi, Mr. H. Ota, Miss Miss E. Ogden, Dr. W. J. S. Powers, Mrs. W. J. S. Powers, Mr. Carl Pfeiffer, Miss A. L. Ranson, Mr. K. Shiga, Mrs. E. Scofield, Miss M. Scofield, Miss Flora Scofield, Miss Grace Scofield, Miss Helen Scofield, Mrs. H. E. Studley and 2 children, Mrs. C. W. Van Petten, Mr. Otto Wirth, Rev. R. A. Walker, Mrs. F. M. Wessel, Dr. R. F. Weir, Mrs. Dr. R. F. Weir, Mr. H. Yamawaki, and Mr. K. Yamamoto, in cabin. For Kobe:—Mr. T. H. Haden, and Mrs. T. H. Haden, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Rev. R. T. Bryan, Mrs. R. T. Bryan and 3 children, Mr. Paul L. Corbin, Mrs. Paul L. Corbin, Mr. J. K. Davis, Mr. J. C. Epperly, Rev. E. R. Fulkerson, Miss F. K. Heebner, Dr. Heintz, Mr. T. Kawamura, Mrs. L. Merrel, Rev. T. F. McRea, Mrs. T. F. McRea and 2 children, Miss Mary Moorman, Rev. G. E. Patch, Mr. E. C. Thurston, and Mr. M. Wollheim, in cabin. For Manila:—Mr. Julio Agcavali, Dr. Alejandro Albert, Mr. Juan Araneta, Mr. Juan Araneta, Jr., Mr. C. H. Bohmer, Mr. Marcial Calleja, Mr. Alfredo Castro, Miss L. A. Clendinin, Mrs. F. W. Coulter, Mr. R. P. Cromer, Mr. C. de Cruz, Mr. B. G. Dickey, Mr. D. W. Egner, Mr. A. W. Ferguson, Mrs. A. W. Ferguson, Mr. S. W, Ford, Mr. Guillermo Gomez, Mr. Manuel Gomez, Capt. Hardeman, Mrs. Hardeman, Mrs. E. F. Howard, Mr. T. S. Jewett and wife, Mrs. E. Jacobson, Mr. W. A. Kemper, Miss Sara C. Knight, Miss G. E. Knight, Mr. E. R. Kunde, Mr. Potenciano Lesaca, Mr. Eusebio Lazuriaga, Mr. T. Leming, Mr. Banito Legarda, Miss M. Legarda, Mr. Leoncio G. Laquette, Mr. Vicente Llamas, Mr. Ceferino de Leon, Mr. Simeon Luz, Mr. Alejandro R. Mendoza, Mr. Victorino Mapa and wife, Mr. C. W. McDonald and wife, Rev. G. A. Miller, wife and 2 children, Mr. Bernadine Monreal, Mr. Vicente Nipomuceno, Mr. Vicente Noel, Mr. Leen Novanario, Mr. Joaquin Ortega, Major H. B. Orwig, Mrs. Pastene, Mr. W. T. Pastone, Mr. Wm. Paterson, Mrs. C. Prieto and infant, Mr. Alfonzo Ramos, Mr. Hilarion Ramos, Mr. Jose Rivera, Mr. J. N. Roberts, Mr. Alejandro Roces, Mr. J. Rosenberg, wife and infant, Mr. J. H. Siefert, Mr. C. M. Simmons, Mr. A. V. Smith, Miss A. K. Springer, Mr. C. F. Stone and wife, Rev. Homer C. Stuntz, Mr. Ramon G. Syyap, Judge G. T. Trenat and wife, Mr. Mariano Trias, Rev. J. J. Thompkins, Mr. Geraviasio Unson, Mr. Juan Villamor, and Mr. Jose Zamera, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. Jose de L. G. Agce, Mr. J. W. Ballantine, wife and 3 children, Mrs. H. R. Burke and 3 children, Mr. F. M. Bechtel, Rev. J. B. Dunlop and wife, Mr. J. B. Ketcham, Mrs. F. C. Martin, Mr. A. B. Stewart and wife, Miss Stewart, Mr. Geo. Stubner, and Mr. Wing Chow, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru*, from Hongkong via ports:—Lieut. Kerby, Mr. W. A. Turnbull, Mr. R. Masujima, Miss Esdale, Mr. P. Ternes, Mr. W. W. Campbell, Mr. Runge, Mr. W. Farquharson, Mr. J. H. Fawkner, Mr. K. Matsuda, and Mr. S. Horiya, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Capt. R. McG. Duncanson, and Dr. James Roane and wife, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Capt. Armstrong, Mr. R. Auerbach, Mr. J. A. Ballard, Mr. Barff, Mrs. Barff, Mr. W. H. Bellingham, Mrs. Bellingham, Mr. H. R. Boyd, Miss Carr, Miss G. Carter, Mr. M. C. Chase, Mr. A. H. Cobb, Mr. J. Collis, Mrs. Collis, Mr. J. S. Cowper, Mr. P. Crompton, Miss A. L. Crowl, Mrs. Decker, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Dr. N. P. Evans, Miss M. Evans, Mr. O. Bartning, Mrs. J. Beck, Rev. C. E. Ewing, Mrs. Ewing, Miss N. Ewing, Miss E. Ewing, Mr. H. P. Fletcher, Miss A. G. Forrest, Mr. W. H. Forsythe, Mrs. A. Foy, Consul-Gen. E. H. Fraser, Mrs. Fraser and maid, Mr. A. Fraser, Miss C. Fraser, Miss J. Fraser, Miss L. Fraser, Mr. Gregg, Mrs. Gregg, Mr. P. L. Grimani, Miss Henderson, Mr. C. E. Holworthy, Mrs. Holworthy, Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Mr. R. S. Hubbard, Miss A. Goldman, Mr. R. S. Hutcheon, Mr. Kamaura, Mr. Kuto, Miss L. Lefebvre, Mr. W. A. Lockhead, Mrs. Lockhead, Rev. C. A. Londahl and wife, Miss A. L. Londahl, Miss E. Londahl, Miss M. Londahl, Mr. A. Madra, Mr. S. Malkin, Mr. M. Matsukata, Mr. O. Miura, Mrs. A. C. Myers, Mr. M. Nakamura, Mr. W. G. Orr, Mr. L. S. Palen, Miss C. Palmer, Miss J. E. Payne, Mr. E. O. Reis, Mrs. Richardson and three children, Miss Lee, Mr. T. D. Robinson, Mrs. Robinson and maid, Major R. J. Ross, Mr. J. J. Scallon, Miss M. Seldon, Mr. K. Shinagawa, Miss Steemin, Mr. C. F. Smith, Rev. S. S. Snyder, Mrs. Snyder and two children, Mr. H. Strethlage, Mrs. Strethlage, Mr. J. C. Tarbaux, Mr. J. H. Tidsbury, Mr. E. F. Ward, Mr. R. Watarase, Mr. T. E. Wilkinson, Mr. J. V. Williams, Mr. B. Wolf, Mrs. Wolf and child, Mr. R. H. Wood, Mrs. Wood, and Mr. Zalin, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Japan*, from London via ports:—Mr. W. M. Dowdall, Mr. W. Cowan, Mr. H. W. Smith, Mr. J. B. Suttar, Capt. Scandells, Col. Hoad, Lieut.-Gen. Nicholson, Mr. George Lynch, Mr. Morimoto, Mr. Ito, and Mr. Sarasawa, in cabin,

Per British steamer *Taisang*, from Shanghai via ports:—Mrs. J. M. Rabb, Mr. R. Echard, Miss Rabb and 2 children, Mr. R. C. Brown, Mr. R. Craig, Mr. W. B. Andrews, and 8 Chinese, in cabin; Mr. S. Kanbe, Mrs. S. Sasaki, and 5 Chinese, in second class; 30 Japanese, and 81 Chinese, in steerage.

Per French steamer *Australien*, from Marseilles via ports:—Mr. Jamin, Mr. Bardinet, Mr. Bickart, Mr. Esmail, Mr. Feike and 2 children, Mr. Davies, Mrs. Henry B. Pearson, Mrs. R. Kann, Mr. and Mrs. Merecki, Mr. H. Ferrier, Mr. Martinie, Mr. Frederick Palmer, Mr. Fronil, and Mr. Schopflöcher, in cabin; Mrs. Webster and 6 children, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Yen Lik Sung, Mr. Webster, Mrs. Pearson's 2 servants, Mr. Yamry, and Mr. Techeney, in second class; 20, in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per American steamer *Mongolia*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. H. S. Aarons, Prof. M. Abe, Mr. W. S. Allen, Mr. R. Arai, Miss M. Arai and governess, Mr. F. W. Barten, Capt. F. W. Batten, Mrs. G. Bennett, Mr. W. C. Bunner, Miss M. Carleton, Mr. Jay Charm, Mr. Powson Chu, Mr. C. W. Clark, Miss L. M. Doe, Mr. N. F. Drake, Mrs. N. F. Drake, Miss L. Dudley, Mr. A. C. Durand, Mr. H. T. Farmer, Mr. G. W. Felton, Mr. A. J. Ferrier, Mr. A. Fischer, Mr. Percy W. Fisher, Mrs. S. M. Forrest, Mr. F. A. Freeman, Mrs. F. A. Freeman, Mr. C. Gilson, Mr. A. Graef, Mr. F. A. Grow, Mr. E. G. Hansen, Mr. T. Hirose, Mr. M. Igai, Dr. W. Ihlow, Prof. J. W. Jenks, Mr. H. Kakiuchi, Lieut. A. G. Kavanagh, U.S.N., Mr. E. A. Keyes, Mr. Y. Kinoshita, Mr. K. J. Kingsford, Mrs. K. J. Kingsford, Mr. Vi Kynin Koo, Mr. H. S. Locksmith, Mrs. H. S. Locksmith, Mr. O. Marshall, Mrs. J. W. Martin, Mr. Chas. Mattel, Capt. A. A. McHarg, Mr. T. D. McKay, Dr. V. C. B. Means, Mrs. M. Mitchell, Mr. C. A. Morrogh, Mrs. C. A. Morrogh, Prof. Y. Morota, Mr. Y. Murai, Mrs. Y. Murai and governess, Miss T. Murai, Master T. Murai, Mr. Y. Nakamura, Mr. C. L. Nash, Mr. F. H. Olmstead, Mr. T. Otsuka, Mr. M. Osaki, Capt. Paget, Mr. Tong Foo Pei, Mr. M. Pors, Mrs. R. Powers, Mr. Melton Prior, Capt. P. M. Robertson, Mr. F. R. Ryan, Mr. H. Sanborn, Prof. S. Sato and servant, Mr. H. Schaellkopf, Major L. L. Seaman, Mr. M. Shibata, Mr. E. P. Shuman, Mr. A. P. Simpson, Mrs. A. L. Sleeper, Mr. Kiah Loh Sung, Mr. M. Surth, Mrs. M. Surth and maid, Miss Dorcas Surth, Mr. S. K. A. Sze, Mr. Ping Yuen Sze, Mr. Tsan Nyan Sze, Mr. Chin Yuan Sze, Prof. K. Tanba and servant, Mr. H. Tanaka, Mrs. H. Tanaka, Mr. R. N. Truman, Dr. G. F. de Vol, Mrs. G. F. de Vol and child, Mr. Geo. S. Watrous, Mrs. Geo. S. Watrous and child, Master W. D. Watrous, Mr. G. B. Wilson, Mrs. G. B. Wilson, and Mr. Sia Fung Yang, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Bayern*, for Europe via ports:—Mrs. Neville and child, Mrs. J. Kuhn and servant, Mr. H. A. E. Jaehne, Mr. A. H. Greene and servant, Mr. F. Schmid, Miss Abenheim, Mr. R. E. Abenheim, Mr. and Mrs. Cox and child, Mr. S. Meadows, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Carter, Mr. J. C. Whinnery, Consul von Gebsattel, Mr. V. Blockhuys, Mr. and Mrs. S. Spackman, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Baldwin, children and native servant, Mr. E. H. Hudson, Mrs. White Cooper, child and amah, Mrs. McNeill, 2 children and governess, Mr. Boyer, Mr. A. S. D. Causland, Mr. and Mrs. K. Majima and servant, Mrs. C. C. Wilson, child, infant and nurse, Mrs. Hugo Grun, Mr. Duce, Mr. and Mrs. Weaver, Mr. S. Maruyama, Mr. Fox, Mr. N. Cullen, Mr. Sumgun Tsun, Mr. Shu Zeng Wang, Mr. E. Parker, Mr. P. Fox, Mr. P. Germain, Mr. G. Stone, Mr. A. Fullman, Mr. W. Gregory, Mr. L. Erumer, Mr. J. Renp, Mr. C. Ket Shun, Mrs. Ban Kai, and Mr. Ah Fok, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Manchuria*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. J. Agcavili, Dr. A. Albert, Mr. J. Araneta, Mr. J. Araneta, Jr., Mr. T. Arguelles, Mr. F. M. Bechtel, Rev. E. F. Bell, Mrs. E. F. Bell, Lt. N. W. Benton, Mr. L. Bobsien, Mr. G. H. Bohmer, Mr. A. J. Bowie, Mrs. K. T. Bristol, Rev. B. T. Bryan, Mrs. B. T. Bryan and 3 children, Mr. M. Calleja, Mr. M. Castello, Mr. A. de Castro, Mr. Wong Chow, Miss L. A. Clendenien, Rev. Paul L. Corbin, Mrs. Paul L. Corbin, Mrs. F. W. Coulter, Mr. F. P. Cromer, Mr. C. de Cruz, Mr. J. K. Davis, Mr. B. G. Dickey, Mr. D. W. Egner, Mr. J. C. Epperly, Mr. A. W. Ferguson, Mrs. A. W. Ferguson, Mr. S. W. Ford, Rev. F. W. Fulkerson, Mr. G. Gomez, Mr. M. Gomez, Mr. T. H. Haden, Mrs. T. H. Haden, Capt. Hardeman, Mrs. Hardeman, Mr. John J. Healy, Miss F. K. Heebner, Dr. Heintzes, Mrs. B. F. Howard, Mr. R. F. Jacobsen, Mr. J. Jamara, Mr. T. S. Jewett, Mrs. T. S. Jewett, Mr. T. Kawamura, Mr. W. A. Kempre, Miss Sara C. Knight, Miss G. E. Knight, Mr. E. C. Kunde, Mr. P. Lasaca, Mr. E. Lazuriaga, Miss M. Legarda, Mr. B. Legarda, Mr. T. Leming, Mrs. J. Liddell, infant and nurse, Master John Liddell, Miss Marian Liddell, Miss B. Liddell, Mr. L. G. Liquete, Mr. C. de Jason, Mr. V. Llamas, Mr. S. Luz, Mr. H. J. Mandl, Mrs. H. J. Mandl and servant, Mr. V. Mapa, Mrs. V. Mapa, Mr. C. W. McDonald, Mrs. McDonald, Rev. T. E. McRea, Mrs. T. McRea and 2 children, Mr. A. R. Mendoza, Mrs. L. Merrill, Mr. G. A. Miller, Mrs. G. A. Miller and 2 children, Mr. B. Monreal, Miss Mary Moorman, Mr. E. J. Moses, Mr. V. Nipomuceno, Mr. V. Noel, Mr. L. Novanario, Miss E. Ogden, Mr. J. Ortega, Major H. B. Orwig, Mrs. E. Pardee, Mr. E. H. Parrish, Mr. F. Parrot, Mrs. F. Parrot and servant, Rev. G. M. Petch, Mrs. A. J. Pastone, Mr. Wm. Paterson, Mr. W. T. Pastone, Mr. T. Petrie, Mrs. C. Prieto and infant, Mr. A. Ramos, Mrs. A. Ramos, Mr. H. Raymundo, Mr. J. Rivera, Mr. J. M. Roberts, Mrs. J. M. Roberts, Mr. S. G. Roberts, Mr. A. Roces, Mr. Rosenberg, Mrs. Rosenberg and infant, Mr. T. Sakamoto, Mr. S. Sawatari, Mr. J. M. Siefert, Mr. A. W. Smith, Mr. Geo. Steilner, Mrs. G. S. Stone, Rev. J. J. Thompkins, Mr. C. M. Simmons, Mr. C. E. Stone, Miss A. K. Springer, Mr. F. Syyap, Mrs. B. Thomas, Mr. E. C. Thurston, Judge C. T. Trent, Mrs. C. T. Trent, Mr. M. Trias, Mr. G. Unson, Mr. J. Villamor, Mrs. Edyth Wilson, Mr. M. Welheim, Mr. B. W. Wood, and Mrs. B. W. Wood, in cabin.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw and Waste Silk shipped per steamer *Bayern*:—

	Raw.				Waste.			
Sieber & Co.....	126	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jewett and Bent ...	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bavier & Co.....	21	—	—	—	27	—	—	—
Siber, Wolff & Co..	169	—	—	—	57	—	—	—
Boyer Mazet Guillée Co.....	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nabholz & Co.....	199	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cl. Eymard	10	—	—	—	92	—	—	—
P. Dourille	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otto Streuli	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulysse Pila & Co....	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longin & Co.	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varenne & Co.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	813	—	—	—	176	—	—	—

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, September 23.

A fair business is passing but there is nothing special to report.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER YARD
White Shirting—{40 yds. 36 in.} {50 yds. 36 in.}	0.10 to 0.18
	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—8¼lb, 38½ yds, 39 inches	3.90 to 4.50
Grey Shirting—9lb, 38½ yds, 45 inches	3.90 to 4.50
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches...	2.80 to 4.00
	PER YARD.
Cotton Italians and Satteens...	0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels	0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in....	0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches...	0.16 to 0.22
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 10.0
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches ...	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66
	PER PIECE.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.80 to 10.80
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches...	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches...	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 nches...	2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALE.
Nos. 16/24, Singles	Nominal
Nos. 28/32, Singles	—
Nos. 38/42, Singles	—
Nos. 32, Doubles...	Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	250.00 to 260.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	300.00 to 310.00
Nos. 2/100 ,Gassed	440.00 to 470.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling...	40.00 to 40.50
Indian Broach...	31.00 to 32.00
Chinese	27.50 to 29.50

METALS.

The market continues quiet.

	PER PICUL.
Round and square ½ inch and upward...	4.05 to 4.35
Iron Plates, assorted	4.30 to 4.60
Sheet Iron...	4.65 to 6.90
Galvanised Iron sheets	10.00 to 11.00
Wire Nails, assorted	7.45 to 7.65
Tin Plates, per box...	6.70 to 7.60
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.00
Hoop Iron (⅝ to 1½ inch)	5.00 to 5.50

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KEROSENE.

No change to report.

American	$3.24
Russian	3.12
Langkat	3.05

SUGAR.

The market is firm and stocks continue scarce.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	¥8.00 to 8.30
Brown Manila...	8.20 to 9.20
Brown Daitong	6.60 to 6.80
Brown Canton...	8.90 to 9.90
White Java and Penang...	9.70 to 11.00
White Refined...	11.60 to 15.40

This market is unchanged.

INDIGO.

	PICUL.
Java, Medium to best...	200.00 to 250.00
Calcutta, Medium to best	140.00 to 220.00
Madras (*Kurpah*), Medium to best ...	100.00 to 140.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ..	—

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

A fair business continues at quotations. Kakedas are easy, and holders by dropping their prices have induced buyers to enter the market freely for this kind. Filatures and Re-reels are strong.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ...	¥960 to 970
Filatures—Extra, Fine	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	940 to 945
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	—
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	900 to 910
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	910 to 920
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	880 to 890
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	890 to 900
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	— —
Common—Coarse	— —
Re-reels—Extra	— —
Re-reels—No. 1	920 to 925
Re-reels—No. 1½	895 to 900
Re-reels—No. 2	880 to 885
Re-reels—No. 3	850 to 860
Kakedas—Extra	890 to 895
Kakedas—No. 1	870 to 875
Kakedas—No. 1½...	850 to 855
Kakedas—No. 2	830 to 835

WASTE SILK.

Buying has become more general, and the usual exporters are all in the market. The market is firm at quotations, although buyers do not readily give these prices. A little ease on the part of sellers would double the trade.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	160 to 165
Noshi—Filatures, Good	150 to 155
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	155 to 160
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	145 to 150
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	135 to 140
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	110 to 115
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	100 to 105
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	—
Noshi—Bushiu, Good...	—
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	—
Nosbi—Joshiu, Best	100 to 105
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	90 to 95
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	115 to 120
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	100 to 105
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	55 to 60
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	50 to 55

TEA.

Prices are unchanged.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	48 & upwards
Choice	43 to 47
Finest	38 to 42
Fine...	33 to 37
Good Medium	28 to 32
Medium	24 to 27
Good Common	21 to 23
Common	20 & below.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, September 22.

London silver unchanged; Hongkong sterling quotations also unchanged, but Shanghai comes ⅛ lower, local rates are unaltered and to-morrow being a Japanese festival all the Banks will be closed.

London	Bank T.T.	2/0⅛
—	— Bills on demand	2/0⅜
—	— 4 months' sight	2/0⅞
—	Private 4 months' sight	2/0⅝
—	— 6 months' sight	2/0⅝
Paris & France	Bank sight	255
—	Private 4 months' sight	259
—	— 6 months' sight	260
Hongkong	—Bank sight ... per $100.	91¼*
—	Private 10 days' sight do.	89¼*
Shanghai	—Bank sight	77½*
—	Private 10 days' sight	79¾*
India	—Bank sight	151
—	Private 30 days' sight	153
America	—Bank sight	49¼
—	Private 30 days' sight	49⅞
—	Private 4 months' sight	50⅛
Germany	—Bank sight	206¾
—	Private 4 months' sight	210½
Bar Silver (London)		26 1/16

* Nominal.

ITCHING HUMOURS

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOUR.

Bathe the affected parts with hot water and CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply CUTICURA OINTMENT freely to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly take CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. This pure, sweet, and wholesome treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humours, eczemas, rashes, and irritations, from infancy to age, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, for too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, CHOCOLATE COATED,

Are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials containing 60 doses. CUTICURA PILLS are alterative, antiseptic, tonic, and digestive, and beyond question the purest, sweetest, most successful and economical blood and skin purifiers, humour cures, and tonic-digestives, yet compounded.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: H. TOWNS & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 27-28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS.

LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, September 22

There is no movement in local stocks, for list of prices see below. Offers are wanted for Grand Hotel shares both for cash and forward delivery. Kirins can be placed at *yen* 70. Farnhams changed hands at Tls. 181½. Indo-Chinas at Tls. 88, and Shanghai Water Works at Tls. 390.

	YEN.	
Brett & Co., Limited ...	8.40	Sales.
Club Hotel, Limited ...	60	Nominal.
Grand Hotel, Limited ...	215	Sales.
Helm Bros., Limited ...	52½	Sellers.
Langfeldt & Co., Limited...	50	Sellers.
C. Nickel & Co., Limited ...	30	Sellers.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., Founders...	450	Nominal.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., Ordinary...	75	Nominal.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., Preference.	70	Nominal.
Japan Brewery Co., Limited ...	70	Buyers.
Yokohama F. & I. Works ...	90	Nominal.

Telephone No. 328

JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, September 23, a.m.

		Div'd per cent.	Yen.
Provincial Exchequer Bonds 1st Issue ...	57	5	51.00
Provincial Exchequer Bonds 2nd Issue ...	88	5	16.00
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri) ...	100	5	87.00
War Bonds (Gunji) ...	100	5	87.00
5 % Imperial Bonds (Goburi).	100	5	*83.10
Navy Bonds (Kaigun) ...	100	5	85.50
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	97.10
Y'hama Water-works Bonds .	100	6	91 20
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	*87.50
Osaka Harbour Bonds ...	100	6	87.70
Sanyo Railway Debentures ...	100	6	89.50
Sanyo Railway ...	50	8	61.80
Sanyo Railway, new ...	12.50	8	20.50
Kyushu Railway ...	50	8	56.10
Hokkaido Colliery Railway ...	50	11	68.20
Sobu Railway ...	50	8	51.80
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha).	50	11	†77.00
Tokyo Street Railway (Shigai)	50	[illegible]	79.30.
Tokyo Street Railway new ...	1	8	32.40
Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki)	50	—	57.00
Tokyo Electric Railway, new.	30	—	38.20
Yokohama Electric Railway..	27.50	—	29.50
Odawara Electric Car ...	50	2.7	21.00
Keihin Electric Railway ...	50	5	51.30
Tokyo Marine Insurance ...	12.50	12	26.80
Yokohama Fire Insurance ...	12.50	10	14.70
Tokyo Fire Insurance ...	12.50	12	19.00
Kanegafuchi Spinning ...	50	6	42.50
Fuji Cotton Spinning...	50	—	34 20
Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning.	50	8	44.30
Yokohama Dock ...	33	10	43.30
Yokohama Electric Light...	50	15	79.50
Tokyo Electric Light ...	50	12	67.60
Tokyo Electric Light, new ...	12.50	12	23.50
Osaka Electric Light...	50	20	89.00
Kobe Electric Light ...	45	17	72.70
Tokyo Gas...	50	14	78.80
Tokyo Gas, new...	1	—	16.60
Osaka Gas new ...	12.50	—	13.30
Tokyo Rope Manufacture ...	50	12	81.00
Tokyo Rope, new ...	35	17	60.50
Nippon (Tokyo) Sugar Refined.	50	15	79.50
Nippon (Tokyo) Sugar R., new	44	15	72.00
Nippon (Osaka) Sugar Refining	35	20	76.50
Nippon Beer Brewery (Yebisu)	50	20	98.50
Nippon Beer Brewery, new ...	25	20	52.50
Japan Beer Brewery (Kirin)...	50	17	76.00
Osaka (Asahi) Beer Brewery..	50	10	48.00
Marusan Beer Brewery...	50	—	8.00
Y'hama Chuo Godown ...	50	12	52.70
Yokohama Boeki Godown ...	20	12	23.50

* Ex dividend. † Ex new shares.

TO AUTHORS.

AUTHORS' Copy prepared for Printers, Proofs Corrected, and Books, Brochures, etc., put through the Press. Moderate Terms. Address, "H.M.P.," care of *Japan Mail* Office.

Yokohama, September 16th, 1904. t.f.

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

毎土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回刊行

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1ST, 1904.

BIRTH.

At 2,520, Vallejo St., San Francisco, California, on Sunday, Aug. 28th, the wife of Rt. Rev. S. C. PARTRIDGE, D.D., Bishop of Kyoto, of a Daughter.

DEATH.

RODHAM HOME COOK, late of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Kobe, of heart failure, on the 24th Sept. in England.—By telegram.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

PAYMSTER-INSPECTOR R. NAKURA, of the Navy, died on Sept. 22nd.

A TURKISH military officer arrived on Sept. 21st at Nagasaki to follow the Japanese Army.

THERE are now in Tokyo, according to the *Kokumin*, about 13,000 sick and wounded from the front.

THE Japanese at Shimushu have applied to the Hokkaido Government to help them in withdrawing from the island.

OWING to the lightness of the wind on Saturday afternoon none of the yachts sailing finished in time to make a race.

A COURT messenger is to be sent by the Emperor of Korea to the front bearing enquiries as to the welfare of the Japanese troops.

THE Emperor of Korea has been pleased to decorate Baron Komura, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Viscount Tanaka, Minister for the Imperial Household, with the insignia of the Plum Blossom.

THE number of Russians detained at Matsuyama now totals 1,301, including 85 officers and 130 non-commissioned officers.

JAPANESE gold coins amounting to *yen* 50,000 were exported on Sept. 26th to Shanghai, and the following day, *yen* 450,000 to America.

THE *Fiji* has a telegram from Nemuro, Hokkaido, saying that the steamer *Hokumon Maru* has gone ashore off Nassapu and been wrecked.

PRINCE KARL and Major von Schellendorf, donated two thousand *yen* and a hundred *yen* respectively on Sept. 27th to the Red Cross Society.

MR. OURA, Minister for Communications, and Mr. Megata, Adviser to the Korean Government, left Kobe on Sept. 25th by the steamer *Ohio* for Korea.

MR. NAGASAKI, Japanese Consul at Sydney, reports that the Norddeutsche Lloyd will open a regular service between Japan and Australia in November.

KOBAYASHI, a postman, who had stolen *yen* 1,400 from the Tokyo Post Office and absconded was arrested on Sept. 27th at Kami-Suwa, Nagoya prefecture.

SOME Tokyo papers believe that Lieut.-General Baron Ogawa, Commander of the Fourth Division (Osaka), who is now at the front, will shortly be promoted full General.

THE M. M. S. *Tamise*, 2,421 tons, was wrecked on the Three Kings' Reef early this month, and is broken in two. Her crew and passengers were taken off by the C. N. S. *Shantung*.

OWING to the recent storm, the iron bridge over the Hahaki river, near Utsunomiya, sustained damage, so that traffic on the Nippon Railway was suspended at 4 p.m. on Sept. 21st.

PRINCE FUSHIMI entertained Prince Karl on the evening of September 30th at his residence. Marquis Yamagata, Count Katsura and other Cabinet Ministers, etc., were present.

DURING ten days ended Sept. 19th, the income of the Kyushu Railway was: *yen* 75,458 by passenger trains and *yen* 123,380 by freight trains. These figures show an increase of *yen* 39,962 over the same period last year.

THE Emperor was pleased on Sept. 27th to decorate Major von Schellendorf, one of the suite of Price Karl, with the third class of the Sacred Treasure, and three other officers with the Seventh Class of the Blue Paulownia.

A TELEGRAM has been received in Tokyo to the effect that during severe operations at a certain place, Captains Yamaguchi, Ito, Saotome, and Ishisone were killed, and Major Tanaka and Captain Toto wounded.

IT is reported by a telegram from Morioka prefecture, that owing to the heavy rains experienced on Sept. 21st all the rivers overflowed, with the result that three bridges were destroyed, five houses collapsed, three persons were drowned, and several hundred buildings were damaged. Crops also were damaged.

THE Kaiji Kyokai (Marine Affairs Society) held a meeting on Sept 22nd in the Nobles' Club when Admiral Arichi, President of the Society, explained the steps taken towards organizing a Volunteer fleet. Commander Viscount Ogasawara delivered a speech with reference to the conditions of volunteer ships in Great Britain, Russia and other European countries.

JAPANESE bonds have generally advanced in London. According to a telegram received on Sept. 28th by the Yokohama Specie Bank, the quotations were: 4 per cent. £73.10; 5 per cent. £87.5.8; war bonds, £89.16.8; and new bonds, £96⅞.

THE *Asahi* has a telegram from Peking that the promoters of the proposed railway between Canton and Macao have decided to raise a capital of four million dollars. Portuguese and Chinese merchants will subscribe each one-half over the capital.

ON Sept. 27th Princesses Tsune and Kane (daughters of the Emperor), summoned General Hasegawa, Commander of the Imperial Body Guards, who recently returned from the front, and made inquiries of him regarding the general conditions at the front.

A TELEGRAM has been received in Yokohama to the effect that the workers at the Batoum Kerosene oil wells have struck so that the production is retarded. A Japanese paper adds that the price of oil is gradually advancing in the Tokyo and Yokohama markets.

IN connexion with the *Hokumon Maru*, which is reported to have gone ashore off Noshappu, Nemuro, Hokkaido, and been wrecked, the *Asahi* says that the crew and passengers were all saved, but there is no hope of floating the vessel. She was owned by the Hakodate Steamship Co.

THE Buddhist priest, Kawaguchi, who visited Tibet, will leave Tokyo on Sept. 30th, for Kobe on his way to that country again. It is reported by a Tokyo paper that he will leave Kobe, on Oct. 11th, for Nepaul via Burma and Calcutta. Next spring he will proceed to Tibet.

IT is reported by Tokyo papers that the dead body of a foreigner was found on Sept. 23rd in the sea at Matsue, Idzumo province. The deceased is believed to be one of the crew of the Russian cruiser *Rurik* sunk on Aug. 14th by Admiral Kamimura's squadron off Ulsan, Korea.

ABOUT 1.35 a.m. on Sept. 24th, a freight train on the Sanyo Railway collided with a passenger train at Kamokato station, the result being that three cars of the freight train and one of the passenger carriages were derailed and a conductor and four others were slightly injured. The passengers are all safe.

THE *Zabaikal* (Transbaikal) reports that there is the acutest want of the bare necessities of life in the island of Saghalien. Even the officials, of whom there are not many, suffer from the want of such things as soap, sugar, tea, and other commodities which are usually imported from European Russia or elsewhere.

SILK goods traders throughout the Empire held a meeting on Sept. 26th at the Yokohama City Hall to discuss several questions by which they hope to promote the silk business, to enlarge transactions abroad; to remove the objectionable Japanese commercial customs heretofore employed in the business and which are not agreeable to foreigners; etc.

SHANGHAI papers report the death in Switzerland, of Mrs. Smedley. There are many in Yokohama who will read the news with regret, for some ten years ago Mrs. Smedley conducted most successfully a Girl's High School here. Afterwards with her husband, an architect, she went to Shanghai. Mr. Smedley died in the spring of this year.

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MILITARY CRITICISMS.

Friday, September 23.

According to a telegram in the *Asahi*, German military critics argue that the Japanese are gradually losing their power of attack. It is not safe to place implicit reliance on these generalizations, for their colour is often derived from the view of the telegraphist himself. In the present case, also, the opinion attributed to the critics is so inconsistent with their previous attitude and so much at variance with the facts of the case, that we hesitate to attach credence to it. If there was one quality that the Japanese displayed in a more marked degree than another at the battle of Liaoyang, it was power and persistence of attack. An emphatically unfriendly critic, addressing one of the leading British journals, declared that the Japanese had showed themselves the finest infantry in the world, and that no other soldiers within the range of his knowledge would have carried their attacks to success in the face of such conditions. This critic can not by any means be regarded as a military expert, but we have good authority for asserting that the leading foreign military expert present at Liaoyang gave expression to a similar appreciation, and while lauding the skill shown by the Russians in fortifying the position, has the profoundest admiration for the manner in which the Japanese carried it. In fact the Liaoyang battle was before all things a splendid example of indomitable daring in attack, and thus the view attributed to German military critics by the *Asahi*'s telegram becomes quite unintelligible.

In the context of this subject we may note a piece of intelligence sent to *The Times* by its Berlin correspondent :—

Berlin, August 4.

In connexion with the general advance of the Japanese all along the line and the consequent retirement of the Russian forces upon Liau-yang, it is interesting to note that the correspondents of German journals at the Russian headquarters are made to describe the Russian movement as part of a preconcerted plan. The ostensible object of the gradual abandonment of all the Russian positions is to concentrate at or near Liau-yang, where the great battle of the campaign is expected to take place. Thus, in the language of one of these singular missives, the Japanese advance "facilitates" the Russian concentration.

These criticisms naturally provoked the keenest derision. We dare not reproduce the comments of *The Times* as we should at once be accused of the grossest anti-German bias, but we certainly must say that whereas the aim of this war from Russia's point of view is to retain Manchuria, nothing could well be more ludicrous than to be told that being driven steadily out of it "facilitates" her plans.

It will be also observed that these correspondents—for whom every allowance must be made in view of their immediate environment—, while they are careful to represent events in the manner most agreeable to Russian susceptibilities and conducive to Russian reputation, speak of Liaoyang as the place "where the great battle of the campaign is expected to be fought." Supplementing this statement we have the following :—

Paris, August 4.

No precise fact is reported to-day by the French correspondents at St. Petersburg. On the other hand, their telegrams dwell more than ever on the state of anxiety prevailing in the capital owing to the sinister rumours which are abroad. The correspondent of the *Petit Parisien* notes as one of the causes of the pessimism which has given rise to the rumour that General Kuropatkin is preparing to evacuate Liau-yang, the fact that large numbers of wounded have been sent up to Kharbin. "Putting aside exaggerated rumours," says the correspondent of the *Petit Parisien*, "it is seriously feared that Kuropatkin may be forced to abandon Liau-yang, setting fire to the town and the immense stores that it contains. This would involve the hurried retreat of an immense army obliged to live by foraging in the country. These fears I have heard expressed by a Staff officer."

Here, then, are plain evidences as to the expectations prevailing among Kuropatkin's troops early in August, and as to the estimate that French critics would then have formed of such a catastrophe as the forced evacuation of Liaoyang. Nevertheless we are now asked to believe that the driving out of the Russians with heavy casualties was an evidence of the gradual loss of Japanese power of attack. We strongly suspect that the German critics are misrepresented by this curt telegram. Probably the truth is that they were looking at the matter from the point of view of Russia's increasing defensive capacities.

The military correspondent of *The Times*, writing on August 15th, said :—

Since the land campaign opened the Japanese army has lost 12,000 killed and wounded; four men have been wounded for every man killed. The Russian losses have not been honestly admitted, and we are forced to calculate them on the basis of Russian dead buried by the Japanese, allowing for wounded rather under the above proportion. In 15 engagements, large and small, which have occurred since the opening of the war—all of them Russian defeats—the calculation works out to a Russian loss of 32,500 killed and wounded, besides 113 guns and 18 Maxims captured by the enemy. Excluding the Port Arthur garrison, we have to deduct 28,000 men as the casualties of the army under Kuropatkin's direct and personal command. Allowing that the whole of the 17th Army Corps has now reached him—if at least we can call guns and infantry without corresponding cavalry and transport an Army Corps at all—assuming that units and batteries were nearly up to their full strength upon arrival, he should now have 132,000 men and over 400 guns at disposal. It is not our business to disclose the Japanese numbers, even if we know them, and we need only note the figure given by the Operations Bureau of the Russian War Office—namely 220,000 men and 600 guns for the field armies and 100,000 men besieging Port Arthur. If this be correct, as we need neither affirm nor deny, it would be interesting to learn how General Sakharoff, Minister of War, has explained to his Imperial master the belief he expressed in March last that the Japanese could only place 200,000 men in the field at the outside, and that the Reserve troops included in this figure were without value.

THE SITUATION IN MANCHURIA.

Saturday, September 24.

It continues to be doubtful whether Kuropatkin intends to make any resolute stand at Mukden. That his men are intrenching there is generally alleged, but the most trustworthy accounts say that only 4 or 5 divisions will defend the place and that the chief concentration is to be at Tiehling. The greater part of the Russian cavalry is still south of the Hun river, and being in touch with the Japanese outposts, frequent skirmishes are taking place.

There is a rumour that a quantity of guns and rifles buried by the Russians at the time of their retreat from Liaoyang, have been discovered, but the source of the story is not particularly worthy of credit.

Sunday, September 25.

Yingkow states that the Russians are digging rifle-pits and placing obstacles at a position 3 miles south-west of Mukden, and that they have cut all the tall millet which might afford shelter to attacking troops. This is confirmed by a Japanese officer who has just returned from Liaoyang, but he puts the main Russian position at a place 7½ miles south of Mukden, which is more probable than the Yingkow allegation. He predicts that a battle will soon take place. Meanwhile the pulsating telegram sent from Mukden to Europe a few days ago, in the sense that the Japanese in full force were moving across the millet-cleared plains to the attack of Mukden, has not materialized.

The military expert of *The Times* is represented as writing that the strategical advantages are now equal within the belligerent zone. He means, of course, that the Russian flank is no longer threatened by Kuroki's army. But it may justly be observed that the menace of Kuroki's army did not at all outweigh the enormous advantages derived by the Russians at Liaoyang from the formation of the ground and their splendid fortifications.

Meanwhile the Russians appear to be devoting their attention mainly to precautions against an attack from the south-east. Between Liaoyang and Mukden the country on the west of the railway is comparatively level, while that on the east is mountainous right up to the banks of the Hun River. It is in mountain fighting that the Japanese have hitherto shown themselves most formidable, and, besides, a succession of hills constitute the best formation for an army which desires some cover in its advance. Therefore it is not by the direct route along the railway that the Russians are looking for the most dangerous onset of the Japanese, but rather by the routes through the mountains on the south-east.

The Russians are said to have purchased a quantity of Chinese wadded over-coats in Sinmintun and forwarded them to Mukden. A scarcity of winter-clothing is inferred, but it is very conceivable that these Chinese garments are intended for use at night, a purpose to which they are better adapted than blankets.

The simplest calculation of the Russian losses at Liaoyang seems to be this. Their official reports admit a death roll of 1,866 of all ranks, irrespective of those left on the field. Now the Japanese official statement shows that 3,100 were found on the field and buried. Consequently the total number of killed must have been 4,966. Assuming the ratio of 4 wounded to 1 killed, which appears, from all previous experiences, to be the closest possible approximation, we obtain 19,864 wounded, and the grand aggregate of Russian casualties becomes 24,830. It will be remembered that the estimate of the Japanese Field Staff was at least 25,000.

Tuesday, September 27.

A curious feature of the operations at Mukden is that the Russians are said to have constructed seven new bridges over the Hun, and, at the same time, to have destroyed or removed three of the old bridges. The new bridges are all placed so as to offer facilities for the construction of bridge-heads: that is to say, works for defending the approaches on the enemy's side. All this would indicate an intention to fight at Mukden, and the indication is strengthened by news that large quantities of stores are being brought down from the north. Yet a Japanese staff-officer, speaking through the columns of the *Asahi*, expresses a belief—suggested some time ago in these columns—that no resistance on a large scale will be offered by the Russians at Mukden, for although the ground is not disadvantageous for defensive dispositions, the place is too near Liaoyang, and the Russians can not hope for sufficient leisure to fortify it effectively. This officer is consequently convinced that Mukden will serve only for an advanced line of defence, and that the force posted there will not exceed 4 or 5 divisions. A second line of defence will be between Mukden and Tiehling, and the latter will be the arena for a final battle. This view, however, is by no means conclusive. It is

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the view that suggests itself for purely military reasons, but it is not borne out by the actions of the Russians, so far as they can be ascertained, nor does it consist with the political exigencies to which Kuropatkin's attention seems to have been drawn somewhat peremptorily. Mukden is the capital of Manchuria, and if the Russians allow themselves to be driven thence as they were driven from Liaoyang, that now almost evanescent quantity called Muscovite "prestige" will fade completely out of sight.

The railway from Tashikiao to Liaoyang was to be opened to traffic on the 27th inst. That means that trains would be running all through from Dalny to Liaoyang.

Wednesday, September 28.

It is stated that the Russian troops recently stationed at Chinshantsz, westward of the Liao River, have all been withdrawn to Mukden.

The Russians are said to have sunk a number of junks in the Tiehling branch of the Liao, at a point about 4 miles northwest of Tiehling—Sammenchwang is the place named—their object being to prevent the passage of vessels seeking to carry beans and cereals from the rich districts northward of Mukden to the Newchwang market. At first sight this may seem to be a wanton obstruction to neutral commerce, but the fact is that in proportion as their numbers increase, the Russian forces in Manchuria become more and more dependent upon local supplies of food and forage, and they naturally seek to prevent the natives from transporting such things to Newchwang or to any point beyond their reach. The Liao River does not touch Tiehling, but a branch of it does, and by this branch immense quantities of cereals are transported in the autumn to the Liao and by the latter to Yingkow. The harvest having just been garnered, the present is precisely the time when the transport begins to be busiest and unless the Russians be driven speedily from Mukden and Tiehling, they will succeed in largely replenishing their commissariat.

London telegraphs that the Second Army under Gripenberg is to consist of 250,000 men, but it will have been observed that, according to telegrams received in Tokyo from other sources, the Army will be composed of two *corps d'armée* and one division of cavalry, some 65,000 or 70,000 of all arms. London further says that the supreme command in Manchuria will be given to Grand Duke Michail Nicholaievitch, grand-uncle of the Tzar, and usually regarded as His Majesty's military confidant. This Second Army will not be in the field until next spring, but if its numbers be at all correctly represented by London's account, the Russian forces in the Far East will then total about half a million men of all arms.

Japanese newspapers do not regard this Second Army with very serious eyes. The *Kokumin* wonders whether it is also a second Baltic squadron. At any rate if it means anything genuine, it means that Russia intends to prolong the war with the hope of wearing out Japan's patience, which some folks believe to be a limited quality, and wearing out her finances which are also regarded as very finite. But Japan is not at all inconvenienced; she is going on her way calmly and confidently. The war has not perceptibly affected her commerce or her industries; has not enhanced the cost of living, and has by no means inconvenienced her financially. She is quite prepared to put up the necessary funds next year as she put them up this year, and as to the number of men she can place in the field, there need not be any uneasiness. Her large fleet of transports place her in an incomparably better situation than Russia who has to depend on a single line of railway. The *Nippon* looks at the matter mainly from a practical point of view. Having noted the enormous difficulties in the way of sending a huge army overland to such a vast distance in mid-winter, it deals with the question of separate commands and arrives at the conclusion already formulated by ourselves, namely, that the two armies are to operate in altogether different parts of the field. The *Nippon* does not designate the arena for the Second Army, but it evidently has Korea in mind. There is plenty of time, our contemporary remarks, for Japan to prepare against this contingency. The *Yomiuri*, however, does not share that view. It does not think that, considering the distance, the difficulties of transport and the number of troops available to Russia, Vladivostock can be intended to serve as the Second Army's base of operations. The Second Army will therefore supplement the First, and will take part in the grand southward advance so often announced by Russia's friends as about to commence.

Thursday, September 29.

It is telegraphed from Peking that the Russian soldiers at Mukden, having desecrat- the Imperial tombs by felling the trees there to build forts, a complaint was lodged at the Russian Legation and the result is that the troops have been withdrawn from this part of the city.

A Shanghai telegram quotes Tientsin as saying that since their Liaoyang defeat the Rnssians have received reinforcements numbering 64,000 men with 144 guns, including mountain artillery and machine guns. Strenuous steps are being taken to fortify Mukden and its environs, and already a position has been established there which is said to be even stronger than Liaoyang was.

It is probable that the above statement is more or less exaggerated, but undoubtedly some reinforcements have reached the Russians, for it was precisely to anticipate their advent that the end of August was chosen by the Japanese for the attack on Liaoyang. Military experts have made the calculation that 2,000 men per diem is about the limit of the Siberian railway's power of transport, and that estimate, supposing the rate to have been maintained continuously since the battle of Liaoyang, would result in something like 50,000 men.

While speaking of this we may refer to the British views of the battle of Liaoyang and its effect on the issue of the war. Certainly it must be admitted that Kuropatkin's army was not shattered, nor were its physical potentialities greatly reduced. But we note with surprise that the moral influence of such a defeat and the lessons it teaches as to the relative fighting value of the combatants are almost wholly omitted from the journalistic appreciations. Yet Liaoyang seems to complete the chain of evidence that the Russians can not beat the Japanese. If there be one verdict which has the unanimous endorsement of military historians it is that the Russians are incomparably stronger in defense than in attack. Indeed they have never won any laurels in the latter role, whereas in the former they have unquestionably distinguished themselves. Throughout this war they have invariably stood on the defensive and have invariably been beaten. What reasonable hope can they have of reversing the record when they reverse their strategy? Liaoyang seems to have settled the question. The Russians might have claimed —though not by any means with invariable truth—that in previous combats the Japanese had the superiority of numbers. But no such claim can be made in connexion with Liaoyang. They were fairly driven from a splendidly fortified and naturally strong position by a force little if anything larger than their own. What chance have they then of ultimate success? Suppose that they do accomplish the tremendous commissariat and transport feat of putting into the field an army of half a million men and maintaining them there, the task then confronting them is to assume the defensive and march down through Manchuria to the recovery of Dalny and Port Arthur. Would half a million of Russians accomplish that feat in face of an equal Japanese army acting on the defensive? We do not believe it for one moment. In our opinion the battle of Liaoyang settled the question.

It is reported that on the 20th instant 500 Hunghutsz attacked a commissariat station on the north of Tiehling, killed 19 Russians and carried off sixty thousand rounds of ammunition.

As to the question whether a stand is to be made at Mukden or not, the *Asahi* publishes a telegram from Peking dated the 20th instant, to the effect that the Russians have formed an encampment extending 4 miles westward of Mukden towards the Shiliho river, which they are taking as the resting point of the right wing. There are some 600 tents, with from 10 to 16 soldiers in each. That is a petty force. It suggests that the main defense is to be made on the south and east of Mukden. On the other hand, the same message speaks of about 20,000 men encamped at Tiehling, and of large numbers bivouacked northward of that place in the direction of Kaiyuen. These latter troops are said to be raiding the country and stealing everything they can lay hands on.

Hearing of the fate that overtook many of their nationals at Liaoyang owing to the refusal of the Russians to allow them to leave the town, the Chinese in Mukden are reported to be escaping as fast as possible in the direction of Sinmintun. Some of them get through the Russian lines at the cost of all their baggage. The great bulk of the citizens, however, remain under General Tseng's direction, and will probably betake themselves to a place of safety should it become evident that Mukden is to be the scene of a battle.

The Chinese report constant arrivals at Mukden of trains laden with munitions of war. Whether these informants are competent to distinguish between war-stores and food-stuffs it is hard to say, but their evidence has some value as bearing upon the question of a stand at Mukden.

The Russians are said to be enlisting the services of great numbers of Mongolians to serve as transport coolies. This news comes from Peking. It is another example of the strictness with which Russia observes China's neutrality. We know what an outcry the Russians raised about the *Rieshitelni*, and we know that one leading American journal described the affair as "an affront to all civilized nations and an evidence of Japan's bumptious scorn of Occidental opinion," but we did not hear any outcry about the case of the *Manjur*; about the sinking of the *Hanyei Maru* in Chinese territorial waters; about the establishment of a Russian telegraphic station at Chefoo; about the evasions and delays connected with

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the disarmament of the *Askold* and the *Grosovoi*; and we shall hear little now about the enrolling of Mongols to form a Russian land-transport corps.

PORT ARTHUR.

Saturday, September 24.

The *Nippon* affirms that whereas the effective garrison of Port Arthur numbered originally some twenty-five thousand, not more than ten thousand are now in the fighting line, the rest having been killed or wounded in the various attacks by the Japanese, and especially in the two chief counter-attacks by the Russians. In the same journal we read that whereas the Russians fired 5 shots at the outset for every one fired by the Japanese, the ratio has now become one to one. Moreover, the garrison appear to be using shot of smaller calibre than the guns into which it is loaded, for the sound is most peculiar, and the Japanese soldiers now compare the report to the rattle of a train. This may be due, says our contemporary's informant, to economy of projectiles in view of the supreme moment, but no one with any knowledge of artillery need be told that if a projectile of greatly lesser calibre than the bore were even once fired from a rifled gun, the piece would probably be rendered unserviceable for normal uses. Therefore this part of the account must be taken with much reserve. Provisions are said to be very scarce. Occasionally a junk, tempted by the high rewards that the besieged offer, manages to run the blockade, but the food-stuffs thus imported barely suffice for the officers. Still the Russians do not appear to have lost heart. They are fighting with desperate energy. Every night parties of soldiers made sorties and engage in hand-to-hand conflicts, and there have been cases of men charging in a state of nudity.

Yingkow alleges that the Russians at Port Arthur use wireless telegraphic communications with Pelitaho, and that a French missionary is the medium at the latter place.

The *Asahi* says that the Japanese are attacking Port Arthur by the regular method of parallels and saps. With reference to this we cannot do better than quote, for the information of the uninitiated, an article from the pen of the *Daily Mail's* military critic:

"After the besieging force has got into position the advance must be made in trenches. Miles and miles of trenches, four feet deep and ten or more feet wide, will have to be dug, the work being done at night, and this is what makes a siege so tedious. As soon as the bombardment, which is continued night and day from the moment it begins, has slackened the fire of the fort, preparations are made to open the trenches.

"There are several kinds of trenches—simple trenches, saps, flying saps, full saps, blinded saps, etc—each suited to particular circumstances, but space will not allow of their description. Two terms, however, must be made clear—'approaches' and 'parallels.'

"A 'parallel' is a trench, often many miles long, which fronts the fortress. Supposing the army is 4,000 yards from the fortress during the commencing bombardment, this is called the 'first artillery position.' They want to move nearer, and so they construct the 'first parallel,' perhaps at a distance of 3,000 yards from the fortress. But, in order that men and guns may move safely into this 'parallel,' approaches have to be cut—that is, a number of trenches leading from the first artillery position into the 'parallel.' These approaches run in zigzags, as if they were straight they would be open to the enemy's fire.

"The way in which the 'parallel' is opened is very interesting. So soon as it grows dusk, a number of officers, accompanied by sappers, move forward. Here they trace the lines which the parallel will follow. Each sapper has a picket and a measuring-tape. The officer stations the first sapper at the end of the trench-line, takes the end of his tape and walks along until the tape is drawn out. At this point he places a second sapper, takes his tape and walks to the end of it, and so on.

"The sappers drive the pickets into the ground, fasten the tapes to them, and lie down to await the working party.

"Later on the working party, with picks and shovels, arrives and sets to work with all its might. By break of day each man must have dug a trench 5 feet long 6½ feet wide and 4 feet deep, except the front 18 inches, which is only 1½ feet deep. The earth he piles in front to form a parapet.

At daylight this trench will be occupied by a strong force, called the guard of the trenches. But work is not yet finished, for the following two nights are also devoted to digging, and when finished the trench is 10 feet wide at the bottom or more, much wider on top, 4 feet deep, having steps in front, and protected by a parapet of earth in front, which is about 4½ feet high.

"Behind this 'parallel' protected places are formed for the artillery, another big job, seeing that 30 feet of earth, and probably more, is required to insure the safety of the guns.

"The artillery is now brought forward to this, the 'second' artillery, position, whence it can obviously fire with much better effect. The guns open fire as soon as possible and from this position they have a good chance of silencing the guns of the fortress altogether.

"The sappers now commence to make approaches forward from this first parallel until they reach the line where the second parallel is to be constructed. The second parallel will have to be nearer to the first than it is to the fortress, so that, if there is a sortie of the enemy, reinforcements can reach it sooner than the enemy's troops. It is precisely the same as the first parallel, also it may be constructed with the aid of 'gabions,' which are large wicker baskets without bottoms. In this second parallel the sappers are greatly exposed to the enemy's fire, and by using these gabions they can throw up cover more quickly.

"When the second parallel is finished and occupied, a further advance is made, and a third parallel is opened. In the old days three parallels sufficed. But with the present long-range guns more are required. At Belfort the Germans opened their third parallel 1,200 yards from the fortress, and they would have had to open more only that the French surrendered. At Fort Wagner, in the American Civil War, five parallels were required. At Port Arthur perhaps more than this will be necessary.

"Of course the nearer the besiegers get to the fortress the harder their work. They have to construct bomb-proofs and splinter proofs, and to work behind shields. It is obvious that all this work takes a long time to execute. At any stage, of course, the fortress may surrender, worn out by the bombardment, which never ceases. But over half a million shells were thrown into Belfort, nearly every house in the place was struck, and yet it did not surrender until orders were sent from Paris.

"What effect the high explosives may have on the Russians it is impossble to say. But, granting that they hold out till the last, and that the Japanese arrive at their last parallel, the following series of events will ensue. From this position will be made the final attack, and, in military language, this part of the operation consists of:

"1. The capture and crossing of the covered way.

"2. Breaching the scarp and counterscarp.

"3. Passing the ditch.

"4. Capturing and crowning the breaches of the outer works and the main work in succession.

"5. The final reduction of the interior entrenchment or keep.

"Rather a formidable undertaking; very bloody, and not always successful. The besiegers have this in their favour: fresh men can be brought up, while the garrison is often weak from want of food, and half demented from the long bombardment. On the other hand, the besiegers are working under terrible difficulties, exposed to the deadly fire of rifles, machine-guns, and probably field-guns, while the ground over which they pass may be honey-combed with mines and may at any moment be flooded.

"It must not be forgotten that there are usually, as at Port Arthur, detached forts a good distance outside the fortress proper. And to take any of these forts by siege involves all the operations described. When the forts—or at least two of them—are taken, the whole series of approaches and parallels have then to be constructed toward the fortress proper. So that the taking of a place by regular siege is a long task."

The outwarks were captured by the Japanese without the aid of saps and parallels. This part of the operations had been successfully achieved by the early part of August, whereafter the siege-guns were placed in the first artillery position.

Chefoo sends a striking item of intelligence, namely, that on the 19th instant, when Stoessel was making the round of the fortress, he was killed. We doubt this.

Sunday, September 25.

The *Jiji Shimpo* says that from all available information excellent progress is being made by the besiegers at Port Arthur. Since the 19th instant six important parts of the inner enceinte have been captured, one on an eminence 200 metres high, another on an eminence 170 metres high, 3 others at scarcely less salient points and one (Kuropatkin's Fort) commanding the water-supply. The capture of these places has cost heavily, but it enormously weakens the enemy's defenses, and the cutting of the water-supply may have far-reaching consequences. The fact is that there has been a disposition on the part of the general public to conclude that absence of news from the beleaguered fortress must be regarded as evidence of Japanese failure, but such an inference is due solely to ignorance of the method of procedure. Further heavy efforts will doubtless be required, but no question can be entertained as to the final result, nor can that result be now very long delayed.

In the same journal there is a letter from a correspondent at Port Arthur, dated the 1st instant. We read that the General Staff occupy a position from which the whole of the defences can be viewed. Every part of the celebrated Golden Hill Fort is visible. This hill where the staff have taken up their quarters has no Chinese name, so the Japanese call it *Shireibu-yama* (head quarters hill). One can not observe the entrance to the harbour distinctly, but the masts of a sunken man-of-war can be seen in the west port.

Chefoo says that the bombardment at Port Arthur on the 19th and the 20th was terrific. The firing on the 19th began at dawn and lasted throughout the entire day; that on the 20th began at 10 a.m. and continued until evening, being hottest at 2 o'clock. So heavy was the ordnance engaged that the windows in Chefoo rattled.

It is beyond question that operations of a highly important nature took place on the 19th and 20th. Stoessel's latest telegram was dated the 10th. He then spoke of want of activity on the part of the assailants, but if our readers study the method of attack described above, they will understand that there must always be intervals of comparative quiescence.

As to Reuter's telegram that the garrison at Port Arthur are believed to be in straits for want of coal to distil sea-water, we may recall the fact that some time ago a rumour reached Tokyo in the sense that the besiegers had cut the water-supply of the fortress. Later, however, Stoessel wired that an attempt made by the Japanese to seize the fort commanding the water-supply had been repulsed. Stoessel's telegram was dated the 10th. Probably it would not be true if sent now.

Monday, September 26.

We have again reached the asterisk stage of news from Port Arthur. Tokyo journals tell their readers that so and so happened at such and such a place on a blank date with a dash result, but beyond that maze of tantalizing suggestions they do not undertake to conduct their readers. From lists of casualties published in the *Official Gazette* we learn inferentially that the Japanese fleet is very active and that reconnaissances in force are frequently carried out. But as to the object of these movements silence is observed, though they are said to have been very successful. It is further alleged that certain parts of the

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enceinte have been captured, and that the Rising Sun is now waving over them; and it is alleged, with reference to Reuter's information as to scarcity of coal for distilling sea water, that the seizure of the Kuropatkin Fort on the 19th or 20th instant necessarily reduced the garrison to depend on the sea for drinking water since the fort commands the supply. Meanwhile the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* writes in very strong terms about the silence of the authorities. It fails to see any reason for such reticence, and it urges that the story of the preliminary operations up to the end of July might at least be regarded as ancient history and placed before the public. Whether there have been heavy losses or great successes the Japanese people will neither be seriously depressed nor unduly elated, but they feel that this system of unnecessary concealment relegates them to the place of outsiders. We (*Japan Mail*) suspect, however, that the great majority of Japanese know pretty well what has happened—at least up to a tolerably recent date—and that the feeling of being left out in the cold is not so widely prevalent after all. On the other hand we do not profess to understand or appreciate the extreme secrecy that is observed, except on the hypothesis that, after deliberate reflection, the authorities decided from the outset that the only thoroughly safe plan would be to lay down and observe a Medean and Persian rule of absolute taciturnity. So long as such a law is observed there can be no mistakes, except the mistake of angering the public. It does seem, however, that some limit should be set to this sphinx-like silence. The Military Authorities lay themselves open to the charge of not being able to trust their own faculty of discrimination. A small matter in this context, yet one to which as journalists we look forward with no little apprehension, is that when the Head Quarter Staff does see fit to give out the story of Port Arthur, the wires and the reporters will be kept perpetually busy for days on end.

Tuesday, September 27.

We are in constant receipt of instructions from the official censor requiring us to observe secrecy as to the operations on the land side of Port Arthur, and it is of course our duty to comply with these instructions. Indeed, as a matter of fact, no great hardship is involved in the suppression of intelligence which comes from such sources as Chinese junkmen and Chefoo newspapers. But it does appear a needless embargo that foreign journals should be prohibited from publishing matter which appeared 24 hours previously in their Japanese contemporaries. Thus the *Asahi Shimbun* of the 27th instant gives detailed confirmation of the general facts stated on the 26th instant, and adds pictures of the captured positions at Port Arthur. It further publishes a telegram from Weihaiwei to the effect that the investing army had just captured two additional positions. The *Nichi Nichi* also mentions statements from Yingkow and Dalny as to violent attacks made recently by the Japanese forces, both naval and military, and as to prisoners taken since the 19th instant. We can only allude to these reports.

As to the reconnaisances in force made by the navy it appears that one took place on the 13th instant but its object is, of course, kept secret. From the statement of a wounded sailor now in the hospital at Saseho, we learn that the destroyer on which he served did not effect its purpose. It steamed right into the harbour, but could not get out of the field of the enemy's search-lights and had to retire. How its consorts fared we do not learn. This particular destroyer, when retiring, was struck by a shell which blew two men overboard—one the commanding officer—and wounded three others severely. She was finally towed away, not one of her crew escaping unwounded. One of her engineers, mortally wounded, apologized laughingly to his comrades for dying in advance of them.

The *Chuo Shimbun* has been fined 160 *yen* for publishing details with regard to the attack on Port Arthur. It expresses much dissatisfaction, claiming that the matter inserted by it had duly passed the censor at Port Arthur. Undaunted our contemporary publishes fresh matter of the same kind, but we refrain from re-producing it further than to say that the *Chuo's* correspondent represents the Russians as having made 13 sorties since the beginning of the siege, and having been defeated on every occasion with heavy loss.

Wednesday, September 28.

A steamer which passed the Miao Islands on the 26th at 9 a.m. reports that she heard a terrific explosion in the direction of Port Arthur. Even at that distance—some 70 miles—some of the vessel's windows were badly shaken. This statement comes *viâ* Chefoo. The explosion is said to have been quite unlike gunfire and is thought to have been caused by the blowing up of a magazine or the firing of some big mine.

The water-supply of Port Arthur, concerning which we have heard so much lately, is stated to have its source about 3 miles from the town at a place where a mountain spring of great purity wells out—such purity that filter-beds can be dispensed with and settling-ponds alone suffice. The volume is not large, however. When the Japanese captured Port Arthur ten years ago they found this water-supply—for it was the same then as it is now—a comparatively scanty affair. It sufficed for drinking and cooking purposes, but could not be much used for bathing. Deprived of it the Russians in the fortress are reduced to rain-water, well-water or distilled sea-water; sources of very uncertain quantity, especially the last, for in addition to loss of the aqueduct there is scarcity of coal for distilling purposes. Some reports say that being cut off from this source of supply Port Arthur has been thrown into darkness, even the vitally important search-lights being extinguished. The search-lights would depend, naturally, upon either steam or water-power, and failing the latter as well as a sufficiency of coal, they must cease to be efficacious. If that be so, it means that the men-of-war in the harbour now lie almost at the mercy of Japanese torpedo-craft. The reconnaissances in force that we have been hearing of recently may be assumed to have for object the attack of the ships or to lay mines. From an account given by a wounded blue-jacket now lying at Saseho, our readers will have perceived that on the 13th inst. the craft employed in one of these reconnaissances suffered severely, being unable to emerge from the field of the enemy's search-lights. Kuropatkin's Fort, which commands the source of the water-supply, was captured at some time between the 19th and the 22nd, and if its capture has extinguished the search-lights Togo's squadron will find its operations facilitated. But it must be remembered that at the outset of the war an immense supply of coal was stored at Port Arthur and that, despite the utmost vigilance of the Japanese ships, steamers and junks carrying coal and provisions certainly succeed in running the blockade. There are indications, however, that Togo has drawn his lines closer and that the difficulty of evading his watch is much increased. The situation at Port Arthur becomes very interesting.

Thursday, September 29.

The *Asahi Shimbun* publishes a detailed account said to have been given by junkmen who left Dalny on the 26th instant. We hesitate to reproduce the statement in full, and shall confine ourselves to saying that, according to these informants something like a general attack was commenced on the night of the 19th instant against the forts immediately south of Suishiying and those on the north-west of Itsushan. The fighting lasted until 5 p.m. on the 20th, by which time most of the assailed positions had been captured. On the 21st the intake of the aqueduct and the pumping engines, which were guarded by one of the captured forts (Kuropatkin's) fell into Japanese hands, as did also all the highlands on the west of Itsushan. These operations were held to constitute a signal success, and, even according to Russian accounts, they did not cost the Japanese more than 1,500 casualties.

A month ago, say fugitives from Liaotishan, provisions were beginning to be very scarce in Port Arthur. A bag of flour cost $9, a fowl $8, a pound of pork $2, a bag containing 6 *to* of rice (3 bushels) $23. When these men left the place recently nothing in the way of edibles could be purchased except rice, salt and flour.

The *Jiji* quotes a telegram from Moji saying that the citadel of the Russian defences is a fort to which they have given the name of "Stoessel." It lies on the west of the new town, and we gather that it is identical with Itsushan.

It is rumoured that some of the Russian shells lately fired from the forts were found to be loaded with sulphur only.

On the 18th instant there was a storm at Port Arthur which caused many of the Russian mines to break from their moorings. Some 20 are said to have been destroyed by the Japanese.

There is also a rumour that the day after the storm some of the Russian vessels in port emerged, apparently with the intention of escaping, but when they observed the strict watch kept by Togo's ships, they re-entered the harbour.

Seoul telegraphs that a French naval officer of considerable rank—the Vice-Admiral in command of the Far Eastern Squadron is specified, but that identification seems improbable—left Port Arthur during August by junk, having been hitherto observing the operations in common with other *attachés*. He has not been heard of since, and a reward of $5,000 is offered by the French Legation in Seoul for information as to his whereabouts. It will be remembered that a German officer, Lieutenant Gilgenheim, is also missing.

THE "FAR EASTERN REVIEW."

The latest number of the *Far Eastern Review* is quite an interesting publication. It contains a capital notice of the Farnham-Boyd docks and works at Shanghai, and a number of excellent illustrations contrasting the primitive methods of sugar refining in the Philippines and those in use elsewhere. This journal is very carefully edited, and very well got up.

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JAPAN'S TREATMENT OF MILITARY ATTACHES & CORRESPONDENTS.

Saturday, September 24.

We place here a London telegram and a paragraph from the *North-China Daily News*:—

London, September 12.

The *Daily Telegraph* severely criticises the Japanese restrictions on correspondents and attachés, which it characterises as a profound political error, and declares that the sympathy of the West is not encouraged by superfluous evidences of Japanese distrust.

[Extract from *N.-C. Daily News* of Sept. 17th.] In the case of the military and naval attachés, the extraordinary unwillingness shown by the Japanese to admit even the distinguished officers sent out by the government of their ally within the fighting line is a fact to be commented on perhaps; to be understood not at all. Any views which the attachés may have, have been expressed in dispatches home, but have not yet been made public.

We can not but suppose that the Shanghai journal has been greatly misled and that the *Daily Telegraph* is in a similar plight. General Sir William Nicholson is now in Tokyo, having been obliged by temporary ill-health to return to Japan. He has granted an interview to a representative of the *Jiji Shimpo*, and these are the words used by him:—

It is a mistake, an absolute mistake, to say that the English military attachés were not properly treated in the field. What silly person can have circulated such a false story? I positively declare that not merely I myself but all the British officers attached to the Japanese army, and I speak not of Oku's Army alone but of all Armies, were treated with the utmost possible kindness and the utmost possible consideration. I have only to express my special thanks to the Emperor's Government, to Field Marshal Oyama, to General Kodama, to General Fukushima and to General Oku. There could be no better treatment than we received, and I am most heartily content.

It would be very difficult, we imagine, to conceive any denial more unequivocal than this or more convincing. General Nicholson does not speak, of course, about the military attachés of other nations. He answers for those of Great Britain only, and he goes to the length of saying that it would have been impossible for the Japanese to treat them better than they actually treated them. The *North China Daily News* will be the first and the readiest to acknowledge that it has been misled in so far as its remark applied to the British attachés, and for our own part we may add that it is in the highest degree improbable that any discrimination was made between nationals except in so far as her alliance with Great Britain may have rightly influenced the degree of Japan's confidence.

Mr. Knight, of the *Morning Post*, is now in Tokyo. He has been interviewed by the *Jiji Shimpo* and it is pleasant to read the high view he takes, just such a view as his reputation would have suggested. He declines altogether to believe that the discontent of a few correspondents can have sufficed to change the trend of British public opinion. British public opinion, he declares, is not to be so lightly affected. It is on Japan's side just as fully as it ever was. As to the correspondents, Mr. Knight's testimony is that they have nothing to complain of in the matter of personal treatment; they met with every courtesy. What they have to complain of is that their despatch of news was subjected to vexatious and unnecessary restrictions. Facts which were freely published in Tokyo and thence disseminated to the whole world might not be telegraphed by the correspondents in the field, who were thus rendered wholly useless. Mr. Knight makes also some interesting and sound comments on the battle of Liaoyang but as precisely similar views are familiar to our readers, we do not reproduce them. What we venture to applaud above all in his language is his vigorous denunciation of the idea that because a correspondent has been subjected to inconvenient restrictions, he is justified in abusing the strategy and tactics of the army to which he is attached. Mr. Knight properly describes such conduct as altogether dishonourable.

Monday, September 26.

Mr. George Kennan has addressed the following letter to the *Yomiuri Shimbun*:

Sept. 22, 1904.

Dear Sir,—Your note just received. Since writing you last I have talked with some of the war correspondents who are back from the front. The complaints they make are, first: that they have not been treated with frankness and sincerity by the Japanese officers who have had them in charge; and, secondly, that even after the beginning of the battle of Liaoyang they were not allowed to go near enough to see the fighting. The specifications under the first head are that promises were made to them which were not kept, and that telegrams which they were assured had been sent, were, as a matter of fact, not sent. Under the second head, they say that they were kept so far back that they could see little or nothing of the battle, and that the only men who got to the firing lines were men who broke away from restraint and went ahead without permission. Among these were Grant Wallace, Kann and Whiting. The thing that caused them most dissatisfaction was the feeling that they were treated, as they say—"like children" and were not dealt with honestly and openly.

Of course I don't know how much of this is true, and how much is untrue or exaggerated; but the general feeling of dissatisfaction seems to indicate that the correspondents were not managed with tact and good judgement by the military authorities who had them in charge at the front. I am very sorry, because if they are all dissatisfied, they can, collectively, do a good deal of harm by influencing public opinion in England and America, where Japan ought to have undivided and undiminished sympathy and support. I should rather not say or write anything on the subject for publication at present, for the reason that I have no personal knowledge of the facts. I have heard only one side, and I don't even know whether what I have heard is true. If I had been at the front myself, I should have opinions, and should not hesitate to express them; but on second hand information, which may or may not be trustworthy, I cannot even form opinions and must suspend my judgment until I know more about the case. I see no reason, as yet, to modify the view that I expressed in *The Outlook* with regard to the general question, and I still think that Japan would have done better to give general notification, at the very beginning, that correspondents would not be allowed in the field, under any circumstance or at any time. That would have settled the whole affair.

As for the present dissatisfaction, I should like to know the army side of the controversy. That there is such a side I have little doubt. After what I saw and knew on the *Manshu Maru*, all foreign correspondents are not trustworthy, nor are they all gentlemen.

So far as the alleged change of public opinion abroad is concerned, I don't think there has been any change, as yet, that need give Japan uneasiness. What may happen after the correspondents now here go home, or write home their stories it is too early yet to say.

Sincerely Yours, GEORGE KENNAN.

MR. KENNAN AND THE CORRESPONDENTS.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—The letter signed by me, which you copied from the *Yomiuri Shimbun* yesterday, was part of a private reply to a personal inquiry from one of my fellow passengers on the *Manshu Maru*. If the possibility of its publication had ever occurred to me, I should have indicated more clearly the scope and bearing of some of its statements, which, in their published form, were lacking in discrimination, and seemed, moreover, to reflect upon some of my own friends. In any public discussion of this matter, a careful distinction should be made between the honourable correspondents, who are perfectly trustworthy, and the comparatively small number who have not been up to the level of their profession. If I failed to make and emphasize this distinction, it was only because I was writing what I regarded as a private letter to a correspondent who, I thought, understood my point of view. The publication of the letter was due, I have no doubt, to misapprehension, and possibly to a misunderstanding of my meaning when I said "I should rather not say or write anything upon the subject for publication."

Yours, etc., GEORGE KENNAN.

Tokyo, Sept. 27.

Tuesday, September 27.

It appears that not all the war-correspondents are dissatisfied with the treatment extended to them. Mr. E. F. Knight, of the *Morning Post*, in a letter to that journal dated at Tao-feng-cheng, June 28th, says:—

And now that the arrangements had been completed and all had been made ready for the striking of another blow at the enemy, General Fuji, the Chief of the Staff, informed us that our liberty of action would be extended and that we would be permitted during the advance to accompany the headquarters of either of the three divisions, and even to march, if we pleased, with the advanced guards. General Fuji has ever been ready to render every possible assistance to the newspaper correspondents, and on several occasions has been at great pains to give us a clear exposition of the operations that were being carried on at the time. It is good for us that this able officer and kindly gentleman is the Chief of the Staff of the Army to which we are attached.

By and bye, doubtless, we shall hear from some responsible correspondent exactly what grievance they have to complain of. The main trouble, according to general supposition, was their long detention in Tokyo, but it now appears that their treatment in the field dissatisfied them. Mr. Knight's writing gives no hint of anything of the kind.

A SUSPICION.

The *Nippon* gives expression to a curious suggestion. Taking note of the fact that General Grippenberg, who has been appointed to lead the Second Army, was the chief in command of the Wilna district, which part of Russia has to be guarded with special care in view of the contingency of trouble with Germany, our contemporary asks whether the removal of Grippenberg may not be a further indication of some *entente* between Russia and Germany. The *Nippon* is careful to premise that this may be nothing more than an empty suspicion, yet the idea is worth noting. For our own part we do indeed deem it an empty suspicion. The closest scrutiny fails to discover any tangible evidence of an understanding between Russia and Germany to Japan's detriment. It is perhaps impossible that, situated as Germany is situated in Europe, she should escape all distrust on the part of the Japanese. But the most prejudiced observer must confess that she has hitherto discharged her neutral obligations with strict good faith. Her statesmanship seems to lack the capacity of making the intrinsic value of the nation's good faith patent to the world, but thatinability is the nation's misfortune rather than its fault. It is the fashion of the hour to doubt Germany mainly, we think, because she happens to be the only great Power which has not yet assumed, or been required to assume, a distinct complexion towards either of the belligerents. The sympathies of the United States are avowedly with Japan. England is Japan's ally. France is Russia's ally. Austria and Italy are in the position of pure outsiders. But Germany, though having large interests involved, has no visible affiliations, and thus, her mood being a legitimate object of speculation, is apt to become an illegitimate object of doubt. But this Grippenberg suspicion is really too tenuous. Instead of imagining an *entente* with Germany, what is much easier to imagine is that Russia, having her hands quite full in the Far East, will take very good care to remain on the best of terms with her formidable European neighbour, and that, having such a fixed determination, she does not hesitate to denude her western frontier of generals or even troops should they be needed in Manchuria.

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BRITISH MILITARY MANŒUVRES.

The landing of a force on the Essex coast during the British army manœuvres this month was, we learn from London papers, to be carried out on Japanese lines. The manœuvres were to take the form, not so much of an "invasion of England," as of a practical test of landing and re-embarking the new striking force which is to be maintained at Aldershot for emergency use. The plan of the operations was clearly set forth in the following official note, which was issued to the staff:—"The expedition to be undertaken at the present manœuvres is intended to represent a sudden and unexpected attack on a hostile coast, and it is hoped that the rapidity and secrecy with which the operations are carried out may forestall opposition. The striking force landing will consist of 11,000 men comprised in two infantry divisions and a cavalry brigade. Marching from Aldershot on Sept. 1, the force will encamp on the way to Southampton, near Alton and Avington Park, Winchester. The men embark on transports in Empress Dock, Southampton, on Sept. 5, taking with them their own rations. The Navy is responsible for finding the transports, protecting the force at sea, finding the boats in which the force will land, and affording protection while disembarking. No previous reconnaissance is to be made or assumed. All the work is to be initiated from the sea in a reconnaissance of the combined services."

The expeditionary army, as our readers will have gathered from telegrams, was directed by Lieut.-General Sir A. D. P. French, K.C.B., who commands at Aldershot (First Army Corps). According to programme this force embarked at Southampton, but not before an exciting incident had invested the operations at the outset with more realism than was perhaps anticipated. On the 4th (the day before that fixed for embarkation) while the army was encamped near Southampton, most of the horses of General French's two chief cavalry units, (the 8th and 14th Hussars) some seven hundred in number, stampeded—the horses being frightened at the sight of one of their number shot by a veterinary surgeon—with the result that many were killed and injured, several being drowned in the sea. The gap was filled by the 1st Dragoon Guards who marched the fifty miles from Aldershot to Southampton Docks in 24 hours.

The expedition consisted of 11,600 men, 2,700 horses and mules, sixty guns, 175 waggons, and 140 carts and ambulances, and thus appears to have been on a scale unequalled even during the South African War. The defence was entrusted to Major-General Sir Arthur S. Wynne, Deputy-Adjutant-General to the Forces, who, in the expectation that a landing would be made in Sussex, had concentrated at Redhill, Surrey,—in the very district where the famous Battle of Dorking was fought. But Sir John French went up Channel and suddenly appeared off Clacton-on-Sea in Essex, 70 miles distant as the crow flies from Redhill, and within about a dozen miles of Colchester, the station of the 10th Division and 19th Brigade. The invading force lost no time in landing—indeed the debarkation appears to have been a fine piece of work, for three thousand men with their equipment were landed and the usual scouting operations initiated within the first hour—; and General Wynne hastened northward to the assistance of the comparatively small force available at Colchester. Doubtless the invaders had it all their own way for a day or two, but their advance seems to have been speedily checked. Even if French, in spite of the *contretemps* preceding his start, was able to leave Southampton during the 5th he could scarcely reach Clacton, full 200 miles away, in daylight of the 6th, so it may be assumed that his landing took place on the 7th. Yet so expeditiously did the defenders concentrate to meet him that we read in a telegram received in Singapore at 3.30 p.m. on the 12th that he had been suddenly checked and was in full retreat to the sea, General Wynne in pursuit. Though the fate of the expedition seems thus to have been decided, it would have been interesting to learn just what took place subsequently. In any case, however, details of the operations will be very acceptable to many readers.

TIBET.

We translate from Japanese journals the articles of the new Anglo-Tibetan convention, as telegraphed to the *Asahi Shimbun* from Peking on the 17th instant:—

I.—Boundary-stones are to be placed at the Sikkim frontier according to the provisions of the treaty of the 16th year of Kwanghsu.

II.—In addition to Yatou the two places Kotaku (Kiizun?) and Gyantse shall be opened to trade, British subjects and Tibetan shall be free to travel thither and to trade, and traders from India may pass to and fro and transport goods by the present roads. Should there be any other commercial mart which is considered desirable, it shall also be added to the open places.

III.—It shall not be competent to arbitrarily impose upon imports or exports any duties other than those fixed by the Anglo-Tibetan tariff.

IV.—As parts of the treaty of the 19th year of Kwanghsu require amendment, Tibet shall despatch commissioners to discuss the matter with British officials.

V.—No barrier shall be erected on the roads from the Indian frontier to Gyantse or Kotaku, and if the roads need repairs, such repairs shall be given. Further, in Yatou, Gyantse and Kotaku Tibet shall station officials who will transmit all correspondence between the British resident official and the Chinese resident Minister as well as the Tibetan Government. The same procedure shall be adopted in the case of any place hereafter opened to trade.

VI.—In commutation for the offence of having failed to carry out the treaty and further having brought shame on the frontier commissioners and produced a state of war, the Tibetan Government shall pay to Great Britain an indemnity of 7½ million *yuen*, the period of payment to begin from January 1st, 1906, and the place of payment to be subsequently indicated.

VII.—Pending the opening of the places indicated in Arts. I., II., III., IV. and V. and the payment of the indemnity mentioned in Art. VI. British troops shall be stationed in Chumbi.

VIII.—All forts in the hills between the Indian frontier and Gyantse shall be removed.

IX.—The Tibetan Government shall not, without the consent of the British Government, transfer or lease any Tibetan territory to another foreign country; nor permit any foreign interference in Tibetan administration, nor grant permission to any other country to make roads, lay railways, or open mines. Should the Tibetan Government do any of these things without Great Britain's previous consent, the same privileges shall be granted to Great Britain.

X.—This convention is signed by Colonel Younghusband and the Dalai Lama at Shichao on the 2nd of September, 1904, and is rendered in the English and Tibetan languages, the former version being considered binding.

A telegram to the *Asahi Shimbun* from Peking says that M. Lessar is endeavouring to intimidate the Chinese Government about the new Anglo-Tibetan Convention. He represents it as a distinct violation of Chinese suzerainty, and he threatens that unless China take some adequate step, Russia will seek compensations elsewhere. It is not, then, China's suzerainty that concerns M. Lessar: it is Russian ambition. The telegram concludes by saying that the Chinese Government has instructed its Resident in Lhassa to disavow the Convention.

This is directly contradicted by Reuter.

Later.

Telegrams from Peking continue to represent a state of affairs very different from that prevailing in Europe according to Reuter. Peking news is to the effect that the Russians are stirring up the Tibetans, on the one hand, and presenting protests to the Chinese, on the other. The result of these protests is said to have been an instruction to the Chinese Resident in Lhassa to revise the Convention, but the Resident is said to have replied that the British Commissioner would not hear of anything of the kind, whereupon the Peking Government decided to despatch an ambassador to Lhassa. This ambassador is actually named, namely, Mr. Tang, the Customs Taotai of Tientsin. But in the sequel of all this comes another message alleging that Russia has not made any protest at all. So we are left in a sea of perplexity. It looks as though Reuter were right after all, namely, that London and Petersburg are settling the matter amicably.

THE SHIMUSHU AFFAIR.

Saturday, September 24.

As the Russian story about Captain Gunji's fate undergoes scrutiny further doubts arise about its truth. The Russians say that Gunji was at the head of 150 reservists. Where did he get them? The total number of male members of the Hokogikai in Shimushu is 25, and there are also 18 fishermen in the employ of the colonists. Among the 25 very few indeed have served in the ranks, and if Captain Gunji led 150 men to the invasion of Saghalien, he must have specially manufactured them, or they are the creation of Russian imagination. Moreover the Hokogikai owns only three ships, the *Shimushu Maru*, the *Hoko Maru*, and the *Toba Maru*. Of these the two first left Hakodate for Shimushu on the 2nd of July, and consequently they can not have been available for the purpose of the raid which is said to have taken place in the middle of June. The *Toba Maru* indeed was at Shimushu and in her Captain Gunji went off on a fishing expedition. He sailed on the 6th of June and is it conceivable that had he contemplated the doings attributed to him, he would not have awaited the coming of the other two vessels, which were to arrive in Shimushu in a few days? Again is it conceivable that had he been engaged in such an enterprise the women and other folk left behind on Shimushu would not have known something about it? Yet when the *Owari Maru* called at Shimushu on the 26th of June, there was no talk whatever of such doings. The statement was that Gunji had started in the *Toba Maru* on a fishing expedition, and no one expressed the least uneasiness about him. Naturally attention is also directed to the fact that the Russians claim to have killed 21 of Gunji's party and 70 other Japanese—it is not quite clear whether the two acts are independent, but at the lowest computation the Japanese dead numbered 70—whereas the Russians themselves had only 5 wounded, one of whom afterwards

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died. That was not a fight. It was obviously a massacre. Experience has not shown that Russians, even when they are trained troops, can achieve such feats against armed Japanese, and the Russian official report represents the Japanese as armed not only with rifles but also with artillery. It is a strange story.

Monday, September 26.

Light, apparently final, has been thrown on this affair. The *Toba Maru* has returned to Yamada in Ise, where her owners reside. A telegram from the *Asahi's* correspondent at that place says that, according to statements made by the ship's people, she carried Captain Gunji and his comrades to Ozernyi on a fishing expedition in June (or July —this point is not clear). The fishing proceeded as usual until the 28th of July when a deputation from Yaina visited Captain Gunji, and declared that the inhabitants were in terrible straits for provisions. Gunji therefore proceeded on the 29th to the village accompanied by a physician and an interpreter and presumably carrying some provisions. The little party never returned. That night the Japanese encampment was assailed by a number of Russian soldiers and 14 of the fishermen were killed. The rest escaped in the *Toba Maru*. They reached Shimushu safely and found the colony undisturbed. It would therefore seem that the story of the raid against Shimushu is untrue. On the other hand, no evidence whatever offers to show that Gunji was engaged in the mad enterprise attributed to him by the Russians. The plain fact seems to be that the Russians massacred a number of Japanese fishermen and then invented a tale to justify the barbarous act.

Tuesday, September 27.

It is now definitely ascertained that no reliance can be placed on the story of a massacre of Japanese women and children by Russian soldiers at Shimushu. The *Seifu Maru* has returned to Hakodate, after a visit to Shimushu lasting from the 21st of July to the 4th of September. She reports that all the women and children were safe at the latter date. Captain Gunji and most of the men were absent, and anxiety was beginning to be felt about them, but no news of the Kamchatka doings had reached the colony. The sum of the matter would seem to be, then, that Gunji and several of his men have perished, but that the raid against Shimushu was an invention.

Thursday, September 29.

There is no longer any doubt that Captain Gunji's little party were massacred by Russia soldiers. The idea that they were engaged in a military invasion of Saghalien is the purest nonsense. They were engaged solely in operations connected with the fishing industry by which they subsisted. The *Toba Maru*, their vessel, was laden with salt, not with ammunition or weapons of war, and the party that landed from her numbered a paltry 16. But the people of the neighbourhood seem to have been intimidated for they removed elsewhere. On the 28th of July a deputation came from a neighbouring village with a pitiful complaint of semi-starvation owing to the non-arrival of supplies usually sent from Vladivostock. Gunji gave these men a quantity of food. On the 29th they again presented themselves; and urged that as the villagers were still alarmed, Gunji should go to explain matters. He went taking an interpreter and a physician. The three never came back. In their stead there arrived on the 2nd of August a company of some 50 Russian soldiers who shot 14 of the fishermen. The remaining two escaped to their ship, which sailed at once for Shimushu. That seems to be the whole story.

THE VLADIVOSTOCK SQUADRON.

We were lately informed from Russian sources that the *Rossia* and the *Gromovoi* emerged from the fight on the 14th of August in such a condition that unless materials were specially despatched from home the repair of the ships would be impossible at Vladivostock. Probably the Japanese public interpreted that announcement as a cloak to the speedy resumption of commerce-destroying functions by the two cruisers. At all events rumours were circulated in Tokyo on the 25th to the effect that the *Gromovoi* and the *Rossia* had left Vladivostock, and, attended by several torpedo-boats, had steamed off in an unascertained direction. Conjectures were hazarded that their purpose was to visit the scene of the *Novik's* wreck, or that they intended to cross the Pacific. But presently the naval authorities put an end alike to the rumours and the conjectures by announcing that the cruisers had not left Vladivostock at all. They ought, however, to be soon in a condition for undertaking some new enterprise. The fact that nothing has been heard from them for nearly six weeks is in itself a proof how badly they were hurt in the fight.

It is reported, on apparently good authority, that the repairs of the *Rossia* and the *Gromovoi* are now complete, and that, accompanied by the *Bogatyr*, they may be expected soon to make another sortie into the Sea of Japan.

GENERAL HASEGAWA.

General Baron Hasegawa, accompanied by Major-General Ochiai and other members of his staff, arrived in Tokyo at 9.30 a.m., on the 25th instant, and proceeded at once to the Palace, where they were warmly received by the Emperor, On the 26th they had the honour of lunching with the Sovereign.

From a statement made by the General to the *Chuo Shimbun*, it appears that the journey from Liaoyang to Tashikiaou occupied two days, and that from the latter place to Dalny the party proceeded by rail. The line is therefore not yet sufficiently restored to be used northward of Tashikiaou. Speaking of the advance of the First Army beyond Fenhwangching towards Liaoyang, the General says that the troops had to move through a mountainous country virtually without roads. In effect they had to make roads for themselves as they proceeded, and under such circumstances the commissariat difficulties were enormous. Sometimes the men had to be content with half a ration. There were many cases of fathers and sons in the battle line. General Nogi, who commands at Port Arthur, has three sons serving under him. He has lost one. General Oseko's two sons are with him, and both are still safe. General Fukushima has lost his son, but happily the rumour that General Terauchi's son was killed has proved false. General Kuropatkin appears to have remained at Liaoyang until the 2nd or 3rd directing operations, whereas rumour alleged that he left that place for Mukden on the 30th or 31st of August.

PRINCE KARL ANTON OF HOHENZOLLEN.

Prince Karl Anton of Hohenzollen arrived in Tokyo on Sunday and proceeded to the Shiba Detached Palace. The leading Japanese journals publish articles warmly welcoming the Prince, and expressing satisfaction that the Kaiser should have sent such a distinguished personage to view the operations in the field. We trust that the coming of Prince Karl will exercise a beneficial effect upon Japanese sentiment towards the Berlin Government.

The German Prince lunched at the Imperial German Legation on the 25th instant. Among the guests who had the honour of being present were Viscount and Viscountess Aoki, Baron and Baroness Sannomiya, Major-General Murata, Dr. Baelz, Dr. Scriba, the German Consul in Yokohama, and others. Count Arco Valley in proposing the Prince's health, said that it gave him profound gratification to welcome His Highness, who had been specially sent by the Sovereign to witness the Japanese operations of war.

H. I. H. Prince Yamashina was specially instructed by the Emperor to meet the German Prince at the Shimbashi Railway station.

Prince Karl is receiving the greatest attention in Tokyo. The Emperor visited him on the 27th instant, the Prince having lunched with His Majesty on the previous day. It is stated by Tokyo journals that Prince Karl was the bearer of a most courteous message to the Emperor, and that he delivered it in French. No programme of future entertainments has yet been published, but it is understood that before proceeding to the front, Prince Karl will visit some of the celebrated places of Japan.

The Emperor of Japan, when visiting Prince Karl at the Shiba Detached Palace on the 27th instant, handed to him the Grand Collar of the Chrysanthemum, which the Prince immediately put round his neck. Appropriate Orders were given also to the Prince's suite.

The Prince has presented 2,000 *yen* to the Red Cross Hospital, which he will visit in a few days. He visited Mitsui's store on the afternoon of the 27th instant, and on the 28th he received all the Foreign Chefs de Mission, as well as the Japanese Ministers of State.

THE LATE MR. HOME COOK.

A telegram was received in Yokohama on Tuesday announcing the death of Mr. R. Home Cook, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Mr. Home Cook, who was a native of Scotland and was connected with one of its oldest peerages, was born about fifty-five years ago and came out to Yokohama in 1872 on the staff of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Later he occupied posts in Saigon (1882), and Southern China, and was again transferred to Japan, filling the positions of Sub-Manager at Yokohama and latest of all, Agent at Kobe, from which port he went home on sick leave. The cause of death is believed to have been liver trouble, from which he suffered severely, complicated by gout.

In each of the various communities where his business career was passed Mr. Home Cook, though not one who took a large part in its public life, was one of the most

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popular and esteemed of its members. A man of rare business aptitude, he was yet a kindly and genial gentleman, and, true Scot that he was, always took an enthusiastic interest in the affairs of the local St. Andrew's Society, and a leading share in the proceedings of the annual Scottish ball. He had served a term of office as President of the Yokohama St. Andrew's Society and of the Ball Committee. Mr. Home Cook was also an earnest and attached Freemason and had filled the elevated seat of Deputy District Grand Master in the District Grand Lodge of Japan, English Constitution. The deceased gentleman leaves a widow (daughter of the late Mr. J. H. Brooke) and four children,—one of whom, a son has entered the service of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—to whom this and other communities in the Far East will extend their respectful sympathy.

CHINA.

A telegram to the *Nichi Nichi* from Peking says that the Russian Representative in that city has protested against the new Anglo-Tibetan Convention, but the Chinese Government has replied that full discretion having been left to the Dalai Lama, no interference is now possible. We can well imagine that the Chinese Government is only too glad to see England replace aggresive Russia on the north-west of the Middle Kingdom.

Again news comes of Russian troops in Sinkiang. The Governor of that district telegraphs to Peking that the number of these folks is increasing at various places in the region under his jurisdiction, and that there are also ominous signs of disaffection among the people. It is scarcely conceivable that Russia can be dissipating her strength on enterprises away off near China's north-western frontier when she has much more important business to attend to in Manchuria. Possibly, however, she is tempted to make some demonstration in the Sinkiang direction by way of counterblast to recent happenings in Tibet. A Japanese journal, writing of the Anglo-Tibetan Convention, observed that it should help to heal the last remnants of China's Russophobism by relieving her apprehensions of aggression on her north-west. It may be that Russia desires to keep this apprehension in a vivid condition by creating a new scare in Sinkiang.

A shooting meet began at Shanhaikwan on Monday, Sept. 25th and was continued over Tuesday and Wednesday. The targets, we note, were so placed that bullets missing them and the markers' mantlets were stopped by the Great Wall of China. The meeting was chiefly under British military auspices, but a number of international and open competitions took place. Neither Sir Ernest Satow, the British Minister, nor General Ventris, commanding the British forces, was able to be present.

Tientsin rejoices in a new evening paper, "The China Review," which is said by the *China Times* (at whose office it is printed and published) to be more in the nature of a review of current news than an evening newspaper of the usual type. Our contemporary adds that it has some confidence the newcomer "will preserve honesty of tone and the courage of decided convictions, inasmuch as it is edited by our late colleague, C. L. Norris Newman, the well-known war correspondent." We (*Japan Mail*) take it that a worse reason for the confidence expressed by the *China Times* could scarcely be conceived.

The Japanese have captured 4 pirate junks in the vicinity of Yingkow, together with 20 of their crews. These vessels were not in the Liao River, where one expects to hear of the presence of pirates. They seem to have been in the Yingkow offing.

KOREA.

Monday, September 26.

The first step towards administrative reform in Korea has been taken, says the *Jiji Shimpo's* correspondent, the Emperor having summoned a council of Ministers to meet in the palace. This meeting was to be on the 25th instant, and it is held to mark the close of the pernicious system hitherto prevailing, under which no Minister might address the Throne direct, all being required to speak through a chamberlain.

There are said to be symptoms of a renewed advance southward on the part of the Cossacks in north-eastern Korea.

A representative of the Baldwin Locomotive Co. of Philadelphia, Mr. Greir, is now in Korea, superintending the unloading and piecing together of some 20 engines for use on the new railway both north and south of Seoul, says the *Korea Daily News*. Very heavy locomotives have been ordered for the Seoul-Fusan branch, 6 engines of 110 tons and 6 of 80 tons will shortly be in working condition. The railway authorities state that with this strong gear, they will be able to run trains from the capital to Fusan in 8 hours and a further 8 hours of travel in the new steamers now under construction for the service at Nagasaki, will land passengers at Shimonoseki, thus connecting Seoul with Japan by an excellent railway and steamer journey of 16 hours only. Mr. Greir expects to leave shortly for the north, where locomotives are being landed at various ports for use on the Seoul-Wiju section.

The Emperor of Korea has given orders for the despatch of a mission of congratulation to Liaoyang. "Mission of congratulation" does not adequately express the term *imonshi*, but we are not acquainted with any exact English equivalent.

Thursday, September 29.

Mr. Oura, Minister of State for Communications, attended by Mr. Furuichi, Mr. Yamanouchi and other experts, is now on a visit to Korea for the purpose of inspecting the Seoul-Fusan Railway. The party arrived at Fusan on the 27th by the steamer *Ohio*. Mr. Megata, the new financial adviser to the Korean Government, proceeded to Fusan by the same vessel, and thence took ship for Chefoo.

The *Varyag* was brought to the surface on the 27th instant, and after undergoing some temporary repairs, will be sent to Japan.

Friday, September 30.

Japanese journals say that the Korean Government has decided to organize all the machinery necessary for increasing the empire's military forces. Japan is to be taken as a model and an Imperial proclamation announces the so-called reform. This is strange. The public understood that reform was to take the opposite direction, namely, reduction of the military establishment almost to a cypher. The *Kokumin Shimbun* ridicules the whole thing, calling it senseless imitation of other States.

The Norwegian steamer *Hinne* (1,365 tons) has been chartered by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha for a term of three months. Her charter will begin at Kobe on Oct. 7th, when she is due there.

MILITARY AND NAVAL SERVICE.

Changes have been made—temporary changes doubtless—in the periods of military and naval service. The most important is that the five-year's period of service with the Reserves is extended to 10 years. In other words, men who at the end of 5 years would have passed into the territorial troops, will now remain in the reserves and be immediately eligible for service. This refers to the army. In the case of the Navy there have not been any reserves hitherto, but they are now created, with a service-period of 5 years. Again the distinction of First and Second Classes in the case of reserve conscripts is abolished and both will henceforth have a period of 12 years. The Naval Reserve Conscripts will have a period of one year. These changes take effect from the day of proclamation. The net result is that whereas army conscripts have hitherto remained for a total period of 12 years 4 months on the active-service list and the first-reserve and second-reserve lists, they will now remain on those lists for 17 years 4 months.

The cardinal difference between territorial troops and troops on the active and reserve lists is that the territorial troops are liable only for home service, whereas the others can be sent abroad. The Japanese military system hitherto in force provided that after 12⅓ years a conscript passed into the territorial army, whereas the corresponding period in France is 19 years, in Germany 18 years, and in Russia 23 years. The change now made in Japan will bring up a large number of men from the territorial troops to the reserves—men of 32⅓ years and upwards; the best men for military service. The *Kokumin* says that Japan will now be able to send 500 men into the field for every 100 sent by Russia.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

The *Jiji Shimpo* has an interesting article on the Anglo-Japanese alliance, the gist of the article being that the scope of the alliance should be extended so as to unite both Powers in an undertaking to oppose Russian aggression everywhere in the East. In the sequel of the present war Japan should recover Saghalien, which was taken from her by the Russians at a time when her defences were too incomplete to permit any resistance. Its recovery is essential for the purpose of putting a curb on Russian ambition. On the other hand, England has extended her political influence to Tibet, not from aggressive motives, but with the sole object of fending off Russia's advance against India on that side. England's work, however, does not end there. She must protect herself in Afghanistan and in Persia also, and in her success the integrity of the Chinese empire has now come to be included since Tibet is one of China's buffer states. The rational and practical course would be to extend the alliance so that Japan shall be pledged to assist everywhere in helping to guard India for England and England to guard Saghalien for Japan. The British Government have amply and more than amply discharged all their duties towards the alliance. Had they not been disposed to interpret those duties in a most thorough spirit, they would not have interfered to keep the Dardanelles closed to Russian ships of war. The inference is that they still view the alliance with satisfaction, and will be prepared to extend its scope in the sense indicated.

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A RUSSIAN ORGAN.

The Russians have secured for organ in Tientsin a little sheet edited, we believe, by Mr. C. L. Norris Newman, the notorious individual who, during the South-African war, posed in Yokohama as a colonel, to which rank he had no better title than to that of Pope. The opening number of the new sheet commences with this item of intelligence:—"On the 27th of August (10th Sept.) the Russian militia defeated a large force of Japanese Marines who had been debarked on the east coast of Kamchatka, burning their boats and killing and wounding a great number." It is thus that the massacre of a few Japanese fishermen is described! One commendable feature of the Tientsin paper is that it makes no effort to conceal its bias. The opening editorial applies the terms "most satisfactory" to information alleged to have come from Port Arthur and Mukden, in the sense that the Japanese had made something very like a failure at the former place and the Russians something very like a success at the latter. The Muscovite must be reduced to great straits when he has recourse to such organs. But, however insignificant may be the disseminator of falsehoods, he is nevertheless an objectionable character, and we therefore learn with some regret that Russian agents are endeavouring to buy up one of the foreign journals of Shanghai, of Yokohama and of Kobe. They will not succeed with any of the reputable newspapers, but they may be able—very probably they will be able—to enlist the services of some sheet worthy to rank with the new Tientsin venture. In Yokohama, at all events, there is one journal which might openly espouse Russia's cause without a very "sharp turn."

MENTAL EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL.

"The mental effects of alcohol," says Dr. Robert Jones in *The British Journal of Inebriety*, "differ according as they are the result of a single large dose or repeated smaller doses. The latter may have been kept well within the bounds of 'moderation' and yet under the stress of shock or illness they may be responsible for evidences of mental disturbances. A tendency to delusions of persecution is very common in chronic alcoholics. Visual illusions, or delusions based upon them; delusions of the grandiose, boastful, or vain-glorious order; and those of a suspicious and persecutory character are almost invariably caused directly or indirectly by alcohol. Alcoholic insanity may be hallucinatory or delusional in type, both varieties tending to terminate in dementia, which in some instances may be the primary form. The most characteristic symptom of alcoholic insanity is paramnesia—a failure of memory for recent events, a loss of the quality of nerve cells by which images of past sensations are retained and consequently a defect of the power of associating ideas. This condition—with its resulting confusion of memory—is largely responsible for the deliberate and shameless lying which usually distinguishes these patients. There is also a mental restlessness and wandering, the patient being confused as to time and place. Another peculiarity of chronic drinkers is the impulsiveness of all their reactions when these become excited. Hence such patients exhibit violent temper and unrestrained license in action and speech. In one class the moral nature is much perverted, but there still remains the knowledge of right and wrong and the capacity, under a sufficiently powerful stimulus, to abstain from alcohol."

"BANZAI, NIPPON."

A TRIBUTE FROM NEW ZEALAND.

"Banzai, Nippon." Unconquered nation,
With joy unfeigned we hail you now;
Nor is our ground of admiration
That, out of War's fierce devastation,
The wreath of Triumph crowns your bow;
But that your sons, with sacred vow,
Have made heroic, brave endeavour
In Freedom's cause. For this, I trow,
We raise the cry—"Japan for ever!"

We watched the march of the invader,
We heard his ravening eagles scream;
Korea cowered, with none to aid her,
While China (and shall *we* upbraid her?)
Slept on and dreamed her poppy-dream.
All paralysed did Europe seem,
By diverse hates and interests riven;
Then—then—we saw the rising beam
Of Nippon's sun illuming heaven.

The men who never brooked oppressor
Sprang up to guard their Island Home.
Should swords except their own redress her
And save her from the rude aggressor?
Should aliens o'er her fair fields roam?
Never! Japan, erect, alone,
Has faced the foeman's might and vastness,
Has sunk his fleets beneath the foam,
And driv'n him, beaten, from each fastness.

"Banzai, Nippon!" Japan for ever!
Her sons have thrown the fortress down,
Have scaled the hill, and swum the river,
And saved, 'mid war-ships' shock and shiver,
The foes some Christians leave to drown.
"A barbarous race," the critics frown;
"Mere Asiatics," murmur others;
But, hearts of gold 'neath skins of brown,—
By God! I'm proud to call them brothers.

In Tribulation's deepest waters,
Nippon was calm, her courage high;
Though thousands fell, 'mid direst slaughters,
All tearless were her wives and daughters,
Her mothers raised no wailing cry.
The spirit of the Samurai
Glowed in the meanest breast; the story
Of brave deeds fired each heart.
"Banzai!"
Japan is shrined in deathless glory.

When other lands were weak or craven,
She fought the fight of East and West;
On marble be her deeds engraven;
And Freedom ne'er shall lack a haven
Where valour warms each patriot breast.
Rejoice, all peoples, sore oppressed,
In lands afar, o'er seas that sever;
Shout, freedom-lovers of the West
"Banzai, Nippon!"; "Japan for ever!"

J. LIDDELL KELLY.
Author of "Heather and Fern."

Wellington, New Zealand.

CHARTERED BANK DIVIDEND.

We are informed by the Agent of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China that he is in receipt of a telegram from his London Office intimating that the Directors of the Bank have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 11 per cent per annum free of Income Tax for the half year ended 30th June last.

DEATH OF MR. LAFCADIO HEARN.

The death is announced of the well-known author, Professor Lafcadio Hearn (Yakumo Koizumi), which took place on the 26th at his residence, Okubo, Tokyo, of heart failure. Mr. Hearn came to this country some fourteen years ago and entered upon teaching at Matsuye, Izumo Province. Subsequently he went to Tokyo and was successively on the professional staff of the Imperial University and that of the Waseda University. He was a prolific writer on Japanese subjects and his works were warmly welcomed by the reading public. The funeral takes place from his residence on Sept. 30th. We take the following sketch of the deceased gentleman's career from "Who's Who":

Hearn, Lafcadio; subject of Japanese Empire under name of Yakumo Koizumi; Hon. member Japan Society of London; Lecturer on English literature Imperial Univ., Tokyo, 1896-1903; *b.* 1850, in Leucadia (Santa Maura), Ionian Islands, of Irish and Greek parentage; *m.* Japanese lady. Mostly self-educated. Went to America 1869; first printing trade, then journalist, editorial writer New Orleans; 1887-89 at St. Pierre, Martinique, French West Indies; went to Japan, 1890. *Publications*; Stray Leaves from Strange Literature, 1884; Some Chinese Ghosts, 1887; Two Years in the French West Indies, 1890; Youma, 1890; Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan, 1894; Out of the East, 1895; Kokoro, 1896; Gleanings in Buddha-Fields, 1897; Exotics and Retrospections, 1898; Ghostly Japan, 1899; Shadowings, 1900; A Japanese Miscellany, 1901; Kotto or Japanese Curios, 1902; Kwaidan, 1903.

MUSINGS ON AUTOMOBILES.

Strange as it may seem, that wonderful man, Mr. Dooley of Chicago, has never ridden in an automobile.

Did I iver r-ride in wan? Almost, wanst. Wan day I heard a cry iv 'Kill him!' followed be a shower iv bricks, an' I knew some millyonaire was out f'r a jaunt or spin or pinch in his autymobill. Who shud th' millyonaire be but Hogan? He has a frind who is a Fr-rinch shover. Th' millyonaire an' his companyon jus'got to me dure a yard in front iv th' excited popylace, I wint out an' ca'med th' peasanthry with a few well-chosen kicks, an' Hogan asked me to go f'r a spin as far as Brighton Park. But jus' as I was about to step into me proper place in s'ciety along with Jawn W. Gates th' autymobill had a convulsyon. I heerd a terrific rumblin' in its inteceyor; it groaned an' coughed an' thried to jump up in th' air. 'Something is wr-rong with ye'er irn horse,' says I. 'He's et something that don't agree with him. Ye ought to take him to a vet.' 'Come along,' says Hogan. 'No,' says I, 'I'll not r-ride no autymobill with th' epizootic. Ye ought to be took up be th' s'ciety fr' th' previntion iv croolty to autymobills. Get out an' lead it back to th' barn,' says I. 'Ye're crazy,' says he. 'It's all right,' says he. 'Alley,' says he to the shover. 'Alley be dam'd' says th' shover. 'Th' biler's leakin.' Him an' Hogan got down on th' sthreet an' got out a plumber's, a blacksmith's an' a carpenter's outfit, put on overalls an' wint to warruk. 'This is a fine spoort,' says I. 'It's ragal,' I says. 'How happy a blacksmith's helper mus' be to get two dollars a day f'r bein' an autymobillist.' 'Shut up,' says Hogan, fr'm undher th' car. Whin he come out he looked as though he'd been coalin' a liner. 'It's all ready now,' says he. But it wasn't. Th' shover wint to th' front an' turned a crank. A few bars iv Wagner followed an' thin th' autymobill resigned. Th' shover said something in Fr-rinch be which I recognized that he come fr'm th' same Arondissemint in La Belle Roscommon as mesilf, an' turned again. Th' autymobill groaned an' thrembled. Hogan began to bounce on his seat, th' shover lept into th' car, pulled five levers, put on th' hard pedal an' thin th' soft, blew his horn an' r-ran into an ice wagon. 'We're off,' yells Hogan. 'Ye ar-re,' says I, 'an' so is ye'er back tire,' fr wan iv th' little earnest wurrukers among th' popylace had been busy with a knife. At this minyit a polisman come along, 'Yes'r undher arrest,' says he. 'What f'r?' said Hogan. 'F'r exceedin' th' time limit. I timed ye at sixty miles an hour fr'm Halsted sthreet,' he says. 'An,' says Hogan, 'I timed ye at two hours in Schwartzmeister's saloon,' he says. 'In th' manetime,' he says, 'go an' ketch a thief,' he says. Thin he got down out iv th' autymobill. 'Sullivan,' he says to th' shover, 'take that insthrumint iv torture back to th' asylum,' he says. 'I don't want to be a millyonaire,' he says,

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"With ye'er permission, Martin, I'll go in, warsh me face an' raysume me station as a poor but clane citizen,' he says.

Mr. Dooley is of opinion that the automobile craze, like every other that has struck America, will go the way of all its kind:—

"Do I think th' autymobill has come to stay? Sure. I'll niver tell ye. I've seen all th' wurruld but me on roller skates. I've see ivrybody ridin' a bicycle but me. Tin years ago, whin ye'er son war holdin' on to ye'er ar'rms as ye reeled up th' shtreet on a wheel, sayin' ye'er prayers wan minyit an' th' revarse another, ye tol' me that th' bicycle had come to stay because it was nicisary to get around quick. To-day ye blush as I mintion it. Th' autymobill will stay till it gets cheap enough f'r ivrybody to have wan. Whin th' little eager messenger boys is dashin' up th' shtreet in a eighty-horsepower Demon Terror, th' rich will be flyin' kites or r-runnin' balloons, an' they'll be a parachute force iv polismen to chase thim acrost th' skies. Be that time ivrybody will have learned to dodge th' autymobill. That's a good plan f'r poor people, anyhow. Dodge th' extravagances iv th' r-rich. They're sure to bust a tire soon or late."

"I think they ought to be locked up f'r tearin' th' shtreets," said Hennessy.

"Well, maybe," said Mr. Dooley. "But don't ye think a man that owns an autymobill is punished enough?"

THE WOUNDED IN NAVAL WARFARE.

We learn from the *Spectator* that the *British Medical Journal* of August 13th contains some interesting notes on the wounded in the naval war, contributed by Inspector-General Suzuki, Surgeon-in-Chief on Admiral Togo's flagship. Inspector-General Suzuki's report, which starts with the initial attack on Port Arthur on February 8th, and covers all the engagements up to June 21st, contains a number of practical suggestions of which the most curious is that clean clothes should be put on just before action. Fragments of shell, however small, may carry with them pieces of clothes into the wound which prevent its speedy healing. "Shell fragments may be sterile, like rifle bullets, but not so pieces of dirty clothes." Most of the wounds, being caused by shell fire, were lacerated, and larger than those caused by rifle bullets. Hence he insists on the need of larger "first-aid packages." He also recommends that there should be two surgeries in different parts of every warship, while holding that the performance of serious operations must as far as possible take place on hospital ships. Dealing with the protection from shell fragments afforded by knives, pocket-books, &c., he thinks it probable that in time all combatants will wear protecting masks and jackets, adding that in regard to the disposal of wounded men the non-firing side of a ship is more dangerous than that exposed to the enemy, as the fragments of bursting shells are dispersed in a radiating manner. The report makes it abundantly clear, says the *Spectator*, that Inspector-General Suzuki is a humane as well as an able and patriotic officer. It is gratifying to know that he was prompted to send his communication, as the timely publication of similar reports in the *British Medical Journal* during the Boer War "gave him a great impression of British surgeons' sense of duty towards their profession."

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

We observe that the *Japan Herald* endeavours to defend Germany's policy in the Far East by assailing Great Britain's. Of such a field we leave our contemporary in undisturbed possession. We observe also that the *Herald* professes to find our writing ambiguous, and is particularly puzzled because we attribute shortcomings to German statesmen. As to that we have only to say that statesmanship must be judged by its results, and the results in Germany's case are not very happy.

The postal convention between Hongkong and Japan has been amended in the sense that the amount of a money order may be 400 *yen* or 400 Mexican dollars. This change will become operative from the 1st of October.

The authorities of the Imperial Japanese University, Tokyo, have marked their deep sense of the loss sustained by the University through the untimely death of Professor C. S. Griffin, by making a donation of *yen* 3,000 to his widow.

An Englishman resident in New York, writing in August, said:—One thing is, by common consent, becoming abundantly clear, and that is that the Democrats have secured in Justice Parker a wonderfully good candidate almost by accident. The excellent impression made by his now famous telegram to the St. Louis Convention, in which he plumped for the gold standard, has been intensified by the publication in the *New York World* of a letter written by Mr. Parker six weeks ago in reply to a request for a statement of his views on the political situation. That request was very astutely worded by Mr. James Creelman, a pastmaster in the art of political journalism, but it failed in its purpose, because Mr. Creelman based all his efforts to draw the man whom he yearned to interview upon the assumption that Mr. Parker badly wanted to obtain the Democratic nomination, which, as it turned out, was very far from being the case. In a letter to Mr. Creelman, marked private and confidential, and now published, presumably by permission, Mr. Parker declared, in effect, that he did not care a "brass cent" for the nomination, and that if that honour depended upon his degrading his high office as a Justice by making political pronouncements he would have none of it. That is the sort of man whom the average American delights to honour. President Roosevelt, it is urged, now has an antagonist of the calibre that he has frequently desired to meet. Both candidates are men who stand head and shoulders above the crowd; and political experts unhesitatingly predict that the forth-coming Presidential contest will be of the closest and most determined character.

This company held its third half-yearly meeting in Tokyo on the 24th instant, Mr. Kato Masayoshi, chief manager, being in the chair. The report showed that the Company commenced operations in the spring of this year. An abundance of goods and passengers had offered, and there was every sign of increase. The enterprise being in its infancy, no very substantial results have yet been obtained, but the future is full of promise, especially since the opening (July 1st) of Changsha to foreign trade. This place was opened through the exertions of the Japanese Government, but of course in the absence of facilities of communication the opening must have proved futile. It is therefore in the natural sequence of events that a Japanese company should furnish those facilities. At present the Company has two steamers plying on the route, but it is about to add another, purchasing it with funds now in hand. As present the shareholders depend for dividend upon the Government's subsidy, but that state of affairs will soon terminate. The report showed that 1,100 shares are held by Chinese.

Describing one of the Russian forts on the west of Liaoyang, the *Nichi Nichi's* correspondent says that in front there was a row of rifle-pits, then came wire-entanglements, a staked pit separating each length; then a deep ditch; then a bank from 12 to 13 feet high; then another circle of wire-entanglements and palisades, and finally another ditch. Inside this formidable array of obstacles pits were dug in the ground—the fort had a circumference of 120 yards—, forming dwelling apartments and kitchens. On examining these underground rooms, a quantity of Chinese female apparel and footgear was found. The *Nichi Nichi's* correspondent observes that when Taira-no-Tomomori suffered final defeat at Dan-no-ura, his people took care to throw out of their general's ship all evidences such as the Russians left at Liaoyang.

The Emperor of Germany, according to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, showed marked attention to the Japanese military attaché at the recent manœuvres. His Majesty spoke at considerable length about the Liaoyang battle and declared that in respect of equipment, military art and commissariat arrangements the Japanese army deserves the highest applause. Our Tokyo contemporary adds that this action on the part of the Kaiser has produced an excellent impression in Japanese military circles.

It is telegraphed from London to the *Fiji Shimpo* that the Council appointed by the Tsar to consider the question of contraband, have reported in favour of continuing to include in the list coal, iron and cotton, whatever the uses to which they are destined. Great Britain is not likely to acquiesce in this decision. In fact she has distinctly signified her determination not to acquiesce in it. If, therefore, Russian men-of-war be instructed to arrest and carry to prize-courts any British vessel laden with coal, iron or cotton for Japan, we may anticipate that the services of the British navy will have to be requisitioned. It is hard to see what Russia hopes to gain by such measures, unless she has it deliberately in view to discriminate against British shipping in favour of German. Whether inexplicable accident be responsible, or whatever be the cause, the immunity enjoyed by German shipping as compared with the activity of the crusade against British shipping is very remarkable.

The National Aid Society (*Kokumin Koyen-kai*) held a meeting in Tsukiji on the 24th inst., the object being to make arrangements for procuring and forwarding blankets to the troops at the front. It was decided that instead of collecting money to purchase blankets, the Society should invite members and sympathisers to send in any blankets they could spare from their domestic equipment. Thus the country's spare stock of blankets will go to the Army. It is thought that by this means and without any call for monetary aid a very large quantity of blankets will be forthcoming. The various local offices (*kuyakusho*) have agreed to receive the blankets from this time until the 10th of October. Each donor is requested to mark the blankets he sends by embroidering his name and address with white thread at the corner of the blanket in a legible manner.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Yawata Maru* has just returned from Australia. She reports the existence of extraordinary public sympathy with Japan. The Japanese communities there received her with lively demonstrations, her coming being

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regarded by them as an evidence that in spite of the urgent demand for transports in connexion with the war, Japan has still ships to spare for voyages to distant seas. Scarcely less enthusiastic was the welcome of the Australians themselves. Tokyo journals state that as a practical evidence of sympathy the Federal Parliament has passed a law authorizing the free landing of Japanese tourists, merchants and students, and their residence in Australia during the space of a year. It is added that they are not to be subjected to any investigation on landing, but we do not see clearly how they can be identified as belonging to any of these classes unless investigation be made. That, however, is a detail. The interesting point is that Australian public sympathy is wholly with Japan. Happily Australia has no correspondents' grievance.

We are enabled to state that the rooms in the General Hospital are all full, so that the question of increased accommodation is quite a serious one. There is also a much larger number of patients in the wards than usual. It may confidently be said that the Hospital was never in a more wholesome and efficient state than it is now. It was recently visited by an eminent New York surgeon, who pronounced it most effective and admirably equipped. As soon as Mr. E. W. Frazar, Chairman of the Committee, returns, which will be in a few weeks, a general meeting will be called and a statement of the work done during the past year will be laid before the community.

Various items of news reach Tokyo with reference to operations of German vessels which are engaged supplying provisions and coal to Port Arthur and Vladivostock. The *Foxton Hall*, the *Chefoo* and the *Progress* are all mentioned. Probably there is some exaggeration, but of course such incidents are common in every war. They are not to be interpreted by any means as special indications of German sympathy with Russia. When large rewards are offered, such as the Russians are now offering, ship-owners and ship-masters, whatever their nationality and whatever their sympathies or antipathies, will endeavour to earn these prizes. Such has always been the habit of English ships and English merchants, so that no particular comment suggests itself in connexion with these steamers.

Vice-Admiral Sir Archibald L. Douglas, K.C.B., has been appointed to succeed Admiral Sir John Arbuthnot Fisher, G.C.B., as Commander-in-Chief on the Portsmouth Station, Vice-Admiral Day Hort Bosanquet succeeding Admiral Douglas as Commander-in-Chief on the North America and West Indies Station. Vice-Admiral Douglas had the honour of being selected by the Admiralty to proceed to Japan as commander of the naval mission to instruct the Japanese Navy. For two years (1873-5) he did admirable work as director of the Imperial Japanese Naval College in Tokyo, and at the conclusion of his term received the thanks of the Emperor.

Apparently M. Lessar is not satisfied with the arrangement that the crews of the two Russian ships at Shanghai should remain on board throughout the war. Having failed to obtain permission for them to return to Russia, he has asked that they be allowed to land and go into camp outside the settlement. But the Japanese object that in such circumstances it would be impossible to guard against the escape of the men, and therefore they must remain on board their vessels. The *Hochi's* Peking correspondent, who sends this information, adds that the *Manjur's* crew can not be taken as a precedent, since, although allowed to return on parole, they subsequently resumed their naval duties. It is said also that some of the crew of the *Varyag* were found on board the *Askold*.

The illuminating(!) power of Yokohama gas, almost beneath comment at the best of times, defied, early on Tuesday night, the worst epithets of condemnation. It is usually miserably inadequate; on Tuesday it was an absolute disgrace to the persons who produce it and to the community with which it is identified.

According to the *Deutsche Industrie Zeitung* (*German Industrial Times*) of July 29, the savings banks of Prussia show a remarkable increase of deposits during the years 1887 to 1902, inclusive. In round numbers they were as follows:—

1887.....	$636,000,000	1895.....	$1,035,000,000
1888.....	687,000,000	1900.....	1,367,000,000
1889.....	730,000,000	1902.....	1,601,000,000
1890.....	781,000,000		

What is true of Prussia is largely true of all parts of the empire. During periods of prosperity the savings of the whole country approach the Prussian average. In some parts, such as Saxony, they may pass beyond those of Prussia, but never to any very great extent.

THE BOOKSHELF.

"*The Russo-Japanese War.*"

Volume 4 of the excellent illustrated record of the "Russo-Japanese War" published by the Kinkodo Company, of Tokyo, is to hand. It is fully equal to the opening volumes and therefore requires few words of commendation from us to recommend it to our readers. The coloured illustrations in these volumes are capitally printed, and we can understand that they have created something like a sensation in Europe and America. The story of the war is carried up to the capture of Liaoyang, while the special articles describing the manners and customs of the Japanese people from the earliest times are carried down to the age of the Heian dynasty. "Early Communications with South-western countries" and "How Japan got her Constitution" are articles well worth reading, and there is a spirited poem by Mr. Lambuth. We are glad to hear that "The Russo-Japanese War, fully illustrated" is meeting with the success it deserves.

Beri-Beri, its symptoms and symptomatic treatment; by PERCY NETTERVILLE GERRARD, M.D., of the Malay States Service; London, Messrs. J. & A. Churchill, price 1/6 and 2/6.

THOUGH it cannot be said that the mystery which formerly surrounded this disease has entirely vanished, its gross pathology has been elucidated, its nature disclosed, and the cause of its various symptoms shewn to be a degeneration of certain tracts of the nervous system from a poison generated by the action of some special microbe. How this poison, or its causative microbe, gains access to the system, whether through water, air, or food, is still an unsolved problem. The balance of evidence, however, seems to point to cold and sloppy food, especially of the starchy kind known as carbohydrate diet, which presumably undergoes a kind of decomposition akin to that of alcoholic fermentation. This ferment may possibly also be formed in the blood and tissues. The symptoms are definite, though varied in the extreme, and are fully treated with great discrimination by Dr. Gerrard in the essay before us. It is a practical work, by a practical man, whose personal experience of the disease is apparent in nearly every sentence of the book. Treading naturally in the steps of Baelz, Anderson, Scheube, Pekelharing and Winkler and others, Dr. Gerrard gives an excellent account of the general and special features of this disease, its pathology, and treatment. He gives proper emphasis to the fact that its protean manifestations are due to disease of the nervous system, the "wet form" resulting from paralysis of the vagus with resulting insubordination of the cardiac ganglia, leading in its worst form to rapid death from sheer disability of the heart function. In the dry form he gives the classical symptoms (which are also present, though sometimes masked, in the wet variety), the wasting, the numbness and distressing tingling, the pain on deep pressure over the nerve trunks and the calf and other muscles, though he does not mention that produced by pinching the supinator longus, which is so frequently a characteristic of this disease.

Nor does he mention a fact, verified by the writer in sixteen cases, that although the blood may be apparently normal, the blood corpuscles even exceeding the normal amount, the amount of haemoglobin is deficient in all but the earliest cases.

Were we inclined to be hypercritical, we might also cavil at the care with which the author of a work presumably addressed to the medical profession, instructs his confreres in the methods of eliciting the knee jerk, of differentiating between pericardial effusion and cardiac dilatation, and in the elementary bacteriological precautions needed in making "cultivations" from the blood. These are, however, but small blemishes, if so they may be called, and do not militate in the slightest degree against the utility of this work. The chapter on the causation of this disease is short and to the point. That on the prevention of beri-beri is most excellent, while the treatment is based on the common-sense rule, so satisfactory in most specific fevers, namely that those who take the fewest drugs make the best recovery. One point which he specially insists upon, which is quite novel and of the highest importance to the patient, is that strychnine, which usually works wonders in cases of heart and nerve failure, is worse than useless in beri-beri. Though small in compass, this essay on beri-beri is the most compact and practical resume of the modern conception and treatment that has come under the notice of the writer. It should prove of the greatest utility to the medical staff of the Japanese army now at the front, in assisting them to ward off the not inconsiderable danger of a beri-beri epidemic during the close and not too sanitary conditions that must accompany the occupation of winter quarters by a large army in the face of an active enemy. N.G.M.

Heinemann's Favourite Classics: London: WILLIAM HEINEMANN. Price 6d. each.

FOUR more volumes of Heinemann's Favourite Classics are to hand. They comprise "Cymbeline," "Coriolanus," "Romeo and Juliet," and "Macbeth." Dr. George Brandes contributes an illuminating introduction to each play, while the exquisite photogravures which form the frontispieces include Miss Ellen Terry as *Lady Macbeth*, from the painting of J. S. Sargent, R.A.; Garrick and Mrs. Bellamy, as *Romeo and Juliet*; J. P. Kemble as *Coriolanus*; and Smith as *Iachimo*.

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These dainty books make a wonderful six-penny-worth and Mr. Heinemann must be anticipating a very extended sale for them, otherwise we do not see how he can recoup himself, for book for book they cost more to produce than they are sold for. We hope his enterprise will meet with its due meed of reward. We imagine that the Favourite Classics would just fit the purchasing powers of many a Japanese student, and to them we heartily recommend the volumes.

SILK ESTIMATES.

In presenting its semi-annual statistics of the American Silk Trade, the Silk Association of America had the following to say with regard to the estimates for 1904-1905 :—

The outlook is for plenty of silk at moderate prices. Opening prices for Italians were say 39-40 francs per kilo, and Japan's No. 1 at say $3.60 per pound, say 20 per cent. less than the opening prices of the previous season. This year Italy resumes her place as a large producer, the probable crop being estimated at 4,700,000 kilograms, against 3,526,000 in the season just closed, and 4,477,000 in 1902-1903. The stocks of European raw silk on hand June 30 were considerably larger than usual, owing to carrying over from last season nearly a million pounds of cocoons in excess of stock in ordinary seasons. Based on the crop of cocoons in France, which last season was 5,985,481 kilos, the provisional estimate for current season is 7,985,000 kilos representing an increase of 33.4 per cent. in output of raw silk from France.

Japan—A conservative estimate of the output is 80,000 bales, with a possible rendition of 85,000 bales. Raw silk being the article of greatest value in Japan's foreign trade, it is reasonable to expect the putting forth of every effort to increase its volume as a partial offset to the increased war expenditures made necessary by Japan's strenuous conflict with Russia.

New crop estimates from Shanghai are somewhat conflicting owing to unfavourable weather during the critical stages of the rearing of the silk worms. Native opinion is that supply available for export will not exceed that of season just closed. Decreased production of steam filatures, and a slight increase of Tsatlees is probable.

Canton—First three crops have very disappointing, showing a shortage of about 25 per cent., quality also being very poor. Estimate for fourth crop is about same as last year, quality satisfactory. Assuming that fifth, sixth and seventh crops are about same quantity as last year, a total shortage of about 5,000 bales (80 catties), say 12 per cent. may be expected.

An element of the outlook is the increased power loom equipment of the American silk mills at the present time. On January 1, 1904, it amounted to

47,725 power looms for broad weaves.
8,500 " " " ribbons and narrow weaves.
1,250,000 throwing spindles.
1,128,000 accessory spindles.

This equipment is nearly equal to a consumption of 14,000,000 pounds of raw silk annually when running full time, and the strong competition of silk manufacturers in the United States will undoubtedly soon absorb this amount, provided general business conditions here are favourable, and cost of raw materials are not materially higher than their present level.

THE LATE PROFESSOR C. S. GRIFFIN.

We are requested to announce that a meeting in memory of the late Professor Charles Sumner Griffin, of the Tokyo Imperial University, will be held on Saturday, October 1, at 2 p.m. in the Hall of the Y.M.C.A., Mitoshirocho, Kanda. Addresses will be delivered by President K. Yamagawa, Prof. Y. Hozumi, Mr. S. Izawa, Mr. T. Kawada, Prof. E. H. Vickers and Rev. Dr. J. H. De Forest. All friends of Professor Griffin are invited.

The meeting has been organized by the following committee :—

President K. Yamagawa,
Tokyo Imperial University.
Professor Y. Hozumi,
College of Law.
Professor K. Matsuzaki,
Higher Commercial College.
Baron I. Kikkawa,
Harvard Club.

BASEBALL.

The performance of the Y.C. and A.C. baseball team in the match against Waseda University on Saturday was disappointing after the roseate reports concerning the improvement in the practice of the players which have been rife of late. Certainly they were playing against a first class combination, but this will not explain away all the errors, the indifferent throwing-in and the general slackness all round which enabled the Japanese to steal bases almost every innings and eventually pile up a score of 17 runs. Scarcely a month intervenes between now and the Interport match and from all accounts Kobe intends putting a good team into the field, so that little time remains for smartening up, when the large number of rainy days in early autumn are taken into the reckoning. Again, too, a team should not lose heart so soon as the Y.C. and A.C. did on Saturday; a game is never lost till the last batter is out; there is always a sporting chance up to the very finish. The visitors played a keen game; perhaps it looked keener in comparison with the spiritless condition of their opponents; still the battery play was excellent, above all cavil, and the fielding was free from errors. Teams :—

Waseda.		Y.C. & A.C.
Kono	P.	Webster.
Yamawaki	C.	Thompson.
Hashido	S.S.	Blake.
Izumitani	1st	Dr. Garton.
Oshikawa	2nd	Thorn.
Suyuma'	3rd	Mollison.
Shishiuchu	R.	Perin.
Ohara	C F.	Correa.
Suzuki	L.	McChesney.

Score by innings :—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Waseda	1	5	2	2	0	1	3	1	2	=17
Y.C. & A.C.	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	=2

Umpires; Capt. Rittenhouse and Mr. Jenks. Scorer; Mr. Mendelson.

FUNERAL OF A CHRISTIAN SOLDIER.

A pathetic ceremony took place on Sunday afternoon at the little Mission Church of St. Andrew in Hinode-cho, Yokohama, being the funeral service of the first Christian soldier of the Yokohama contingent who lost his life in the war. The deceased, whose name is Nagasaka, and whose father keeps the florist's shop called "Yoshino" on the Camphill, had served his time with the colours and been drafted into the reserves, but volunteered for active service. He was killed at the storming of the Itzshan fort about Aug. 28th, being one of the first men in.

A correspondent writes :—Despite the pouring rain and the bleak, inclement weather the funeral of Private Nagasaka, which took place on Sunday afternoon, was attended by a huge concourse of people. The obsequies were very impressive. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. W. Weston, of St. Andrew's Mission Church, Hinode-cho, and he was assisted by the Right Reverend Wm. Awdry, D.D., Bishop of South Tokyo, and the Rev. C. N. Yoshizawa, of St. Stephen's, Tokyo. Bishop Awdry, by the way, gave an impressive little address. A very interesting feature of the proceedings was the very varied character of the congregation which included, besides many soldiers, representatives from the Governor of Kanagawa Ken, Colonel Okubo, commander of deceased's regiment, the Yokohama Temperance Society, the Kaigan Church (of which his father is a member), the Mayor of Yokohama, and Buddhist and Shinto priests. All of these, with the exception of the priests, read messages of regret for the departed soldier and of condolence with his relatives. Each person, as he rose to speak, stood with his back to the congregation (which overflowed the little church, many being unable to find admittance) and bowing to a large photograph of the young soldier, addressed himself to his spirit. For it was evident, even in the case of those who did not express definitely Christian sentiments, that they were speaking to one who had not wholly passed into extinction. The concluding portion of the service took place at Kuboyama Cemetery, the committal being made in pitch darkness and pouring rain. By the faint light of a *chochin* Mr. Weston said the prayer consecrating the grave and then committed the body to the earth, there to await the great awakening. Many beautiful white wreaths and a cross of flowers were laid upon the grave, at the head of which stood a monolith which bore the young soldier's name, etc., in Japanese, while across the base ran the text in English, "Thy will be done."

"BLACK AND WHITE" IN THE JAPANESE HOSPITALS.

The Japanese Ministry of War has accepted from Messrs. Jas. Buchanan & Co. 100 dozen of the well-known "Black and White" Whisky and has, with the concurrence of the Navy Department, arranged for the distribution of the gift among the various naval and military hospitals of the country, in which institutions this spirit is considered to be, as a stimulant, in no way inferior to high grade brandy. It is perhaps unnecessary to say that the Buchanans are the chief suppliers in this line to both branches of the service, yet the matter had to be put in train through Viscount Hayashi, Japanese Minister in London, before Mr. Gillon, the local representative of the firm's agents (Messrs. W. H. Boyd & Co.) received, in an interview with the Vice-Minister of War, acceptance of the offer.

GENERAL ORLOFF.

General Orloff, whose recall is reported by telegram, was in command of the latest Manchurian reinforcements of Russian—not Siberian—troops, as will be seen from the following, which we take from a St. Petersburg telegram of September 5th :—

General Orloff's division, which suffered severely, had just arrived from European Russia. Although this division was thrown into confusion and lost a frightful number of men, the temporary check it was able to give the Japanese probably saved the railroad for Kuropatkin. In the meantime Kuroki, freed from Kuropatkin, marched hastily westward to intercept General Stakelberg, who was crossing the river from the left bank. It was then that Kuropatkin thought Stakelberg's corps was lost and so reported to the War Office. But Kuroki was too late. Stakelberg not only succeeded in getting his corps across, but marched at high speed thirty miles to Yentai, actually arriving in time to come to the support of hard-pressed Orloff.

IN A STRANGE LAND.

Oh to lie awake at night and think of England,
Out of reach and far away;
Oh to see her in the distance as a picture,
And to let your fancy play
With the vision of her houses as you knew them,
And her people moving there,
When of old yourself went in and out among them,
Scarcely heeding who they were:
But, ah! now your hungry heart would leap within you,
And your very soul rejoice,
If across the night there came the sound you long for,
And you heard an English voice.
Oh to lie and feel the very blood within you—
Every pulse of it is hers—
And to know that you shall lay it down in silence
Where no English memory stirs:
Where the very trees and birds seem not to know you,
And no restful turf is seen,
Where the eye is fed with scarlet and with purple,
But, ah! not with English green;
And above the frowning mountain you can listen
To the mighty thunder-crash,
But may never hear the sighing of the willow,
Or the rustle of the ash.

William H. Draper in the *Spectator*.

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PROFESSIONAL AND NON-PROFESSIONAL VIEWS.

GENERAL SIR WILLIAM NICHOLSON, who is now at the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo, having been compelled by severe illness to return from the front, has granted an interview to a representative of the *Hochi Shimbun*. Being familiar with interviewers and their personal equation, we are not disposed to imagine that anything like absolute accuracy can be claimed for the Tokyo journal's version of the distinguished officer's remarks, but the gist of them can scarcely be erroneous. What interests us particularly is Sir WILLIAM'S verdict as to Russian Military engineers. Some of the press correspondents accompanying the Japanese Manchurian armies have telegraphed and written to the journals they represent in the sense that the methods of Russian engineer officers betrayed singular ignorance of the recognized principles of field fortification, and that the Japanese would be vastly mistaken did they imagine that the troops of any other European Power would be found equally incompetent to utilize the features of the ground. It must be confessed that the views of these correspondents savoured of bias. They reminded us of the strenuous efforts made by certain foreign newspapers in 1894-5 to vicariously detract from the credit of Japan's victories by demonstrating the utter weakness and helplessness of her enemy. Moreover, there is the unequivocal testimony of foreign experts as to the remarkable acumen shown by General VERNANDER in planning and perfecting the permanent as well as the temporary defences at Port Arthur, and there is also the fact that one of the greatest, if not the very greatest, military engineer of the 19th century, TODLEBEN, was a Russian. Men who had studied in the school of TODLEBEN and perhaps been pupils of his successor VERNANDER, were not likely to display such ignorance of their art as was suggested by the criticisms of the war-correspondents mentioned above. Therefore their depreciations were received with caution by thoughtful persons. And now we have the testimony of Sir WILLIAM NICHOLSON, himself an engineer of the highest distinction. That testimony is that the skill shown by the Russian engineers at Liaoyang and its adjacent positions was quite admirable, and that praise only may be spoken of the manner of disposing the defensive works and utilizing the natural advantages of the country. To which judgment does the greater credence attach: to that of the distinguished military engineer or to that of the newspaper correspondent, a veritable tyro in such matters? It is in fact precisely this audacity of superficial knowledge that renders the war correspondent obnoxious to experienced soldiers. They object, and rightly object, to have their work scrutinized by men whom the exigencies of journalism require to give snap-shot judgments and who must of necessity assume an air of cocksureness to convince the man in the street. It is not impossible, of course, that a certain change may have come over the methods of Russian field engineers since the beginning of the war. Experience, bitter experience, may have taught them something. But is it within the range of credibility that from signal ineptitude at Nanshan, Kaiping, Tashikiao and Anshantien, they can suddenly have passed at Liaoyang to a degree of proficiency such as elicited the unstinted applause of a distinguished English expert, and is it conceivable that during the months while these fine works were in process of execution at Liaoyang, works of almost contemptible inefficiency were being constructed for the same army in other parts of the field? We prefer the deliberate review of the General of Engineers to the snap-shot of the journalistic tyro.

Sir WILLIAM, in this interview, naturally speaks in warm terms of the splendid valour and endurance shown by the troops which drove a powerful and gallant foe from such positions. No soldier needs to be told that the essential features of modern field-fortification are positions which render their holders immune from an enemy's gun and rifle fire until the moment of attack, and masked batteries which can inflict injury without receiving it. These features were eminently present in the Russian system of defenses at Liaoyang. The Japanese artillery—and we have professional testimony of its efficiency—produced practically no effect upon the Russian positions throughout hours of cannonading and thus, when the moment arrived for assault, the Japanese found themselves confronted by a wholly unweakened enemy. Under such circumstances the only resource was the bayonet, and at the point of the bayonet the positions were carried after efforts such as won for the Japanese infantry the title of incomparability. One need scarcely say that General NICHOLSON laughs to scorn the silly notion that there can be any question about the nature of the Japanese army's success or that anything like a strategical victory can be claimed for the Russians. Nobody will deny that KUROPATKIN achieved one of the most difficult of tactical feats, the drawing off of a great army in the face of a vigorously attacking enemy, and that he achieved it with excellent skill. But neither will any unprejudiced person deny that the Japanese scored a splendid success when they drove a powerful enemy from a position which he had spent months fortifying, which was naturally of the greatest strength, and which he had every intention and every reason to hold permanently.

THE RUSSIAN FORCES.

REUTER'S telegram supplies the link that was wanting to make partially intelligible the news of General GRIPENBERG'S appointment to command a second Russian Army in the field. The message originally received in Tokyo suggested that the new General and the forces under his orders were to act independently of KUROPATKIN, but Reuter adds that they are to be under the general direction of the latter. Nevertheless the news is of a most important and interesting nature. Had there been merely a question of dividing the Russian army into two or even three corps for strategical reasons, KUROPATKIN would have been the person to indicate and direct such a division, and the appointment of officers to lead the different corps would have been a mere matter of routine. Above all there would have been no ground for assigning the strange reason that owing to the great number of the units in the field their control by one general would be impossible. The fact is that, assuming the Russian forces to be operating for the achievement of a common object, the greater their number the more imperative the need of one head to properly co-ordinate their movements. Hence the TSAR'S message to General GRIPPENBERG must be read to mean that the troops led by the latter are to direct their energies to a part of the field so remote from the scene of KUROPATKIN'S immediate operations as to render a single command impossible. In short, it is not the greatness of the numbers about to enter the field that defies one-man control: it is the extent of the arena. What then is to be the objective of this Second Army's work? It looks to us as though the much talked-of programme of an invasion of Korea from the north-east may be the task assigned to General GRIPPENBERG and his forces. Of course it may turn out that no grounds exist for special conjecture. It may turn out that General GRIPPENBERG'S army is to be merely a part of the forces under KUROPATKIN'S direct orders, and that the TSAR'S high-sounding commission to the new commander is only another example of the game of brag perpetually played by the Russians. But in this instance the bluff would be too transparent, and one is almost compelled to think that some special programme is contemplated. Possibly the Japanese had already come to that conclusion, and had appointed General HASEGAWA to the command-in-chief in Korea with a view to this very contingency. If so the difference between Japanese procedure and Russian is conspicuous, for the thing has been done by Japan in the quietest, least ostentatious manner, whereas Russia invests her mandate with all the pomp and circumstance of an elaborate imperial message. But whatever the true inwardness of the incident may be, the discerning section of the public will probably read it as another of those displays which domestic necessities impose on the St. Petersburg Government. If real strenuous work had been intended then the less it was preceded by a flourish of trumpets the better, and the greater secrecy observed the better also. But here we have His Majesty the TSAR announcing *urbi et orbi* that he is about to place in the field a

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force so enormous as to be beyond the efficient control of any one strategist, and that he therefore orders its division into two separate armies, so that the war may be brought to a termination as speedily as possible. This in the face of the fact that after eight months of fighting not one solitary victory has been scored by Russia! Does it not appear that the great autocrat feels the pulse of impatience beginning to beat ominously among the mass of his subjects, and that he appreciates the necessity of proclaiming a new departure so as, on the one hand, to secure another period of patience on the part of the nation, and on the other to suggest that hitherto the war has not been taken seriously nor been considered worthy of any thorough exercise of Russia's might? If that be the interpretation, then this Second Army becomes a mere political creation unworthy of serious military attention. If it be not the interpretation, then the method adopted for setting about the undertaking is most singularly wanting in the modesty and reticence which invariably mark genuine effort. And from every aspect there seems to be something very like a disparagement of General KUROPATKIN's efficiency. The Second Army is to be under his general direction, yet if its commander were not to enjoy a considerable measure of independence and discretion, then the fashion of his appointment and the language of his commission would be inexplicable. Vienna may be right after all in the news it sends; namely, that ALEXIEFF has impeached KUROPATKIN for retreating from Liaoyang, and that the TSAR has ordered KUROPATKIN to retrieve that error and to relieve Port Arthur without loss of time. It is all very bewildering. The only fact which emerges quite saliently and distinctly is that the Emperor of RUSSIA now for the first time recognises the metal of the foes opposing him, and pays a public tribute to the fighting qualities of the Japanese.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE CURRENT LITERATURE.

For many years Japanese writers have been calling attention to the dearth of reliable reference books bearing on statistics. Few Japanese have given themselves to this class of literary compilation whole-heartedly. Infinite patience and great care are needed for the production of a trustworthy Dictionary of Statistics. According to Count Ōkuma, who is one of his oldest friends, Mr. Itō Yūkoku is the Mulhall of Japan. That this gentleman is no mere novice at compilation is shown by the fact that in the short space of one year he collecred the material which now appears in a huge volume lately issued by the Hakubunkan called *Sekai Nenkan* (The World's Year Book). The book covers about 1,300 pages closely printed, the size of the page being 10 in. by 7 in. Count Ōkuma has furnished a preface to the work, in which he tells us that four years ago Mr. Itō went to America for the purpose of studying the method of taking the census followed in that country. He subsequently travelled in Hungary, Austria, Germany, France, Italy and England with the object of investigating the various ways of collecting statistics in vogue in those countries. Count Ōkuma maintains that there are few books more instructive than a dictionary which gives in detail the evidences of progress or retrogression of diverse states, and adds that it is only by careful comparison of herself with other countries that Japan can make good her defects. There is hardly any subject that can be mentioned, says Count Ōkuma, on which Mr. Itō's World's Year Book does not throw some light. The value to a foreigner of the *Sekai Nenkan* consists in the numerous tables published showing how Japan compares with other countries in commerce, industry, capital, communications, education, armaments, &c. The author even institutes a comparison of the legal systems of England, France and Japan. The part of the work dealing exclusively with Japan covers the first 358 pages. The subjects treated are:—The Imperial House, the Government, the Geography of the Country, &c., Population, Religion, Education, Law Courts and Crime, Sanitation, Charities, Finance, Armaments and other Defences, Productions, Foreign Trade, Mercantile Companies and their capital, Shipping and Water Transport, Communications, Banks and their Funds, Foreign Relations—Treaties and Embassies,—Hokkaidō and Formosa. China heads the list of the countries of the world, being of most importance to Japan from many points of view; Korea comes next, followed by Persia. Much space is devoted to British India. The book sells at 5 *yen* a copy at the Hakubunkan, and we have no hesitation in saying that it is a credit alike to the scholarly compiler and to the enterprising publisher. The maps, charts, coloured diagrams, and flags are excellently done. It is a work which every Japanese library should possess. We are told that new and revised editions will be issued every year.

Viscount Akimoto a few months ago, at the solicitation of some of his friends, published a book called the *Utsudō Kanwa*, in which he gives a very interesting account of Japanese landscape gardening, painting, and of the development of sword-exercise and the Japanese game of *go*. Viscount Akimoto has in recent years shown considerable interest in politics. He is an active member of the *Seiyūkai* and takes part in many of the meetings held by that body. In addition to this he has always been an earnest student of English literature and an admirer of English institutions. But he is, before all things, a man of refined tastes and, connected as he is with the Tokugawa house, he has inherited from his ancestors a number of art objects of rare vertu. In this little book he gives us the conclusions he has reached in reference to the particulars in which Japanese art excels and he lays stress on the points where it needs to be supplemented by the application of Western canons. The terms used in the Japanese game of *gō* are fully explained by Viscount Akimoto and he discusses the art of playing that complicated game with considerable acumen, bringing logical processes like the inductive and deductive methods to bear on the management of the game. The *Utsudō** *Kanwa* covers 161 pages and is for sale at the Kaitakusha at 45 *sen* a copy.

* * *

Under the title of the *Meika Dansō* (Collection of the Views of Prominent Men) the September *Taiyō* contains some interesting comments on the present political situation in the Far East and forecasts of the policy Japan will adopt in the near future. Mr. S. Minoura leads off with a discussion of Japan's Korean policy. Mr. Minoura is of opinion that this has been too vascillating. What is known as the Nagamori question need never have been bought up had the Government acted more decidedly immediately after the drawing up of the agreement with Korea. Korea is placed by that agreement under Japan's protection and hence Japan should assume all the duties and responsibilities of a Protector without any qualms of conscience. That the subject of land-ownership should have been one of the first to be bought prominently forward was, to say the least, most unfortunate, observes Mr. Minoura, as that is a subject on which national feeling in Korea runs high. If our Government were to adopt a more decided attitude to Korea most of the present complications would disappear. Mr. Minoura then goes on to observe that in her dealings with Korea Japan should not allow herself to be influenced by any considerations connected with the duration of the present war. There is little prospect of Russia's suing for peace as long as she is only confronted by Japan. Should other Powers become implicated, the war might be brought to a speedy close. But as things are now, Japan may take Vladivostock and even drive the Russians back as far as Lake Baikal or still further without making Russia inclined to sue for peace. How long a state of war between the two countries may last it is impossible to determine.

Dr. Hattori writes in a very pessimistic tone respecting China. He says that there are not a few Chinese who see what is required for the regeneration of the country, but the trouble is that the men who have the necessary knowledge and the will to effect reforms have no power and the men in power are still intensely conservative. What improvement there is is largely owing to the efforts of the provincial viceroys. The influence of the Peking Government is far less than most foreigners suppose. All local government in China is founded on precedent. For every rule or regulation that is issued some precedent must be found in the local archives, which are placed under the charge of the Chief Secretary of every province. To publish a new order without basing it on a previously issued instructions is in China never attempted. In my opinion, proceeds Dr. Hattori, it is for the good of China that the Empress Dowager should still hold the reins of Government. There has been talk of her retiring into private life and reinstating the Emperor. The Emperor is not a man of sufficient strength of character and ability to manage the helm of state at such a stormy time as this. He would become the tool of agitators and authorize reforms for which the country is in no way prepared and so set the whole nation in a blaze. That the Empress Dowager is thoroughly patriotic, that she has a minute knowledge of all state affairs and that she has a definite policy which she is attempting to carry out nobody who knows Chinese politics well ever doubts. It is impossible to foresee what will happen when the Chinese throne is occupied by a less capable and a weaker-minded ruler. It is very questionable whether China will preserve her attitude of neutrality very much longer. There has always been a party strongly opposed to the policy of allowing two foreign countries to wage war on territory that has for centuries belonged to China; and this party maintains that China should side with Japan against Russia. The probabilities are that China will find a plausible pretext for stepping into the arena before many months are past.*

Mr. Fukuchi Genichirō, who has been suffering from brain disease, and who has been obliged to give up all literary work, contributes a short article to the *Taiyō* on current topics. He refers to a meeting of statesmen and politicians held last month, which was attended by the principal members of the Cabinet and by the leaders of the chief political parties.† The principal subject discussed at the meeting was the policy to be adopted in Korea. Mr. Fukuchi suffers from constant drowsiness, he tells us, and the conversation was not of sufficient interest to keep him awake on the occasion referred to. His criticism of the Government's action in Korea is that it is lacking in adaptibility to the present state

* This title is Viscount Akimoto's *nom de plume*. *Kanwa* means "idle talk."—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

* It seems to be the opinion of many Japanese who are in a position to know that the Chinese Government does not implicitly trust the Japanese, and that it is watching the advance of the victorious armies with considerable solicitude as to the final outcome of Japan's success. That Japan should be only pulling the chestnuts out of the fire for China is a theory that goes against all China's experience of the ways of foreign Powers. She rejects it as contrary to political human nature.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

† These meetings are held in connection with a recently organized body called the *Kwanmin* (官民) Gōdō Jikyoku Danwakai. Their object is to enable the Cabinet to consult with all the leading politicians of the country on grave matters of state. It is somewhat of a new departure in the right direction, though Mr. Fukuchi seems to have been disappointed with the results of the discussion at the meeting which he attended last month.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

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of that country. According to Mr. Fukuchi, in the whole of the Japanese administration at home and abroad there is too-much red-tapeism, too great a multiplication of petty rules and regulations which delay and hamper business—too much of what the Japanese call *tetsuzuki*. In order to transact some very simple piece of business one has to go from office to office or from officer to officer. The Japanese machinery of Government is too complicated, says Mr. Fukuchi. Look at the way in which local taxes are split up into a number of different headings in a manner that is unknown in Western countries. Japanese administration in Korea, in Mr. Fukuchi's opinion, needs more elasticity than it now has, To attempt to establish right away the form of local government now followed in this country would be to court failure.

Colonel Nezu next discusses the terms of peace. He does not think that Russia will sue for peace until Japan has taken possession of Siberia as far as Lake Baikal. Not before it appears quite hopeless for her to try and regain lost territory will she willingly make peace. It will certainly be necessary for Japan to keep some eight Divisions of troops in the neighbourhood of Lake Baikal, says Colonel Nezu. Japan keeps up a large army wholly and solely on Russia's account and it will make no difference in the cost of the maintenance of the troops whether they are in Japan or Siberia, in fact, they can be kept cheaper in the latter country. As regards Manchuria, it must be guarded by say 100,000 first-class Chinese troops commanded by Japanese officers. In this way we can make it absolutely impossible for Russia to reach the Far East by land, while we take care that she does not reach it by sea. Whenever the time comes for granting terms of peace, Japan will have to be careful not to demand territory which may prove too extensive to be successfully governed and defended.

Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō has a longish article in the September *Taiyō*, to be followed by another on the same subject, in which he discusses the "yellow peril". We take it that there is nothing new to be said on this topic. The conclusion Dr. Inoue reaches is that which all sensible and well read people reached when first this yellow peril agitation was set going by Russian agency, which is, that there is no yellow peril and that if China and Japan should ever join hands, China will most certainly have to adopt Japan's ideal, which in the main is enlightened Occidentalism. "That Japan," says Dr. Inoue, "which has made an alliance with England and which every day is growing more and more friendly with America, should head an anti-white men's alliance is the wildest of dreams. This would involve her going back on her own history." If, he continues, there are nations of Europe which are alarmed by the prospect of Japan's acting as the Oriental pioneer of Occidental civilisation, of her extending her influence not only to China and Korea but even to Burmah and India, let them be alarmed. If this is the "yellow spectre" that they picture to themselves, as is quite possible in the case of unenlightened Russians and the like, we can do nothing to remove their apprehensions. Dr. Inoue then goes on to discuss the qualifications Japan will need for the new *rôle* she has to play in the Far East.

Mr. Shiba Shigorō contributes a very long article to the September *Taiyō* dealing with the future of Korea, which sets forth with great lucidity and thoroughness the various policies open for adoption by Japan. These are enumerated under the following headings: (1) The treating of Korea as an equal, allowing her to retain her independence and expecting her to work in harmony with Japan for definite political ends. (2) The union of the two countries in one big empire (*Nich-Kan daiteikoku gōhei* 合併 *ron*). (3) Government by means of advisers (*Komon Seijiron*). (4) The establishment of a Protectorate resembling that of England over Egypt and that of France over Annam. (5) The convesion of Korea into a permanent buffer state. (6) Government by supervision, with the supreme power placed in the hands of a Governor-General appointed by Japan. (7) The adoption of an attitude of supreme indifference to politics and reliance on commercial and industrial development to render Japanese influence paramount in the peninsula. Mr. Shiba proposes to state his own views on the whole subject in another article to appear in the *Taiyō* later on. Mr. Shiba has evidently made a special study of Korean affairs. His articles on Korean Topics are always well worth reading.

* * *

The *Kyōikukai* (*The Education World*) has a leading article entitled "The Japanese Language after the War," which predicts a great future in Korea and China for the tongue which for so many centuries has been almost unknown outside Japan. The new railways which Japan will run in Korea and Manchuria will doubtless result in the spread of the Japanese language. But in addition to this, according to the *Kyōikukai*, the Japanese Government should take steps for the introduction of the language in all the Primary and Middle Schools of Korea and China. In this matter Japan must imitate Russia. For many years she has strained every nerve to push the Russian language in Manchuria, with the result that a large number of Chinese are able to converse sufficiently well in Russian to carry on business.

The Yamaguchi High School, it seems, is to be abolished two years hence. It is said Count Inoue, who has had a good deal to do with the school in the past, approves of the step The school was originally established by the Bōchō Education Society, and this Society has hitherto provided the greater part of the funds necessary for its maintenance. The Society recently decided to withdraw its support from the school, and this sealed its fate. The *Kyōikukai* disapproves of the measure and severely censures the Bōchō Education Society for its action in this affair. But the general public seems to think that the supply of High Schools is in excess of the requirements of the country and that the school will not be missed.

In order to show the country's appreciation of the services rendered by the soldiers who have been killed in the war, it has been proposed that their children be given a free education. The *Kyōikukai* is of opinion that it is only the poorest families that would care to become the objects of charity in the way suggested, and this magazine considers that there are other and better methods of perpetuating the memory of the brave men who have died in battle. It objects to associating the country's appreciation of their services with poverty amounting to inability to pay school fees. To distinguish between those who could and could not pay would be no easy matter. The scheme is open to many objections.

The *Kyōikukai* is essentially a go-ahead periodical, and it is often found giving its support to the most radical changes in the educational world. In a recent number, for instance, it argues in favour of abolishing the long summer vacation in all the higher schools of the country. In the Primary and Middle Schools it recognizes the necessity of short summer vacations, but in the higher-schools it is in favour of the delivery of lectures during 2 or 3 hours of the forenoon all through the summer. The *Kyōikukai* says that the country cannot afford to lose so much time in this busy age. The vacations are now so long that they conduce to idle habits among the students and make them disinclined to work hard when the new academic year begins. Since the change is not likely to be made in a hurry by the Government schools, the *Kyōikukai* proposes that private schools should set the example of keeping open during the hot weather. They would attract pupils by so doing and their students would at the end of the year have made much more progress than they can possibly do now.

One of the effects of the carrying out of the new system of teaching known as *Nibu* (二部) *Kyōju*, says the *Kyōikukai*, has been to convince the Mombushō officials that educational rules and regulations should not be enforced too strictly. It is a mistake to think that one method is going to suit all classes of students and all times. The elasticity which the afternoon schools established now in various parts of the country have done so much to promote was sadly needed in Government schools, says the *Kyōikukai*.

It is certainly true to say that in all educational circles there is a strong feeling in favour of gradually abolishing the teaching of what is known as *Kangaku* (High Class Chinese) in ordinary schools and making it a voluntary subject to be taken up by literary specialists. From articles we have perused on this subject we have gathered that some sweeping changes in this line will be made within the next 5 or 6 years. But there is some opposition to the proposed reform. It comes from two sources. The upper classes in Japan are said to be in favour of keeping up the study of Chinese. Then it is asserted by a certain class of writers that a knowledge of Chinese is specially necessary for enabling Japanese to carry on business in Korea and China. Hence this is an inopportune time for discontinuing the study, say these critics. But the *Kyōikukai* rightly argues that the objections to the general use now made of the Chinese characters are so numerous and so well-founded that the above-named considerations carry no weight at all with people who have thoroughly studied the whole question of methods of writing the Japanese language.

* * *

The August number of the *Teikoku Bungaku* has an article on Proverbs, dwelling on their importance as a reflection of national traits of character and of prevailing sentiment at different stages of a nation's history. We have often wished there were anything like an exhaustive collection of Japanese proverbs, annotated and explained in a manner suitable for foreign use. To compile a work of this kind would involve more time and labour than most of our foreign Japanese scholars have at their disposal. So it may be many years before it is done. But whenever it is done it will confer an immense boon on students of the Japanese language.* The *Teikoku Bungaku* article is one of a series. The writer is Mr. K. Toraishi. In the first article he discusses the origin of proverbs and the reasons for the hold they take on the mind.

* * *

The *Tōyō Keizai Shimpō*, which is published 3 times a month, and which has now reached its 318th number, discusses in recent issues various financial topics connected with the war. It dwells on the need of more capital for the development of Japanese business in Korea. Japan, says this magazine, hopes to do great things in Manchuria later on, but at present Manchuria is too unsettled to allow of business being carried on. In Korea, compared with other Powers, Japan occupies a unique position. But if she is not ready with the necessary capital, other countries will certainly step in ahead of her, Korea is first and foremost a great agricultural country. Some 90 per cent. of its exports consist of agricultural produce. Hence it is natural that the Japanese business companies which have opened up trade in Korea should have concentrated their attention on agriculture. But in many cases they have gone the wrong way to work. They have been experimenting on the cultivation of new land, some of which has been far from fertile and many of these companies have consequently had great losses. There are at the present time many openings in Korea for small Japanese capitalists who possess a practical knowledge of farming. Very good land is to be obtained there from about 40 *yen* to 60 *yen* per acre.† Any industrious Japanese farmer, with land at that price, should be able to make money rapidly. Next to agriculture the fishing industry in Korea offers great inducements to Japanese fishermen. The western and southern coasts are supplied with excellent harbours and sheltered anchorages for fishing vessels. It is questionable, continues the *Tōyō Keizai Shimpō*, whether the mining industry in Korea offers such rosy prospects to investors, as has been represented in some

* We ourselves have a large collection in rough shape which we are ready to place at the disposal of any one who purposes to compile a Dictionary of proverbs.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

† This does not strike us at all cheap, considering the large amount of manure required for rice-growing land that has been in cultivation for centuries.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

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quarters. The mines which were opened up by Mr. Morgan, have, if report be true, lately proved disappointing in many respects. Our advice to Japanese is to move cautiously in this line of business. In our opinion, observes this periodical, in view of the hostility displayed towards the Japanese ownership of land,* it would be preferable for the Japanese settled in the peninsula to concentrate their attention on industry and leave agriculture alone for a while. Manufacture, harbour-making, electric lighting, water-works, and the like, are the enterprises in which Japan should chiefly engage. The lighting of Seoul and the furnishing of water-works have already been secured by Americans. As regards Manchuria, when it is ready for Japanese settlement it will certainly offer infinitely superior inducements to those offered by Korea at the present time. It was not without good reason that Russia pitched on that province and endeavoured to make it her own. It is certainly richer in resources and possibilties than any territory possessed by Russia. Japan only desires to establish the open door there. In that part of China she will come into competition with all the foremost business men of the great commercial world. It will be all she can do to hold her own, but the training she will receive will be of immense benefit to her.

No. 315 of the *Tōyō Keizai Shimpō* has an article entitled *Kunshi teki Gwaikō wa yameyo* ("Stop assuming the airs of a moral hero in Diplomacy"). The writer, whose real name is not given, strongly objects to Japan's loudly professing political doctrines to which there is next to no probability of her being able to act up. We constantly hear, says this writer, our politicians averring that Korean independence is to be maintained and that Japan intends to appropriate no part of Chinese territory. Japan gives out that she is fighting in the interest of the Far East as a whole, and not for her own special interests as a separate country. But will it be possible for her to carry out this *rôle* to the end? Already it is beginning to be seen that Korean independence cannot be maintained in the face of the machinations set on foot by rival countries; that Korea can't be trusted to act in the interests of Japan only as an independent country. She must be governed by Japan in some fashion or other or the old troubles will all crop up again directly peace is proclaimed. Then it is no secret that Japan recognizes that the permanent occupation of Port Arthur and perhaps other parts of the Liaotung Peninsula by her will become a necessity a little later on if Russia is to be prevented from repeating her former tactics. And is it to be for a moment supposed that Japan will be able to leave the whole of Manchuria and Eastern Siberia just as it was before the war broke out? It is more than likely that if successful to the end she will have to occupy some part of Manchuria. It is high time, says this writer, that Japan gave up trying to figure as a great moral hero, as a Confucius or a Jesus Christ, who is engaged in a holy war, with no ulterior aims of her own. Some of her accomplished actions and many of her contemplated measures do not harmonize with this lofty ideal. To pretend to be one thing while acting quite another is not a course which as a country we should adopt. If we mean to take territory let us boldly do so. (*Toru naraba, danzen to shite torubeshi da. Toranu naraba toranu mo yoi. Toru ga gotoku, toranu ga gotoki chūto hanpa no shochi wa mottomo kuni ni gai wo nokosu mono de aru.*) These is certainly need for a little modification in the diplomatic language we use. It is better to avoid constant reference to benevolence, righteousness and morality (*Amari jingi, dōtoku ni nagarenu yō kibō no itari ni tayenu no de aru*).

* * *

The *Jitsugyō no Nihon* calls attention to the fact that this is a farmers' war, as the majority of the troops belong to this class. Their indifference to weather and general hardihood come from the constant exposure to which they have been accustomed the year through. The *Jitsugyō-no-Nihon* then goes on to point out that the lifelong battle which the peasants of Japan have to fight is a fight with the noxious insects of various kinds which swarm in many parts of Japan. The trouble is that the preventive measures which are well known to educated agriculturists are not generally resorted to by the farming class in this country. The losses in sericulture alone on this account are very heavy. Fruits and vegetables also suffer very much. In Western countries and in Australia these enemies of the farmer and the horticulturist are systematically dealt with and got rid of, and are no longer regarded as the scourge of the Almighty for which there is no remedy. Our farmer soldiers, says the *Jitsugyō-no-Nihon*, have learnt how to overcome gigantic obstacles on the battlefield; let us hope they will return to their peaceful avocations with the determination to make war to the death against the whole tribe of the produce-destroying vermin with which the country is infested.

* * *

Japan must prepare herself to wage a three years' or even a five years' war, should it become necessary, says the *Jiji Shimpō*. Japan's situation to-day may be compared to England's position in Europe in Napoleon's time. The whole of England's future depended on her ability, with or without allies, to crush Napoleon. Russia is to us in the Far East what Napoleon was to England. She threatens our existence as a great Eastern Power. Upon the kind of peace we make will depend the fortunes of our distant descendants. One thing is certain, and that is that under no consideration can Russia be allowed to hold territory close to our shores. Kamtchatka and Saghalin must both become ours. We must so round off our empire that it can be easily protected against future aggression on Russia's part. Till our great objects are attained there will be no tendency in any section of the nation to slacken efforts. The country has made up its mind to go to the bitter end, however distant that end may be.

* May not Japan's experience in Korea in this matter have had something to do with the recent change of sentiment here in reference to the foreign ownership of land? "Those bigoted Koreans!" exclaim some of the newspapers, forgetting for the moment the restrictions in force in their own country. (WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

AMERICAN TOPICS.

At the autumn convocation of the University of Chicago 143 degrees were conferred by the faculty upon students in the various colleges.

The Bureau of Equipment of the U.S. Navy Department will recommend that an appropriation of about $300,000 be made for wireless telegraphy installation and apparatus for the fiscal year 1906. With this it is calculated the more important stations and vessels of the navy can be equipped.

Returns of the biennial school census show that in the last two years the minor inhabitants of Chicago have increased nearly 9 per cent. and that the greatest growth has been in the crowded foreign settlements. The canvass, which was the most elaborate ever made by the educational officials, shows that in Chicago there are 680,692 persons under twenty-one years of age, as against 627,262 in 1902.

The mints of the United States during the month of August turned out 17,391,750 new coins of an aggregate value of $3,182,020. The gold coins, which were half and double eagles, were valued at $1,385,000; the silver coins, consisting of half and quarter dollars and dimes, at $1,591,000, while 2,460,000 nickels and 8,302,000 pennies added a total of $206,020. The mints also coined 2,256,000 silver pesos for the Philippine government.

The last Washington returns give American imports of raw silk from Japan for the current year as $21,255,384, as against $22,990,824 in 1903, but the decrease is slight when the whole total shows a decrease from $44,483,388 to $36,449,790, with a cargo of raw silk from Japan, valued at $1,000,000, reported at San Francisco *en route* to the East. For the same time Italy has but $6,337,991 this year, compared with $11,258,037 last year.

Money can do much, but not everything. Captains of industry, bankers, financiers can exert a powerful influence in some ways, but they can't elect a president against the will of the people. When it comes to the fateful day Mr. J. P. Morgan, Mr. Rockefeller, and Mr. August Belmont are good for just three votes. Elections are decided by the men who aren't heard of in the canvass, but who go to the polls and cast their ballot as their judgment dictates.—Kansas City *Times*.

Patrick A. Collins, Mayor of Boston, tells a story of a negro who was arrested for stealing. He had been caught helping himself to the contents of the cash drawer in the store of a Mr. Appleton. The Magistrate before whom the negro was brought knew him, and was much surprised to learn the charge against the prisoner. Looking at the negro earnestly, he said: "Sam, I'm sorry to see you here. Didn't you know that no good could come from stolen money? There's a curse on it." "Well, Judge, replied the prisoner, "I didn't know Mistah Appleton stole dat money. I couldn't tell dat by jest lookin' at it."—*Harper's Weekly*.

Almost 200 American teachers will shortly be dropped from the rolls of the department of eduction in these islands, says the *Manila Cablenews*. This step, which will doubtless cause the greatest apprehension throughout the ranks of the teacher force, has been necessitated by the reduced appropriation for educational purpose made by the government consequent on the policy of retrenchment which has been begun in the different departments. Just how momentus and far-reaching the consequences of this step will be cannot well be estimated at this time, but it seems to indicate a most serious change in the policy of large benevolence which has hitherto marked the American administration of these islands.

Newfoundland is so thoroughly disgusted over America's action regarding the Hay-Bond treaty that Premier Bond now threatens to deprive New England fishermen of Newfoundland bait. No reciprocity, no bait, is his ultimatum, and the right kind of bait, it is said, can be got only in Newfoundland waters. American fishermen, Senator Lodge recently declared, "do not care whether Newfoundland refuses them bait or not," adding that "with modern refrigerating arrangements" they can supply themselves perfectly well. But the senator did not say where the fishermen were to get the bait to put into the "refrigerating arrangements," and until he does this the fishermen must be pardoned for showing some concern as to the source of squid, caplin, and herring supply.

Joint action between the United States and Canada for the salmon fisheries is now under consideration. It is said that owing to the use of trap nets by the British Columbia canners the salmon canneries on Puget sound are threatened with extinction. The proprietors of the latter have succeeded in interesting the Washington authorities in the situation and it is reported that they have proposed a joint conference to consider what action is desirable, with the view of preserving the salmon. The case is one in which joint action would seem to be appropriate, and it may be that that will be the outcome of the matter. Indeed, there are intimations that the scope of the proposed conference will be widened, and that it is likely to include, in addition, the consideration of such questions as reciptocity, the regulation of the Alaskan seal fisheries, and the rights of American vessels in northeastern Canadian waters.

Sanitary conditions in the Panama canal zone have already undergone improvement, as we learn from a published statement by Colonel Gorgas, the surgeon-general of the Atlantic Division of the U.S. Army, who has been acting as sanitary officer of the canal zone. It appears quarantine stations have been established at both ends of the zone, at Panama and Colon, and every vessel entering at either port now undergoes a regular examination. The introduction of disease from without has been prevented in this way, for when the examinations were begun it was found that

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people were arriving from ports where the bubonic plague existed. Indeed, one or two cases developed in Colon, but the disease did not spread. Yellow fever is now receiving careful attention at the hands of the authorities, and Colonel Gorgas says that they have the disease so well in hand now that within two years it will be practically unknown.

The following table shows the condition of cotton by states on August 25 in each of the last three years and that on July 25, 1904, with the ten-year averages:—

	Aug. 25 1904	July. 25 1904	Aug. 25 1903	Aug. 25 1902	10-yr aver.
Texas	77	91	76	53	67
Georgia	86	91	81	68	76
Alabama	84	90	84	54	74
Mississippi	87	92	87	68	76
South Carolina	87	91	80	74	76
Arkansas	88	93	81	75	74
Louisiana	87	95	86	70	76
North Carolina	88	94	83	80	79
Tennessee	88	92	91	82	78
Indian Territory	89	91	81	68	75
Oklahoma	96	95	75	76	76
Florida	88	94	83	75	79
Virginia	88	90	86	80	85
Missouri	87	90	81	73	81
United States	84.1	91.6	81.2	64	73.2

A long step toward the sanitation of the Isthmus of Panama will be accomplished within six months, if the plans of the Canal Commission are carried out, by the installation of a complete system of water works for the city of Panama. The commission has called for bids for cast iron water pipe aggregating 4,300 tons, which will be necessary in the construction of the plans, and, if prompt delivery is secured, will probably have the system installed by the middle of March. Specifications call for pipe of the standard adopted by the New England Water Works Association. Of straight pipe, 40,000 feet of six-inch, is required; 6,100 feet of eight-inch, 1,600 feet of 10-inch, 1,500 feet of 12-inch; 53,600 feet of 16-inch, and 1,400 feet of 20-inch, of a total weight of 4,254 tons. The necessary connections aggregate 376 pieces, of a total weight of 91,855 pounds. The time of delivery is not given in the specifications, but it is understood to be prompt. The reservoir from which the city water supply will come is partly completed, a dam constructed along the line of the canal by the French company being utilized, and the lake formed thereby will contain a supply of pure water sufficient to furnish each inhabitant of the city 50 gallons daily for five months even if no rain falls in that period. The installation of this plant was a special provision of the treaty with Panama. Contracts have been awarded for three immense steam shovels for work on the canal. Two of the shovels are 90-ton affairs, and one of 70 tons.

During the nine months ended March last the total commerce of the Philippine Islands shows an increased value of more than a million dollars, according to a statement by the Bureau of Insular Affairs. The statement says that the Philippine import trade trade advanced nearly two million dollars in value, and that a slight falling off is shown in the exports as a result of decreased shipments in copra and sugar, although hemp and tobacco were exported in larger amounts than for the corresponding three-fourths of the previous year. Excluding gold and silver and United States government purchases, the customs house returns give the total value of merchandise imported for the nine months ended March, 1904, at $25,927,024, and the exports at $22,256,169, a 7 per cent. increase in imports and 2 per cent. decrease in exports. Except for those countries from which rice is obtained, the statement says that for the first time since American occupation the United States leads in the amount of merchandise sent to the islands, and that the outgoing trade with the principal countries shows a decline in the value of shipments to the United States, more than $700,000 of the loss being credited to sugar exports and $600,000 to hemp. More than one-half of the imports consisted of food and animals, while the exports were chiefly agricultural products, hemp exports amounting to $16,000,000 in round numbers. The figures of the carrying trade show an increase in volume of business done under the American flag, the amount carried to the islands being $1,535,027, while $2,227,805 of the exports left the islands under the American flag. British vessels took $18,172,819. Importations of flour, meats and live stock increased, while there was a falling off in receipts of liquors and beverages owing to local brewers and distillers having increased their output.

In the current number of *Gunton's Magazine*, Edwin Maxey declares that the area of America's present coal fields at present opened to mining is more than five times as great as that of the coal fields of all western Europe. And while practically all the available coal area of England, France, Germany and Belgium—the great coal-producing countries of Europe—has been opened to mining, America has scarcely begun. Continuing, Mr. Maxey says that while the taxing of exports of coal is now a practical question for Europe and is being seriously considered, it will for years remain an academic question with Americans. "That our exports will for some time to come increase rapidly; that this will be of temporary advantage in relieving the pressure caused by a surplus in the home market; that it will encourage American companies to build large colliers and thereby make us a more important factor in the carrying trade of the world, is reasonably sure. But the immense and permanent advantage that our vast supply will be to us as a manufacturing and commercial nation does not admit of question. The conclusion forced upon us by this survey is: Coal is the material monarch of the industrial kingdom, the centre of which has been transferred from British hills to American valleys, and that from these coal-bearing valleys future dynasties will rule the economic world by natural right."

THE LAW COURTS.

CLAIM AGAINST THE DIRECTOR OF THE RAILWAY BUREAU.

Kondo Yao (17), daughter of a wealthy farmer living in the village of Kato, Fukui prefecture, has lodged a claim for *yen* 72,295.55 in the Osaka Appeal Court Court against Mr. S. Hirai, Director of the Railway Bureau, plaintiff's claim having been rejected in the Fukui District Court.

The hearing took place on Sept. 20th, when plaintiff's Counsel asked the Court for leave to examine the Fukui stationmaster and several others. The Court decided to summon them as witnesses, adjourning the case till Oct. 26th.

It appears, according to plaintiff's complaint, that on November 26th last, while she was trying to get out of a carriage at Fukui, the locomotive suddenly moved. Consequently plaintiff was thrown from the train, her feet being injured. After surgical treatment in the Fukui Hospital, her feet were amputated. Her expectations of a long and happy life were thus destroyed by the negligence of an engineer employed by the railway. As compensation for this injury she claims *yen* 43,460; for living expenses *yen* 19,080; for the wages of a nurse *yen* 9,540; and for hospital expenses since she was injured *yen* 215.55.

YOKOHAMA ICE WORKS v. L. STONEBRINK.

The hearing of this case, in which plaintiff claims five thousand *yen*, was resumed on Sept. 27th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi.

As an alteration had taken place in the organization of the Court, counsel repeated the statements made by them at previous hearings, after which Mr. Ideura, plaintiff's counsel, asked the Court to adjourn the case as he was not perfectly prepared with evidence. Mr. Sawada, Defendant's counsel consented, and the Court adjourned the case till Oct. 10th at 1 p.m.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Colonel M. Baba has been promoted Major-General.

Colonels T. Soji and T. Imahashi were promoted Major-General on Sept. 24th.

A number of invalids arrived on Sept. 28th at Ujina from the front by the *Jinsen Maru*.

Sir Arthur Nicholson, H.B.M. Ambassador at the Court of the Sultan of Morocco, has been appointed Ambassador at Madrid.

All the great European Powers were represented at the coronation of King Peter of Servia, with the exception of Great Britain.

Mr. A. Kobayashi, a judge of the Yokohama District Court, died on Sept. 25th after an illness lasting some weeks.

Ten tons of silver coins were brought on Sept. 23rd from the Osaka Mint to Tokyo. They were removed to the Bank of Japan.

Seventy Russians were brought on Sept. 27th from the front to Ujina by the *Toto Maru*. They were immedately sent to Fukuchiyama by train.

Thirteen Russians and a number of Japanese invalids arrived on Sept. 26th at Ujina by the hospital ships *Kosai Maru* and *Yokohama Maru*.

Thirteen Russians and thirty-nine machine guns captured by the army beleaguering Port Arthur were brought on Sept. 22nd by the *Colombo Maru* to Moji.

On Sept. 25th, 439 sick and wounded soldiers, belonging to the Imperial Body Guards and the First Division, arrived at Shimbashi from the front, by a special train at 1.44 p.m.

The captain of the N.-D. L. S. *Gneisenau* was fined $25 in the Hongkong Police Court on the 14th inst. for landing 17 cases of arms without reporting them to the Harbour Master.

A number of invalids from Liaoyang arrived at Hiroshima on Sept. 22nd by the two hospital ships *Dairen Maru* and *Kuno Maru*. They were all removed to the military hospitals in that city.

A telegram from Yokosuka says that a warship arrived there at 2.30 p.m. on Sept. 21st from the front. The Hokoku Gikwai and other public bodies presented two casks of *sake* and provisions to the crew.

Tea sales in Yokohama, from the first arrival of new crop to Sept. 22nd, are estimated at 17,552,500 *kin*. This shows a falling off of 600,000 *kin* compared with the corresponding period of last year.

According to a passenger who arrived on Sept. 26th from Yingkow, says a Moji correspondent of the *Jiji*, the French colours have been removed from the Russian Consulate there, and the Japanese flag hoisted over the building.

A telegram from Shizuoka reports that over three hundred Russians will shortly be brought there from the front. They will be detained in the Buddhist temple Hodai-in and in a few other buildings. Preparations were commenced for their reception on Sept. 26th.

An American sailor (whose name is given by the Bluff police as John Rosen) was arrested on Sept. 27th on a charge of having extorted money from the public by means of menace. He was punished with ten days' detention. It is said that the man arrived here from Nagasaki about two months ago without any definite purpose.

Tokyo papers state that Lieutenant Twinski and thirteen Russian private soldiers or sailors—which, is not quite clear—now in Chemulpo will be removed shortly to Japan. None of our contemporaries states where they were captured but they seem to have been in hospital up to the present.

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Tokyo papers report that two Russian lieutenants, twelve men, and five machine guns captured at Port Arthur, and three Japanese guns damaged by Russian projectiles in severe fighting on a certain day, were brought on Sept. 27th to Moji. The *Jiji* says that these guns will be placed in the grounds of the Imperial Palace in commemoration of the obstinate attack upon the fortress.

The funeral of Colonel Sakai who died during the fighting at "a certain place" took place on Sept. 29th at Yokohama where the family of the deceased officer reside. Admirals Hayashi and Samejima, and other officers of the army and navy, Governor Sufu, etc. were present at the services.

On Sept. 28th, Count Katsura, the Premier, proceeded at 10.30 a.m. to the Palace and was received by the Emperor in audience. In the afternoon of the same day Baron Komura, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Marquis Tokudaiji, Grand Chamberlain, and General Sakuma paid a visit to the Premier at his official residence.

The wedding of Crown Prince Frederick William and the Duchess Cecilla of Mecklenburg-Schwerin will take place in Berlin, where the visiting members of royal families can be entertained better than at the bride's home. The marriage will probably take place early in the new year. The royal palace at Hanover has been undergoing reconstruction for a year and is now being refurnished and redecorated sumptuously.

The writer of Naval Notes in the London *Globe* of Aug. 16th said "The result of the report of the Naval Boilers Committee may be summed up in a very few words, namely, that the Yarrow boiler is the best, in every particular, that the Committee have had to deal with; and anyone reading it with an open mind cannot help arriving at the conclusion that at the present time there is no other boiler which can compete with it."

The news was confirmed on the 22nd inst., says the *N.C. Daily News*, of the loss of the sailing vessel *Lucia*, by coming in contact with a floating mine in the Gulf of Pechili, off Laotishan. The *Lucia* left Shanghai on the 28th ultimo, bound for Tsingtao and Newchwang, with a general cargo consigned by Messrs. Möller Bros. It is said that she got into a calm and drifted out of the regular track, on to a floating mine, the vessel being blown up and totally destroyed. The second officer was saved, but the fate of the other officers and the crew has not yet been ascertained. The *Lucia* was a sailing vessel of 640 tons' register.

The *World* considers that the ways of the Press Censorship at St. Petersburg are as inscrutable as they are unscrupulous. The article in the *Quarterly Review* on the Czar was, of course, not allowed to be read in Russia; but the recent article in which the *World* discredited the *Quarterly's* attack by challenging the motives and questioning the identity and the good faith of its author, was also blacked out when that paper came under the Censor's hands. It is evident, however, that if the *World's* article had been allowed to be read, the readers would have gathered from it that somebody calling himself a high Russian official had been writing an article injurious to the Czar, an intolerable proposition.

CORRESPONDENCE.

RUSSIAN BARBARISM.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—In one of the telegrams published in your issue of the 22nd instant occur these words:

"The *Daily Telegraph* states that in many respects Russia is more Asiatic than the Asiatic nations, and that it is not at all necessary on the part of the Japanese authorities to express their freedom from any race prejudice.

In lately reading Dean Stanley's Lectures on the History of the Eastern Church, published in 1862, I came upon the following interesting passage (pages 275, new edition, 1883):—

"A Russian alone presents, amidst whatever defects and drawbacks, this singular interest: that he is an Asiatic but with the sensibility and intelligence of a European: that he is, if he will, a barbarian, but with the speech and communications of civilization.

"Scratch him' said the Prince de Ligne 'and you will always find the Tartar underneath.' Most true; but it is just that superficial coating of civilized life which brings 'the Tartar' into contact with us, whom else we should never catch at all. 'The Tartar,' the Oriental, who in the Armenian, the Syrian, or the Abyssinian Church eludes our grasp altogether, in the Russian Church is within our touch, within our questioning, within our hearing."

The footnote to the above paragraph is also of special interest to us who live in Japan:

"A few of their (Russian) Eastern customs may be mentioned, to which, doubtless, any one better acquainted with the country could add many more. 1. The practice of taking off the shoes on entering any great presence—now discontinued. 2. The corner of a room is still the place of honour.

The sacred picture is always in the corner. . . .

3. The seclusion of women lasted till the time of Peter, and still is kept up (in Church) in the Russian sects. . . . .

The above is quite in line with what has been said by another, namely, that the Russian has a white skin concealing a yellow heart; a fact which should be considered by those who regard him as a bulwark against the 'Yellow Peril'—a nation which by its national acts has shown that its yellow skin conceals a white heart.

I am, etc.,

C. H. BASIL WOODD.

Osaka, September 23rd, 1904.

PARCEL'S POST.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—In connection with my letter of the 19th August 1904, regarding the Parcel Mail for the United States, I beg to inform you that the said parcels will hereafter be forwarded by means of the steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. and the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Co. beside those of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Toyo Kisen Kaisha and Boston Steamship & Tow Boat Companies, as previously stated.

Yours faithfully,

T. AONUMA.
Supt. of Foreign Mails

"COINS OF JAPAN."

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—I deeply appreciate the kind and very indulgent remarks of your critic anent my book. I have tried to give an exact statement of the subject, and, with this end in view, something like two hundred volumes of Japanese works were consulted. One is conscious, however, that such an ideal is difficult to realise and that the encomiums of your critic have done more than justice to the work.

I am obliged to your critic for the suggestion of the word "patina," which seems to be a much more satisfactory expression of the Japanese "sabi" than the "rust" or "verdigris," given in the dictionaries. I was, indeed, perplexed to find a suitable substitute, for although a study of "sabi" on the ancient coins convinced me that it was not always verdigris, yet my deficient knowledge of antique bronze did not supply me with a suitable name.

I trust that you will not think me wanting in due respect to the opinion of your critic if I mention two points in his review in which I fancied that I had fortified myself against criticism. I have hesitated to do so, as it might seem ungracious to express dissent where so much leniency has been shewn. One feels, however, that the interests of truth can be well served by eliciting the opinion of your learned critic, and it is with this object, rather than of asserting my own views, that I make the following remarks. I am the more inclined to do so for, although I have collected material for a work on Japanese archæology, I am not yet sufficiently enlightened, and as my professional work now asserts its claim to my entire attention, it may be many years before I can make the attempt.

Your critic expresses the opinion that the author "might safely have invested with greater assurance his conjecture that a people in the bronze age invaded Japan prior to her iron age conquerors. This question has already been discussed by the writer of the present notice, and the evidence of the dolmens disposes of it effectually." I take this to mean that my conjecture is not at variance with the views that your learned critic has previously expressed, in a more definite manner, on this point. The opinion which I put forward, perhaps rather too guardedly, viz. "I am even inclined to suppose that there was an anterior invasion, perhaps about 2000 B.C. or earlier, of a people in the bronze age", was based, 1st, on the negative evidence of the dolmens, which as your critic knows, contain no bronze weapons except highly finished arrow heads; secondly, on the positive evidence of bronze weapons in ground usually at a lower level than the dolmen sites, which was probably occupied at one time by low mounds; thirdly, by the differentiation of these from the stone age remains which are certainly those of the aborigines of Japan. These bronze weapons, of which I have specimens in my collection, and which are richly represented in the Museum at Uyeno, are not, so far as I am aware, found north of the 35th parallel and are mainly confined to the northern portion of Kyushu. These bronze weapons, then, which are not associated in any way with the shell heaps and neighbouring finds of the aboriginal stone age people, and which are never found in dolmens of the early invaders, but which are certainly anterior to the latter, would seem to belong to a people who came after the aborigines and previous to the dolmen builders. This conclusion seems a rational one, and following your critic, I have at present no other to offer.

But the question is not so simple as it looks. There are certain bell-shaped bronzes which are not found in the dolmens, but which are sometimes found alongside of these bronze weapons. The decoration, simple but effective, resembles that of the dolmen pottery more than anything else that I have seen and indicates a common origin in what is now Korea. Moulds, too, have been found for the casting of the bronze swords or halberds, which were likely to have been somewhat brittle weapons. This suggests that these weapons were brought over for use and not as loot, and still further strengthens the supposition that the dolmen invaders were preceded by a horde armed in a more primitive fashion. The fact of different burial does not, however, prove that these invaders belonged to a different race, for we know that the weapons, utensils and ornaments of the dolmen builders are also found in rock-hewn tombs. Gowland indeed lends the weight of his high authority to the supposition that the dolmens are a continuation of the custom of mound building. Though I cannot interpret the facts as proving this idea, I must confess that I should like to have more evidence before claiming absolute certainty for the existence of two separate invasions.

Your critic cannot accept the idea that the *magatama* were used as "media of exchange," though, indeed, I scarcely said as much, my words being "a means as well as a token of wealth." I entirely agree with him that their use as money could not have been a primary function, but this latter does not seem so clear to me. Their most apparent function, of course, was ornament, but was it their *primary* function? The word "magatama" is described as "curved jewel," but it is certain that the character now used for "tama," was applied to it many centuries after it was in use. Mr. Yagi, in "Japanese Archæology" (revised by Professor Tsuboi) remarks that there is no equivalent Chinese character for "tama." I have suggested at page 5 that the word "tama" may be a corruption of "tsume" a claw, talon or nail, which was pronounced "tume" in the protohistoric days (Chamberlain, Translation of the Kojiki, Transactions of the Japan Asiatic Society). The tiger's claw is to this day a talisman of great efficacy in Korea and some deeper purpose than that of ornament is needed to explain their use. They were held in the greatest veneration by the protohistoric Japanese. It is perhaps not too much to say that they were objects of actual worship, possibly a lingering tendency from the fetichism of the stone age in Japan, during which rude *magatama* and other forms of *tama* were in vogue.

When the three great heirlooms, the Tama, Sword and Mirror, were handed over to the first terrestrial ruler, so says the legend, it was feared that their sacredness would be violated by contact with human beings, and it was therefore decided that they should have a shrine specially built for their protection. To us it may seem unlikely that the objects of such reverence should be used as money, but this elastic word (no longer confined to minted coin) is even used by archæologists to signify almost any kind of convenient and conventional *quid pro quo*. It is known that the various *tama* were given as annual tribute to the Emperor in the most ancient times and therefore were probably looked upon as a form of treasure.

At page 4 I have quoted Dr. Moritz Hoernes ("Primitive Man") as saying "Ornament was equal to riches, since it frequently constituted a man's sole possession." This may have been the case with the *tama* of the protohistoric Japanese, but of course we have no proof. The dissent of your learned critic from this suggestion is worthy of attention. It belongs to an order of wholesome scepticism which fills a proper role in restraining the imagination, which sometimes even in the case of scientific men, is apt to run ahead of the actual facts.

Yours faithfully,

N. GORDON MUNRO.

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BRETT & CO., LIMITED.

Following is the Report and Statement of Accounts to be presented to the Shareholders at the Twelfth Annual General Meeting, to be held at No. 60, Main Street, Yokohama, at 4.30 p.m. on Friday, 30th September, 1904.

The Statement of Assets and Liabilities, also Profit and Loss Account for year ended June 30th, 1904, accompany this report.

Owing to depreciation in Aerated Water Stock, I regret we are not in a position to pay a dividend, and unfortunately are compelled to carry forward a debit balance to this account.

Our late manager, Mr. F. W. Thomas, having become seriously ill, it was decided after consultation with the medical authorities as well as at an emergency meeting, to send him home. He left by the steamer *Preussen* on the 6th August.

Mr. Albert Marsh, who has resided some years in Yokohama, has been appointed manager in his stead.

Mr. J. R. Gibson having left the port, Mr. W. Y. Showler has been appointed Auditor, which requires confirmation.

G. BLUNDELL,
Managing Director.

BRETT AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
BALANCE SHEET.—30th JUNE, 1904.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Account.		
2,800 Shares @ 10 *yen*.....		28,000.00
Debenture Account.		
150 Bonds @ 100 *yen*		15,000.00
Sundry Creditors.		
(Suspense a/c.)	1,947.51	
Chartered Bank.....	2,099.87	
Unclaimed Dividends.....	3.60	4,050.98
		47,050.98

ASSETS.

		Yen.
Shares Account.		
500 Shares in hand		5,000.00
Debenture Redemption Account.		
35 Bonds in hand.....		3,500.00
Stock.		
Value of drugs, &c., as per inventory	25,268.21	
Aerated Water Stock	571.90	25,840.11
Plant, Furniture and Fixtures.		
Aerated Water Plant, &c.....	1,144.65	
Store and Godown Ditto.....	4,263.86	5,408,51
Goodwill.		
Cash in hand		
Sundry Debtors		
Sales Ledger	2,381.83	
Aerated Water Ledger.....	537.75	2,919.58
Balance at Debit of Profit and Loss Account.....		2,377.53
		47,050.98

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.—30TH JUNE, 1904.

DR.

To Dividend Account:	
6 per cent paid for year ended June 30th, 1903	1,380.00
To Aerated Water Plant Account:	
Amount written off August 31st 1903 ...	100.00
To Furniture Account:	
Amount written off August 31st 1903 ...	74 00
To Goodwill Account:—	
Amount written off August 31st 1903 ...	200.00
Depreciation in Aerated Water Stock over and above sums written off from 1895 to date	3,416.86
Written off Sundry Debtors Account ...	177.75
	5,348.61

CR.

By Balance brought forward 1st July, 1903.	1,754.00
By Working Account 30th June, 1904.....	1,217.08
By Balance carried forward	2,377.53
	5,348.61

BRETT AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
WORKING ACCOUNT—1ST JULY, 1903, TO 30TH JUNE, 1904.

DR.

	Yen.
To Salaries	7,082.00
To Expenses	1,971.37
To Taxes.....	193.22
To Advertising	441.50
To Discounts	239.77
To Fire Insurance	252.00
To Rent	1,755.00
To Interest	132.76
To Debenture Interest	805.00
To Profit & Loss.....	1,217.08
	14,089.70

CR.

By Profit on Sales:—	
Store	11,411.68
Aerated Water	2,678.02
	14,089.70

I certify that I have compared the foregoing accounts with the books and vouchers of the Company and find them to be in accordance therewith.

W. Y. SHOWLER, Auditor.

Yokohama, 9th September, 1904.

THE PRESENT CRISIS A TURNING POINT IN THE HISTORY OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

[The following paper was read by the Right Rev. WM. AWDRY, D. D., Bishop of South Tokyo, before the Missionary Conference held at Karuizawa during the month of August.]

Things near loom large:

A finger's breadth at hand will mar
A world of light in heaven afar;
A mote eclipse a glorious star;
An eyelid hide the sky."

Hence probably every age regards itself as an era of great changes, perhaps even as a critical period in the history of the world; and we must be watchful not to be fooled into exaggerations which perhaps to after ages may make us ridiculous by their false perspective.

"The fall of Port Arthur will be the greatest event since the fall of Constantinople" may very likely prove to be an exaggeration of this kind unless indeed the movement of the world and of the Church should continue to be rapidly in one particular direction, and the fall of Port Arthur should be understood to be a single striking event, so striking not to our own time only but to those who come centuries after us, to be reasonably taken as symbolical of the whole change of direction in the world's progress, and of a great shifting of the centre of gravity in matters both international and religious.

But we can hardly be mistaken in thinking our age a specially critical one, however soberly we may take care to speak of it. Many things point in that direction. Lord Bacon chose for the motto of his great projected work the 'Instauratio Magna' the text 'Many shall run to and fro and knowledge shall be increased.' Extended communications and aspirations through the discovery of America; the spread of education through the printing press; the opening up to the West of the treasures of the East by the fall of Constantinople intoxicated the nations, which were feeling their young life and power, with hope and aspiration, with enthusiasm and enterprise. The horizon seemed boundless. Every branch of human life had its share in the advance. Religion, literature, science, philosophy all made audacious leaps forward, some wise and some foolish into—not indeed the dark but—the dimness of the approaching dawn. In Bacon's day the light had been growing for a century. He was not a man easily intoxicated with an idea, yet his great project shows that he thought that *all facts* could now be collected and tabulated if only kings would send good explorers with ample means at their command, and then would set men to force the facts to yield up the secret of their origin and consequences by means of the new inductive method which he sketched in his "Novum Organum."

Now, which of all the elements contributing to the fresh start in the century leading to Bacon is wanting in our own past century. Nay, which of them is not present in far larger measure than then? "Many run to and fro and knowledge is increased." Electricity, chemistry, spectroscope, X-rays, electrons, the analysis of sun and stars, the explorations into the antiquity of the earth, and the development of its living occupants; the tracing in minutest detail of the life history of microbes; the battle with disease—vaccination, anæsthetics, antiseptic treatment—the overwhelming mass of literature which threatens to result in the specialization of every person's knowledge, so that—and here is one of the greatest differences between the two ages—instead of thinking possible the tabulation and classification of all branches of knowledge, we are disposed rather to despair of mastering any one of them. What is there, as I have said, among all those features which make us feel the Reformation age a great one in the history of the world as we now look back at it from a sufficient distance, which is not present in even larger degree to-day? What, indeed, except the somewhat chaotic condition of the religion of the world? In the matter of religion the effects of the age seem hardly to have reached so forward a state of things as in other lines, and yet the movement, the change for good and evil, is already immense, and its momentum seems to be increasing.

1. *Comparative Religion.* It is not as a study but as a practical power that I wish to touch the influence of one religion on another. All the old religions that have anything in them are feeling on one side the disintegrating force of the new knowledge, tending to scepticism or to changed points of view, but on the other side they feel the presence of Christianity forcing them in self-defence to reform and advance, and suggesting the directions which the advance must take. Buddhism is waking up here, and in Burmah Hinduism too has its Arya Somaj. Even Mahommedans are saying in the public prints of India 'We must reform, must meet present day conditions and social problems and rise to the level of a more enlightened conscience.'

2. The advance of science and philosophy, coupled with the widening of the horizon, the enlargement of opportunity, the fulness of life, have been at work making at this time this life more attractive and busy and the other more dim and distant, and disintegrating old beliefs, throwing doubt on their origin, and creating dissatisfaction with their modes of expression even when despair of *finding* truth has not carried men so far as full agnosticism, or doubt of the *existence* of positive truth has not made the whole problem of life not worth trying to solve so that art, enjoyment, luxury, coarse or refined, selfish or humanitarian, whimsical or methodical, represent the only principle of life which can give a reasonable account of itself. There is among us just that kind of intoxication with the delight, wonder and fascination over the new things opening out, along with the depression which comes from being unable to solve the mystery and fit the new into the old, which was so conspicuous in the period of the Renaissance. Both aspects, the enthusiasm and the weariness, are conspicuously present among the Japanese.

Out of the above come two great spiritual movements affecting us as Christians: (1) A very strong desire for Unity within the Christian body. Are historical conditions of the time at which the divisions arose to keep us apart for ever, though these conditions are radically changed? Are special theories of inspiration, once universally held, in connexion with certain philosophical ideas and axioms now perhaps exploded or certain literary formulae now no longer held in quite the old sense, to produce the same disastrous dividing effect? Need we so insist on the acceptance or the rejection of a particular theory of the Church, or of a particular form or principle of Church Government, or on a fixed idea in regard to the amount of voice which secular authority can legitimately have in religious affairs, as on these grounds to keep each other at arm's length for ever? The light of historical criticism spares no religious body old or young. Even the Salvation Army has had time to pass away from its first principles, and to become a sect which at first it was determined not to become. The Congregationalist cannot allow each congregation to be what it likes in doctrine and yet continue in equal fellowship with all the rest. Nor can the Episcopalian claim that the so-called Monarchical Episcopate was universal in the Church from the days of the apostles, or that the three Orders of Bishops, Priests and Deacons meant in those earliest times just what they mean to-day. The freest of free Churches, and those which rest most strongly upon tradition and authority must alike resign any claim to be either *perfectly* or *exclusively* in the right either in its present position or in all those points of its history and usage which others call in question. As regards logic only two Christian bodies, the Roman Catholics and the Plymouth Brethren can make even a tolerable claim not to have sacrificed logic for the sake of practical common sense in their Church system, and this because they lie at the two extremes each ignoring the channel of Divine authority on which the other exclusively relies. Thus the very ground of our divisions goes into the crucible. And the matter is the more pressing because of the embarrassment which these divisions cause to our missionary work and the impossibility of giving a satisfying account of them to converts from heathenism. We cannot get clear of the divisions ourselves because their genesis is part of our history and their results have ramified into all the regions of our thoughts, characters and institutions. Yet we are conscious of the utter inapplicability of many of those matters which divide us, perhaps excusably, to the case of (say) Japanese Christians. Are we deliberately to convey the infection of all the diseases of Christendom from ourselves to the Japanese Church of the future? It is a ruinous injury, not to say sin, yet how can we avoid it?

(2). For the second great spiritual movement of our day in Christendom is the missionary movement, growing alike in rapidity and in intensity. If we are divided within we at all events are united in obeying the Master's parting command and pushing outwards all over the world. It would be easy to illustrate the immensity and variety of this movement and of its methods, and the evidence that the tide of missionary zeal and effort is rising with ever increasing rapidity. Vast organizations have come into existence everywhere for missionary intercession. Student volunteer movements and missionary societies undenominational or interdenominational efforts, all zealous; some of the most self-denying

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entirely without organization and only intent on winning to faith souls which they do not intend to shepherd but will leave to pass as they will into any fold they find; and others like the Roman mission ubiquitous, silent, centralized, separate, controlled, worked with no less of love and self sacrifice than of wisdom and discipline, colporteurs penetrating often solitary with the Bible in their hands to the least accessible and most dangerous places in the world. This meeting itself is an illustration of what I am saying, and in a company largely, mainly composed of missionaries I need not even if there were time, enlarge upon this aspect further.

In brief, dissatisfaction with our divisions and an ever growing and efficient sense of missionary obligation, the two acting very powerfully upon each other, are the salient features of the Church of to-day as we see it. They are hopeful features and they must be the subject of our thoughts this afternoon.

II.—We have then a powerful call ☐ as much union as is possible, for the lack of it is both wasteful and paralysing now, and it will almost certainly be seen by the Japanese Christianity of the future as narrow and futile, preventing them in the name alike of history, doctrine, piety and common sense from acknowledging themselves to be followers of any of us.

But here comes in the great, perhaps (but to God all things are possible) the insuperable difficulty. "Can the Ethiopian change his skin or the leopard his spots?" Or would he become anything better if for any ulterior object he tried to do so? Are not these differentiations the outcome in our Spiritual history of a successful struggle for existence? Can the history be wiped out or ignored which developed them? Or if it could, could a blend of all be secured except by the sacrifice of much that is best in each, a loss of feature and a return to a lower, more rudimentary state. The bitter struggle now going on in England between the denominations and undenominationalism has this at its root, that coalescence can only be secured by unlimited levelling *down*, by the sacrifice of every prominent and distinguished and gradually evolved feature, just as the Roman triumvirs could only combine to govern the world by each consenting to the execution of those among his party who had shewn such energy, ability and force of will as made him a distinct power to be reckoned with. If any approach worth having towards union is to be attained it must be by dropping jealousy and so giving wider play to what is good, not by a compromise eliminating what is distinctive in each. The zealous combatant for truth and right as he sees it is the good man, and in the long run the benefactor of the world, and it is he that deserves the honour and approval of men as zealous though in different, perhaps opposing camps. It is *good men* that God wants and that we should love, not men who will sacrifice truth and right as they see it for the sake of peace.

Here there are popular mistakes to be cleared away, mistakes which have almost grown into proverbs like that one which says that "every bully is a coward." People constantly talk as if "The ages of faith" were ideal. They say that schisms and heresies arise from the coldness of Christians: that if there were active zeal and love of Christ and His doctrine, we should not hear of rents in Christ's vesture. People talk of the age of Apostolic Unity and of the "Undivided Church" and the like. But does the language correspond to the historical facts? The so-called "ages of faith" were generaly times of ignorance and inactivity of mind when no one questioned anything, and corruptions and worldliness grew apace through stagnation. There was a time in the 18th century in which contemptuous indifference was rife in England, and the English Church was somewhat ashamed of religious enthusiasm. All went peaceably. Presently the Wesleys and their comrades arose full of fiery enthusiasm. The last thing they intended was schism, but because people grew zealous on either side the schism came.

The schism was and is a great spiritual evil, for which man's fuller nature mingling evil with all his good is to blame, but the awakening of souls both within the Church of England and without was a greater good. The question is how to get rid of the evil without losing the good.

Nor was the Apostolic Age free from heresy or from fiery indignation about it. S. Paul in his epistles is always busy about it, eager to prevent schism and to exclude heresy, showing how rife it was in the age of early zeal; and the Apostle of love is yet more vehement. Included within the age of the "undivided Church" is that to which the proverb "Athanasius contra mundum" belongs, and that of the fierce pen and hand of Cyril of Alexandria, that great defender of the faith. I would rather stand before the judgment seat of Christ with one who zealously persecuted good men to the death because he believed them wrong and thought he ought to do it, than with one who never would have done such a deed because he was lukewarm and despised such zeal for truth.

No theory of Christianity can be true which requires a man to be less good in order that he may fall in with it. To illustrate this let us take an instance which serves the better because probably it touches no one here. A Roman Catholic is taught that, his Communion being the only Church, he must avoid association with the Christian rites of other bodies and specially their Communions as sacrilegious. He is taught, too, that he must not read the Bible freely without guidance. The vast majority of Roman Catholics in this country, as in others, no doubt sincerely believe this. They would therefore be bad men, doing what they believed was wrong if they joined with us in our public worship. It is quite plain that we are not to seek the Unity which Christ prayed for by inviting them to do what they believe to be wrong. I have chosen an extreme case because it probably is not personal to anyone here, but exactly the same reasoning applies to us and our differences in their degree. To invite a man to ignore his convictions as to what is right or true is to invite him to sin and that cannot be God's way for us. We may persuade by convincing him either that he is mistaken, or that he is over scrupulous, which means that he is sacrificing the greater to the less, but we must respect him for standing out in his disagreement and separation from us, if he would wish to unite but cannot without sacrifice of what he feels to be true and right. There never was a more double-edged weapon than that phrase so recklessly used a 'Nonconformist conscience.' In one sense it corresponds to the *αἱρετικὸς ἄνθρωπος* the man who likes to be in opposition and pushes opinions of his own as if they were principles, and in this sense some of S. Paul's severest sentences of condemnation would fall upon it. But one of the few things worse than a 'Nonconformist conscience' is a 'conformist conscience' which in all things takes its cue from fashion, the opinion of its time, or from the authority of some hero of the past contentedly and unresistingly. What is conscience for but to tell us when we ought *not* to conform. There never was a *true* martyrdom that was not the outcome of a 'non-conformist conscience.'

III.—But if union of missionary bodies in the Mission field cannot be looked for in the direction of sacrificing either our consciences or our distinctive principles, or the fruits of evolution that have brought us forward to what we are, can nothing be done? Are we to fold our arms and say 'Shikata ga nai: We can do nothing?' Must we simply leave the problems to future times and to new nations such as the Japanese, and have no share ourselves in the solution of them except that of standing aside?

I think that the solution will probably come through new nations, and especially perhaps through the Japanese, and I think that a considerable—perhaps a very painful—degree of standing aside may be included in our duty, but I cannot doubt that if we *will*, and are prepared for the necessary and as yet undefined sacrifices involved, we may with God's blessing have a great share in the shaping of the future.

Among our methods: First comes *prayer*, especially in its largest sense of harmonizing and subordinating our spirit and will to that of God. The prayer for light to know *His* will so far as that is needful, and to stand aside, yet ready and girt for service, when he would work by other instruments, or by us without our own knowledge.

There is nothing like close communion with God, and intercession to fit us to be his instruments and that in cooperation with others. But the prayer must be that *we* may be led to *His* will not He to ours; and the intercession must not have in it a shadow of patronizing. It must not be, 'Bring them by my way of thinking' 'Lighten their darkness.' Self righteousness and 'cocksureness' are equally contrary to the true spirit of prayer. 'Depart from me for I am holier than thou', and 'God I thank Thee that I am not as other men are' stand just on the same level. The prayer must be, 'Bring us into harmony with *Thy* thoughs,' 'Lighten *our* darkness.' Such prayer begets and rears personal humility and mutual respect even amid the keenest struggles and amid divergencies so great as to forbid direct co-operation.

In this spirit the members of each religious body safely may and I hope do pray constantly for all the rest, however firmly they may feel bound to resist fusion, to be cautious in regard to co-operation and even to act at times in direct opposition.

2. For we must act strongly and bravely according to what God has revealed to us through the accidents as we may call them of heredity, of the person through whom light has reached our souls, of the body in the midst of which we have been brought up, and other things. This is to use the light which God has given us. But *we* have not *all* the light, nor *others all* the darkness. In God we meet each contributing his part, some more some less, towards the glorious whole.

To act on what we see but to believe that we shall be sometimes wrong and others sometimes right where we differ will take the pride, scorn and bitterness out of our differences, and will show to those outside that we are actuated by the same Spirit even where we do not see things in the same light. 'God will' one day 'reveal even this unto us' if we faithfully practise what we know.

3. We may not ignore our differences, but we might dwell much more than we do both in thought and word on our points of agreement.—'One Lord, one Baptism, one God and Father of us all, who is above all and through all and in us all.' Yes, and almost entirely 'one Faith' too, whether we take Faith in the meaning of the soul's rest on God through Christ by the operation of His Spirit, or of the articles of the Creed, which we believe and confess. Take the single case of Baptism. Into what were we baptized? There can be no question. It was into 'the Holy Catholic Church.'

The irrefragable proof that we all acknowledge this in a very important sense is found in the fact that no one of us, I suppose, would repeat the Baptism which had been administered by any other in order to admit the baptized person to that Christian body to which he belonged. If the form used was that which our Lord appointed, and the person receiving it was regarded as capable of receiving Baptism, none of us would doubt that admittance into the Church of Christ had once for all been administered to that person. I recognize with grief that there are some whose baptism I could not acknowledge because they have changed the form, and others who would not acknowledge my Baptism as having been given when I was not qualified to receive it; but the principle remains that there is probably not one of us here who is not qualified to admit a member into the one Church of Christ and those who can admit must be themselves inside.

And yet the divisions remain and we are entangled like a fly in a spider's web when we try to get rid of them.

If 'One Baptism' is the evidence of 'One Church, many 'Communions' are the damning evidence of many mutually exclusive Churches within the One. It is true that I long and pray for Unity and for my brethren divided from me, and I acknowledge that I may be mistaken in many points. But it is also true, that I personally could not accept an office as Minister of the Gospel from or in any Christian body except my own and the Orthodox Eastern Church, nor recognize as clearly above question all the ministrations of those who had received their commission from any but these two and the Roman, with some of the smaller remnants of ancient Churches that are scattered about the East,—Churches which on the one side are ignorant and I fear unspiritual as compared with many of the Reformed groups, but on the other hand have held fast the banner of the Cross through centuries of oppression and persecution such as the West has never known. Yet the area over which I am united with you all far exceeds that in which I am divided from almost any of you, and the points of union are in the main most crucial.

The outstanding differences indeed are such as to make visible union, as things are now, a throwing overboard of principles too precious for such treatment. To those who intensely feel the thought of the *Kingdom* of God, and the *Body* of Christ and the *corporate* and not merely or chiefly individual union of Christians with their Head,—to such persons a system such as they seem to find first in Scripture and then in Church history of corporate organization, a Ministry regularly devolved, and sacramental ordinances very closely related to that Ministry seem not merely credible but almost inevitable. To sacrifice or even to risk these by fusion would seem a great disloyalty, a compromising away part of what Christ has entrusted to us, so that it could never be recovered. Yet after all our fellowship in Christ lies deeper far than our divergencies.

4. Another point which ought to be frankly acknowledged is that the Blessing of God has manifestly rested upon, and His Holy Spirit has been manifestly working in all these great bodies 'which name the Name of Christ' and teach men to 'depart from iniquity.' Surely where the 'fruits of the Spirit' are found there the Spirit Himself is working. 'By their fruits ye shall know them.' If the Roman Church and the Salvation Army share the praise of extreme self-devotion to the holy cause, and special, care of the poor, the degraded, and the outcast, we shall not deny to either of them *spiritual* endowments such as to bring most of us to our knees in shame. If the gems of spiritual devotion (outside the Holy Scripture) which have stood the test of time come in far the greatest part from Rome or from what is called the High Church side of the Anglican Communion, (though Baxter must not be forgotten) it is the Methodists above others whose hymns enrich our service of praise. It would be easy to go on in the same strain.

And what of the missionary ardour of the 'severa' groups, relative to their wealth and numbers? Growth in numbers again is of little value as an evidence

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by itself, but coupled with spiritual graces it surely indicates the blessing of God and the work of the indwelling Spirit.

It would seem that schisms, like wars, are wholly contrary to the spirit of Christ, wholly unchristian, and yet that as the prince of peace valued truth first and peace provided it could be had without sacrifice of truth, and could therefore say, in all truth but in all the bitterness of a soul's agony, 'Think not that I am come to send peace on the earth. I came not to send peace but a sword:' so also when He prayed against divisions in His Church with such iterated fervour, He foresaw that the zeal and strength of conviction which was the first necessary condition of the Church's fruitful life would surely, through the narrowness, pride, temper, wilfulness, self-seeking of His followers, bring divisions in its train. A mother prays that her child may grow up to be a truthful man; she does not pray that he may not be a murderer, and this not because lying is worse than murder but because it is more common. So too the Saviour concentrated His prayer on the spirit of unity not because it is more important than zeal for the Faith, but because it is so difficult for fallen man to maintain in conjunction with that zeal. If our hearts ache for Unity as the Saviour's ached, nothing in our acts or words or tones will needlessly embitter those divisions which as yet we cannot cure.

II. It does appear as if in God's providence the visible unifying of His church would probably be brought about through the coming in of a predominant element of what we may call new nations,—that is, nations with a new consciousness of 'Mission,' and nations new to the Christian faith—rather than through the old nations. In this sense America may belong to the old and China to the new. Of course there must be a real continuity, and that not of doctrine only but of tradition and of organization, but it looks as if this might be handed on through individuals and groups rather than through nations or churches, through a 'remnant' large or small, as Isaiah and St. Paul call it at their two similar periods of religious crisis.

Several lines of indication appear to converge towards this; and they fall under three groups: (1) *Historical Analogy*; (2) *Characteristics of Christendom at the present time*; (3) *Indications of Divine purpose and preparation*. Let me speak of each of the three. The two first I will treat together; the third separately.

(1 and 2) *Historical analogy*, and *The condition of Christendom at the present time*.

We have already observed how embarrassed and entangled we 'Christian Churches' are for good and evil by our own past. We are the heirs of special spiritual privileges held for centuries. What advantage then have we that were born into one of the Christian nations, or what benefit is there in the baptism which came to us as a matter of course? Much every way. I need not follow St. Paul in his enumeration.

(a) But these 'Christian nations,'—what are they? Is a 'Christian nation' one in which Christianity in some form or other is the established religion, or at least so far recognized by the state that Christian worship, for instance, is used by public authority on national occasions? Or is a Christian nation one of which the public policy acknowledges Christian principles and is controlled by them; or one of which the government is bound to be composed of Christians; or one of which the citizens are believers; or one in which the conduct of the individuals is shaped on the teaching and example of Christ? Or what is it? The mere putting of the question makes it clear that under no one nor under all of these headings could we define the Christianity of the nations, and in fact that the words 'Christian nations" have become a cant phrase kept on for purposes of claiming superiority to others after the meaning has gone out of it. In the nations which claim to be Christian the conscience of electors, educated through generations of Christian teaching, are sometimes a check upon the line of action taken by their rulers, and the rulers are glad to be thus checked; but the operation is purely individual, and those nations in which this check through the conscience of individuals is most keenly felt are often those whose statesmen would acknowledge that their policy was dictated by their commercial interests or their honour, but would strongly repudiate the idea that it was dictated by religion of any kind. Indeed the two nations of which the governments most distinctly acknowledge their religion as the foundation of their policy are probably Russia and Turkey. The latter does not concern us at present, but Russia's 'National Christianity' does not appear to us to issue in any superiority to other nations in the Christian essentials of 'justice, mercy, and truth.' So far as nations vaunt their Christianity it is in order to claim privilege, to assert superiority, and to get an excuse for exclusiveness. Take as an illustration the claim of France to be the protector of Roman Christians in the East. What could correspond more exactly to the hypocritical, haughty and exclusive attitude of the Jews, which lost them the religious leadership of the world, and brought in of necessity *new* nations, guided by a Jewish *remnant* to take the new steps which that time of crisis demanded?

(b) How the nations called Christian known the time of their visitation? What boundless opportunity has been put into their hands as the leading powers of the earth! Talents lent of which account must be given. Have they not 'hid their Lord's money' glorying in its possession? Or worse, turned it to their own ambitious and often unholy uses? Men's "worth" is measured by their money. Fresh luxuries are invented under the name of 'supplying felt needs.' Are the ransacking of the world, the worship of commerce, etc., the 'almighty dollar,' the 'spirit of imperialism,' diminishing greed? Remember the millionaires and the widespread interest in them to which the newspapers bear witness. Or are they creating peace? These years have been years of much war. Or unselfishness? Observe the few millions in Australia bent on keeping a continent to themselves.

(c.) One characteristic of the leading western nations at this time is of such immense significance to our present subject that I must treat it separately, though it might perfectly well have come under our last head. I refer to the diminishing birthrate. Even if it were automatic, the mere physical result of bodily evolution, it would settle the point that the nation in which it was an established feature had reached its climax and was entering upon decadence. But when it is connected with vice deliberately indulged; when it is produced of set purpose by the individual; when the most usual motives for childlessness are purely selfish,—luxury, the love of pleasure, the evasion of pain or irksome duty and responsibility, and the sacrifice both of personal character and of every duty of true patriotism to these objects,—what stronger evidence can there be that the nation as a nation is no longer fit to be God's instrument for leading the world either in secular or in religious matters and is excluding itself from that position. This particular national feature is the absolute contrary to all prospect of continued leadership. I know well what may be said from the prudential, the patriotic, and even from the moral point of view against imprudent marriages, against lowering the stamina as well as the standard of comfort of the rising generation through numbers pressing too close upon the means of subsistence, and even for limiting by selfcontrol the number of a family that each of its members may be able to be properly brought up. But this last argument can under no circumstances justify a marriage from which at least three children are not intended to be born and reared, else the marriage is deliberately made to the injury of the nation, for the purpose is to limit the offspring of two persons to a maximum of two persons in the next generation, and as a percentage are certain to die before marriageable age it wilfully arranges to produce a diminution in the number of the nation. Even on the lowest grounds such a resolution would be selfish, self destructive and intolerable.

Most naturally, medical science as well as patriotism are crying out that what is thus selfish and self-destructive *must* be against the laws of nature, and therefore *must* be vicious whatever specious arguments may be brought forward in its favour; and Christianity steadily refuses to permit such tampering with the laws of God written on our bodies and our consciences.

To quote a few words from the conclusion of the report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the declining birth rate in Australia, [Carpentarian, July 1, 1904] 'Of all the countries in the world only two—Ireland, where the low rate is caused by excessive emigration of the young, and France, where the births hardly equal the deaths,—have a lower rate than Australia, which as a new and thinly populated country ought to be well in advance of older countries. . . . . We do not hesitate to declare that the doctrines which advocate the deliberate restriction of childbearing in marriage are vicious. With the decay of individual and social morality we must expect the loss of all those qualities which have made the British race predominant.'

Australia may be the most glaring case, but is Canada or America, or in these later years even England, free from this curse and scourge? Is it possible that God will—shall I say that God can—regenerate the world and the Church through nations that are deliberately destroying themselves, reducing their proportionate number, power, and vitality in the world by their vices and giving away their predominance to races which they profess to despise and desire to keep under?

A condition and habits less contrary to nature, less selfish, more willing to forego ease and to bear personal labour, pain, loss, discomfort, anxiety, responsibility in the path of duty and for the sake of he nation's future, are absolutely necessary in the peoples that are to carry forward the fortunes of mankind, andabove all the religion of the Crucified.

And such, in spite of much looseness, is Japan, and such may China become, and so may any other nation that follows nature and at the same time is capable of fresh enthusiasm and aspiration. Is '*our* day' passing quite away? Does God need others less ripe but, what is far more important, less effete than we are, to carry out those further purposes towards which this age of crisis seems to point? Has the time come when God must put aside our vaunted Anglo-Saxon and Teutonic peoples, as in turn He has put aside the Babylonian and Egyptian, the Israelite, the Spaniard,—and, are we to add, the Frenchman?—through their own faults and failings that He may bring in new blood to discharge new services for man?

(d) One more point I must touch in regard to the present state of so called 'Christendom.' I mean the wide spread of agnosticism, scepticism, and despair of finding truth. These things pervade Society nominally Christian. I need not stop to prove this, but I may as well say that in my opinion the deadly thing is neither criticism and specul..tion in search of truth, nor unreasonable but sincere defence of all that is traditional—no, nor even sincere and earnest unbelief—but the spirit which lazily or cynically acquiesces in not knowing, which gives up the problem instead of trying to solve it, which is not sufficiently in earnest nor sufficiently uncomfortable in face of difficulty about great matters of truth or duty to rouse itself to sustained effort. The spirit of a man who wants to reach a certain destination, but when the track he has followed brings him to the edge of an impassable swamp, stands there and looks and says, "I cannot get on, I must give it up,' insteadof turning back to see whether or where he has missed the path, has much in common with the agnostic attitude of many.

Beyond doubt this is an age of magnificent, fearless faith found in individuals, who when baffled here pursue truth there, and will not give up the quest: and yet there is a vast amount of contempt for Faith abroad, and a vast amount of throwing up the old faith without any proper effort to find and establish what should replace it. Hence comes much of the laxity of men in regard to doctrine and the inconsistency of their religious position. The answer to me some years ago of a young Frenchman, 'Oh, yes, I am a Catholic and believe what Holy Church tells me, but I am a free thinker,' has many parallels in other Christian communities.

Now such was the state of the world into which Jesus Christ and His Church were born. It is a condition which indicates readiness for a great change, and when the change comes Agnostics of the kind that stand still and look at the swamp will certainly be left behind. They cannot help the world or the Church, and the first person who has a strong faith in something or even a faith that there is a Truth somewhere, and tries to find it, will gather followers and lead the onward march. So it was that not merely educated able men like Paul, or wealthy and respected men like Barnabas, but Peter or Matthew, Nathaniel or Mary Magdalene could be chief agents in a movement which won a victory over all that was wealthy, mighty, educated, and influential in the ancient world. Is there going to be a transfer of the same kind in our day?

3.—*Indications of Divine preparation and purpose.* We are all accustomed to the idea of the *preparatio evangelica* by which the fulness of time for Christ's coming was marked,—the spread of the Greek language and of the Roman Empire, the work of Israelite lawgivers and prophets, the completion of the canon of the Old Testament, and the spread of the Jews throughout the Roman Empire so that God's earlier Revelation was everywhere known by some and could be explained when required. None of those whom God meant to use,—neither Jew nor Greek nor Roman,—saw at all through His purposes, but the train was laid, the match was struck.

Has there been no such unperceived preparation in this case? Why has one of the most intelligent of nations been isolated from the general stream of progress and of Christian thought for 18 centuries? Why does there lie by her side a slower but not less capable nation almost ten times as numerous, so that the two together number from a quarter to a third of the human beings in the world? Why has one been educated by the other in the past so that they readily sympathize, and understand each other's thoughts and writings? Why has God been 'winking at the times of their ignorance' for all these centuries, and why is He now powerfully 'calling them to repent,' making His call heard first by the lesser which cannot but leaven the greater? Why have Christian principle and character gained such wide acceptance in this nation even before Christian doctrine has got far in winning general approval? Certainly God has a purpose: and the mass of these two nations, thus reserved till an appointed time, is greater in proportion to mankind than was the mass of Rome's subjects at the time of the early preaching of the Gospel. Such a mass, if progressive, and especially if progressive side by side with the decadence of those who were the leaders, is fully adequate to inaugurate a new era, not for the world

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only, but for the Church. We are, of course, but guessing at God's purposes, but in thus guessing are we 'discerning the signs of the times,'—'discerning *this* time,'—in a way in which, to their ruin, the Jews did *not* discern *their* time?

V.—I need not follow this thought further. You are familiar with it, and if anything in it should be new you will catch its bearing at once. But what of ourselves? Are *we* to go down, even if our nations as nations should go down, or if our own separate religious organizations should be merged in some form of unity? We shall all agree that anything like a native Japanese Christianity will not be divided in the same way as ours, even if it does not achieve anything like complete unity. There will be a blessed blurring, if not wiping out, of many old lines of demarcation: and it may be that in the purpose of God Japan is first leavened through and through, that China may be the recipient from its early days of a less divided Christianity.

What a glorious prospect if we, who have found ourselves placed here by God before His purposes began to develope themselves thus visibly, should find that we are indeed to be His chosen instruments in this great work.

It *may* be that the work of foreign missions, by the intense and growing interest taken in it in the home Churches, may be a means of arresting decay at home, so that to us may be granted indirectly to do something for our brethren at home, something of that which St. Paul so pathetically longed for in Rom. 9-11.

VI.—but in any case there must be a 'remnant' to pass on the eternal treasures of the old era to the *new*; and we are placed here to be, if we are worthy, among that remnant. None of us guessed, I suppose when we first came how great our place would be.

Let us then consider, in conclusion, what appear to be the special characteristics required in such a remnant. We will take our guidance from what we see in our Saviour's time of those whom God chose to carry over the eternal treasures of the old covenant into the new.

1. Most prominent among them is the generous zeal of Peter and the fiery love of John. It was Peter, with all his blunders, that received his name as a foundation stone, and had it confirmed to him when he dared to make in the name of all the great confession. It was John who, though he was the Apostle of love, would have called down fire on those who treated the Master with disrespect. Nor was St. Paul, the only one who can be named with these two, one whit behind them in the fiery zeal with which he battled and he suffered. 'Though we or an angel from heaven should preach another gospel . . . . let him be accursed.' Lukewarm, compromising half-accepted faith which will not fight is not the metal of which men of the 'remnant' must be forged.

2. The guileless spirit of the 'Israelite indeed,' which accepts truth when it sees it, is needed at such a time, when all the forces of unreasonable as well as of reasonable conservatism are arrayed against the modifications needed if the old is to be adapted to the new conditions brought about under God's providence.

3. Humility and unworldliness are needed; for there will be sacrifices it may be of reputation, it may be even of maintenance, to be made especially in times of crisis, and the person who is thinking of himself and his rights and merits will not make them. There is a profound lesson in the twice-repeated 'They are not of the world even as I am not of the world,' in that prayer with which the Redeemer expressed the fact that, with whatever anxiety, He could now leave them here to do His work, walking by faith and not by sight.

4. Most conspicuous of all in our Lord's estimate of the qualities to be required in those who were to pass through that great religious crisis with success, is an open mind capable of appreciating new truth. No saying of our Lord's seems to be so often repeated as 'He that hath ears to hear let him hear,' and these words were drawn from those spoken to Isaiah in the great vision at the time of his commission, when 'blinded eyes and closed ears and dulled hearts' are the mark of the multitude whom the crisis left behind. The same characteristic is dwelt on by St. Paul, and practically by St. Stephen.

We see it also in such phrases as 'How is it that ye do not understand?' 'Are ye so without understanding also;" 'Ye can discern the face of the sky, but can ye not discern the signs of the times," and all those denunciations in which the Lord points to the inconsistencies through which the leading Jews showed that they had not seen how what they said of others condemned themselves. 'Ye fools and blind,' He says to them.

What was needed was an open, not an unprejudiced, mind. No earnest mind, unless it is empty, can be unprejudiced, for prejudice on a point is nothing but a pre-existing bent or conviction one way or another, due either to our own experience or to the experience or authority of those whom most we trust. But the previous judgment on a point does not to an open mind prevent our freely admitting new evidence and allowing it full weight. 'If they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded though one rise from the dead,' tells of minds closed against new truth.

'Who is He, Lord, that I may believe on him,' of the man born blind, is the exact opposite; and his 'Now herein is a marvellous thing, that ye know not from whence He is, and yet He hath opened mine eyes' puts the contrast between the men of opened and closed eyes in the most striking light. St. Peter's answer to 'Will ye also go away,' and Martha's to 'Believest thou this,' reveal the character of those who can go forward in a time of crisis because their minds are open to conviction.

Such was the Jewish 'remnant' through whom the message of Salvation was transferred from one chosen nation to our ancestors and so to us, and if God has in His purpose a great transfer now, such must we become if we would be chosen channels of His Grace to the Church and nations of the future.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

AMERICA AND THE CONTRABAND QUESTION.

London, September 22.

The text of the despatch from the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Hay, forwarded on the 30th ult. to St. Petersburg, regarding the Prize Court decision *re Arabia*, shows that an unbending attitude has been adopted by America towards the contraband question. It declares that the decision would practically mean the destruction of all neutral commerce with the non-combatant population of Japan, and that it obviates the necessity of blockades and obliterates the distinction between contraband and non-contraband goods. The dispatch concludes by stating that the United States Government is completely unable to recognise the principle of the decision, still less to acquiesce therein.

NO WARSHIPS SOLD.

London, Sept. 23.

The Argentine Government denies that any of its warships have been sold to Russia.

CONDITIONS AT PORT ARTHUR.

London, Sept. 23.

It is believed that the Russians are urgently in need of coal at Port Arthur, so as to enable them to continue condensing, on which they mainly depend for water.

RUSSIAN CRUISER REFUSED COAL.

The Russian cruiser *Terets* began coaling on the 22nd inst. at Las Palmas (Canary Islands). The authorities there, however, received instructions to prohibit the supply of coal and stores to the *Terets*, which was ordered to leave, but she was unable to sail, owing to repairs to her engines being necessary.

NARROW ESCAPE OF ARCHBISHOP DAVIDSON.

London, Sept. 25.

A special train conveying the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan to Washington—travelling at the rate of sixty miles an hour—dashed into a derelict engine at East Brookfield. The engine was completely smashed but the travellers escaped with a shaking. The Archbishop's car remained on the track.

RUSSIAN CRUISERS.

The *St. Petersburg* and the *Smolensk* have arrived at Suez. The *Teretz* has left Las Palmas, but her destination is unknown.

COAL RATES FOR VLADIVOSTOCK.

Double rates for coal have been offered at Liverpool, besides a bounty of fifteen shillings per ton if the steamers successfully run the blockade of Vladivostock.

THE TIBETAN QUESTION.

London, Sept. 26.

It is reported in well-informed circles in Paris that an exchange of views is proceeding between London and St. Petersburg with reference to Tibet, and already very satisfactory results are believed to have been attained which will lead to a complete understanding.

ST. PETERSBURG ANXIOUS.

Telegrams from St. Petersburg published in Paris state that the Japanese are delivering a furious general assault. They attacked from three sides simultaneously. There is great anxiety in St. Petersburg.

DISMISSED FROM THE ARMY.

In accordance with a decision of General Kuropatkin, General Orloff has been recalled to St. Petersburg without further inquiry and dismissed from the army.

MANCHURIA.

General Kuropatkin reports that there was no fighting on Thursday or Friday.

THE VOLUNTEER CRUISERS.

The *St. Petersburg* and the *Smolensk* have arrived at Port Said.

THE TSAR TO HIS NEW GENERAL.

London, September 26.

The Tsar has appointed General Gripenberg, commanding the Wilna district, to command the second Manchurian army. The Tsar, in his letter to General Gripenberg, says: "The intense energy with which Japan is conducting the war, and the stubbornness and high warlike qualities of the Japanese impel me to strengthen considerably the forces at the front in order to attain decisive success in the shortest possible time. Owing to the number of units it is necessary to divide the active forces in Manchuria into two armies, leaving one in the hands of General Kuropatkin while you will command the second. Your many years of service and your warlike exploits assure me that you, following the general directions of General Kuropatkin, will lead successfully the army entrusted to you to the attainment of the object of the war."

AUSTRALIA AND THE JAPANESE.

London, Sept. 27.

The *Daily Mail's* Sydney correspondent says that the Australian Government has decided to relax the Aliens Restriction Act in favour of Japanese merchants, students, and tourists, but that those desirous of staying more than a year will require special permission.

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has dined at the White House, Washington.

THE RUSSIAN COMMANDERS.

Later.

It appears that General Kuropatkin and General Gripenberg are to be on an equal footing and both under Viceroy Alexieff.

MUKDEN AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

General Kuropatkin telegraphs that the Japanese are preparing an extensive turning movement against Mukden. Several attempts have been made to capture the Kaopaling Pass, which is 12 miles N.-East of Beniatutsz. These attempts were all repulsed.

ROOSEVELT AND A HAGUE CONFERENCE.

London, Sept. 28th.

It is authoritatively stated in Washington that President Roosevelt will not await the conclusion of the war, but will call for a conference at The Hague early in 1905.

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THE "TERETZ."

The Russian cruiser *Terets* has arrived at Lisbon. The *Espana*, of Madrid, states that the treatment accorded to the *Terets* at Las Palmas was due to the British Ambassador semi-officially giving the Spanish Government to understand that Great Britain would protest against the utilization of Spanish territory as a base for harassing British commerce. Coaling had already begun, but was then stopped.

VOLUNTEER STEAMER PASSES DARDANELLES.

Later.

The Russian Volunteer steamer *Nijni Novgorod* has passed the Dardanelles *en route* for Candia and Port Said, where she will await instructions. She flew the commercial flag and carried no guns or ammunition.

THE "ESPANA'S" STORY.

The *Espana's* story is officially denied in London.

BRITISH LEAVE LHASSA.

The British force left Lhassa on Sept. 23rd.

BRITISH MISSION LEAVES LHASSA.

London, September 28.

The British Mission left Lhassa on the 23rd inst. The aged Regent, in bidding farewell to General Macdonald, thanked the latter in the most touching manner for not violating the shrines, and presented to him a golden image of Buddha.

TIBET.

London, September 29.

Reuter's agent telegraphs from St. Petersburg that it is understood that the Russian Ambassador in London has made friendly representations to the British Government with regard to alleged discrepancies between the drafts of the Tibet treaty and previous British assurances.

THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

Admiral Rojdesdenski, commander of the Baltic Squadron, is ill.

AFFAIRS AT MUKDEN.

Reuter's correspondent at Mukden telegraphs that the cavalry outposts report a big Japanese movement to the west of the railway, where they expect an attack. There is no change on the eastward side.

COLLIERS AT SEA.

Later.

Three coal-laden German steamers are at Teneriffe awaiting instructions.

A MYSTERIOUS TRANSPORT.

The *Nijni Novgorod*, having on board 1,000 troops, whereof a portion are reliefs for the garrison at Crete, awaits further instructions at Port Said.

(Received at the Foreign Office in Tokyo.)

PEACE TERMS.

The *Kolnische Zeitung*, in an article affirming that peace is still in the distant future, says:—"It is doubtless rumour that Japan intends to advance exceedingly severe and humiliating demands. The leaders of thought in Japan will not, it is to be hoped, object to moderate terms. But as things now stand very great obstacles lie in the way of a succesful peace conference, and therefore no optimistic views can be entertained. There is only one situation in which peace is achievable; namely, if Russia recognises herself to be beaten, and yields sufficiently to entertain Japan's demands. But there is no need to point out how extremely difficult it would be for a great Power like Russia to assume such an attitude. Looking at the fact that influential Russians recently declared that only after Japan has been badly beaten would peace be possible, it is evident that no credit can at present be placed in rumours of peace."

RUSSIA AND HER LIAOYANG CASUALTIES.

"Reuter states that the Russian general staff has issued detailed lists of the Liaoyang casualties, which show two generals, 54 regimental officers and 1,810 men killed; three generals, 252 regimental officers and 10,811 men wounded; five officers and 1,212 men left on the field. General Kuropatkin on Septemmber 21st telegraphed that there was no change on September 20th in the position of his army. Some Japanese advanced guards had moved north from Bentsiapube towards Kaotuling. Quiet prevailed around the Taling pass, although there were some indications that the Japanese intend assuming the offensive and trying to turn the Russian left. Reuter adds that in the engagement of Sept. 20th General Peterhof took several Japanese prisoners, and captured a quantity of arms and ammunition. The Russians lost one captain and three men killed, and 45 wounded. The detachment of General Rennenkampf's force on Sept. 21st lost two officers and nine men killed, and three officers and 23 men wounded."

[The above figures are difficult to understand. In the first place the term "Liaoyang casualties" is very vague. We can not tell whether it includes or excludes the fighting at the advanced positions. In the second place, Kuropatkin told us a few days ago that his casualties from the 28th August to the 5th September were 4,000 killed and 12,000 wounded. But now his killed have dwindled to 1,866, and his wounded to 11,066. Again, what is meant by "left on the field"? The use of such a term in order to establish a distinction must be interpreted to signify that 1,866 dead were either buried or carried off, while 1,217 were left behind. Now we know that the Japanese buried 3,100 Russian dead, and if we assume that the 1,217 "left upon the field" are included in that number, it results that the killed in Kuropotkin's army exceeded by 1,883 the number he gives, namely, 1,899. The final result is that he had 4,966 killed and he asks us to believe that the wounded aggregated only 11,066, a ratio of a little over 2 to 1. That is quite incredible. The report is plainly misleading and perhaps intended to mislead.—Ed. *J.M.*]

NEW RUSSIAN GENERALISSIMO.

General Gripenberg has been appointed to take command of a second Russian army in Manchuria. The Czar in appointing him says that Japan is now fighting with all her strength; that her troops display obstinate courage; that her military capacity is very considerable, and that therefore, desiring to bring the war to a speedy conclusion, His Majesty has decided to largely increase the forces in Manchuria. Thus the troops will become too numerous to be strategically handled by one general, and will therefore be divided into two armies, of which Kuropatkin will continue to command the first and Gripenberg will command the second. The Czar expresses his full confidence that the new general will achieve the success expected of him.

THE BAIKAL RAILWAY.

The opening of the circum-Baikal railway was officially announced on the 25th inst.

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

In connection with the protests of England and the United States, the Russian Government recently decided that provisions and other articles if destined for the government of a belligerent, or for use of the army or navy, should be considered contraband of war, but should not be so considered if destined for private individuals. But Reuter's telegram from St. Petersburg, under date of the 25th inst., says that the rules recently adopted by the Russians with regard to what will be considered contraband are not so broad as at first supposed. They apply to rice and other stuffs, but not to coal. As a result of England refusing to supply any coal to the Baltic squadron at any of her ports, the Russian Government did not make any concessions on that point. But as the instructions recently issued to Prize Courts and Naval Officers with regard to food stuffs and other articles are to be interpreted in a broad and lenient sense, it would seem that the desire of the Russian Government is to take that view.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

London, Sept. 28.

Reuter says that General Sakharoff's telegraphed on September 26th to the General Staff:—The enemy's advance guard detachment, consisting of one infantry battalion and two cavalry squadrons, began on Sept. 25th an offensive movement, probably for reconnoitring, in the region between the Mandarin road and the heights surrounding Tumitsa village. This movement was checked by our troops. The enemy retired along the whole line, pursued by our cavalry. No advance of the enemy north of Dawan, on the left bank of the Liao, but a strengthening of the Japanese forces in the neighbourhood of Shanchan has been perceived, also their cavalry have made an appearance in the valley of the Pouho.

GENERAL GRIPPENBERG.

The Austro-Hungarian newspapers criticise the appointment of a new Russian General to command a second army in Manchuria. They argue that the difficulty of co-ordinating military movements will be thus greatly increased. Some journals consider that this step is the result of machinations on the part of Kuropatkin's enemies at Court.

THE RUSSIAN COMMANDERS.

The Paris correspondent of *The Times* says that the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Echo de Paris*, wires that the Imperial Russian Council are much perplexed about the question of the commander-in-chief in Manchuria. General Grippenberg's appointment as commander of the 2nd Army was made at the suggestion of the Grand Duke Vladimir. Grippenberg is altogether opposed to Koropatkin, his position and military methods, so that his appointment must cause Kuropatkin much chagrin. But what specially disturbs the council is the choice of General Dragomiroff or the Grand Duke Nicholavitch for the position of Commander-in-Chief. General Dragomiroff is to meet the Czar at Kishinieff when the 17th Division starts for the Far East, and the general opinion is that the general will be appointed, although he is a bitter enemy of Kuropatkin. But whether he will accede or not is very uncertain. The *Echo de Paris* says that Grand Duke Nicholas will be appointed.

General Grippenberg has chosen as Chief of Staff, General Russki, who is a friend of Dragomiroff.

In connection with the appointment of General Grippenberg much sympathy for Kuropatkin is expressed in Vienna. One paper in discussing the question as to whe-

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ther Grippenberg is a rival to Kuropatkin, says that Russia is able to continue the war solely by reason of Kuropatkin's effort, and in face of that fact it is felt that Grippenberg's appointment is a slap in the face for General Kuropatkin.

(Received in Tokyo.)

THE BALTIC FLEET.

According to a journalist who interviewed the officer commanding the Squadron now at Libau, there are at present in that port 6 battle-ships, 5 cruisers and a number of torpedo-craft and transports. The commanding officer says that he is to wait for 3 other vessels which will soon set out, and that after performing the necessary manœuvres, the time for the squadron's departure will be determined with due regard to the freezing of Vladivostock. The Admiral is quite well, and the rumour of his illness is without basis.

MORE MOBILIZATION.

St. Petersburg, September 21.

The second army is to consist of the 8th Army Corps. the 6th Siberian Army Corps, and a Division of independent cavalry, and probably four divisions of Don Cossacks.

St. Petersburg, September 22.

The Russian Government has decided that the forces in the field should be divided into three armies under Generals Linevitch, Salvaivoff and one other, the whole under the command of General Kuropatkin, with Viceroy Alexieff as administrative head.

SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

A siding has been constructed at distances of every seven versts along the Siberian railway, and 12 trains are running every 21 hours.

The Russians having experienced great inconvenience at Lake Baikal last winter are now employing 2,000 men nnd hastening the work of the circum-Baikal railway, which, though imperfect, was to be opened on the 23rd inst.

MORE TROOPS.

The *Novoye Vremya* says that a regiment of siege artillery in the neighbourhood of Orenberg has been inspected previous to starting for the Far East. The people gave a farewell entertainment to the regiment, which has probably begun to move by this time.

St. Petersburg telegraphs that the 18th Army Corps has begun to mobilize. Also the 8th Army Corps began to mobilize on the 12th inst, and moreover is to finish by the 27th, in spite of the great reluctance shown by the conscripts.

The fourth mortar regiment, newly organized, started on the 21st August, also the East Siberian siege regiment, newly organized. Further, on 7th Sept. an order was issued for the mobilization of 4 battalions of the East Siberian Mountain Artillery.

THE RUSSIAN SECOND ARMY.

The Second Army, which is to be under the command of General Grippenberg, will consist of the First and the Eighth Corps d'Armée, and of two other corps now in process of mobilization in the Wilna and Warsaw military districts. Thus the whole force will be 4 army-corps (120,000 men.—Ed. *J.M.*). After this Second Army is formed, Grand Duke Nicolaievitch will, it is said, be appointed to the supreme command in Manchuria.

It appears that the Circum-Baikal Railway was opened for military trains on the 25th instant.

THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

With regard to rumours current in Paris that the Baltic Squadron returns to Kiel and will coal there, the *Kolnische Zeitung* writes, apparently on official authority, that Russia has been indirectly informed that in the exercise of German neutrality the Baltic Squadron cannot be allowed to pass the Kiel canal and therefore there is no reason for its return. The squadron will certainly go by the Great Belt. As for the question whether belligerent ships shall receive coal in German ports it is for the German Government to decide, and as that Government has already informed Russia, it will go to extreme lengths to observe the obligations of neutrality. Of course coaling at sea is a matter beyond the reach of observation and legitimate action.

[Received at the Head Quarter Staff.]
23rd a.m.

THE FIGHTING NEAR MUKDEN.

A detachment of our troops (the First Army), which advanced from the neighbourhood of Hanchang, attacked and drove northward on the 20th instant a body of the enemy at Taling, consisting of one company of infantry, some cavalry with one quick-firer, and a body at Sanliku consisting of one battalion of infantry, 500 cavalry, 6 quick-firers and one machine-gun. The enemy left 19 dead upon the field. We took some spoils. Our casualties were insignificant.

(It is observable that Kuropatkin's telegram, forwarded from London, is in the diametrically opposite sense to the above.—Ed. *J. M.*)

[Received at the Foreign Office from London, 22nd.]

Reuter wires that Kuropatkin on Sept. 20th telegraphed:—No change in the position of the Army. Movement of enemy's detachment observed Sept. 19th east of Taling Pass. Afternoon Sept. 20th enemy twice attacked position in the Pass of our detachment, sending four companies to turn our left. Both attacks were repulsed, the turning movement being checked by our cavalry with machine guns attached thereto.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric 1	Th Oct. 6
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co	Tartar 2	F. Oct. 7
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Zieten 3	Sa. Oct. 8
America	P. M. Co.	Korea 4	Su. Oct. 9
Tacoma	N. P. Co	Hyades	Tu Oct 11
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Shawmut	Tu Oct 11
Europe	B. M. Co.	— —	Th. Oct. 14
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co	Em. of India	M Oct. 17
Hongkong	P. M. Co	Manchuria	M Oct. 17
America	O & O. Co.	Gaelic	W Oct 19
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co	Athenian	F. Oct. 21
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co	Em. of China	Th Oct. 27

1 Left Hongkong on the 27th ult.
2 Left Vancouver on the 19th ult.
3 Left Shanghai on the 28th ult.
4 Left San Francisco on the 20th ult.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Sachsen	Sa Oct. 1
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Bengloe	W. Oct. 5
Europe	B. M. Co.	Salazie	F. Oct. 7
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Sa Oct 8
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co	Tartar	Sa Oct. 8
Hongkong	P. M. Co	Korea	M. Oct 10
Tacoma	N. P. Co	Shawmut	W. Oct 12
Hongkong	N. P. Co	Hyades	W. Oct. 12
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	M. Oct. 17
America	P. M. Co	Manchuria	W Oct 19
Hongkong	O & O. Co	Gaelic	Th Oct 20
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co	Athenian	Sa Oct. 22
Portland	P. & A. Co.	Numantia	Sa Oct 22
Hongkong	P. & A. Co.	Arabia	Su. Oct. 23
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of China	F. Oct 28

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Quarta, German steamer, 1,146, Madsen, 22nd Sept.,—Takao, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Hounslow, British steamer, 1,860, H. Adshead, 23rd Sept.,—Yokosuka, Ballast.—Japanese.

Sleipner, Norwegian steamer, 1,387, Holm, 23rd Sept.,—Moji, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Patroclus, British steamer, 3,548, E. G. Dickens, 23rd Sept.,—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 22nd Sept., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

New Orleans, British steamer, 2,262, R. Redman, 23rd Sept.,—New York via Suez and ports, Kobe, 21st Sept., General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

China, American steamer, 3,186, D. E. Friele, 24th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 23rd Sept., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Lennox, British steamer, 2,361, F. McNair, 24th Sept.,—Kobe via Shiotsu, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Haldis, Norwegian steamer, 1,055, J. C. Jensen, 24th Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Putney Bridge, British steamer, 2,147, E. Robinson, 24th Sept.,—Venice via Hongkong, Case Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Benchuch, British steamer, 2,679, A. W. S. Thomson, 24th Sept.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 23rd Sept., General.—Cornes & Co.

Too Nan, Chinese steamer, 942, A. H. Best, 24th Sept.,—Hongkong, General.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Wingsang, British steamer, 1,644, W. Stalker, 24th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Germania, German steamer, 1,714, J. Bruhn, 24th Sept.,—Moji, Coal.—M. Asada & Co.

Ardova, British steamer, 2,271, Smith, 25th Sept.,—New York via Suez and Manila, 15th Sept., General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Sachsen, German steamer, 3,119, H. Feyen, 25th Sept.,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe 25th Sept., Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Sikh, British steamer, 3,219, J. Rowley, 25th Sept.,—New York via Suez and ports, and Kobe, 24th Sept., General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Labor, Norwegian steamer, 949, P. Penser, 25th Sept.,—Misumi/ Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Braemar, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 25th Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ohio, British steamer, 2,557, Abbott, 25th Sept.,—Saigon, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Kilburn, British steamer, 2,111, E. Le Templier, 26th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Stanley Dollar, British steamer, 1,857, J. Bruce, 26th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Suevia, German steamer, 2,663, von Doehren, 26th Sept.,—Hamburg via ports, and Shanghai, 22nd Sept., General.—C. Illies & Co.

Sulberg, German steamer, 782, H. Meyer, 26th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, F. H. Armstrong, 27th Sept.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 8th Sept., Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Ranee, British steamer, 3,634, W. S. Corran, 27th Sept.,—Rangoons via Hongkong, Rice.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Opland, Norwegian steamer, 744, M. W. Schlytter, 27th Sept.,—Karatsu, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Aragonia, German steamer, 3,324, Schuldt, 28th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 26th Sept., Mails and General.—B. C. Howard.

Lyra, American steamer, 3,516, G. V. Williams, 28th Sept.,—Seattle, Wash., 8th Sept., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Amara, British steamer, 1,566, Matlock, 28th Sept., —Saigon via Moji, Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Anna, Norwegian steamer, 773, Olsen, 28th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Japanese.

Hermes, Norwegian steamer, 889, L. Thorsen, 28th Sept.,—Otaru, Ballast.—Japanese.

Ragnar, Norwegian steamer, 1,220, Nelssen, 28th Sept.,—Moji, Coal.—Mikazuki & Co.

Taura, British steamer, 3,364, C. R. Kendall, 28th Sept.,—Rangoon, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Teucer, British steamer, 1,803, Silverlocke, 28th Sept., —Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Hesiodes, American steamer, 2,932, F. G. Purrington, 29th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 27th Sept., Mails and General —Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Augre, Norwegian steamer, 1,024, Boe, Jr., 29th Sept.,—Muroran, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

Haldis, Norwegian steamer, 1,055, J. C. Jensen, 29th Sept.,—Yokkaichi, 28th Sept., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 29th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 28th Sept., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

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Yawata Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,364, A. E. Moses, 29th Sept.—Melbourne and Sydney via ports, and Kobe, 28th Sept., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Highlander, British steamer, 1,595, W. Dawson, 23rd Sept.,—Moji, General.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Taisang, British steamer, 1,544, G. H. Bowker, 23rd Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kamor, Norwegian steamer, 949, Falck Muns, 23rd Sept.,—Ujina, General.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Nanshan, British steamer, 1,299, Stovell, 23rd Sept.,—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Captain.

Ariel, Norwegian steamer, 994, Rafen, 23rd Sept.,—Moji, Ballast.—M. Asada.

Rose, British barque, 793, W. Wright, 24th Sept.,—San Francisco, Ballast.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Eretria, British steamer, 2,255, Mulcahey, 24th Sept.,—Moji, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Heindal, Norwegian steamer, 762, Johnsen, 24th Sept.,—Wakamatsu, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Scotsman, British steamer, 1,065, McKenzie, 24th Sept.,—Moji, General.—Japanese.

Hugin, Norwegian steamer, 879, G. Salbury, 24th Sept.,—Ujina, General.—Yamagata-ya.

Claverburn, British steamer, 2,518, Parker, 24th Sept.,—New York via ports and Suez, General.—Samuel Samel & Co.

Australien, French steamer, 2,909, Verron, 25th Sept.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Telemachus, British steamer, 4,802, J. H. Goodwin, 25th Sept.,—Puget Sound ports via Hakodate and Muroran, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Lena, Norwegian steamer, 979, H. Borge, 25th Sept.,—Otaru, Ballast—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Haldis, Norwegian steamer, 1,055, J. C. Jensen, 25th Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Quarta, German steamer, 1,146, Madsen, 26th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Hounslow, British steamer, 1,860, H. Adshead, 27th Sept.,—Ujina, General.—Yokohama Coal Co.

Japan, British steamer, 2,796, E. P. Martin, 27th Sept.,—London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Kong Beng, German steamer, 862, A. Meyer, 27th Sept.,—Kobe Ballast.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachi.

China, American steamer, 3,186, D. E. Friele, 27th Sept.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Kanagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,813, J. W. Wale, 27th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Utabrand, Norwegian steamer, 1,269, Anderson, 27th Sept.,—Muroran, Ballast.—Mitsu Bishi Co.

Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, F. H. Armstrong, 28th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Sheikh, British steamer, 2,828, C. Jones, 28th Sept.,—Moji, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Lennox, British steamer, 2,361, F. McNair, 28th Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wingsang, British steamer, 1,644, W. Stalker, 28th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Satara, British steamer, 3,327, J. H. Hutchison, 28th Sept.,—Kobe, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Aragonia, German steamer, 3,324, Schuldt, 29th Sept.,—Portland, Gr., Mails and General.—B. C. Howard.

Braemar, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 29th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sullberg, German steamer, 782, H. Meyear, 29th Sept.,—Oatru via Kobe and West Coast, General. Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Opland, Norwegian steamer, 844, W. M. Schlytter, 29th Sept.,—Ujina, General.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Too Nan, Chinese steamer, 942, A. H. Best, 29th Sept.,—Moji, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *China*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. E. C. Ray, Col. C. B. Hall, Miss M. Hall, Miss G. Hall, Capt. M. McFarland, Mrs. McFarland, Capt. J. H. Rieves, Lieut. J. C. Beaumont, Mrs. Westcott, Miss Westcott, Dr. R. H. Campbell, Mrs. W. E. Pullman, Master Pullman, Mr. J. F. Greig, Master Pullman, Miss B. Simpson, Miss F. Lolenze, Mrs. R. White, Mr. J. C. Nond, Mr. J. Ellerton, Mrs. Ellerton and native servant, Miss Ellerton, Miss E. Ellerton, Mr. J. D. Abell, Capt. Hayner, Mr. Bushell, and Mr. G. Tomono, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. J. Hazelberg, Mr. L. L. Bailey, Mrs. Bailey, Mr. E. E. Parsons, Mr. John R. Nugent, Mr. H. C. Bell, Mrs. Bell and infant, Miss Anna Bell, Mrs. R. Hutchison, Mr. J. E. Hawk, Mr. S. W. Taylor, Mr. Ow Sho Tchun, Mrs. Woo Shee, Master Louie Shuck, Master Louie Bow, Miss Wong Lin Fong, Miss Wong Lin Oi, and Mr. Look Chan, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Sachsen*, from Europe via ports:—Prince C. von Hohenzollern, Major von Bronsart Schellendorf, Miss Ottilie Bianchi, Mr. V. Rossi Foessor, Mr. Oberst Pertev Bey, Mr. G. F. Barr, Consul Dus, Mr. G. D. Scott, Miss Bessie Nickels, Mr. R. Kahs, Dr. G. Specka, Mr. A. H. Hansen, Mr. A. Beneke, Lieut. Poten, Mr. G. Roeper, Mrs. Roeper, Mr. P. M. Papasian, and Mr. Hoppenberg, in cabin; Mr. Fukasawa, Mr. E. C. Wells, Mr. Gos. Roberts, Miss Pratt, Mr. Lehmann, Mr. and Mrs. Weaver, and Mr. Duce, in second class; 3 Japanese, and 6 Chinese, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Coptic* from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. Edward Cucuel, Mr. J. E. Parker, Mrs. L. Ringer, Miss J. L. Ringer, Count H. de Montaigu, Mr. C. D. Clark, Mrs. C. D. Clark, Mr. C. M. Cole, Mrs. C. M. Cole, Mr. O. H. Hicks, Mrs. O. H. Hicks, Miss M. Shimp, Mrs. J. K. Speed, Mr. Wilhelm Spemann and Mr. A. Fries. For Kobe:—Mrs. C. H. Crawford and infant, Mr. F. W. Deal, Mr. G. M. Ford, Mrs. G. M. Ford, Mr. M. Gallagher, Mr. K. Kodera, Mr. Don Oliver, Mrs. W. H. Price, Mr. O. T. Schinbeckler, Mr. Bert L. Stoner and Mr. M. H. Thorn. For Shanghai:—Mr. W. D. Bostick, Mrs. W. D. Bostick, Mr. G. Feuerbach, Mrs. S. Roberts, Mr. Chas. Tedder, and Mrs. Chas. Tedder. For Hongkong:—Mr. Francis M. Beaty, Dr. R. R. Burt, Mr. Wm. Chaochu, Mr. Thos. A. Coyne, Mr. W. E. Conklin, Mr. Ellis Cromwell, Mrs. Ellis Cromwell and child, Mr. Chas. C. De Selms, Mr. John G. Fels, Mr. J. W. Gray, Mrs. A. Heise and child, Mr. H. G. Hennage, Mr. Chas. W. Johnson, Mr. A. Saint Martin, Mr. W. L. Mayo, Mr. W. McLaughlin, Mr. E. W. Montgomery, Mr. G. W. Moore, Mrs. G. W. Moore, Mr. Geo. E. Nesom, Mrs. Geo. E. Nesom, Rev. Tomas Palmes, Mr. J. H. Rhodes, Miss M. Schungel, Mr. Ed. R. Sizer, Jr., Mr. B. E. Solomon, Mr. Tyra Warren, Mrs. Tyra Warren, Mr. John F. Wright, Mr. W. A. Williams and Mr. E. F. Williams in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. H. B. Darnell, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Michael, Mr. T. F. de Pledge, Mr. G. L. H. Mandby, Mr. C. Long, Major-General and Mrs. Villiers-Hutton, valet and maid, Mrs. Stirling, Mr. Mill, Misses Stirling (2), Mr. Broad, Mr. T. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Bostwick, Mr. H. E. Bostwick, Miss Gladys Wilson, Mr. C. L. Simpson, Miss E. M. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Neville and 3 children, Mr. M. Marshall, Mr. J. Kuhn, Mr. Westphalen, Mrs. C. Thwaites and child, and Dr. H. T. Correll, in cabin; 1 Japanese, in steerage. In Transit:—Capt. E. G. Barton, Major and Mrs. H. A. Pratt, Mr. T. S. Bourne, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Bourne, Mr. A. M. Tunke, Mr. and Miss Lee Lum, Mr. J. Hennier, Mr. J. J. Fuller, Capt. H. L. Pennell, Major Peters, Lieut. M. Suet, Mrs. E. C. A. Dunn, Mr. Ambler, Mr. and Mrs. Gunthe, Mr. Greener, Deaconess Ransome, Mrs. Griffin, Mr. Nam Ow Yong, Mrs. S. E. Smalley, Mr. J. Burns, Miss L. M. McCully, Mr. S. Wilson, Mrs. Cornell and son, Mr. L. A. Summerhayes, and Rev. and Mrs. E. A. Wicher, in cabin; 7 Europeans, and 29 Chinese, in intermediate; 2 Phillippinos, and 230 Chinese, in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Australien*, for Marseilles via ports:—Mr. W. R. Devin, Mr. A. J. Smith, Mr. W. Booth, Miss A. Craynon, Mr. J. Williams, Mr. Harry E. Allcock, Mr. J. Kuhn, Pay-Inspector McDonald, Mr. Klingen, Mrs. Klingen, 4 children and amah, Miss Geerdts, Mr. Yanni, Mr. Y. Yajima, Mr. H. Phillips Fletcher, Dr. and Mrs. Prieg, child and 2 servants, Mrs. C. Harvie-Tabor, Mr. McE. Dalagliesh, Mr. A. E. Hoobins, Mr. O. J. Myers, Mrs. O. J. Myers, Mr. H. Glanbitz, Mr. P. A. Cunningham, Mrs. T. C. Lebo, Mr. Alphonse Decleva, Mr. R. J. MacHugh, Mr. Bardinet, Mr. R. Kann, Mr. Techeney, Mr. R. Gorai, Mr. E. B. Clegg, Mr. K. S. Makheja, Mr. K. H. Raheja, Mr. Cheng Yun Ning, Mr. Tong Ping-Fou, Mr. J. S. Howard, Mr. H. W. Nicely, Mr. McCafferty, Mr. J. S. Cassady, Mr. A. L. Aramian, and 1 Chinese, in cabin.

Per American steamer *China* for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. H. E. Bell, Mrs. H. E. Bell and 2 children, Mrs. Jas. H. Blount, Master Louie Bow, Mr. D. Brunn, Mr. Look Chan, Miss Wong Lin Fong, Mr. H. Francke, Mr. J. Hazeberg, Mr. J. E. Hawk, Mrs. J. L. Healing, Mrs. R. Hutchinson, Miss Burdette Leach, Capt. J. A. Logan, U.S.A., Mr. J. A. Nugent, Miss Wong Lin Oi, Mr. E. E. Parsons, Mr. Henry H. Pearson, Jr., Mrs. Henry H. Pearson, Jr., Mrs. Woo Shee, Master Louie Shuck, Mr. Y. Sioda, Mr. S. W. Taylor, Mr. On Sho Tchun and Mr. Grant Wallace in cabin.

Per British steamer *Japan*, for London via ports:—Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. R. Iremonger, Miss M. R. Lloyd, Mrs. R. S. Hutcheon, Mr. J. B. Suttor, and Mr. W. Cowan, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Coptic*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. Francis M. Beaty, Mr. R. O. Boggan, Mrs. R. O. Boggan, infant and 2 amahs, Mr. R. W. Borthwick, Mrs. R. W. Borthwick, child and amah, Mr. W. D. Bostick, Mrs. W. D. Bostick, Dr. W. H. Bucher, U.S.N., Dr. R. B. Burt, Mr. Wm. Chaochu, Mrs. W. Clover, 2 children and maid, Mr. W. E. Conklin, Mr. Thos. A. Coyne, Mrs. C. U. Crawford and infant, Mr. Ellis Cromwell, Mrs. E. Cromwell and child, Mr. W. J. Crulman, Mr. F. W. Deal, Mr. Chas. A. De Selms, Mr. W. Elzas, Mr. John G. Fels, Mr. G. Feuerbach, Mr. G. M. Ford, Mr. M. Gallagher, Mr. T. S. Glover, Mrs. T. S. Glover and servant, Mr. J. W. Gray, Mrs. A. Heise and child, Mr. H. G. Hennage, Mr. Chas. W. Johnson, Mr. C. B. Kaye, Mr. K. Kodera, Mr. A. Saint Martin, Mr. W. L. Mayo, Mr. W. McLaughlin, Mr. E. W. Montgomery, Mr. C. W. Moore, Mrs. C. W. Moore, Mr. Geo. E. Nesom, Mrs. Geo. E. Nesom, Mr. Don Oliver, Rev. Thomas Palmer, Capt. W. H. Price, Mrs. W. H. Price, Mrs. S. Roberts and son, Mr. S. J. P. Sayer, Mrs. S. J. P. Sayer, Mr. O. T. Schinbeckler, Miss M. Schungel, Mr. Ed. R. Sizer, Jr., Mr. B. E. Solomon, Mr. Bert L. Stoner, Mr. Chas. Tedder, Mrs. Chas. Tedder, Mr. M. H. Thorn, Mr. W. J. Turnbull, Mr. Tyra Warren, Mrs. Tyra Warren, Mr. W. A. Williams, Mr. John F. Wright, Mr. M. Yoshida, and Mr. D. M. Young, in cabin.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw and Waste silk shipped per steamer *Australien*:—

	Raw.				Waste.			
	Marseilles	Lyon	Milan.		Marseilles	Italy Switzerland.	London.	
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boyer, Mayet, Guillee Co.	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siber, Wolff & Co.	40	190	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nabholz & Co.	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longin & Co.	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	—
P. Dourille	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otto Streuli & Co.	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulysse Pila & Co.	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—
Herbert Dent & Co.	—	20	—	—	1	—	—	—
Cl. Eymard	—	—	—	—	98	—	—	—
Robison & Co.	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—
Bavier & Co.	—	40	—	—	31	—	—	—
Jewett Bent & Co.	—	39	—	—	63	—	—	—
Doshin Kaisha	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varenne & Co.	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	165	473	—	—	212	—	—	—

Per British steamer *Japan*, for London via ports:—Raw Silk for Europe, 150 bales; Waste Silk for Europe, 93 bales.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, September 30.

Nothing doing in Yarns but a moderate volume of business passes in Grey and White Shirtings.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER YARD.
White Shirting—{40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.} ...	0.10 to 0.18
	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—8½ lb, 38½ yds 39 inches V.	3.90 to 4.50
Grey Shirting—9lb, 38½ yds, 45 inches	3.90 to 4.50
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches...	2.80 to 4.00
	PER YARD.
Cotton Italians and Satteens...	0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels ... ... V.	0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in....	0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches...	0.16 to 0.22
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 10.0
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches ...	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66
	PER PIECE.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.80 to 10.80
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches...	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches...	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 nches...	2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALE.
Nos. 16/24, Singles ... ... V.	Nominal
Nos. 28/32, Singles	—
Nos. 38/42, Singles	—
Nos. 32, Doubles...	Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal

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Nos. 2/100, Plain...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	250.00 to 260.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	300.00 to 310.00
Nos. 2/100 ,Gassed	440.00 to 470.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling...	40.00 to 40.50
Indian Broach...	31.00 to 32.00
Chinese	27.50 to 29.50

METALS.

No change.

	PER PICUL.
Round and square ⅝ inch and upward...	Y.4.05 to 4.35
Iron Plates, assorted	4.30 to 4.60
Sheet Iron...	4.65 to 6.90
Galvanised Iron sheets	10.00 to 11.00
Wire Nails, assorted	7.45 to 7.65
Tin Plates, per box...	6.70 to 7.60
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.00
Hoop Iron (⅝ to 1½ inch)	5.00 to 5.50

KEROSENE.

No new feature to chronicle.

American	$3.24
Russian	3.12
Langkat	3.05

SUGAR.

No change to report.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	Y.8.00 to 8.30
Brown Manila...	8.20 to 9.20
Brown Daitong	6.60 to 6.80
Brown Canton...	8.90 to 9.90
White Java and Penang...	9.70 to 11.00
White Refined...	11.60 to 15.40

INDIGO.

The market is quiet.

	PICUL
Java, Medium to best...	200.00 to 250.00
Calcutta, Medium to best	140.00 to 220.00
Madras (*Kurpah*), Medium to best ...	100.00 to 140.00
Madras (*Dry Leaf*), Medium to best ...	—

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

A very large business has been done this week, mostly for the American market, and the *Empress of Japan* is reported to be shutting out cargo. The market is very strong and prices for most lines the turn dearer. Consumers do not yet rise to those values, and the future still looks a little uncertain.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ...	Y.970 to 975
Filatures—Extra, Fine...	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	945 to 950
Filatures—No. 1, Fine...	—
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	900 to 910
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	910 to 920
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	890 to 895
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	890 to 900
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	— —
Common—Coarse	— —
Re-reels—Extra	— —
Re-reels—No. 1	920 to 925
Re-reels—No. 1½	895 to 900
Re-reels—No. 2	880 to 885
Re-reels—No. 3	850 to 860
Kakedas—Extra	895 to 900
Kakedas—No. 1	875 to 880
Kakedas—No. 1½...	855 to 860
Kakedas—No. 2	835 to 840

WASTE SILK.

A fair business at quotations, buying being very general. Stock is large and there does not seem room for a rise in prices at present, but sellers are very firm at quotations.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	160 to 165
Noshi—Filatures, Good	150 to 155
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	155 to 160
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	145 to 150
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	135 to 140
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	110 to 115
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	100 to 105
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	—
Noshi—Bushiu, Good...	—
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	—
Nsohi—Joshiu, Best	100 to 105
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	90 to 95
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	115 to 120
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	100 to 105
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	55 to 60
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	50 to 55

TEA.

There is a fair business passing, but supplies are scanty. Prices are without change.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	48 & upwards
Choice	43 to 47
Finest	38 to 42
Fine...	33 to 37
Good Medium	28 to 32
Medium	24 to 27
Good Common	21 to 23
Common	20 & below.

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Bathe the affected parts with Hot Water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly take Cuticura Resolvent Pills, to cool and cleanse the blood. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, scaly, pimply humours, eczemas, rashes, irritations, and chafings, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants and the anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter, and salt rheum,—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. Such are the CUTICURA remedies, the purest, sweetest, most speedy and economical curatives for the skin, scalp, and blood ever compounded. Mothers are their warmest friends.

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Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations of women, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

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EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, September 29.

London silver $\frac{1}{16}$ lower and China sterling quotations $\frac{1}{16}$ to ⅛ lower have caused local rates on China to rule firmer, other rates keep steady, closing for the mail per steamer *Empress of Japan* as under.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0$\frac{1}{16}$
— — Bills on demand	2/0$\frac{1}{4}$
— — 4 months' sight	2/0$\frac{13}{16}$
— Private 4 months' sight	2/0$\frac{5}{8}$
— — 6 months' sight	2/0$\frac{3}{4}$
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	254½ @ 5
— Private 4 months' sight	259
— — 6 months' sight	260
Hongkong—Bank sight ... per $100.	92*
— Private 10 days' sight do.	90*
Shanghai—Bank sight	77*
— Private 10 days' sight	79*
India—Bank sight	151
— Private 30 days' sight	153
America—Bank sight	49¼ @ ⅜
— Private 30 days' sight	49⅜
— Private 4 months' sight	50⅝
Germany—Bank sight	206 @ ½
— Private 4 months' sight	210½
Bar Silver (London)	26$\frac{1}{16}$

* Nominal.

JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, September 30, a.m.

	Paid up.	Div'd 1 year.	Q'ation.
			Yen.
Provincial Exchequer Bonds 1st Issue	Yen. 72	per cent. 5	66.00
Provincial Exchequer Bonds 2nd Issue	22	5	16.00
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri)	100	5	86.90
War Bonds (Gunji)	100	5	86.90
5 % Imperial Bonds (Goburi)	100	5	*83.10
Navy Bonds (Kaigun)	100	5	85.50
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	97.20
Y'hama Water-works Bonds	100	6	91.20
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	*87.50
Osaka Harbour Bonds	100	6	87.70
Sanyo Railway Debentures	100	6	89.50
Sanyo Railway	50	8	62.20
Sanyo Railway, new	12.50	8	20.70
Kyushu Railway	50	8	56.20
Hokkaido Colliery Railway	50	11	66.70
Sobu Railway	50	8	52.30
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha).	50	11	†76.50
Tokyo Street Railway (Shigai)	50	8	78.50
Tokyo Street Railway new	1	8	33.00
Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki)	50	—	56.20
Tokyo Electric Railway, new.	30	—	37.60
Yokohama Electric Railway..	27.50	—	28.80
Odawara Electric Car	50	2.7	21.00
Keihin Electric Railway	50	5	50.80
Tokyo Marine Insurance	12.50	12	26.80
Yokohama Fire Insurance	12.50	10	14.70
Tokyo Fire Insurance	12.50	12	19.10
Kanegafuchi Spinning	50	6	42.00
Fuji Cotton Spinning	50	—	35.20
Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning.	50	8	45.00
Yokohama Dock	33	10	43.30
Yokohama Electric Light	50	15	79.50
Tokyo Electric Light	50	12	67.30
Tokyo Electric Light, new	12.50	12	24.00
Osaka Electric Light	50	20	91.00
Kobe Electric Light	45	17	73.80
Tokyo Gas	50	14	78.50
Tokyo Gas, new	1	—	16.90
Osaka Gas new	12.50	—	14.00
Tokyo Rope Manufacture	50	12	81.00
Tokyo Rope, new	35	17	61.00
Nippon(Tokyo)Sugar Refined.	50	15	92.50
Nippon (Tokyo) Sugar R., new	44	15	87.00
Nippon (Osaka) Sugar Refining	35	20	82.00
Nippon Beer Brewery (Yebisu)	50	20	97.00
Nippon Beer Brewery, new	25	20	51.50
Japan Beer Brewery (Kirin)...	50	17	80.00
Osaka (Asahi) Beer Brewery..	50	10	47.50
Marusan Beer Brewery	50	—	8.00
Y'hama Chuo Godown	50	12	53.00
Yokohama Boeki Godown	20	12	23.50

* Ex dividend. † Ex new shares.

TO AUTHORS.

AUTHORS' Copy prepared for Printers, Proofs Corrected, and Books, Brochures, etc., put through the Press. Moderate Terms. Address, "H.M.P.," care of *Japan Mail* Office.

Yokohama, September 16th, 1904. t.f.

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

每土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回刊行

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8TH, 1904.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE Yokohama Specie Bank intends to establish a branch at Liaoyang.

THE work of harbour improvement in Nagasaki is reported to have been completed.

COLONEL M. MORIMOTO, a cavalry officer, has been decorated by the King of Italy.

ON the morning of Sept. 30th, snow fell at Nemuro, Hokkaido, being eight days earlier than last year.

SOME Tokyo journals state that the 21st session of the Imperial Diet will be convoked on November 25th.

ACCORDING to a telegram from the Japanese Consul at Singapore, a case of plague appeared there on Oct. 1st.

SIX 3-inch quick-firers, six gun carriages and other articles captured from the Russians were brought on Sept 30th to Moji.

IT is stated that the Russians have consented to indemnify the owners of the steamer *Allanton*, and those who shipped cargo by her.

AN attempt to wreck trains on the Sanuki Railway was discovered on the night of Sept. 29th. It appears that some large stones were laid on the track at a point near Takamatsu, but the obstacle was seen and removed in time. A suspect has been arrested.

BARON TSUGARU, a Master of the Board of Ceremonies, died on Oct. 3rd. The day before his death, the Emperor promoted him to the Fifth Senior Rank.

DR. MCGEE and her party will leave Hiroshima on Oct. 18th for Nagasaki. They will leave the latter port on the 21st by an American transport for home.

DURING August, *yen* 94,141.44 was donated by the public for war expenses and the whole amount from the outbreak of the war up to the end of that month reached *yen* 1,944,190.97.

ON the night of Oct. 1st an employee of the Iijima Post Office, Nagano prefecture, was assaulted by a man when on his way to the Akaho Post Office carrying a thousand *yen*. He was robbed of the money.

ACCORDING to latest official investigations the Russians now in Japan are at Matsuyama 87 officers and 1,252 men; at Himeji 891 men; at Marugame, 350 men; and at Fukuchiyama, 93 men.

A TELEGRAM received on Oct. 3rd in Yokohama reports that Japanese bonds in London have advanced generally, making the quotation now as follows: 4 per cent, £73.5; 5 per cent, £85.5; and 6 per cent, £97.

MAJOR-GENERAL MATSUDA, commander of a detachment of the Formosan garrison, has been appointed commander of a brigade at a "certain place" at the seat of war. He left Tainan, Formosa, on Oct. 1st for Moji.

THIRTY cows belonging to S. Soga, a dairy keeper, No. 37, Gazenbo-cho, Azabu, Tokyo, were attacked on Oct. 1st by rinderpest. They were all killed the following morning by the sanitary authorities, and cremated at Kirigaya.

ADVICES from Toronto state that Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co. have arranged with the Canadian Government for the establishment of a cartridge factory near Ottawa, with a productive capacity of twenty million rounds annually.

A FATAL accident occurred on Oct 2nd at the Hamaoki coal mine, near Shimonoseki. It appears that the chain of a crane which was hoisting six large cases containing coal broke, with the result that six coolies were killed and many others injured.

AT 4.30 a.m. on Sept. 30th, fire broke out at Nikko destroying some hundred and fifty buildings, including the Nikko Bank, the branch of the Shimotsuke Bank, the Electric Light Co. and two well-known hotels, Aidzuya and Nakanoya. It was put out at 6 p.m.

THE *Boyeki* says that Prince Karl Anton of Hohenzollern will entertain Governor Sufu, Mayor Ichihara, and other gentlemen of Yokohama, at noon on Oct. 9th at the Oriental Palace Hotel. It is added that he will leave the following evening for the front.

AT 10.00 a.m. on Sept. 21st, three Koreans, Kim Sung Sam, Yi Chun Kun and An Su So, having been tried and found guilty of destroying military railway works, were shot. The execution, says the *Korea Daily News*, took place at Kong Duk Ni, about 2 miles outside the West Gate of Seoul.

BUILDERS engaged in repairing the north transept of Dunfermline Abbey unearthed at a depth of four feet several coffins. One of these is made of stone and another of lead. Above the spot where they were found are two carved panels bearing the names of King Robert Bruce and Malcolm Canmore, along with the names of relatives and descendants who are buried in the grave.

SIX Russian bluejackets from the cruisers sunk at Chemulpo, who were under treatment at Matsuyama, having recovered, will be sent home on October 8th by a French steamer from Kobe. Previous to their departure, they will be ordered by the Governor of Hyogo to take an oath not to participate again in the present war.

MR. K. SHIRAISHI, Managing Director of the Ojima Bank, in the district of Nitta, near Maebashi, was arrested on Sept. 28th on a charge of fraud and removed to the Maebashi District Court. It is alleged that he obtained a loan of eighteen thousand *yen* on a promissory note to which he affixed the stamp of the bank.

VISCOUNT YOSHIKAWA, Minister for Home Affairs, has prohibited the sale of copies of a pamphlet entitled "Russian Cruelty and Japanese Heroism" (*Rokoku no Goyoku Hido to Yamato-damashii*) published by a book-seller named S. Fujii, Teramachi, Kyoto, and confiscated them. The reason is that the book is injurious to public order.

THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha's *Kokura Maru* and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha's *Fusan Maru*, which had been employed on special service, have been returned to their respective owners. It may be remarked that these vessels were to have been sunk at Port Arthur in the third blocking operation but they failed to reach the harbour entrance owing to the heavy weather.

THE raw silk business done in Yokohama during September was estimated as follows:—11,296 bales were in stock at the beginning of the month and 25,726 bales brought from the interior. Of these, 15,842 bales were sold to foreign firms, 7,574 bales exported by Japanese, 342 bales sent back to the interior. At the end of the month, 13,264 bales were in stock.

REPORTS from South Africa show that Chinese coolie labour is satisfying the mine-owners, who say the Chinese are far superior to the Kaffirs. In the Johannesburg district the opening for some 900 whites of the wandering class is gradually closing, but these will not be displaced altogether, though they will never become useful workers.

THE funeral of M. Kaneko, a soldier who died in field hospital after a wound received at Port Arthur, took place at 2 p.m. on Sunday at the Buddhist temple Myokoji, Kitagata, Yokohama. The usual procession followed the coffin, including representatives of Governor Sufu, and of various public bodies. After the services, some of those present delivered very touching speeches.

A CONFERENCE, took place on the morning of Oct. 1st in the office of General Terauchi, Minister for War. The Vice Minister and the directors of the various bureaux of the department were present. On the afternoon of the same day, another meeting was held at the official residence of the Minister, at which Marquis Yamagata, Chief of the General Staff Office, General Sakuma, and other high officers of the army were present.

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PORT ARTHUR.

Friday, September 30.

There is much about Port Arthur in the Japanese papers. A London telegram says that Alexieff has reported—under date of the 28th ultimo—that the condition of the place is precarious. The garrison's losses, he says, have been very heavy during the last week. Provisions are not scarce but ammunition is, and all the Canet guns are unserviceable.

The above telegram comes to the *Jiji Shimpo*. The *Asahi* has news from its Chefoo correspondent dated the 29th of September. He quotes a Chinaman who left Liaotishan on the 26th as saying that from the 19th to the 26th the Japanese continuously attacked the fortress both on the west and on the east. Some 50 shells fell daily in the town, causing great damage. The Russian ships had taken no part in the fighting, but on the 22nd a destroyer and a torpedo-boat were injured by the Japanese fire. When the junk by which this Chinaman travelled was *en route* from Port Arthur to Liaotishan, her people observed that the Russians were busily repairing the Taiyuankan fort, which had evidently suffered. A big new fort had been nearly constructed on the south of the light-house at Liaotishan, and 5 pieces of heavy ordinance were about to be mounted there, with a range both seaward and landward. The Chinese inhabitants were compelled by the Russians to form bands of 50 or 60, who had to go outside the Itsushan and Hatsushan forts during the night for the purpose of disposing of the dead and wounded. The informant says that he observed a Russian officer at Liaotishan who had put his family on board a junk and was about to leave the place.

The Chefoo English journal publishes a statement from the Russian side alleging that all the Japanese attacks had been repulsed and that the Russians, though suffering heavy losses, had escaped comparatively lightly, and were in great spirits. They had discovered (*sic*) a quantity of buried ammunition which would serve them in their need. But the *Asahi's* correspondent, while transmitting this singular information, points out that the Japanese have undoubtedly captured the Kuropatkin Fort and several other important positions, and that unless there is certain news of their recovery by the garrison, the story of the uniform repulse of the besiegers can not be credited.

Shanghai says that the Japanese have captured a fort called the "Trepang," which is one of the most important pivots of the defenses. They are now preparing another attack which, if successful, will practically decide the fate of the place. It is added that they lost about 1,000 men in the assault on the Trepang Fort, but the Russian casualties were still heavier.

The people of a British steamer, the *Hanyang*, which reached Moji on the 29th ultimo from Chefoo, give a very gloomy picture of the state of affairs at the beleaguered fortress. They say that several of the cardinal positions have been lost by the Russians since the 19th September; that the garrison's casualties have been very heavy; that they can not dispose of their killed and wounded and that in spite of all Stoessel's threats the surrenders are increasing in number daily.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* quotes some Russian who recently arrived in Chefoo as alleging that the garrison is in a grievous condition, exposed to a perpetual rain of shot and shell. Materials for filling shells have given out and anything with explosive properties is used. The Russians had placed much alliance on wire entanglements through which a heavy current of electricity was passed, but the Japanese engineers destroyed these by using tools having the handles frapped with gutta-percha. In the same journal some Chinese refugees are reported to have stated that preparations had been made by the Japanese for a final attack on the 29th and 30th of September.

It need scarcely be said that the German journal of Shanghai represents the Russians as having successfully repelled all the Japanese attacks. The *Ostasiastiche Lloyd* has had at least the merit of giving to the public an unqualified idea of Russian successes since the war broke out, and it is doubtless well that at least one journal should be found on that side.

Saturday, October 1.

Chefoo telegraphs to Shanghai that the Japanese, finding by experience that the fortress at Port Arthur must be attacked by the orthodox method of sap and parallel, have resorted to that means, and that, consequently, the troops which carried out the latest attacks—from the 19th to the 22nd September—had only a very short distance to traverse without cover. It resulted that their losses were comparatively small. Of the two principal forts then captured, the "Square Fort" and the "Trepang-shaped Fort," the former had been specially constructed to protect the intake of the water-works, which is in an adjacent valley.

Sunday, October 2.

It will be observed from Reuter's telegrams published this morning that the Russian General Staff totally denies the success of all Japanese attacks on Port Arthur from the 20th to the 26th of September. Nothing could be more diametrically opposed to the news reaching us from other quarters. It is true that no official intelligence has been published by the Japanese, but from private sources so unanimous as almost to preclude any possibility of doubt we learn that two forts and several important positions were captured. Unfortunately experience has amply proved that full reliance cannot be placed on statements made by the Russians. In the case of Port Arthur it is very obviously in their interest to conceal everything indicative of disaster, and it thus results that no one word has been said by them about the capture of all their outlying works, a fact which the present position of the besiegers removes beyond any question. So far from taking the world into their confidence about the loss of these various and strongly fortified places, the Russian staff-officers have either preserved complete silence or have published information which, had it been implictly accepted, would now show the Japanese to be still beyond the two lines of outworks, whereas they are certainly within the second. There is no reason to suppose that this concealing curtain, after having been hung so sedulously between the public and the preliminary operations, will be raised during the stages of the assault upon the *enceinte*. So far as Russian accounts are concerned, we must expect them to be presided over by Floug and Ogorodinikoff, though it may be remarked *en passant* that the former of these grandly courageous romancists has not been heard from lately.

The *Jiji Shimpo* writes in a very hopeful strain. Referring specially to the Russian ships it alleges that the west harbour, which has hitherto been their principal anchorage, is no longer available. The ships have all been compelled to remove to the east port, several of them having sustained damage from the fire of the Japanese batteries. It was supposed that when this stage had been reached, the war-vessels would make another break for liberty and Togo redoubled his vigilance. But the Russians remained quiescent. That is hard to explain in the context of any theory that the fall of the fortress is imminent. With the assurance that by steaming a distance of less than a hundred miles they can at least find a safe sanctuary for their ships though putting them out of action throughout the remainder of the war, the Russian officers will surely not choose the alternative of destroying the vessels at their moorings. Unless, therefore, we assume a scarcity of coal—which is not an unreasonable assumption and is partially borne out by reports—the procedure of the declmated squadron may be considered a barometer of Russian convictions. When the besiegers think that the game is approaching an inevitable conclusion, the war-vessels, or at any rate such of them as are not quite crippled, will steam for the horns of the Kiaochow altar or for some adjacent sanctuary.

Meanwhile Japanese journals remain quite unmoved by the optimistic reports of the Russian General Staff. They say that beyond question the attacks delivered from the 19th of September onwards were eminently successful and that they carried the beleaguering force within appreciable distance of the final assault.

It is reported that on the 22nd of September 16 junks laden with provisions for Port Arthur were captured by the blockading squadron and sent to Dalny. The attempts to convey food-stuffs in this manner are continuous, and they contrast curiously with the constant declarations made by Russian staff-officers that provisions are plenty. Mention may be made here of the fact that General Dessino has thought it worth while to publicly announce the capture of some poultry from Japanese sentries by Russian cavalry. Barn-door fowl seem to bulk very largely in the annals of the siege at present. The *Hochi Shimbun* tells a story of some pertinence; namely, that when a meal was recently set before a Russian prisoner by his Japanese capters, he declared that if the garrison had such food they would fight very differently.

The Russians, it is stated, are employing many Chinese to procure information by entering the Japanese lines. These men are willing to undertake even such dangerous work for a very small pittance. The adventurer who lost his life by trying to destroy the pipes at the intake of the Dalny water works, had received only 20 *yen* for the act, and some of the captured spies seem to have been working for 70 cents a day. A Tokyo journal alleges that orders have had to be issued forbidding the approach of any Chinaman, and adds that violation of the veto is at once punished with death.

Monday, October 3.

Chinese who left Liaotishan on the 30th ultimo are reported as saying that on the 21st ultimo the Japanese destroyed the intake of the Port Arthur water-works, and the garrison is consequently reduced to well-water. But evidently if the wells have sufficed ever since that time, that is to say, for 12 days, they may hold out for a considerable period longer. That, of course, would be a question of weather. Given heavy rain and the yield of a good well is almost unlimited.

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The same Chinese affirm that the majority of the officers and men forming the garrison have lost all hope and would gladly surrender, but Stoessel sets his face against everything of the kind, and insists that by resisting for some time longer there will be a certainty of relief. It must be confessed that the statements of Chinese informants on such a subject seem as untrustworthy as Stoesssel's expectation of relief are illusory.

Perhaps it is worth while to allude here to an opinion which seems to prevail in some quarters, namely, that the garrison of Port Arthur is making an extraordinary defence. The garrison is certainly fighting bravely and stubbornly. It would be a poor business to withhold from such men the credit they deserve. But on the other side of the account has to be placed the fact that Port Arthur has been pronounced by military experts to be the strongest fortress ever assailed, and that this is the first occasion on which all the modern resources of defense and attack have been brought into action. Before the Japanese advanced beyond Dalny at the close of June, some experts predicted that the outworks of Port Arthur—if not the first line, then certainly the second—would have to be approached by the regular process of sap and parallel. Had that been necessary, had it been necessary to reduce the outworks by such tedious means, and thereafter to employ the same devices against the main *enceinte*, a year might very easily have been expended before the place fell. But by sheer dash and bravery the Japanese seem to have carried the outworks one by one, so that against the citadel alone were they obliged to dig saps and trenches. They did not, however, accomplish the complete reduction of the outworks—so far as we can ascertain—until towards the middle of August. Thereafter their siege-guns had to be placed in position and then the situation resolved itself into this—could the artillery of the attack overcome the artillery of the defence sufficiently to warrant an attempt to capture the place by storm? There appears to have been hope, if not an expectation, that it could, and on the strength of that hope the citizens of Tokyo and other towns prepared to celebrate the fall of the fortress. But it was very soon recognised by military experts that the 600 guns of the inner forts could not be so readily silenced, and then the old-fashioned sap was resorted to. We can not fix the exact dates of these events and decisions, but the broad facts seem to be conclusively established, and the resulting conclusion is that regular sapping commenced towards the close of August, or say six weeks ago at the earliest. It is a strange display of impatience and thoughtlessness to imagine that a first-class fortress, a fortress said to be the strongest ever yet assailed in war, has made an exceptionally fine defence when it holds out for 6 weeks. On the contrary the capture of such a fortress in six weeks or even three months would be an unprecedented feat. We may add, also, a reference to a belief which we have found prevalent here and there, namely, that the Japanese have delivered several assaults against the works in the inner *enceinte* and have been repulsed with enormous losses. It is our conviction, a conviction based upon much evidence, that prior to the 19th of September no part of the citadel was attacked by storm, and that the assault made on that day and on the days immediately followed, ended in the capture of two forts and several important positions. The Russian General Staff have announced that the Japanese attacks from the 20th to the 26th were everywhere repulsed But they have said nothing whatever about the attacks on the 19th, nor is it possible, under the circumstances, to place full credit in their assertion. We do not pretend to speak with complete assurance. Pending the publication of Japanese official reports things must remain in more or less doubt. But we are persuaded that many of the ideas entertained by distant observers are very erroneous.

Tuesday, October 4.

Shanghai telegraphs that on the 3rd instant the *Bayan* arrived at Woosung. It will be remembered that there was recently some talk of the *Bayan* having run the blockade but it was not credited at the time. If Shanghai's news be correct, however, the ship has effected her escape. Must we assume that the Russians, in despair of saving their remaining vessels by a united effort to break the blockade, are sending them away furtively one at a time? And what, after all, is the object of such proceedings? The *Bayan* going to Shanghai will merely have to join the ranks of the other ships interned there. She can not take any part in naval operations during the continuation of the present war. The plain inference is that whoever directed the flight of the ship to Shanghai had abandoned all hope of Russia's success in the present campaign as well as all hope of Port Arthur's enduring until succour reaches it. The former deduction is based on the consideration that Russian war-vessels entering neutral ports can not be of any service to Russia except for the purposes of another campaign in the distant future, a campaign of revenge; and the latter on the fact that if Port Arthur has any prospect of rescue, the ships should cling to it resolutely. It becomes very farcical that a fortress which has no practical use except as a naval base should be a death-trap to the squadron anchored there, and should be fighting for a lease of continued existence after it has ceased to have any claim to life.

In spite of the telegrams studiously sent from Russian sources to the effect that all recent attacks upon Port Arthur have been repulsed, accounts from various sources go to indicate that such is very far from being the truth, and that the fortress is in a very parlous condition. Our readers will remember that some days ago rumours reached Tokyo in the sense that two or three of the vessels in the west harbour had been struck by the besiegers' shells and that all the ships had been compelled to remove to the east harbour. The injured ships were spoken of at first as torpedo-craft, but later intelligence corrected that assertion, and described them as battle-ships or cruisers. This is indirectly borne out by more recent reports, which say that the Japanese projectiles are falling thickly in the town and in the port and that the garrison is reduced to great straits. A wounded Russian Major, who is now in the hands of the Japanese, is said to have stated that the garrison is reduced to less than ten thousand effectives, and that it is almost impossible to give any care to the wounded, still less to bury the dead. He predicts that when the Japanese capture the place they will find difficulty in averting the danger of a pestilence.

Meanwhile the remaining vessels are expected to make a rush for freedom at any moment. They can not remain in the harbour. Every day renders their anchorage more dangerous. Merchant steamers now give the place a very wide berth, not knowing the moment when a naval battle may be raging. But it is not thought that the Russians have much intention of fighting. Their aim will be rather to escape to some of the adjacent neutral ports, where at any rate they may live to fight another day.

The question of ammunition is said to have been greatly complicated by the fact that the Japanese guns have found the range of the arsenal, which has consequently been obliged to suspend work except so far as concerns the manufacture of small projectiles. Of course nothing of all that is heard from Russian sources. The fall of Port Arthur will be such a blow to the great Northern Empire that everything suggestive of the catastrophe is carefully concealed.

New places of refuge have had to be found for the remaining non-combatants, as the streets of the town are searched by the Japanese guns.

There is renewed talk of lack of provisions, but even the most pessimistic rumours of that nature do not suggest any genuine embarrassment. Bread is always plentiful and there is still horse-flesh in abundance.

Two men-of-war now lying at the extreme north of the port—west or east the account does not say—are reported to be in process of painting so as to resemble British vessels.

Originally there was only one hospital at Port Arthur, namely, that at the back of Peyushan. Subsequently another was built in the new town. But these two proving insufficient, several private houses were requisitioned, and in addition no less than 8 ships are used for hospital purposes. They are the *Mongolia*, the *Kasan*, the *Angola* and the *Orel*, together with four steamers belonging to the East China Railway Company. The *Jiji Shimpo* says that the promise originally given by the Japanese to recognise the *Mongolia* and the *Kazan* in this capacity, was subsequently withdrawn as the vessels were found to be arming and taking part in belligerent operations. It is supposed that the *Mongolia* followed in the wake of the squadron when it attempted to escape on the 10th of September, but she put back again quickly in apprehension, it would seem, of being visited by the Japanese and found to have abandoned her non-combatant character.

The Chinese say that the loss of the water-works is not likely to inconvenience the garrison greatly for the present. There are plenty of wells, and though these are not abundantly productive, their number compensates. In winter, however, they freeze. But that contingency is still distant.

Three Chinese, who arrived at Chefoo on the 3rd, report that while the *Bayan* was in dock undergoing repairs a shell fell in the vicinity, killing or wounding 15 Russians and 80 Chinese. The *Bayan* subsequently came out of dock and was lying at the base of Golden Hill Fort at the end of September. This can scarcely be reconciled with the story that she has reached Shanghai. The Chinese further say—which is very probable—that the method of repairing injured vessels is of the most temporary kind, thin tin-plates being used to cover shot-holes.

There is a rumour that the Port Arthur Squadron attempted to escape on the 1st instant, and that a heavy battle was fought. If so, official news ought to have been published ere now.

Some of the minor journals of Tokyo publish a statement that the Japanese have captured the Stoessel fort, but add that they have no details.

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Wednesday, October 5.

There is nothing of a very definite or detailed character from the region of the great fortress this morning. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* publishes a statement attributed to a trustworthy person who has just returned from the front. He says that the fate of the place is now assured, and that there is no longer any occasion to discuss the question of early or late. Seven or eight commanding positions have fallen into the hands of the Japanese and the main enceinte is palpably doomed. But this speaker refrains from all detailed accounts. He adds, however, that the town and the harbour are now right under the eyes of the Japanese on the captured positions, and that there does not appear to be any probability of the remaining vessels attempting to escape. It would also seem that provisions are growing scarce. The blockade is very strict, and though Chinese junks essay to break it, their attempts are not resolute. Before leaving Chefoo they are paid for their labour, and thus what they forfeit by not reaching Port Arthur is only the premium given for successful running of the blockade.

Since the heavy attack commencing on the 19th of September and ending on the 22nd, there does not appear to have been any severe fighting. But the Russians themselves now seem to admit that the above attack was disastrous for them. The *Novo Krai* of the 24th instant—a sheet now published at intervals only—says frankly that the Japanese captured Kuropatkin Fort and cut off the water-supply, which confession is reproduced by the German journal of Shanghai.

The *Jiji Shimpo* says that preparations are now completed for an attack on a grand scale; an attack which is understood to be directed against the last of the works forming the main *enceinte*. Our contemporary further alleges that considerable injury has been inflicted on the remnants of the Squadron. The ships have had to shift their anchorage, but even at their new berth they are exposed to the fire of the Japanese batteries. Still they do not show any sign of preparing for a sortie. The dock has not been destroyed, but it has been so much injured that complete repairs of vessels can not be carried out. One cruiser is still lying there. The lines of the blockade are drawn more closely than ever in view of what seems inevitable, namely, an attempt to run for life on the part of such of the ships as are fit to put to sea.

Shanghai's story of the *Bayan* appears to be a pure invention. The *Nichi Nichi* has a telegram from Shanghai denying the tale *in toto*. No explanation is forthcoming as to the origin of the story, but we may presume that some war-vessel of a different nationality was mistaken for the *Bayan* by the watchers at Woosung.

Thursday, October 6.

There are said to be signs that the cutting of the water-supply has considerably inconvenienced the Russians at Port Arthur. Yingkow reports that soldiers of the garrison attempt to reach the intake in spite of the heavy fire to which they are exposed, and that large rewards are offered to water-carrying junks.

It is further reported that the Russian ships show signs of being on the watch for an opportunity to escape, but in what such signs consist we do not hear.

On the 29th ultimo, 20 junks laden with provisions for the fortress were captured by the blockading squadron. Their masters stated that they were part of a fleet of 80 junks which had been laden at Kiaochow for this purpose. Apparently the remaining 60 had not yet left Kiaochow, though one account says that sixty were with the captured vessels but that they succeeded in effecting their escape—not in running the blockade. Of course there is no better reason for associating the Germans with this enterprise than there was for associating the British with the exodus of provision-bearing junks from Wei-hai-wei. If private individuals engage in such transactions, they do it at their own risks, and neither the British nor the German Government troubles itself about them. But it is amusing to observe the degree of respect paid by Russia to Chinese neutrality. She is now engaged collecting a vast herd of cattle in Mongolia for the uses of her Manchurian armies, and she is perpetually drawing food-stuffs from Chinese ports adjacent to Port Arthur.

The Russian squadron now in Port Arthur is said to consist of 5 battle-ships—one of which is disabled—2 cruisers, 2 gunboats, 8 destroyers, 3 hospital ships and 9 transports. That is still quite a big fleet and its fate attracts nearly as much interest as does that of the fortress itself. After all, a line-of-battle ship is a tough monster. Only two of these engines of war have been destroyed since the fighting commenced, one on each side, and they both owed their deaths to mines. The Russians have temporarily lost the services of the *Tsarevitch* also, but she is still an asset of future value. It is reported that all the ships now anchored under the guns of the fortress have been re-painted, a fact, if it be a fact, which certainly does not suggest any intention of blowing them up when the place falls, as fall it certainly will sooner or later.

A Chinaman who arrived at Chefoo on the 4th instant having left Port Arthur on the 1st, is said to have been the bearer of an official statement from General Stoessel. The Russian commander is represented as alleging that the severest fighting during the Japanese attacks from the 19th to the 22nd of September, took place on the 22nd at "High Hill." That night at 1 p.m. a body of Russian volunteers destroyed a temporary fort where the Japanese had mounted a machine gun. Several fungasses exploded and the Japanese retired in disorder. A company of Volunteers, under Captain Slichiakoff, stormed the Japanese trenches on High Hill. The Japanese lost heavily. Their casualties from the 19th to the 23rd must have totalled ten thousand. A second report from the same General quotes Major Ilman as announcing that the Russians recaptured the important positions won by the Japanese.

The above reports are treated with ridicule by Japanese journals, and it would perhaps, be unfair to credit Stoessel with franking them. Had they been genuine official utterances coming from such a high authority the place of their first publication would not be Chefoo.

THE CORRESPONDENTS.

Saturday, October 1.

A correspondent, writing from Liaoyang under date of the 17th instant, says:—"We have seen a tremendous battle from a commanding height; and the Field-Marshal, General Oku and also General Fukushima have, on acquaintance, begun to treat us with kind consideration. General Fukushima promises that we shall be as close to the thick of the next fight as we care to stay. So we are at last in good spirits. The weather is growing cooler and cooler. Winter will evidently shut down quickly. Men are waiting for their winter outfit. Liaoyang is piling up with stores. It will be the hospital base."

It appears from this letter that the correspondents who have remained with the army will have nothing to complain of henceforth. Presumably the Japanese think that some relaxation of the secrecy hitherto observed is permissible.

Thursday, October 6.

By and bye, doubtless, the exact truth about the correspondents will be known. At present an impression has been created that they were not well treated, as a general rule, and that they have just cause for complaint. We have received written assurances, however, that the correspondents with the First Army are quite contented, and we now reproduce an extract from a letter addressed to a friend in Tokyo by one of the Port Arthur correspondents, under date of September 25th:—"The position of the correspondents on this column (which you already doubtless know) is as follows; we are given every facility for going everywhere and seeing everything. In fact no one could desire better treatment in this and every other respect. But until Port Arthur is taken, we are not allowed to send off a cable or letter containing any reference to the present operations." This completely disposes of the idea that the correspondents with the Liaotung Army have any grievance. There remains, therefore, only General Oku's Army, and concerning it we recently reproduced a letter from one of the correspondents at Liaoyang, dated September 17th, which said; "the Field Marshal, General Oku, and also General Fukushima have, on acquaintance, begun to treat us with consideration, General Fukushima promising that we shall be as close to the thick of the next fight as we care to stay." On the whole, then, it would seem that the correspondent grievance is evanescent. Whatever grounds there were for it existed with respect to General Oku's Army and seem to have been removed, while in the cases of Kuroki's Army and Nogi's Army, no complaints of a serious nature are heard. Most effectually, too, have Generals Sir William Nicholson and Sir Ian Hamilton disposed of the allegation that they were treated with want of confidence or denied sufficient facilities. On the contrary both these distinguished officers emphatically declare that nothing could possibly have been more satisfactory than the treatment extended to them, and we have it on the explicit authority of Sir William Nicholson himself that the British *attachés* at Port Arthur express equal satisfaction. It looks very much as though some of the disgruntled correspondents had endeavoured to make cat's paws of the *attachés* in order to accentuate their own grievances. We do not say that there were no grievances. Nothing can obscure the fact that some distinguished correspondents, as Mr. Melton Prior, Mr. Harding Davis and Mr. Fox, felt compelled in the interests of the publications they represented and in consideration for their own reputation, to withdraw from a field where they saw little of the real business of war. But it does appear that this whole correspondence grievance has been much exaggerated.

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LIAOYANG AND MUKDEN.

Saturday, October 1.

Reuter's latest telegram indicates that the Japanese have assumed the offensive against Mukden. But a wire to the *Asahi Shimbun* from Liaoyang, dated the 29th Sept., says that the Japanese preparations are not yet complete, and that the two armies remain in *statu quo*. The Russians, according to this news, are concentrating on the north-east of Mukden, from which we infer, as already suggested in these columns, that they anticipate the brunt of the Japanese attack from the direction of the hilly country.

It is stated by the same correspondent that during the retreat from Liaoyang a very large quantity of Russian ammunition—its value is put at 300,000 *yen*,—was captured by the Hunghutsz. At least we presume that the Hunghutsz are indicated, though the term used is "East-Asiatic Volunteers."

On the 23rd and 24th of September about ten thousand Russian troops are reported to have moved down from Tiehling to Mukden.

Constant encounters are stated to be taking place in the Sinnimtun region between the Russians and the Hunghutsz. One fight is specially mentioned as having occurred at Tamintun and as having resulted in the loss of several Russian soldiers.

General Tseng recently sent an envoy to Marshal Oyama conveying an entreaty that the Japanese would refrain from directing their artillery upon the city of Mukden, which is crowded with peaceful inhabitants. This request could not be explicitly complied with at first, inasmuch as the Russians had mounted guns on the walls at Mukden, thus in a manner compelling the Japanese to shoot in that direction. These guns having now been removed, however, Marquis Oyama is said to have replied in a favourable sense to General Tseng's application. But of course the matter rests primarily with the Russians. If any of their positions are in the immediate vicinity of the city it will be quite impossible for the Japanese to avoid injuring the latter. These combats in the environs of a big town are most inhuman, especially when the town is occupied by people having no direct part in the war. Marshal Oyama showed full appreciation of the unhappy lot of the Manchus when he addressed that well-remembered proclamation to them at the outset of the war.

Still come rumours that the main opposition of the Russians will be offered at Tiehling, and that not more than 5 or 6 divisions will fight at Mukden. It is impossible to grasp any certain fact among all these varying stories. The Japanese Generals must know very well, but they keep their knowledge to themselves.

Shanghai takes time verily by the forelock. It reports that the Russians have been broken all along the line. The *Jiji Shimpo*, in publishing this rumour, observes that it is probably premature. There can be little doubt of that, we think.

Some minor journals of Tokyo publish a report from Moji to the effect that General Renenkampf, who commanded the Za-Baikal Cossacks at the battle of Liaoyang and was returned among the wounded, has died from the effect of the wound. This requires confirmation.

Sunday, October 2.

Skirmishes continue to be the order of the day at the front in northern Manchuria. On the 28th instant the Japanese outposts were pushed as far as Hungchi in the immediate sequel of a reconnaissance in force made by the enemy at that place, moving from Tungkwantun.

Japanese experts have examined the Yentai coal-mine and concluded that although its output is not likely to be very great, a capital of a million *yen* might be safely invested. The Russians were working only two shafts but there are several which the Chinese have exploited. The mineral is of the quality of the best second-class Kyushu coal, but the seams are steeply inclined and difficult to work.

Frost has begun to fall at Liaoyang and some snow is said to have been seen on the 22nd of September.

Reports continue to be received of attacks by the Hunghutz upon Russian outposts and transport trains, but in every case details are lacking.

All accounts agree that the Russian concentration is to be at Teihling and that only a few divisions are posted at Mukden and in its vicinity. But the Russian reports of a general advance on the part of the Japanese do not materialize. There have been two such reports, and neither proved to have any substratum of fact.

It is well known in military circles that the original intention of the Japanese had been to postpone the battle at Liaoyang for another fortnight or even more, but that they precipitated their attack, in view of the imminent arrival of strong reinforcements from Harbin. Delay would have enabled them to strengthen Kuroki's column so that it might have dealt something like a crushing blow, but seeing that delay would bring a large addition to the Russian strength, the struggle was hurried on. In connexion with this we quote the following from the Paris correspondence of *The Times*, dated the 22nd of August :—

> The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Matin* sends the following precise information as to the number of troops now at the disposal of Russia in the Far East. The forces guarding the railway line are excluded from this calculation. At Port Arthur there are in all 47,000 men, 10,000 of whom are now *hors de combat*. The field artillery number 5,000. At Vladivostock General Linevitch has under his orders 40,000 men. General Kuropatkin's forces, amounting to 150,000 men at the *maximum*, are face to face with 250,000 Japanese. But the rain may save the situation, according to military circles in St. Petersburg, for if operations are delayed for some time longer the 5th and 6th Eastern Siberian Army Corps, both numbering 30,000 men, the 1st (St. Petersburg) Corps, also 30,000, and the 8th Army Corps, which, however, is not yet formed—in all 120,000 men—may join the army at the front before the next engagement takes place. In the St. Petersburg churches, according to the correspondent of the *Matin*, prayers are being offered that the rain may continue to fall unremittingly.

It is of course a great exaggeration to say that the Japanese had 250,000. They had 8 Divisions, neither more nor less, and the Divisions were by no means at their full strength. Had they been at their full strength the *Matin's* correspondent would not have been far wrong, but under the actual circumstances his statement was fully 70,000 in excess of the truth.

It appears that the intention of forming a second Russian army in Manchuria—an intention announced here only a few days ago, was known in Paris and London before the end of August. The Paris correspondent of *The Times*, writing on the 21st of August, said :—

> The Russian resolve to fight to the bitter end is evident from the impending changes in the chief command of the army, to which the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Matin* refers to-day. The formation of a second army in Manchuria under an independent commander seems, he says, to have been decided upon in principle. The correspondent was informed at the General Staff that in taking this course Russia is acting in pursuance of a principle laid down by Napoleon. A commander-in-chief cannot effectively direct the operations of more than five army corps, while, as a matter of fact, Russia is placing at the disposal of the generalissimo nine *corps d'armée*, including that now *en route*. The correspondent adds :—"No one is reassured by this decision, which has not failed to excite astonishment in military circles, where Kuropatkin's plan is still fully approved. It is considered, on the contrary, that the chief command is already sufficiently divided."

This paragraph is of great interest for two reasons; first as showing that the original intention was to make the second army an independent command; and secondly as furnishing an indication of the total force which Russia contemplates massing in the line of battle in Manchuria, namely, 9 *corps d'armée*, or 270,000 of all arms, to which may be added some 30,000 cavalry, bringing the aggregate to 300,000. If with that force her generals have to assume the offensive and drive the Japanese to the sea, the task will need a long time for its fulfilment.

Tuesday, October 4.

The destruction of the Taitsz bridges by the retreating Russians seems to have proved a serious obstacle to Japanese operations. Three temporary bridges were quickly thrown across the river, but it was necessary that a strong, permanent bridge should be built before the forward movement was resumed on a large scale, and the necessary materials could not be collected on the banks of the Taitsz before the middle of September. The *Nichi Nichi's* correspondent, writing from Liaoyang under date of the 15th of September, said that the work was to commence on the 17th. There is reason to think that it has been concluded by this time. But after the Taitsz at Liaoyang, the Hun, which is wider and deeper, has to be crossed on the south of Mukden, and the Russians will doubtless destroy the bridges over the latter river also.

Wednesday, October 5.

We remain without any conclusive indication from the Mukden direction. Chinese reports go to show that the Russians have taken Tiehling as their principal base and that Mukden will occupy in their next plan of campaign much the same place as Haiching occupied in the last.

Reports continue to arrive that Alexieff has been recalled, that he is already on his way home and that he will be succeeded in the Viceroyalty by Grand Duke Nicolaievitch.

We stated in a recent issue that this railway had been opened as far as Tashikiao. The latest report is that it is now in operation to Haiching, and that it will be fit for traffic as far as Liaoyang in a few days. Over a thousand goods waggons are now in process of construction in Tokyo and elsewhere.

Thursday, October 6.

As the days go by it becomes more and more likely that the Russians will make their next big stand at Tiehling, not at Mukden. Nevertheless there may be good reason to doubt whether the Japanese will essay anything against Mukden before they are in a condition to continue the movement against Tiehling. The strategical relation of the two places to each other is such as to suggest that Mukden would be untenable by the Japanese if Tiehling were held by the Russians in force.

It is stated that Kirin is to be the base of the Second Army's operations. Kirin lies a long way on the north-east of Mukden, and if the Second Army is really to have its base there, the conjecture that it is destined

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for an invasion of Korea seems likely to prove correct. Indeed, as we pointed out when the news of the Second Army's organization reached us, there is difficulty in comprehending the purpose of its enrolment unless it is to have an objective distinct from that of the First Army. From all accounts we conclude that this Second Army is to consist of five corps, with details; that is to say, from 160,000 to 170,000 men. A resolute attempt to invade Korea with such a force would doubtless be very formidable, but unless Kuropatkin can be certain of holding back the Japanese on the Mukden-Harbin line, the Korean enterprise would be immensely perilous. At all events present appearances indicate that next spring will see the opening of a campaign much larger than anything yet witnessed. Nothing suggests that the big plans now attributed to Russia can materialize before the spring. An interesting question is, what use will the Japanese endeavour to make of the winter. Not much time now remains before the freezing of the ports. Yingkow is generally closed about the 10th of November, and Vladivostock precedes it by a few days. Antung, Takushan and Yuensan follow in quick succession, so that Dalny alone remains available throughout the winter.

Friday, October 7.

The Russian right seems to be extended from the Mukden position westward to a distance of 24 miles. It will be remembered that Sahkaroff recently reported the burning of 16 Chinese junks laden with ammunition and provisions for the Japanese at Changtan, and that the statement was subsequently denied by the Japanese, so far as concerned the contents of the junks. Changtan is on the right bank of the Hun River, 24 miles south-west of Mukden. It is the place where the high-road from Liaoyang to Sinmintun crosses the Hun, and an excellent road leads thence to Mukden, independently of the river communication. In fact Changtan is a place of great importance, especially at this season when the grain-harvest has just been gathered, for large fleets of junks constantly pass there, carrying food-stuffs. The Russians are said to have two battalions posted along the Hun between Changtan and Paoshangtun, which is 3 miles nearer Mukden.

The Russians are reported to have been checked by the Chinese local authorities in an attempt to collect stores at Sinmintun. Another report, however, alleges that Russian troops are actually stationed at Sinmintun, which, being on the right bank of the Liao, is supposed to be neutral territory.

THE RICE CROP.

The recent storm caused some injury to the rice crop and has thus necessitated a revision of the official estimate. But the alteration is insignificant:—

	Koku.
First Estimate	50,868,950
Second Estimate	50,859,798

The difference is only 9,152 *koku*. An average yield being 42,297,354 *koku*, it will be seen that this year's crop promises to be 20.2 per cent. above the average, and 9.4 per cent. better than last year's.

The first estimate was made a week before the 210th Day; the second, on the 23rd of September.

GERMANY IN THE FAR EAST.

Berlin, August 23.

The relations of Germany and Russia during the more recent phases of the war in the Far East are beginning once more to occupy public attention in both countries, and it would seem that Russia, for her part is inclined to be impatient with the *rôle* which her Western neighbour has chosen to play towards her. This irritation finds its expression in a variety of admonitions addressed to Germany by the Russian Press to cease from sanctimonious demonstrations of sympathy and to attend to her own affairs and to the potentialities of the situation which German policy is threatening to create.

The *Novosti* points out the difficulties of Germany's position in the Far East, where she is confronted with the task of preserving her neutrality without impairing her friendship with Russia, while England and Japan watch her every movement with jealous suspicion. The Russian journal declares that Germany's position has been extremely delicate "from the beginning," inasmuch as "there is ground for the assumption that the Japanese originally contemplated a war with Germany and not with Russia. In this event Germany's plight at Kiao-chau would have been desperate, since all troops and stores from Europe could only have been transported by sea." The Russian journal declares that the fact that Japan ultimately elected to fight Russia has not diminished Japanese suspicion and hostility towards Germany, who is described as being Japan's "natural enemy." The St. Petersburg organ contends that the breaches of neutrality of which Japan has repeatedly accused Germany have been laid to her charge because Germany has turned the political situation to commercial account and has monopolized the trade which normally belongs to the Japanese. In Europe, on the other hand, the prosperity of Germany's Asiatic commerce has not improved her political relations with England, which threaten to become strained by the increased activity of the German steamship companies at the expense of their British rivals.

In the opinion of the St. Petersburg organ, the German Government is at pains to preserve a strict neutrality, while German commerce is taking advantage of the war to strengthen and to extend its influence in the Far East, and incidently, it is implied German enterprise thereby renders political services to its country. This development of affairs, it is noted, causes considerable ill-humour and vexation in England, but the British "cannot help themselves." The Russian journal concludes with the gloomy foreboding that "this Anglo-German conflict, which accompanies the Russo-Japanese war, deserves earnest attention, inasmuch as it is pregnant with future complications which for the present are only conjectures."

The possibility of an Anglo-German "conflict" from this cause is not the only "conjecture" in this curious medley of fact and fiction. On a previous occasion this particular journal achieved ephemeral distinction by prophesying British intervention in the war between Russia and Japan, and in this instance it may have been inspired with the doubtless patriotic desire to divert British attention from the true culprit who is responsible for the dislocation of British trade in the Far East. Great Britain will, nevertheless, unerringly continue to use every endeavour to restore order and security to the maritime highways of the East, and when this task has once been accomplished the prospect of an Anglo-German "conflict" will dissolve of itself in view of the commercial superiority of Great Britain in those waters.

These, however, are purely incidental considerations suggested by the article in the *Novosti*. The interesting conclusion to be drawn from these somewhat incoherent utterances is that the pause before the great decisive battle in the Far East is trying to the nerves of the Russian public, and that under the influence of this mood Russia's "best friend" is made to suffer the effects of this ill-humour. Official circles in this country are sufficiently impressed with the delicacy of Germany's political position in the Far East without the reminder on the part of the Russian journal.

This extract may be commended to the attention of Japanese publicists. It indicates a plain attempt to embroil Germany with both the British and the Japanese, thus driving her into the arms of Russia. Possibly a great many Germans in Germany will be deceived by the *Novosti's* allegation, that Japan originally contemplated a war with Germany. Yet a more outrageous falsehood never was penned. We do not believe that the idea of a war with Germany ever entered the head of so much as one responsible Japanese. If, in order to avoid a war with Russia, Japan was willing to go to the extraordinary length of recognising Manchuria as wholly within Russia's political sphere what sacrifice would she not have made to avoid a war with Germany whose friendship she has always desired and against whom her sole complaint is suspected sympathy with Russia? Such foolish vapouring is well matched by the statements that Germany is Japan's "natural enemy" and that she "has monopolized the trade which normally belongs to the Japanese." So far from being Japan's "natural enemy" Germany stands in the position of being one of the former's chief creditors on account of much that is now helping Japan to win a great place among the nations. We are not saying that even the intellectual assistance Germany has given Japan would have accomplished much had not the quality of the recipients been what it is; but we do say that the best intellect of Germany has been lent to Japan, that Japan knows it and that Japan is grateful for it. Therefore to talk of natural enmity between the two countries is not merely foolish: it is wicked. How, again, has Germany monopolized trade normally belonging to the Japanese? She has done nothing of the kind. No one would be more perplexed than the editor of the *Novosti* himself were it necessary to reduce this wild vapouring to hard facts. However, the *Novosti's* article would scarcely merit even a short paragraph by way of comment did it not betray so palpable a desire to fish in troubled waters. The relations between Germany and England and the relations between Germany and Japan are to be disturbed that Russia may profit. It would of course be extravagant to blame a Russian journal for essays of this kind. The *Novosti* employs its energies to promoting its country's interests in its own way. But will it not be wise for the Japanese to reflect seriously whether their academical talk about hypothetical breaches of German neutrality may not assist the game which Russia is earnestly playing? Russia fully appreciates the high value that Germany's sympathy would have if it materialized into even active diplomacy. So she prepares to bid for that sympathy by first alienating it from Japan. Everything goes to show that in spite of her delicate situation in Europe Germany is honestly seeking to maintain a strictly neutral attitude towards the two belligerents. But she can not be expected to sustain the effort if leading Japanese newspapers instead of gratitude display suspicion and distrust. That is assisting journals like the *Novosti*; doing precisely what Russia wants. The Berlin correspondent of *The Times* treats the question with perspicacity so far as it concerns England. He says, in effect, that England is not going to be pushed into an anti-Germany mood merely that Russia may win a powerful friend and ally. The Japanese might be well advised if they viewed the matter in the same light.

CHRIST CHURCH, YOKOHAMA.

A special appeal was made on Sunday to the congregation of Christ Church to clear off the debt upon the Church, and the following very satisfactory result was attained:—

	Yen.
At the 8 a.m. Service	236.35
At the 11 a.m. Service.....	1,132.48
At the 6 p.m. Service	137.33
	1,506.13

The debt on the church was estimated at about *yen* 1,600.

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"ONE OF THE BEST."

France fully realises what she has lost by the untimely death of M. Waldeck-Rousseau. There seems little doubt that he would have been the next occupant of the Elysée, and also that his election would have been unanimous. M. Jules Claretie, in some personal recollections of the dead statesman, which appeared in the *Temps*, recalls the famous lawsuit when the great French lawyer in the Coquelin case pleaded against M. Du Beit and the Comédie Française. "We were right twenty times over," says M. Claretie, "yet as we heard Waldeck-Rousseau plead and accumulate his arguments with methodical coolness, I asked myself whether we were going to lose our case. There was in his speech a subtle art which was hidden under the most perfect simplicity and under a manner of discoursing quietly and with the assurance of a conversationalist, with his hands in his pockets, like an English debater. For all that was theatrical and noisy at the old Bar Waldeck-Rousseau, who founded a school, had substituted simplicity, neatness, and all the French qualities, and after the romantic frenzies of Beryer and Jules Favre, he was a sort of realist who played with the knife-edge instead of being a thunderer." With regard to the part which M. Waldeck-Rousseau played in private life, the eminent French critic writes: "He was a charming talker, saying witty things with a smiling indifference to which his strange eyes, his thoughtful look, gave a sort of irony. Above all, he was sensitive. If he wore armour, its weak point was his kindness. He has been known, after pleading for a friend, to throw himself on a couch, feverish and distressed, exclaiming, 'I have done it badly! If I lose my case, I have compromised the unlucky fellow!' At the Palais de Justice as well as at the Chamber he was scrupulously conscientious. His hidden tenderness was only equalled by his firmness, which was not hidden. He was loved, and made himself beloved, by all who came in contact with him. He had drunk deep of the milk of human kindness in that old Nantes family of which his father before him was the honoured head. May the grief of a whole nation console, as far as possible, the noble lady who has watched with such courage and affection over the light which has just gone out!"

M. Waldeck-Rousseau was one of those European statesmen who during the last few years have done great services to their countries. In him truly France found a man in her hour of need. His strong, just, and firm administration restored peace and order after the Dreyfus agitation, which but for him might have convulsed the country, and perhaps even destroyed the Republic. His Government lasted for three years, though, when it was formed, no Government seemed likely to last more than three weeks. Before he left he had started the policy of the Religious Associations Law, which his successor, M. Combes, carried to lengths of which he was supposed to disapprove. As it proved, he had behind him the support of the French people, and if his health had permitted him to carry his policy to his own conclusion, he would probably have avoided the bitterness which has ensued. His plea, when he retired, that "he needed rest" was thought at the time to be diplomatic, but it is unhappily but too well justified in the event. He dies young, and his death is a grievous loss to his countrymen.

PRINCE KARL.

The round of entertainments in honour of Prince Karl continues. His Highness witnessed a game of Japanese polo at the Shiba Detached Palace on Friday forenoon and subsequently lunched at the residence of Mr. Okura Kihachiro. He later repaired to Maruki's studio and was photographed, together with the members of the Japanese Reception Committee and of his staff. In the evening the Prince dined with Prince Fushimi, and on Saturday morning His Highness visited the Reserve Hospital of the Red Cross at Shibuya, where so many wounded are now lying. On Saturday evening a grand banquet was given in honour of His Highness by His Excellency Count Arco Valley at the Imperial Hotel, and on Sunday the Prince entertained on his own account a very large party at the same place. On the 3rd His Highness is to start for Nikko. After returning from Nikko he will visit Kyoto, Osaka and Itsukushima, and will finally embark, about the 15th instant, for the seat of war. It does not appear to be yet known whether His Highness will proceed in the first instance to Port Arthur or to the scene of fighting in northern Manchuria.

The banquet given by the German Representative on the 1st instant was a very brilliant affair. Some 200 guests sat down, yet although the preparations had been confined to the short space of less than two days, so competent did the staff of the Legation prove themselves that the arrangements were in every respect perfect, and so well organized was the service that the intervals between the courses were of the briefest and the party rose from the table at half-past nine. The health of the Mikado was proposed by His Highness Prince Anton, that of the Kaiser by Prince Fushimi, speaking in French—and that of the Princess von Hohenzollern by Baron d'Anethan.

It was a mistake to say that Prince Karl would give a farewell banquet on the 2nd inst. in the Imperial Hotel. The banquet took place at the Shiba Detached Palace. Some 60 covers are said to have been laid. Among the guests were Princes Fushimi and Arisugawa, the Ministers of State, several of the nobility, and others. Prince Karl, in proposing the health of the Emperor of Japan, took occasion to say that although he had often heard of the hospitality shown by the Japanese to foreign guests, his present experience had exceeded all his expectations, and he desired to express his profound appreciation and gratitude. In the name of the German Sovereign, who had sent him to this beautiful country, and in his own name he offered to the Emperor of Japan most sincere thanks. His Highness added an expression of the great satisfaction it gave him to be allowed to accompany the Japanese army which by its valour and military ability had won the applause of the world. Prince Arisugawa, proposing the health of the Emperor of Germany, coupled with it the name of Prince Karl Anton Von Hohenzollern. After thanking the Prince for the appreciative language used by him, his Imperial Highness declared that the despatch of such a distinguished member of the German Imperial Family to accompany the Japanese Army, was a plain evidence of the friendship existing not only between the courts of Germany and Japan, but also between the two empires

The Prince has presented 500 *yen* to the poor of Tokyo and 300 *yen* to those of Yokohama.

"THE WEE KIRK."

When the last mail left England the ecclesiastical situation in Scotland remained practically unchanged. The Archbishop of Canterbury, who is a Scotsman, in a letter full of good feeling, offered his mediation, and that of "one or two of the most competent and clear-headed of our public men." Dr. Rainy replied that matters were not far enough advanced for such mediation, but that, should the question of Parliamentary intervention arise, the aid of "disinterested men commanding general confidence" will be gratefully welcomed. A correspondent, to whom the *Times* accords the honour of large type, suggested terms of which the surrender to the Free Church of the small Sustentation Fund now owned by the United Free Church, about £4,000 a year, forms the principal item; and another, who signs himself "J. D.," proves to demonstration that the Free Church, with its £13,000 a year, has not the means to fulfil the trusts thrust on it by the House of Lords. It could not even keep up the insurances, or pay for the repairs of the churches and manses which will fall into its hands. To this, the *Spectator* thinks, the Free Church will probably reply that, as God, through the agency of Caesar, has given them these trusts, He will certainly give them the means of fulfilling them,—to which what rejoinder is possible? Two things as the controversy goes, on, are becoming more evident,—one, that there is a fierce struggle underlying the whole matter between the liberalising and the fossilising tendencies of the two Churches; and the other, that no power short of Parliament can enforce a reasonable compromise. For the "Wee Kirk" keeps a stiff upper-lip. The letter which its agents have sent in reply to a communication from the United Free Church reminds the latter of the legal position. Their clients, they say, desire to do "what is fair and reasonable as between Christian churches," but—

it must be kept in view that the parties are no longer in the region of litigation, where compromise might have been possible and expedient, but that their clients have been irrevocably adjudged the trustees and beneficiaries of the trusts in question. Their clients conceive that they must, to the best of their ability, administer the property under the conditions of the trust, and they think no good can come of a conference unless the United Free Church is prepared to accept the situation.

This, if literally interpreted, is a demand for the unconditional surrender of the majority on the points of doctrine and principle which divide the two Churches, after which certain points may be conceded as acts of grace.

THE LATE MR. LAFCADIO HEARN.

The great author's funeral took place on the 30th ultimo. The body was carried from the residence of the deceased at Okubo to Kobu-dera, and after a Buddhist service had been performed, the remains were transported to the crematory for ultimate burial at Zoshigaya in the Waseda suburb. An address presented by his former students, accompanying a handsome gift of flowers, spoke of the pen of the deceased having been more powerful than Japan's victorious sword, and alluded to his love for Japan as well as to the great honour that he had done the Japanese nation by assuming Japanese citizenship and making this country his place of residence. Very few foreigners attended the obsequies, but the relatives of the great writer and many Japanese were present.

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THE NEW MILITARY SYSTEM.

Saturday, October 1.

It is calculated that the result of the change now effected in the military system of the country will be to place at the immediate disposal of Japan some six hundred thousand trained men. These will be men from 32⅓ years of age to 37⅓ years; men in the prime of life who have all served their three years with the colours. Of course in many cases, we may almost say in the great majority of cases, men of such an age have contracted family ties which invest with much hardship the duty of serving in the field. But this is not a time when sentiment or private suffering can be largely taken into account. Japan's military system has hitherto been very lenient as compared with the systems of European States, for her conscripts, beginning their service at 20, have reached the territorial army at 32⅓, thus ceasing to be available for service abroad, whereas in no European country does a man reach this stage before he is 38. We observe that an Imperial Ordinance just issued gives exceptional power to the authorities to make agreements with the private railway companies for transport purposes.

All this is Japan's answer to Russia's Second Army. It is a crushing answer, for the effect of the measure now taken is to double the country's military strength. If Russia ever succeeds in placing half a million of men in Manchuria and maintaining them there, she may reckon confidently on having to face a still greater number of Japanese.

Monday, October 3.

Some Tokyo journals take the present occasion for contending that Japan's military establishment is too small. They adduce the cases of France, Germany and Russia as examples. The *Nichi Nichi* observes that whereas Russia's population is only three times as large as Japan's, she has an army of over a million men on a peace footing and of 4,610,000 on a war footing. But after all it is a country's duty to be guided in these matters by its circumstances. The change just made by Japan will virtually double her fighting force. It will ultimately give her, for belligerent purposes beyond her borders, an army of a million men, in round numbers, whereas her previous figure was only half a million. Does she want more at present? Surely the answer must be negative. She is now face to face with the greatest—numerically speaking—military Power in the world, yet the utmost force likely to marshalled against her is half a million. Many tens of years must pass before she will have anything more formidable to fear. Of course, if, at the conclusion of the war, Russia deliberately lays herself out for a programme of revenge; if she sets about doubling the Trans-Asian Railway and making other preparations to re-establish her supremacy in Central Asia, Japan may have to consider her military position seriously. But that she need add to the military burdens of her people at present we do not think.

Tuesday, October 4.

We have to correct our statement—or rather the statement taken by us from Japanese contemporaries—that the change just effected in the military system of Japan will place at the immediate disposal of the War Office an additional force of some six hundred thousand men. That calculation was based, we presume, upon the hypothesis that the number of men passing annually through the ranks of the army has remained unchanged during the past 17⅓ years, whereas of course the number was much smaller before 1896 when the country's armaments were augmented after the war with China. The new system goes into effect from the day of its promulgation. In other words, it is retrospective in its effects. Thus men who passed out of the reserves into the territorial army at a not more recent date than 12⅓ years ago and at a not more remote date than 17⅓ years ago, are now practically restored to the reserves, thereby becoming liable for service abroad, which liability ceased, under the old system, immediately on transfer from the reserves to the territorial troops. Hence what we have to consider in order to obtain a clear idea of the addition thus made to the effective forces, is the number of men that served with the colours in each of the years from 1887 to 1891 inclusive. Statistics show these figures:—

NUMBERS OF CONSCRIPTS DRAFTED INTO THE ARMY.

1887	55,537
1888	62,452
1889	78,024
1890	67,822
1891	67,981
	331,816

All these men are now restored from the territorial army to the reserves, and may be immediately enrolled for service in Manchuria. Some allowance must be made, however, for casualties. Taking off 10 per cent. on that account, we obtain the broad result that 300,000 men are added to the country's effective forces, and that the army is raised to a strength of between 700,000 and 800,000. This estimate does not include the officers, commissioned and non-commissioned. It relates merely to rank and file. Doubtless there will be a difficulty in obtaining officers, but upon that topic nothing is published.

As to the figures which will ultimately be reached when the new system becomes applicable to an army on the post-bellum establishment—namely the establishment fixed by legislation in 1896—we can not speak with absolute accuracy in the absence of statistics sufficiently recent. Indeed as only 8 years have elapsed since the post-bellum establishment began to be formed, the full effects of the recent change will not be developed until about the year 1915 or 1916. But we have figures which show what the increment will be in 1912:

NUMBER OF CONSCRIPTS DRAFTED INTO THE ARMY.

1894	119,086
1895	79,116
1896	173,339
1897	137,949
1898	176,136
	685,626

Here again deducting 10 per cent. for casualties, the resulting number is 617,000 approximately, and assuming that the army under the unaltered arrangement is 460,000 men on a war footing, its total in 1912 will be 1,070,000. The *Kokumin Shimbun* affirms that 250,000 men are now annually taken to serve with the colours. If that be so the army on its new footing will be over twelve hundred thousand men ultimately.

Prince Fushimi, who intends to leave on Oct. 19th for America, to pay a visit to the St. Louis, Fair, will entertain Mr. L. C. Griscom, the U.S. Minister at Tokyo, and the staff of the Legation, on the evening of the 10th at his residence. The various Japanese Ministers will also be present.

DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT.

The Right Honourable Sir William George Granville Venables Vernon-Harcourt, the hero of a hundred parliamentary fights, was found dead in bed last Saturday, having evidently passed away quietly during the night. Though ailing, we are told, the end was entirely unexpected. Within a few days (October 14) he would have attained his 77th birthday, and friend and foe alike would have joined heartily in the celebration of such an event. But the end has come, as no doubt he would have wished it, and now he will

> Fear no more the heat o' the sun,
> Nor the furious winter's rages;
> Thou thy worldly task hast done
> Home art gone and ta'en thy wages.

It was well said at the time Sir William published his letter of resignation (March, 1904) that his retirement would remove from the House of Commons one who had always been, before everything else, a devoted "Parliament man." Since the death of Mr. Gladstone there had been no one perhaps who preserved more faithfully in the Lower House the traditions and the sentiments of an earlier day than Sir William, whose retirement marked a real break with the past, which every member of the House noted with unaffected regret. Sir William Harcourt (then Mr. William Harcourt) first appeared as a Parliamentary candidate in the autumn of 1859, when he contested the Kirkcaldy Burghs against the sitting member, Colonel Ferguson of Raith, and after an exceedingly lively contest was compelled to acknowledge himself defeated. On the day of the poll the bitterness between the supporters of the candidates gave rise to some stirring incidents. A prominent "Raith man," on his way to vote, was hustled in such a way that Mr. Harcourt himself worked his way through the mob, gave his arm to his unfortunate opponent, and marched him to register against himself a vote which doubtless gained him several. When the result was declared, the violence of the Harcourt partisans was so great that the successful candidate had to seek refuge in a private yard. To the same campaign another amusing story relates. Mr. James Payn, who was then living in Edinburgh, had just published his "Foster Brothers," a particularly scathing review of which in the *Saturday Review* he ascribed to Mr. Harcourt, whose candidature he consequently opposed with great violence. Thirty years afterwards he was narrating the matter to the late Mr. Justice Stephen, who replied, to the intense amusement of both, "As a matter of fact I wrote that review myself." Nine years afterwards, in 1868, when Sir William put up for Oxford he was more successful, and a year later he made a highly favourable impression by his first speech in the House in opposition to a Bill which proposed to repeal the section of the Act of Queen Anne by which the acceptance of an office of profit under the Crown by a member of Parliament rendered his seat vacant. Mr. Gladstone was among those who specially complimented the young member on his maiden effort. A great parliamentary career lay before him and when Mr. Gladstone's retirement left the party without a commander in the Commons, the place devolved upon Sir William as a matter of right. Sir William Harcourt's term as Leader of the Lower House was marked by a quietness which was not looked for by many who believed he would carry fire and sword into the Opposition camp. The Opposi-

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tion often tempted him by trailing their coats, but he smiled and said nothing. He made use of the soft answer that turneth away the wrath of opponents—and got the Government business done. Lord Randolph Churchill, another "first-class fighting man," displayed similar discretion, it may be remembered, when occupying the same position.

Writing in March last with reference to Sir William's retirement, the *Westminster Gazette* said:

Very few of the younger men who aspire to high places have either Sir William Harcourt's gifts or his equipment, and their contemporaries are apt to deem it sufficient if they do business in a business-like way, which most of them do not. It is not on these lines that the greater careers are built or ever will be built. Nothing is more striking in these days than the gulf between the few really eminent men and the average of Cabinet Ministers and administrators. The latter remain for all their days unknown to the public except as names which will be forgotten when they go out of office; the former are still the most eminent and best-known men in the country. Real success in politics is to get from the second into the first of these classes. Very few achieve it, and none can achieve it without gifts which are external to the business of politics, but which make their appeal to the public and impress it with a sense of personality. There is no doubt in Sir William Harcourt's case. If we had to reckon up the half-dozen or so of personalities in politics which the public now and the historian in future will remember as the representative men of the last twenty years, Sir William Harcourt must be included, and his career reckoned one of the greatest. But most happily we are not writing his obituary, and the final casting up of this account will, we hope, wait yet for many years to come. In these stirring times the old war-horses have played a notable part, and whether in the House of Commons or out of it, we look forward to hearing Sir William's voice and reading his admirable letters at many critical moments in the controversies of the hour.

We extract more freely from the *Spectator's* appreciation:

Mr. Gladstone has upset, at all events for his own contemporaries, all the customary estimates of old age. Three score and ten has ceased to have any special meaning as an epoch in human history, and even Sir William Harcourt's retirement comes as something of a surprise. He is only seventy-six,—the age when Mr. Gladstone was beginning the Home-rule campaign which was to give full employment to all his faculties for another seven years. But to be in the front rank of political warfare after eighty is given to few, and Sir William Harcourt has no doubt been wise in not subjecting himself any longer to the strain of Parliamentary life. The claim he puts forward in his letter to his constituents is fully borne out by the facts. Ever since, he says, he entered upon political life he has "given all his energies to public work." That is the right language for a Member of Parliament to use, and it would be well if more members of Parliament could make it their own. "The post of a representative of the people is a high trust and a great responsibility not to be lightly undertaken or imperfectly discharged." In theory, perhaps, this is the estimate that every Member forms of his duties. A very much lower standard, it is to be feared, is found sufficient in ordinary practice. It is this fact that makes the disappearance of a great Parliamentarian—and beyond doubt Sir William Harcourt was this—a subject for genuine regret. He helped to keep up the level of Parliamentary life in a time when from various causes it is constantly tending to fall lower. Whether in office or in opposition, he was always watchful and vigorous, not apt to let the mistake of an opponent pass unnoticed, not slow to come to the aid of a friend whose impetuosity had led him into a difficulty. He was well read in Parliamentary history, and had the zeal for finding appropriate precedents which naturally accompanies this kind of knowledge. But though this may sometimes be irritating to a Government, it is a very valuable knowledge in itself, and the decay of which has already had unfortunate results. As a financier Sir William Harcourt enjoys the solitary distinction of having earned and received the warm praises of his adversaries. Unionist Chancellors of the Exchequer have, again, had cause to be grateful to him for the determination with which he pressed forward the Death-duties. The Conservative Budgets would have been very much less satisfactory if Sir William Harcourt had not provided them with a source of revenue which it would have been very difficult for them to discover for themselves. Nor in the enumeration of his virtues ought his power of keeping the House amused to be left out. When all has been said, there are large opportunities of being bored in the conduct of public business, and the man who makes these fewer by his mere presence and by the chance that he will suddenly put his finger on some weak place in his opponent's armour, helps to maintain the position of the House of Commons in the opinion of the country.

It is not only in these ways that Sir William Harcourt will be missed. Other Members may in time be found well qualified to supply his place. What cannot be supplied is the tradition of a greater Parliamentary time,—a time when the leaders of parties in the House of Commons were men of a larger mould than they are now, and when they played their parts with a degree of freedom which inevitable changes of procedure have put out of reach. Sir William Harcourt carried the Budget of 1894 through the Commons without once resorting to the Closure. The skill required for this achievement could hardly have been gained under the present rules. The temptation to bring inconvenient discussions to a sudden close is too great to be resisted, and there grows up a habit of measuring the duration of debate by the hours which must elapse before it is decent to bring it to a compulsory close. The statesmen of the generation to which Sir William Harcourt belonged were trained in different schools. Parliament stood to them for something greater and more important than it seems to stand to their successors. They regarded it with more respect, they were more anxious to possess its good opinion, they were less disposed to curtail its powers or to guard themselves against its interference. As the older men have disappeared there has been a change for the worse in all these respects.

From *Men and Women of the Time* we learn that

The deceased statesman was the second son of the Rev. William Vernon Harcourt, and grandson of a former Archbishop of York. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was a Scholar, and graduated in high honours in 1851 (first-class honours in Classical Tripos and Senior Optime). He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1854, and went the Home Circuit. He unsuccessfully contested the Kirkcaldy Burghs in 1858. Mr. Harcourt was appointed a Queen's Counsel in 1866; and was returned to the House of Commons for the city of Oxford, in the Liberal interest, in 1868. He was elected Whewell Professor of International Law in the University of Cambridge, March 2, 1869, and was a member of the Royal Commission for amending the Neutrality Laws; and of the Royal Commission for amending the Naturalisation Laws. He was appointed Solicitor-General in November, 1873, on which occasion he was knighted, and he held that office until the resignation of Mr. Gladstone's administration in the following February. When Mr. Gladstone returned to power in May, 1880, Sir W. Harcourt was nominated Secretary of State for the Home Department. On his going down to Oxford for re-election on that occasion he was defeated, polling only 2681 votes against 2735 recorded in favour of his Conservative antagonist, Mr. A. W. Hall. At this juncture, the late Mr. Plimsoll, M.P. for Derby, very generously accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, whereupon Sir W. Harcourt was elected one of the representatives of that borough in his stead. Sir W. Harcourt was presented with the freedom of the city of Glasgow, October 25, 1881. He went out of office with his party in June, 1885; but on the return of the Liberals to power in January, 1886, he was made Chancellor of the Exchequer, and reappointed to this post in 1892. He was re-elected for Derby at both the general elections (1885 and 1886), and again in 1892. In 1895 he was defeated at Derby, greatly to the surprise of all parties. His poll on this occasion amounted to 6785, while of his two successful opponents, Mr. H. H. Bemrose polled 7906, and Mr. Geoffrey Drage, 7076. A seat was now found for him in Monmouthshire West, a mining constituency. Sir William identified himself with the affairs of the Principality, and in August 1897 presided over one of the sessions of the National Eisteddfod at Newport, when he made a noteworthy speech upon Wales and the Welsh as represented by this their best-known institution. He was an active member of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the Jameson Raid, and from July to October 1898 was engaged in controversy, both in Parliament and in the press, on the subject of the Ritualistic pretensions of a certain section of the clergy, his protests being chiefly made to the Archbishop of Canterbury. His speech in the House of Commons on the occasion of the death of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone was one of the most impressive orations delivered at the time. He was one of the pall-bearers at that statesman's funeral. In December 1898, in a letter to Mr. John Morley, Sir William Harcourt made the announcement that he perhaps intended retiring from the leadership of the Liberal party of the House of Commons. "The hypothetical form of certain sentences in the Harcourt-Morley correspondence," to quote the *Times'* leading article of December 15, 1898, "led some to suppose that the great tactician had merely made a tactical move, and that a vote of confidence would replace matters on their old footing." But subsequent correspondence between Sir William and his supporters showed plainly enough that his retirement from the leadership had been decided upon irrevocably. He was famous among Parliamentary debaters, and was much spoken of as the future leader of his party when Mr. Gladstone retired. His Budget, brought forward in 1894, created a sensation since it equalised the death duties on real and personal property, and exempted large sections of the poorer business and professional classes from payment of Income Tax. His friends regarded this Budget, which was copied in some particulars by his successor, as his greatest achievement. He was one of the original contributors to the *Saturday Review*, and wrote various political pamphlets and letters on international law in the *Times*, published under the pseudonym of "Historicus." The latter were reprinted in a volume, with considerable additions (1863). Sir William Harcourt married (1) in 1856, Thérèse, daughter of Lady Theresa Lewis—aunt to the Earl of Clarendon and widow of the late Sir George Cornewall Lewis, Bart.—by her first husband, T. Lister, Esq.; and (2) in 1876, Mrs. Ives, daughter of the late John Lothrop Motley, the historian, and sometime United States Minister in London.

THE PROPHETIC DUTCH.

The recent remarkable outburst of the Russian religious press has of course been noticed by our readers; a sudden and simultaneous cry from the columns of nearly all the religious organs of the great empire to the effect that Russia has a heaven-sent mission to occupy Manchuria; that in the interests of Christianity she is bound to recover possession of the place; that the Mikado is anti-Christ and that the Japanese, as representatives of paganism, must be driven out. It is curious that now in the beginning of the 20th century the Japanese should be confronted as a practical realty by the danger pointed out by the Dutch in the 16th. And Christianity itself, could any heavier blow be dealt to its prospects of successful propagandism than that it should be thrust forward as the pretext for a war of bare-faced aggression? Russia is still in the age of the Crusades. Her religion is the religion of Islam, to be propagated at the point of the sword. It is idle to descant upon such a display of ferocious bigotry.

By way of interesting context we quote the following from the St. Petersburg correspondence of *The Times*, dated August 25th:

The newspaper formerly directed by the celebrated journalist, the late M. Katkoff, publishes the following remarkable article above the signature of Mi Posselianine:—

"We Russians have completely forgotten the spiritual forces whose assistance we were formerly wont to invoke when misfortune overtook our country, when earthly means were of no avail, and when nothing but a miracle could save us. . . . It would be an awful thing if the efforts of the defenders of Port Arthur proved futile, and if we were compelled to retake the fortress. Miscreants may laugh at us, but we will do our best. We must snatch that unfortunate fortress from the clutches of the Japanese, and if we are to succeed in our task nothing but hope in Almighty God can avail us. The Russian people must pray for the safety of Port Arthur as the woman of Canaan prayed for her daughter. Let the heavens tremble with those cries of souls in distress which are not heard on earth, but which are heard in Heaven, and may God listen to our prayer! . . . We have the Holy Virgin, who watches over our country and who has never forsaken those who entreat her aid. The examples of her intervention are innumerable. We possess a new and a great wonder-worker, Saint Serafin, who enjoys the favour of God. If we vowed to raise a national temple in his honour! Every day, every hour is precious. I do not know how this is to be effected. But my soul cries out. We must act, we must pray for intercession."

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KOREA.

Saturday, October 1.

It is reported from Korea that the Russian soldiers who had hitherto been stationed southward of Kowon, destroyed their stores of provisions and retreated northwards on the 25th ultimo. No explanation of this performance is forthcoming, but truly the movements of the Cossacks in the north-east of Korea have been so erratic and apparently purposeless that they have ceased to arouse more than a very languid interest.

Monday, October 3.

A report comes from Seoul that 7 Japanese subjects were killed by Koreans at Kokson towards the close of last month, and one is missing. These eight men had been sent to Namchhonchan in Hwanghaido to engage labourers for the Seoul-Wiju Railway. Another account says that the Japanese party originally consisted of 15 men.

From Chunchhondo also comes news of a fracas in which two Japanese constables were injured. This affair seems to have taken the form of an attack by a band of 60 Koreans against the houses of Japanese residents. The police were injured in attempting to restore order.

The Korean Government is sending quite a large commission to investigate Japanese administrative machinery and administrative methods. It would seem that the commission includes a member for every department of the administration.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* states that 106 miles of the Seoul-Fusan railway have been completed at the Seoul end, and 116 miles at the Fusan end. Thus out of the total distance of 272 miles, only 50 remain to be constructed.

It is expected that the Seoul-Wiju line will be finished by next spring. A Decauville track is to be laid from Kiulienching to Liaoyang. Already it has been laid as far as Fenghwanching and the remaining portion will be completed simultaneously with the completion of the Seoul-Wiju road. It seems to us a little premature to expect that Seoul will be connected with Wiju by railway so early as next spring, but such is the statement.

Tuesday, October 4.

Again we hear of a southward movement by the Russians in the north-east of Korea. Six hundred of them moved down to Kowon on the 1st instant and 2,000 with 4 guns are said to be advancing from Pukchhon. Possibly they entertain some serious design against Yuensan on this occasion, but their doings hitherto have betrayed such an element of purposelessness that it is hard to credit them with a fixed objective even now, especially as the time for active operations in that region of Korea is drawing rapidly to a close.

Wednesday, October 5.

The question of land-reclamation in Korea seems to be again on the *tapis*, but the project has apparently taken the form of a joint undertaking, Koreans and Japanese being equally interested.

Thursday, October 6.

There has been trouble in Korea. The scene was at Konju, whither Mr. Yokota, of the Japanese Vice-Consulate at Kunsan, had been sent to make some investigations. Mr. Yokota and his party were surrounded by 50 or 60 soldiers of the local force, and a policeman and one of the Japanese residents were badly wounded. The explanation given is that the Korean troops entertained some grudge against the Japanese forces in connexion with a matter of requisitioning, and that they mistook Mr. Yokota for an officer. A party of Japanese soldiers proceeded to the place and restored order, but Mr. Hayashi, the Japanese Representative in Seoul, is said to have demanded that the local force at Konju be disbanded by way of punishment for this lawless act.

Mr. Oura, Minister of State for Communications, has arrived in Seoul and was received by the Emperor on the 5th instant, accompanied by Mr. Megata, the new financial adviser. Mr. Oura is to make an inspection of the railway work in Korea.

The ringleaders of the rioters of Koksan have been apprehended. This affair was of some magnitude. It seems to have cost the lives of seven Japanese, and 14 Koreans were either killed or wounded.

Nothing more is heard of the recently reported southern movement of the Russians in north-east Korea.

THE "SHOGYO SHIMPO" ON GERMANY.

In a recent issue the *Shogyo Shimpo* discussed the rumour of a secret understanding between Germany and Russia, pledging the former to raise her voice on the latter's behalf when the terms of peace come to be considered. The *Shogyo Shimpo* is eminently a moderate journal, and when it undertakes to discuss any question its readers expect level-headed and reasonable views, but it has scarcely been true to its reputation in this instance. It sets out by postulating that since the alleged agreement is secret, reports as to its existence must necessarily be vague, whereas there ought to be no vagueness whatever about the reply of the German Government, which is in a position to deal with the matter conclusively. Surely the *Shogyo* here loses sight of the wholesome principle that the onus of proof rests on those affirming a proposition not on those denying it? No one can be required to demonstrate a negative. What has been stated is simply that a secret agreement exists. No evidence whatever has been adduced of its existence. What has been replied by German journals is simply that no such agreement does exist. No evidence of its non-existence is furnished or could be furnished. The Berlin journals should not be expected to deal otherwise with so vague an allegation. Our Tokyo contemporary is on less illusory ground when it suggests that the numerous doubts circulating about Germany's intentions since the outbreak of the war and the frequent necessity she finds for protesting have a suggestiveness of their own. That is why we have sometimes expressed the opinion that Germany's statesmen are not altogether happy in their management of the country's foreign affairs. Yet it is noticeable that the reasons adduced for these doubts are all based on incidents prior to the present war and on Germany's situation; historical reasons in fact, and political. No one can honestly say that in the matter of the Russo-Japanese conflict Germany has done anything indicating imperfect neutrality. She has been strictly and uniformly impartial, if we except the utterances of a Sovereign whose indiscretions stand entirely to his own account. Her peculiar situation, however, is palpable. "Japan," writes the *Shogyo*, "desires to be on the best of terms with Germany, but it is a natural result of her situation that Germany should draw closer to Russia." There is no suggestion of reproach in this language. It would be absurd to reproach a Power for consulting its own interests before those of other States, and we really fail to see why Germany's friends should gird at the suggestion that the Russian camp has attractions for her. They would do better to address themselves seriously to the task of showing that while the general proposition is true, its applicability to this particular case is open to query. We ourselves think that it is open to query. We fail to see what Germany can look to gain by joining hands with Russia to Japan's detriment in the day of settlement. The *Shogyo Shimpo's* writing reveals a flash of sentiment that is entirely appreciable. "Japan can never forget," it says, "the humiliation she suffered ten years ago in connexion with the rendition of Liaotung. She is now engaged in a victorious struggle with the Power that took the lead in that matter, and her people's disappointment will be unendurable if they are to be again confronted with German and French interference." Most natural and fully to be sympathised with. But there seem to be two links dropped out of the chain of comparison. The first is that the German nation did not endorse its Government's policy in 1895 and has often since condemned it. The second, that in the pending conference—not immediately pending we fear—England and America will be with Japan at least in so far as to deprecate any forceful interference with her rights. Had England's part been other than merely self-effacing in 1895, it is exceedingly problematical whether Germany would have joined the group of intimidators. There will be nothing invertebrate in the attitude of England and America on this occasion, and Germany's heart is essentially Anglo-Saxon. Should not these considerations, apart from the plain evidences that Germany has furnished of a desire to observe strict neutrality, suffice to dispel apprehensions like those of the *Shogyo Shimpo*?

THE RUSSIAN SHIPS AT SHANGHAI.

News from Shanghai indicates that the question of the *Askold* and the *Grosowoi* is not yet fully settled. There continue to be disputes about the disposal of the officers and men forming the ships' crews. The Japanese Consul is said to have asked the Taotai to procure a list of the names and ranks of all serving in the two vessels. But the Russian Consul not only declined to give any such list, but also claimed that the officers and men should enjoy the freedom and the treatment conceded to naval officers and men of any nationality visiting Shanghai, and that they should be allowed to form an encampment on some land which is the property of the Russo-Chinese Bank. The matter has been submitted to Peking. It is of course natural that the Russians should make every effort to avoid the necessity of confining the officers and men to their ships for an indefinite period—perhaps one year; perhaps two. On the other hand, the claim to be placed on the same footing as the marines of neutral states is unreasonable. The crews of the *Askold* and the *Grosowoi* are in effect prisoners of war. Upon China, however, devolves the duty of interning them, and it is plainly her business to provide suitable quarters and to make such arrangements as shall ensure the tenure of the men and officers without imposing restraints which would be injurious to their health. All that being granted, however, we fail to see why the Russians should refuse to furnish a list of names and ranks.

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THE EDGEWORTHIAN TRADITION.

The volume on Maria Edgeworth which the Hon. Emily Lawless has written for the new series of "English Men of Letters" (Macmillan) gives an interesting insight into the manners of an age which has long since passed away. A boy or girl of the present day taking up one of Miss Edgeworth's novels feels like being introduced to people of another planet. Never, in their short experiences, could such children, much less such parents, have existed in this world of ours. But the story of Miss Edgeworth's life proves that she took her models from life, at least from life as it was fashioned for her by that strange personage her father, Richard Lovell Edgeworth. He was a man whose like, fortunately, is not to be met with nowadays. Mr. Edgeworth was first married while still an undergraduate, when he eloped with a Miss Elers, whom he married at Gretna Green. Five children were the offspring of this marriage, Maria being the second, and she was born on January 1st, 1767, at Black Bourton, near Oxford. The biographer writes:—

How far the failure of that marriage is to be ascribed to this circumstance (the youth of the bridegroom) is an open question. What is quite certain is that, for a man who afterwards distinguished himself as a husband, Mr. Edgeworth's first *début* in that character cannot be called a success. Upon whichever pair of shoulders the blame ought to lie, by general consent the marriage was far from a success.

Mrs. Edgeworth died at the birth of her fifth child and the father married, within four months of this event, ■ Miss Honora Sneyd, a beautiful young lady he had met previously at Lichfield. Seven years later she died, and in the same year he espoused her sister Elizabeth. Notwithstanding his many children, Mr. Edgeworth evidently could not get on without a wife, for on the death of his third wife, who died in 1797, he took to wife, in the following year, a Miss Beaufort, who survived him by many years. In all he had nineteen children. Clever and versatile as was Richard Lovell Edgeworth, and dearly beloved by his own womankind, he did not altogether win the esteem of the outside world. Miss Lawless says of him:—

In sober truth, Mr. Edgeworth was precisely one of those men whose qualities show their best and most glowing side to the devotees inside their own family, and only become perceptibly spotted with absurdity when confronted by the gaze of a colder and more critical outside circle. An autocrat he was, and had every intention of being. Wives, sisters-in-law, daughters, tenants, and the like were all regarded by him as so many satellites, revolving gently, as by a law of nature, around the pedestal upon which he stood alone, in a graceful or commanding attitude.

In speaking of his influence on his daughter and her work, the writer says:—

That he was essentially one of the best-intentioned of fathers is certain, yet few bad, few merely indifferent fathers have inflicted upon a gifted son or daughter worse injuries, from an intellectual point of view, than he did. He not merely accentuated, he actually lifted into the light of a solemn duty, what was by nature the most serious of Maria Edgeworth's mental failings—a lack, namely, of imagination, one which under his fostering care grew and swelled, until it amounted to something very like a kindly and tolerant contempt for everything which that word conveys.

One of the most interesting personages of whom Miss Lawless writes is Mr. Edgeworth's intimate friend, Mr. Day, the author of "Sandford and Merton." So precise was this gentleman in his mode of living, so much was everything in his household carried out by rule and order, that one cannot help thinking that he took himself as a model for that uninteresting specimen of an unnaturally moral and high-minded instructor of youth, Mr. Barlow, who figures largely in his book. This gentleman selected a couple of girls from a foundling hospital for the purpose of "breeding them up," with a view to finally marrying whichever of the two might prove to be most worthy of that exalted privilege. In the end he married neither of them. The Misses Sneyd appeared on the scene, and he fell in love—or his substitute for the passion—first with Honora, and when she married Mr. Edgeworth, with her sister Elizabeth. Day made a confidant of his friend, to whom he wrote explaining the terms upon which alone he could be induced to offer his hand and heart to any woman. "Seeing," says the author, "that these terms included, amongst other details, an absolute submission to the marital rule, especially in the matter of feminine dress, as well as an abstention from all the ordinary amenities of life, including such trifles as music, poetry, light literature, and epistolary correspondence, it will be seen that the letter did not come short in the matter of frankness." Mr. Edgeworth married the two Miss Sneyds, and a bride was found for Mr. Day who exactly suited his requirements. Maria Edgeworth never married. For the sake of her father and her country she sacrificed the one romance of her life. She was deeply attached to a Swedish count, M. Edelcrantz, but she refused him—"not," says one biographer, "without much suffering then and long afterwards." Her writings had their greatest vogue in the time of our grandmothers, but the stiff-starched Edgeworthian tradition regarding the proper bringing up and deportment of children, lasted long into the early seventies, as many a middle-aged man and woman to-day can testify.

A MASTER OF ENGLISH FICTION.

In *The Monthly Review* there is a very pleasing paper by Mr. H. G. Wells upon the late Mr. George Gissing, originally written as a preface to "Veranilda," the incomplete romance left by this admirable writer. As Mr. Wells justly points out, it is indeed the irony of fate that Gissing should have come to be looked on as "the master and leader of the English realistic school"; he has even been likened to Zola. The brief biographical details given here prove clearly enough to those to whom proof is needed that Gissing was anything but what he has been painted by popular imagination. It is a sad picture of a strong mind struggling with adversity. But this quotation will best show the charm and interest of Mr. Wells' labour of love:—

"Two of his friends spent a spring-time holiday with him and his sister at Budleigh Salterton in 1897. He was then no longer the glorious, indefatigable, impracticable youth of the London flat, but a damaged and ailing man, full of ill-advised precautions against the imaginary illnesses that were his interpretation of a general *malaise*. As much as anything he was homesick for Italy. He was not actively writing then, but he had two or three great Latin tomes in which he read and dreamt, he was annotating the works of Cassiodorus, edicts and proclamations and letters written for Theodoric the Goth, and full of light upon the manners and daily life of the time. And as the friends wandered in the Devonshire lanes or along the red Devonshire cliffs he talked of Italy. His friends had not seen Italy. To all three of them Italy was as far almost as it had been for all the English world in 1800. There was a day when they sat together by Lulworth Cove. He had been mourning the Italy he fancied he would never see again, and then he drew suddenly from his pocket an old pocket-book, and showed, treasured as one treasures the little things of those we love, a few scraps of paper that journey had left him: the empty cover of his railway tickets home, a flattened blossom from Hadrian's villa, a ticket for the Vatican Library, were chief among these things. He spoke of a lost paradise. Yet before another year was over he had been through those experiences he has told so perfectly in 'By the Ionian Sea,' and all three of these friends had met again in Rome. In Rome he had forgotten most of his illnesses; he went about proudly as one goes about one's dearly-loved native city. There were tramps in the Campagna, in the Alban Hills, along the Via Clodia, and so forth, merry meals with the good red wine of Velletri or Grotta Ferrata; and now the romance was more fully conceived, and in the Forum, on the Palatine Hill, upon the Appian Way, he could talk of the closing chapters that will never now be written—of Rome plague-stricken and deserted, Rome absolutely desolate under the fear of the Gothic king."

"LITTLE" JAPAN.

There is one illusion about Japan which seems to survive evidence and to work most serious political mischief. The Continental Powers, and Russia more especially, cannot (as the *Spectator* points out) get rid of the belief that the Island Empire, however brave or astute or lucky its children may be, is after all but a "little State, which in a very short time must "bleed to death." It is not very easy, says our contemporary,

to trace the origin of this belief, unless it be the habit of expecting great size in all Asiatic Empires, or of comparing the area of Japan with that of China, or of Russia itself. So compared, Japan is, of course, a little place, which looks on the maps almost insignificant. Compared, however, in a more sensible way, with the other Island Empire which has so long been one of the Great Powers of the world, Japan is by no means small. Its total area, without counting Formosa, is by twenty-seven thousand square miles greater than that of the British Isles and as large a proportion of it is fertile and thickly populated. That population, again, is forty-four millions, or three millions greater than that of Great Britain (1901), six millions greaterthan that of France, and almost equal to that of Austria-Hungary. If the word "little," again, refers to strength for war, that strength is in many respects superior to Great Britain's. The British could probably destroy the Japanese Fleet, but the Japanese Fleet has destroyed that of Russia, and could, if allowance is made for position, maintain a contest with that of France or Germany which would not be absolutely hopeless. As regards soldiers, Japan has conscription, and the conscription obviously works. Within the last six months the country has sent out six armies, each nearly equal to either of the forces that contended at Waterloo. We thought we had done a great thing when we sent eighty thousand men to South Africa in 1900. But Japan has transported more than four hundred thousand men across the sea, and is now defying the Russians at Liao-yang and Port Arthur with armies greater in the aggregate than that which Napoleon III. mobilised for the invasion of Germany. Of the quality of these forces it is unnecessary to speak. Sailors and soldiers alike are, in discipline, in speed of marching, and in endurance of fatigue, the equals of any that Europe has produced; while in their reckless contempt of death they display a special quality which, as great Russian officers admit, sometimes appals and demoralises their own stubbornly brave men. Where in all this ■ the evidence of the "littleness" upon which ruling Russians rely, and which their Press declares to be a guarantee of their own ultimate victory?

The *Spectator* sees no reason why the Russian expectation of Japan "bleeding to death" should be fulfilled. "She can stand the consumption of officers and there is no ground for supposing that she will be exhausted of men, any more than France was when Napoleon I. continued his conscriptions during fifteen years of almost incessant war." The London journal ridicules the suggestion of Russian generals and admirals that much of the Japanese success in the first assault on Port Arthur and in some of the subsequent battles was due to energy, astuteness and luck, and says that energy and astuteness are the qualities that make a nation strong. It was hardly luck that dictated Admiral Togo's invincible patience and enabled him and Kamimura to defeat equal forces in open water. Even in the matter of finances the "bleeding to death" theory is untenable. Before she gives way Japan will be ruined to an extent of which no European Power in modern times has any experience. More-

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over, "every nation that is ready to face ruin discovers in itself a large reserve of staying power." Our contemporary can but attribute the illusion of the Continent to two causes,—one a false analogy, and the other a mistake produced by the history of ages. The false analogy is that the Russians, like the Chinese, have been unable to believe that an undersized people could be anything but a feeble people,—an impression which also prevailed in Great Britain for a moment, though a nation that has so often admired the fighting qualities of its Ghoorka soldiers ought to have been heartily ashamed of it. There is reason to believe that the Roman soldiers who conquered the world were by no means big men, and since the invention of gunpowder all that is demanded of the private is strength to carry weight, a capacity of quick marching, and endurance under adverse conditions as to food and climate. The weight of the fighting line tells very little.

The *Spectator* confesses that upon this subject it shares the surprise which helps to delude the Russians. There is nothing in the history of Asia, at least within the last two hundred years, which points to the possibility that an Asiatic State might in the course of centuries produce, without employing European officers, a fighting force of the kind that the Mikado now controls. It is not a rushing force, such as has from time to time swept in a whirl-wind over Asia and Eastern Europe; but in all that soldiership requires it is a civilised army, led by able tacticians, and supplied with all the munitions and commissariat required with a completeness that has rarely marked large European armies. So far as known, it has felt no necessity for the device of requisitions with which Napoleon's Marshals were never quite able to dispense. The causes of the immense mental development—for it must be mental—which has produced so astounding a result remain as yet unrevealed; but of the fact the Russians have the fullest proof, and the persistence of their illusion in the teeth of that proof is one more evidence that certain forms of prejudice survive the refutation even of events.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The movement in favour of forming a Volunteer Fleet of auxiliary cruisers seems to be progressing rapidly. H. I. H. Prince Arisugawa addressed the Nobles at their Club on the 29th instant, strongly advocating the measure and calling upon his hearers to lend their assistance. Prince Tokugawa replied on behalf of the Nobles, promising their hearty support.

We learn from the originators of the movement that it is receiving much encouragement. Subscriptions are coming in from all quarters and from all classes.

Lieut.-General Ogawa, who was reported among the wounded at Liaoyang, has recovered completely from his wound—which seems to have been of a trifling nature—and has resumed his duty. It is expected that the Lieut.-General will shortly be raised to the rank of full General.

Apropos of the death of Prince Bismarck some interest attaches to the statement that Count Hoyos died on the night of Aug. 16th at Beckett House, Shrivenham, Berks, the country seat of Lord Barrington, which is now in the occupation of Mr. Richard Whitehead, of torpedo fame, the Count's father-in-law. Deceased, who was 58 years of age, was until recently Attaché to the Austrian Embassy in London. He leaves a widow, five daughters, and two sons, and one daughter was married to Prince Bismarck. The remains were to be conveyed to Austria for interment.

Baron Sone, Minister of State for Finance, entertained the principal bankers of Tokyo and Osaka at dinner in his official residence on the 1st instant. General Terauchi, Baron Kioura, Viscount Yoshikawa, Baron Komura and Count Katsura represented the Cabinet, and Counts Matsukata and Inouye the *Genro*. Baron Sone announced that the Treasury was about to issue the remaining part of the War Loan sanctioned by the Diet last session. This remainder amounts to 80 million *yen*, and it will be issued on the same terms as the last loan, namely, a selling price of 92, interest at the rate of 5 per cent. and a period of 7 years. The Bankers held a meeting on their own account on the 2nd inst. but the result of their deliberations has not yet been announced. It may be here remarked that the experiment made by the *Kwangyo Ginko* last month proved most successful. Our readers probably remember that in its session last spring the Diet endorsed the issue of 5 *yen* premium-bearing bonds, with the object of attracting the funds of the lower middle classes. A million *yen* worth of these bonds were put upon the market in September and were subscribed in two days. This month the issue has recommenced without limit, and applications are said to be pouring in every day. The bonds are sold over the bank's counter.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* states that the number of sick and wounded now undergoing treatment in Tokyo is 13,219, including 228 officers. It may here be mentioned that the men sent to Tokyo are those only whose condition warrants the journey. The great majority of them may therefore be regarded as convalescent. The severest cases are treated in the field hospitals; those in the next class of severity are transported to the nearest hospitals in Japan, and those comparatively slightly injured go to towns further inland.

Permission has been given for Japanese to communicate with the Russian prisoners at Matsuyama, but only for the purpose of mutual linguistic study. Japanese subjects taking advantage of this permission will be required to take an oath that their intercourse with the prisoners will be strictly limited to the study or teaching of languages, and that they will neither hold converse on extraneous subjects, nor undertake any commissions given to them by the prisoners.

It has been decided to remove all the colonists from Shimushu, in view of the island's proximity to Kamchatka and the consequent insecurity of the inhabitants. The rumours recently circulated about a Russian raid upon the island and the killing of women and children are now clearly shown to have been unfounded.

The first number of *Cherry Blossoms*, a monthly which is issued from the office of the *Nagasaki Press*, has come to hand. The illustrations leave something to be desired in the matter of clearness, but the letterpress is interesting, and the magazine promises to be a valuable addition to the ranks of English publications in Japan.

The President of the Bank of Japan entertained the principal bankers and business men of Tokyo at the Mitsui Club on the 2nd instant, and explained to them the Government's desire to issue the third installment of the War loan on the same terms as the second, namely, a selling price of 92, interest at the rate of 5 per cent. and a period of 7 years. The bankers and business men are said to have assented, so that the prospects of the loan may be regarded as assured.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, Prime Minister of Great Britain, presided over the annual meeting of the British Association—held this year at Cambridge,—and took a leading part in the discussions. Naturally the opportunity was too good for his political opponents to miss, and much chaff was consequently indulged in at the Premier's expense. Among the best skits is that contributed by E. A. C. to the *Westminster Gazette*, which the rhymster has the modesty to inscribe as being a long way after Longfellow:—

Should you ask me, Who is Balfour,
Balfour of the pose æsthetic,
Balfour who discoursed at Cambridge,
Balfour who addressed the sages?
I should answer, I should tell you,
He's a British legislator,
He's a leader of the Tories,
He's a brilliant Primrose Leaguer,
He's a philosophic doubter,
He's a golfer, and an author,
He's a subtle politician,
Full of chivalry and daring,
Ever champions friendless causes;
Rescued brewers from oppression,
Levied rates for Churchmen's schools,
Coaxed reluctant legislators
By the gentle use of Closure
To adopt his drastic measures.
He's a wonderful logician,
Gets his facts by intuition;
Never reads a daily paper,
Never heeds a by-election,
Dosen't cultivate convictions,
Rather deprecates discussions.
Loves Free Trade and loves Protection,
But is painfully uncertain
Which to advocate at present;
Thinks at bottom they're identic,
But is sure it doesn't matter;
Finds the Commons rather boring,
Doesn't like pert Winston Churchill,
Lives in awe of Joe the Pushful!

It is expected that the Diet will be summoned to meet on the 25th of November. If that be the intention of the Authorities, the notice of convention will have to be issued before the 15th of the present month.

Titian's portrait of Ariosto, recently acquired for the British National Gallery from Sir George Donaldson for £30,000—the sum for which it was purchased some years ago from Lord Darnley—is by no means the costliest of the nation's pictures. That distinction belongs to the "Ansidei Madonna" of Raphael, bought in 1885 from the Duke of Marlborough for £70,000—more than three times the highest price ever before paid for a picture, and equal to more than £14 per square inch. Ruskin spoke of it as "quite the loveliest Raphael in the world." It had been valued by the Director of the National Gallery at £115,500, and Gladstone was wont to find satisfaction in having saved the taxpayers £45,500 in this purchase. Other costly acquisitions include Van Dyck's "Charles the First" (£17,500), Holbein's "Ambassadors," Velasquez's "Admiral Pulido-Pareja," and Moroni's "Italian Nobleman," from Longford Castle, which together cost £55,000—£30,000 of which was derived from private gifts—and Rembrandt's "Portrait of a Burgomaster" and "Portrait of an Old Lady," acquired in 1899 from Lord de Saumarez for £15,050. For the Peel collection, comprising seventy-seven pictures and eighteen drawings, acquired in 1871, £75,000 was paid. An interesting offer of a million sterling was made for the Peel pictures in 1884.

A European collector of Japanese coins, to whom we submitted Dr. Munro's work for technical consideration, writes to us as follows:—"Although it embraces, from what I have seen, a very wide field on things numismatic, about which much can be said, the work seems to have been compiled with great care, no trouble being spared. The historical and especially anecdotal passages seem to be very truly translated and rendered, and as many fac-similies are given, the book will be useful and interesting to collectors."

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As this opinion comes from a veteran collector and authority of thirty years standing, it is of great value and fully bears out the favourable estimate which we have already given expression to in these columns. It is pleasant to add that a well known writer on Japanese literature, who is not acquainted with the author, has stated: "It will be of great value, not only to the numismatist, but also to the historian, philologue and others, as it contains a mine of information of what appear to me to be hitherto unknown facts."

On the 4th instant the various local Governors met in Tokyo. It is believed that the object of calling them together is to explain the necessity of continuing the war, and to urge that every possible effort be made to reduce local expenditures with a view to providing war-funds. Already an economy of over 10 million *yen* has been effected in local taxes as compared with 1903, but is believed that still greater economies are possible.

The Vladivostock Squadron consisted originally of four ships, the *Rossia*, the *Gromoboi*, the *Rurik* and the *Bogatyr*. It was announced that the last-named vessel had sunk on her way back to Vladivostock in May. Thereafter rumours came that she had not gone down, that she had only run on a rock near the entrance of the harbour, that she had subsequently been taken into the harbour, and even that she had been fully repaired so as to be fit again for action. But it appears that the Japanese authorities place no reliance on this last statement. All reports received by them go to show that the cruiser did in reality go to the bottom. The allegation that she still exists as a fighting unit belongs to the same category as the allegation that the repairs of the *Rossia* and the *Gromoboi* were completed on the 21st of September. These stories are Russian inventions.

Truly ill-fortune dogs the much-talked of Baltic fleet. The latest visitation is an accident to the battleship *Orel*. This vessel has already had her share of bad luck. Launched in 1902, she has only just reached commission after having had her back strained by an accident in the Neva (in consequence of which many of her fittings had to be removed), and also much trouble with some of her boilers. Now we learn that she has gone ashore while leaving Kronstadt. Unkind people might say that the only safe waters for Russian warships are neutral waters.

General Grippenberg, who has been appointed by the Tsar to command the Second Manchurian Army, is a Finnlander born in 1838, says the *N.-C. Daily News*. He began his military service in the 5th Turkestan Battalion, and subsequently served in the 17th Rifle Battalion, the 2nd Guard Rifle Battalion and the Moscow Guards (1875-1883). He commanded successively, the First Brigade of the First Guard Division, the Guard Rifle Brigade, the First Guard Division, (1897-98) and the 6th Army Corps. In 1901 he was appointed second in command of the Wilna District and on the 10th November, 1902, to the chief command of the District. The general saw active service in the Crimea in 1854-55; and also participated in the campaigns of 1863-64, 1866, 1867-68, 1877-78. He was wounded in action in 1868.

Mr. H. F. Brown, in the July *Library*, gives some particulars of the contents of the India Office Library in London. The general, Bühler, Burnell, Mackenzie, and Tagore collections of Sanskrit and allied Indian vernacular writings comprise, we are told, some 5,300 volumes;

Of Arabic documents there are over a thousand volumes in a general collection, and nearly 3 000 taken from the Mogul archives upon the fall of Delhi, when some 2,600 Persian manuscripts were also taken. There are some 3,000 Persian manuscripts in a general collection. The library also comprises Pali, Burmese, Sinhalese, Malay, and Javanese paper and palm-leaf writings and 336 volumes of Thibetan and 921 volumes of Chinese block prints, besides many miscellaneous documents collected by Hodson and Wilson, and some 880 volumes of English and European manuscripts of historical value, severally collected by Orme, Mackenzie, Elliot, Buchanan-Hamilton, Wilks, and others.

In all, the library contains some 12,000 manuscripts. The other department of the library—that of printed books—has two divisions, the "Red," or Oriental, side, comprising some 14,000 volumes in Eastern languages or translations therefrom, and the "Blue," or European, side, which contains no fewer than 42,000 volumes ranged in blocks corresponding approximately to the subject-divisions of the catalogues. To this rule there are necessary exceptions, as, for instance, in the case of magazine articles, pamphlets, &c., bound together as "Tracts"; and of periodicals and "pictorials." From time to time useless books and duplicates have been disposed of, and it is expected that if these precedents are followed no question of inadequacy of space will arise for another twenty years, despite the constant additions made to the library. Every facility is given to literary workers to refer to or take away on loan any books or manuscripts they may need. Of course the rules respecting the borrowing of manuscripts lay down stringent conditions to ensure the safe return of these treasures. It is pleasing to learn that the facilities afforded for the loan of manuscripts are never abused.

In all business centres at home the conviction appears to be growing that Great Britain has at last entered upon a period of severe commercial depression. The *Daily Graphic* points out that "waves of depression, like waves of prosperity, are due to mental as well as material causes. When men are in a buoyant mood they will lay out their money readily, and, in so doing, will enlarge the area of employment and enable others also to lay out money and create, in turn, still more employment. On the other hand, when men are inclined to despondency they will scan suspiciously every proposal that may separate them, even temporarily, from their ready cash, and will regard with equal hesitation schemes that involve the pledging of their credit. . . . Thus the wave of depression, once started, keeps spreading, like the circles that spread over a mill-pond when a stone has been dropped in the water. In the present case we have to ask, What is the stone that gives rise to the ever-widening ring of trade depression? Is its origin purely mental? Is it due simply to the brain weariness of a community exhausted by a long spell of trade activity? Or is there some underlying material cause to account for and justify the despondency that undoubtedly exists?"

It has been known for some weeks, says the *N.-C. Daily News*, that Sir Hiram Shaw Wilkinson contemplated retirement from the onerous duties of Chief Justice of H. B. M. Supreme Court of China and Korea. The announcement is now made that Sir Hiram's resignation has been sent in to the proper quarters, but that it will not take effect until a successor is appointed. In the meantime a session of the Supreme Court will open and on its completion in the course of the next few weeks Sir Hiram will go on circuit to Tientsin and to Hankow. The retiring Chief Justice has seen 40 years' continuous service in the East.

The birthday of Confucius was celebrated in Yokohama on Thursday with some enthusiasm. Every Chinese hong hung out flags during the day and at night replaced the bunting with many lanterns. A dinner was given by the guild, to which many leading Japanese gentlemen of the city were invited.

YACHTING.

The Yokohama Yacht Club had races for all classes on Saturday afternoon. The wind was light to moderate, about north-east. The Cruising Class started first, at 1.30, and the four yachts crossed the line very close together. At the Harbour entrance the order was *Spray*, *Nina*, *Asagao* and *Kathleen*. Just outside, some tows caused them to separate, and they all went on different tacks. Rounding the Kawasaki buoy *Spray* led from *Nina*, with *Asagao* third, and *Kathleen* last, and this order was maintained to the finish, where the times were as follows:—

	Finish.	Club time.	Corrected Club time.	Arbitrary handicap.	Corrected time.
Spray	5.12.10	Scratch	5.12.10	Scratch	5.12.10
Nina	5.18.10	8.10	5.10.00	Scratch	5.18.10
Asagao	5.42.20	26.30	5.15.50	15.00	5.27.20
Kathleen	5.59.30	34.26	5.25.04	35.00	5.24.30

Spray takes first prize on handicap, and one record point. *Nina* takes second prize, and two record points.

The 39 raters started at 1.45 p.m., and sailed over the Nagahama course. The start in this race was a very pretty sight, the three boats crossing the line on gunfire so close together that from the shore they seemed to be touching. *Mary* led out of the harbour, followed by *Maid Marion*, with *Kingfisher* bringing up the rear. This order was unchanged to the finish, where they were timed as follow:—

	Finish.	Club time.	Corrected Club time	Arbitrary handicap.	Corrected time.
Mary	4 45.30	46.00	4.44.44	Scratch	4.45.30
M. Marion	4.57.25	4.36.00	4.52.32	16.00	4.41.25
Kingfisher	5.05.50	Scratch	5.05.50	16.00	4.49.50

Maid Marion takes the prize on arbitrary handicap, and one record point. *Mary* takes two record points on Club time.

In the 21-raters' class six boats started, and a close race over the Widow Buoy course ensued between *Pele*, *Edna* and *Winsome*. *Winsome* and *Pele* had a considerable lead in the early part of the race, which was much reduced on the run down to the Widow Buoy, *Witch* and *Edna* closing up on the two leading boats. The buoy was rounded in the following order: *Winsome*, *Pele*, *Witch*, *Edna*, *Valkyrien*, *Chocho*. During the windward work back to the Lightship *Winsome* stood in towards Honmoku, followed by *Witch* and *Valkyrien*, but *Pele*, *Edna* and *Chocho* went out and apparently profited by doing so. *Edna* was first round the Lightship, closely followed by *Pele* and *Winsome*, *Witch* 7 minutes astern. The same order was kept on the reach in to the harbour entrance and thence to the finish, *Witch*, however, picking up four minutes and winning first prize by 2m 45 seconds. Official times:—

	Finish.	Corrected Club.	Corrected Handicap.
Pele	4.26.20	4.26.20	4.26.20
Edna	4.26.22	4.26.22	4.26.22
Winsome	4.26.58	4.26.58	4.26.58
Witch	4.30.35	4.25.37	4.23.35
Valkyrien	4.34.10	4.34.10	4.34.10
Chocho	4.41.10	4.39.34	4.34.10

Witch therefore takes first prize, and two record points. *Pele* takes second prize and one record point.

Eight Larks started, and No. 11 won first prize; No. 5 taking second prize.

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RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

IT is plainly the intention of the Russian Government and the Russian press to create a strong impression that Germany is altogether in sympathy with Russia and that when the day of final settlement comes, if not sooner, Berlin will throw its whole weight into St. Petersburg's scale. The remarks telegraphically attributed to the Russian Minister of Home Affairs are most unequivocal and if they were warranted by facts there would be no room to doubt that the KAISER is hand in glove with the TSAR in seeking to promote between the two nations a union which already exists between their rulers. Whether the German people will allow themselves to be seriously influenced by such manœuvres or whether the KAISER himself countenances them, are questions which need not be discussed, for it appears to us that the immediate object of Russian statesmen and Russian publicists is not direct but indirect: they do not expect to accomplish their aim immediately, but they hope to create between Germany and Japan such a gulf of distrust as will ultimately affect the former Power even to the extent of espousing Russia's cause. There is of course no idea of enlisting Germany's armed assistance, but there is, so at least we think, a plainly defined hope that Germany may be so far estranged from Japan as to become a sure auxiliary of Russia in the season of settlement. It should be Japan's aim to avoid making any contribution to this Russian scheme. There is nothing to be said against the scheme itself. Such devices fall within the scope of legitimate diplomacy, though it must be confessed that the Russian Minister of Home Affairs handles the matter somewhat clumsily when he publicly announces that Germany has proved herself Russia's friend in the present war. The KAISER, indeed, has furnished grounds for suspecting that his sympathies are with his European neighbour, but he has also furnished grounds for hoping that his sympathies are with Japan, and beyond a desire that the tenor of HIS MAJESTY'S international procedure were a little more even, a little less punctuated with startling digressions, we do not see that there is much material for criticism. German statesmanship has otherwise steered an equal course, and we shall not be surprised to learn that leading organs of German opinion have emphatically repudiated the demeanour attributed to their country by the Russian Minister. Be that as it may, the main point to be kept in view is that the Japanese should not allow themselves to be used as instruments to promote their enemy's designs. Should they consent to be misled by such interpretations of German sentiment, and should they be betrayed into openly expressed convictions of German antipathy to their country, they will be doing precisely what Russia wants them to do. That would be decidedly lamentable. We have confidence that the Japanese are much too astute to fall into such a trap.

A POEM ON JAPAN.

We reproduce below a poem composed by a young lady formerly a resident of Japan. The composition seems to show great poetic talent, and we trust that it may be the forerunner of much brilliant work:—

KARMA.

(A LEGEND OF GHOSTLY JAPAN.)

HERE by the reddening maple-trees I lie,
And see the sun slow climbing down, and pray:
"Sink, sun, into the wide mysterious West,
That I may pass into my mystery,
Die, die bright day, for weary 'tis to wait."
The years, the yearning years, not patiently,
Oh love, not patiently, I lived alone!
Ah, you that have sweet lips to kiss at morn,
And every night lie still in clasping arms,
Who speak in happy, common, household phrase,
With children innocent about your knees,
Whose loves are set on something tangible,
I am apart,—for I have loved a Shade.

The falling night, the moors, and I alone,—
The mountain black before me on the sky,
That paled from gold to green like asphodels,
Growing amid the myrtles of a marsh,
And from the mountain flashed long flames of fire
To guide the wandering souls upon their ways*
For now it was the season and the night
When, from the dimness that we know not of,
The poor unrestful shades may come and go,
Borne by the kind wind wheresoe'er they will.
Like sighing of the strings upon a lute,
When the sweet music's ended, so the sound
They made in calling as they lightly passed.
And vague their forms as shadows on the mist.

There was a lady in the night, whose face
I cannot see, though I have prayed to all
The gods in Heaven, this only prayer until
I had no other sense in me but this,
Desire to look upon thy face, my bride.
Forever with me are indifferent eyes,
The smiles of children I knew long ago,
And strangers seen, unseeing, yesterday;
But never thou, oh first-love and my last!
She came to me, her feet two lotus-buds,
And she was clothed as with the foam of seas.
She spoke: "So thou hast come, my lord, at last
To comfort me." And I said, "I have come."
Then knew I that I loved her, and had loved
Since love was: time is not for such as we.
There was a silence on the moor, and yet
A harmony so exquisite, it seemed
My heart was still to hear it. So we stood.
Tall were the lilies in a ring about,
And all night long we stood without a word,
Not touching one another. At the dawn
She sighed as if awaking, and I cried:
"Who art thou, love? Tell me thy name." But she:
"Love what have you and I to do with names?"
And took her golden girdle, and unclasped,
(A scaled dragon with translucent eyes),
And wound it round about my arm nine times,
And kissed each circle as she wound and said:
"These are the years until we meet again:
A little time, oh but a little time
To me; but long for thee, poor mortal love!
I go to mine own people on the plain,
Seek not to find me there, but wait for me."
She spoke, and speaking grew ethereal
Like to a mist. I saw the standing lilies,
Behind where she had been, and crying out,
I fell upon the ground to hold her sleeve
That trailed; but I had nothing in my hand
Though it grew cold. And then I saw no more,
But lay as one dead, still in the grey dawn.

Her golden token wound about my arm—
I fled the haunted moors and turned my face
To the low plain; for I cried to myself,
In the clear living air of early day,
"She is gone down into the plain and I
Will find her there." With wingèd feet I ran
Down, down, until I saw the river flow,
Bright in the red rays of the rising sun.
And drifting on the stream were boats of flowers,
The red dianthus and campanula,
With hair bells and a rosy meadow-sweet
That loves the East.† One took my hand and said:
"Stay here awhile with us and bid God-speed
To the returning souls." And I said: "Nay,—
Sweet passage may their's be into the vague,
And fadeless all their flowers—I cannot stay."
So came I to the plain and sought her there,
And found her not, nor any human face,
But only graves—old, grey, forgotten graves.
Where is the sun? A little sun and dim
And far, so far away! How strange a mist
Dark, dark and cold! Why am I lying still?
Nine years—it is the season and the night,
And soon the time—then why do I lie here?
The world is whirling round so fast, and all
The mountains sail away, and my limbs fail:
I cannot keep my feet. I'll say to her,
When she shall come again upon the wind:
"Sweet love, forgive me that I faint and fail,
And, love, forgive me I forgot thy face;
For pity, count it not unfaithfulness."

G. J.

* Japanese of the Shinto religion believe that on a certain day of the year the spirits of the dead are allowed to return to earth.

† It is a custom in the country to send off boats of flowers at sunrise, after the night of souls.

THE LATE PROFESSOR GRIFFIN.

In honour of the late Professor Charles Sumner Griffin, of the Tokyo Imperial University, a memorial meeting was held at two o'clock on Saturday, October 1st, at the Y.M.C.A. Hall in Kanda. The meeting had been arranged by the authorities of the Imperial University. Dr. Yamagawa, President of the University, presided. In a brief address, he expressed the sense of loss and regret felt by the University. Dr. Y. Hozumi, Dean of the Faculty of Law, dwelt especially on the zeal of Professor Griffin in conducting his work and in many ways promoting the interests of the University. Mr. S. Izawa, representing the Harvard Club of Japan (of which deceased had been a member) read in choice Japanese a sketch of Professor Griffin's life—singling out for emphasis characteristic incidents to indicate his energy, his kindliness, his sympathy with the Japanese. Mr. T. Kawada, on behalf of the students of the Law College, explained the frank and kindly relations that existed between Professor Griffin and his students. He spoke of the esteem and affection felt for him by his students, and of their despair on finding vacant the chair of one of their best loved teachers. On behalf of his fellow-students, he expressed deep sympathy with the widow and other members of the bereaved family. Professor E. H. Vickers read a tribute to Professor Griffin as a friend. He found in Professor Griffin "the perfect type of friend," and described how his qualities made his friendship helpful and exalting. This was the only address delivered in English. Rev. J. H. De Forest, D.D., described in Japanese the beautiful qualities which he as guest had found in the home-life of Professor Griffin. He spoke most appreciatively of Professor Griffin's fine traits and especially of his broad views and deep sympathies. Rev. D. C. Greene, D.D., father-in-law of the deceased, warmly thanked all who had taken part in the meeting and all of those, both Japanese and foreigners, who have in many ways shown kind sympathy. The many thoughtful and sympathetic acts by great numbers of persons, without distinction of nationality, had made him realize as never before how "one touch of nature makes the whole world kin."

The large audience was made up of colleagues, students, and friends of the late Professor Griffin. About one-third of those present were foreigners, among whom was H. E Lloyd Griscom, U.S. Minister to Japan,

Following was the address of Professor Vickers:—

In the secret recesses of the heart, a friend's grief is sacred. It shuns the world's glance. It utters no word. It seeks no sympathy, except in common friends. It clings to memories. It treasures images. It yearns for that which cannot be. For those who feel thus about the late Professor Griffin, all words are mute. In silent grief, with sacred memories, with soothing thoughts of duties done and debts redeemed,—they may be left to contemplate the inscrutable, to work out, each for himself and in his own way, the conclusions which must at last console and fortify them. For, the sorest trials of life serve to teach life's greatest lessons, and so enlighten, purify and strengthen all who are of worthy fibre.

In him we mourn, I found the perfect type of friend. His untimely end on earth has made me see in a full sense that "friendship is like the sun's eternal rays." Standing thus in wondrous light, with vision cleared by tragic pathos, I see, as never before I saw, revealed the elements of sublime, ennobling friendship. They are qualities revealed in this good man. They now stand out clear-cut, in grand contour. Perhaps one purpose—if purpose there be—in this grievous fatality is to impress on others the worth of such qualities in man. May not the friend's duty be now to make others see and prize and culti-

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vate these noble qualities? Thus, even those whom circumstances never led through his modest reserve into the full sunshine of his friendship, those who are in consequence spared a most poignant grief, thus even they may share one lesson which the tragic end of a noble life may have been meant to impress.

However imperfectly depicted, the qualities which made Professor Griffin's friendship precious and exalting will be recognised by all who, even slightly, knew him. They were in essence, love and freedom—the two derivative ideas expressed in the word friend. Love and freedom imply sympathy, sincerity, loyalty, affection, zeal, helpfulness, thoughtfulness, generosity, unselfishness, candor, truthfulness, trustfulness, firmness, breadth of view. In his character, all these qualities were combined in just proportion and in well-rounded development. Each of them was pure, warmed by a large throbbing heart, and in full view of all who were close enough to see. Free from guile himself, he sought candour in others. So between himself and those he trusted, all was transparent. Between himself and intimate friends, thoughts and wishes and plans were held in common. So each knew and trusted the other, giving and receiving help, growing into greater mutual dependence, each strengthened and supported by the other. In his thought, the good of others, especially of friends, ever came before self. He lived, not so much for his friends, as in his friends. For, in ministering unto them, he found his prime pleasure. For him, it was a joy to discover, suggest or procure his friend's good, even before the friend had thought of it. Because of his broad view, his counsel was ever most helpful. To his friend, it came, when need was, unsought. For he gave, as he received, without suspicion. Ever open, direct, discerning and devoted was his help for his friend. With the will and the art to give help, he had the more rare grace to receive, even to ask, help. So was friendship for him ever frank and natural, consequently strong and mutually helpful.

Yet the joy and the help which Professor Griffin gave his friends came not merely from the qualities just suggested. Those who knew him best will, of all his qualities, perhaps best remember his lusty healthfulness, hopefulness, cheerfulness, general mirthfulness. From him, as from nature's purest source, these things gushed forth. Pure and fresh, it was a joy to his friends to see them, still more a delight to feel them absorbed into himself. Cheerful himself, he gave cheer to others. Hopeful himself, he made others hope. Rejoicing in life, he imparted to others his great joy. So, out of his buoyant health, there flowed into others the sublime, the almost magic, strength of cheer, hope, joy in life. This also was the source of his energy for useful work—an energy which infused zeal into those near him. This also was the cordial that softened his sympathies and made him feel kindly towards all. This in him was the life-giving sunshine which vitalized his fine qualities, which nourished what was noble in his friends, which gave bright hues and tints to their subjective creations; while it dispelled darkness and despondency, blighting by its touch the very germs of unhealthy thoughts and desires. So, every impulse for good was quickened and encouraged by contact with him. On the other hand, meanness, malice, envy, despondency and the other cankers of human character vanished under the generous glow of his whole-souled sympathy. Thus, the benign influence of this brief life brought help and cheer and courage and inspiration to all those whom it touched.

Such—so far as concerns friendship—were the main features of this broad and noble character. Severally not so rare in men, they were in this man rare in their comprehensive combination, in their harmonious development, in the force which rare health and hope infused into them. Together they make, not merely a structure beautiful to behold, but also a positive, active, beneficent creative force in the world—a force which diffused itself especially through the inner circle of friends and ever worked for both individual and collective welfare. Here then was revealed that rarest and most useful friendship—the friendship which elevates more than the immediate personal friends, the friendship which is widely felt and in which all have an interest, the friendship which most of all enriches and exalts all those who share it.

It is not meet in eulogy to dwell upon the sacred bonds of intimacy. That is an aspect of friendship which can interest only him who is blessed by it. What, in this friend, must have been its quality, its strength, its delights, its helpful influence may be easily inferred from the things already said. It is enough to say that, if his friends loved him, it was because he was lovable and still more because of the quality of his love for them. If they trusted him, it was because he was worthy and still more because of his unfeigned trust in them. If they depended much on him, it was because he was helpful and still more because he was always helping them. If they were uplifted by him, it was because he was pure and noble and because he sought only good for all. So all the good there was in him was of such lusty, healthy growth that it spread out and took root in all his friends. In them, it still must grow and live. So also in a sense he still must live and work for good in them. Sublime thought, grand consolation that each friend of his may reason thus: If in me feebly, still his virtues live, he has not lived in vain. So having lived, he yet lives on not in the mortal body, but in the deeds and virtues which of his life on earth were born! Or, better still, in the poet's sweet words:

"Since we deserved the name of friends,
And thine effect so lives in me,
A part of mine may live in thee,
And move thee on to noble ends."

SHIPPING CASUALTIES.

The steamer *Twelfth Kwanon Maru* (446 tons) (belonging to Mr. Oaki) took fire on the morning of Oct. 2nd while she was off Oyashita, Totomi province, on her way to Yokohama from Otsuta via Yokkaichi, with rice, matches, and sundry other cargo. In order to avoid sinking, she was run ashore, but has become a total wreck, all the cargo having been destroyed by fire. The crew and passengers were all saved, being landed at Tawara, Mikawa province. The damage to the cargo was estimated at about sixty thousand *yen*. The *Nichi Nichi* says that the fire broke out in the engine room and that the cause is not yet known.

TWELVE FISHERMEN SAVED.

The German steamer *Hellas* arrived on Oct. 4th at Yokohama with twelve fishermen whom she rescued off Totomi province, where they were in a serious plight owing to the storm. It appears, according to the Harbour police, that the men, having left the district of Unakami, Chiba prefecture, on the 2nd, cruised off Idzu, and were engaged in fishing when the gale suddenly sprang up. They drifted about, having lost their oars and sails, until the *Hellas* passed the scene on the 3rd, about 3 p.m., and saved them.

The sailing vessel *First Fukuyoshi Maru*, which left Osaka on Sept. 19th with iron material for the Wakamatsu Iron Foundry, is reported missing. A telegram has been received in Osaka to the effect that the dead bodies of Captain R. Murakami and S. Sakakibara of this ship were found on Sept. 28th near Minato village, Awaji island.

LADIES' AUXILIARY (HOSPITAL) COMMITTEE.

The annual meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary (Hospital) Committee was held on Thursday forenoon in the vestibule of the Public Hall—Mrs. E. C. Bellows, President, in the chair. Among those present were Mesdames Harman, C. D. Moss, E. J. Moss, C. K. M. Martin, Tresize, J. Carey Hall, Lowder, MacBeth, Miss Clausen, Mesdames Saunders, Mollison, Manley, Dearing, Thorn, Weston, McWilliams, Bagnall, Hayward, Booth.

The PRESIDENT, in opening the proceedings, said that at the time of their meeting last year the matters of the General Hospital were still in considerable disorder owing to the leaving of the lessee of the hospital and to the fact that no new arrangement had been come to with Mrs. Davies, who was then in charge. Since then, as they all knew, a great many changes had been made. For these they had to thank the gentlemen of the community, especially those on the Hospital Committee. They had worked very hard and about *yen* 16,000 had been expended on the grounds and building for the purpose of making them more comfortable for the patients, and so on. This meeting was particularly concerned with what the Ladies Committee had done. They continued to pay Mrs. Davies until the gentlemen made an arrangement by which they paid her a salary and then the ladies paid Miss Scruton to assist Mrs. Davies in the work of the hospital for a time. But Mrs. Davies indicated that she must leave the hospital and so they had to look out for a successor with the result that they appointed Miss Gray, who had been now at the hospital as matron and head nurse since about the middle of last June. They were all very pleased to learn that she was spoken of in the very highest terms by the doctors who worked with her. They thought the question of providing a capable nurse to take charge of the hospital was now satisfactorily solved. They paid her *yen* 100 every month and provided her with uniforms. They appreciated that divided authority almost always lead to dissension and difficulty and therefore they thought it much better that the gentlemen's committee should employ the head nurse and matron. That committee employed all the others, and they (the ladies) thought that if they (the latter) employed her she might come to them with questions relating to the management of the hospital which they, perhaps, ignorantly or carelessly, might answer in a very different way from the way in which the gentlemen might have answered and thus trouble would be caused. It was settled therefore that while the gentlemen's committee employed the matron and head-nurse the ladies would pay her. They had nothing to do with the management of the hospital and only held themselves responsible for paying her. They had agreed to do so for a year and a half or two years and had agreed to try to raise money for the purpose of doing so for a longer period. Apart from this the ladies concerned themselves chiefly with minor matters about the hospital, such as providing reading matter for the patients, securing a supply of flowers, assisting in looking after the linen and crockery, etc., as they might be asked, and trying generally to keep up a feeling of interest about the hospital. The committee asked that ladies having gardens would send flowers at regular intervals. They secured the names of 9 or 10 ladies who were willing to do that; a schedule was made out and since the latter part of June those ladies had fulfilled their agreement and the hospital had had fresh flowers every day except Sundays, for which day, however, there also remained over a sufficient quantity of quite fresh flowers. Ladies who could not supply flowers from their own gardens had offered to buy flowers and send them to the institution but the committee preferred that money should not be given. The committee would be glad to hear from any lady who had a garden and would be willing to give flowers. The President as a suggestion to others mentioned the case of a lady who had not flowers to give but offered to send pot plants and to change them as might be necessary. Under the management of the committee of gentlemen the hospital had been self-supporting for several months—with the exception of the payment of the salary of the head nurse and matron; moreover there had been a surplus of from *yen* 150 to *yen* 300 per month which had been applied in the carrying out of improvements in excess of those rendered possible by the amount subscribed. Everything in regard to the hospital was now in a flourishing condition and matters were all running quite smoothly. To-day the principal work before them was to select a committee to serve during the coming year. There would need to be some changes in the committee. It would be necessary to elect a new President as she had promised her husband that she would resign. He had asked her to do so last year but she did not wish to desert the hospital in difficulty. This year, however, there was no difficulty; everything was running smoothly and she felt it her duty to accede to her husband's wishes. Mrs. Mollison was also resigning because she was spending a good deal of time at Kamakura. Mrs. Weston also was resigning from the treasurership because she expected to go home next year. Mrs. Martin had consented to stand for the committee and Mrs. E. J. Moss were willing to work if desired. Mrs. Hall was chosen by the members of the committee to take the place vacant by the absence of Mrs. Knapp and she was willing to continue on the committee and to take one of the offices—President if the members wished her to take it. Mrs. Blake would be willing to accept a place on the committee, but not an office. Mrs. Lowder would also be willing to act on the committee and Mrs. McIvor's name had been mentioned. The President recalled that the first year they collected over *yen* 2,000 from subscriptions and various fêtes

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and entertainments. That sum had paid all their expenses during two years and they had a very comfortable surplus to carry over to the next year. Last year they had not asked for subscriptions. The gentlemen were raising money for the Hospital last year and so they said to all those of their subscribers they could reach that they should pay their subscriptions for that year to the gentlemen's fund and the ladies would not ask for a subscription because the money was needed more for the improvements than by the Ladies' Committee. The President did not think the gentlemen would ask for a subscription this year and the ladies felt they ought to collect again. She had gone through the subscription list with the treasurer and crossed from it the names of those who had left the community and then added up what remained of the list. She found the promises in the form of annual subscriptions amounted only to Y. 682. That was only a little more than half as much as they needed for the year's expenses. They hoped that new comers would come forward and make up the balance.

Mrs. WESTON then presented the following statement of accounts, which was adopted on the proposition of Mrs. Harman, seconded by Mrs. Bagnall :—

	YEN.
Balance from former treasurer	2,697.94
Interest H. & S. Bank	95.79
	2,793.73
Expenditure	
Mrs. Davies' Salary (2 mos.)	166.66
Miss Scruton (4 mos.)	200.00
Miss Gray's Passage	130.00
Miss Gray's Outfit	50.00
Miss Gray's Salary (4 mos.)	400.00
Sundries (momban etc.)	16.76
Total	963.42
Balance	1,830.31

The election of officers was then proceeded with and the following were appointed :—President, Mrs. Hall ; Vice-President, Mrs. E. J. Moss ; Secretary, Mrs. C. K. M. Martin ; Treasurer, Mrs. Williamson Jones ; Committee, Mesdames Manley, Blake, Dearing and Lowder.

A note was received from the Housekeeper, Mrs. Ellis, reporting that flowers had been regularly sent to the Hospital and had been highly appreciated by the patients.

A resolution of thanks was voted to the President and retiring officers on the proposition of Mrs. Martin seconded by Mrs. Hall.

Mrs. Bellows spoke of the harmonious way in which the work of the committee had been conducted and Mrs. Hall thanked the meeting for her appointment as President and expressed her intention of endeavouring to further the interests of the hospital.

The meeting then terminated.

CRICKET.

"PROBABLES" *v.* "POSSIBLES."

A match was played on Saturday afternoon between an eleven captained by Mr. F. E. White, composed of the Y.C. & A.C. members who will probably represent Yokohama in the Interport matches, and a team of fifteen under the captaincy of Dr. Moon, R.N., some of whom, we understand, may be drafted into the eleven. The fifteen Possibles first went to the wicket, Piggott and Dinsdale facing the bowling of Maitland and Kingdon. Piggott managed to score a round dozen before his wicket fell to a full pitcher from Maitland, but Dinsdale, Strome and Waddilove were disposed of with a very small addition to the score. Dr. Moon was fifth man in and made a good stand after being joined by Wheeler, who, unfortunately, after scoring half-a-dozen, had the thumb of his right hand split by a ball which jumped up, and had to retire. Cox and Drummond were caught out by Comrie, off E. B. S. Edwards, in rapid succession. Hearne then joined Dr. Moon and shortly after the latter was clean bowled by Edwards, after contributing a useful 45 to the score. Hearne, with only his left arm to bat with, played a splendid innings for 30, including a six, a four, &c., but was eventually caught by Foster, off Edwards. None of the rest of the team succeeded in reaching double figures, though Cooper played a careful game for his 9, and the innings closed for 140, including 10 extras. The most remarkable feature of the innings was undoubtedly young Hearne's achievement under his heavy and unfortunate handicap.

The Probables opened their innings with Foster and Comrie, against Piggott's and Moon's bowling. Comrie was caught and bowled by Moon after scoring 4 and Maitland followed. Foster, a little later, was caught and bowled by Piggott, and White took his place. Maitland was caught by Piggott off Moon and W. D. S. Edwards joined White. Edwards gave a chance to Strome off his first ball, but it was not held, and the hitting from his end became fast and free, White playing very steadily. After a change in the bowling, Cooper relieving Piggott, Edwards skied the former's fourth ball and was caught by Fairhurst, his score totalling 18. Argent joined White and after steady play in a failing light, put together 21, not out, when wickets were drawn at 5.35, White also being not out, for 18. The score then stood at 85 for four wickets. Unfortunately the short time available for play did not allow a chance of seeing what the whole eleven would do at the wicket. Of the bowlers Foster and E. B. S. Edwards made the best averages, with Maitland also well to the fore. The scores were as follow :—

POSSIBLES.

F. S. G. Piggott, bowled Maitland	12
E. K. Dinsdale, bowled Kingdon	2
O. Strome, bowled H. W. Kilby	5
W. J. Waddilove, played on, b. Maitland	0
Dr. Moon, bowled E. B. S. Edwards	45
S. Wheeler, retired	6
P. A. Cox, c. Comrie, b. E. B. S. Edwards	4
V. Hearne, c. Foster, b. E. B. S. Edwards	30
C. E. B. Mitford, st. Duff, b. E. B. S. Edwards	1
R. T. Bell, c. White, b. E. B. S. Edwards	3
G. N. Fairhurst played on, b. A. Kingdon	5
A. E. Cooper, c. H. Kilby, b. Foster	9
T. W. Kilby, bowled Foster	4
L. J. Healing, not out	4
D. Drummond, bowled E. B. S. Edwards	0
Extras	10
Total	140

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Mdns.	Wkts.
E. W. Maitland	24	23	—	2
A. Kingdon	48	16	3	2
S. W. Argent	24	9	—	—
E. B. S. Edwards	73	42	1	6
W. D. S. Edwards	48	19	2	—
H. W. Kilby	36	21	3	1
B. C. Foster	18	2	2	2

Argent bowled one wide.

PROBABLES.

B. C. Foster, c. & b. Piggott	12
A. F. Comrie c. & b. Moon	4
E. W. Maitland, c. Piggott, b. Moon	3
F. E. White, not out	18
W. D. S. Edwards, c. Fairhurst, b. Cooper	18
S. W. Argent, not out	21
H. W. Kilby, A. Kingdon, E. B. S. Edwards, C. M. Duff, Momban, did not bat.	
Extras	9
Total	85

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Mdns.	Wkts.
F. S. G. Piggott	54	23	1	1
Dr. Moon	48	27	1	2
A. E. Cooper	36	9	1	1
W. J. Waddilove	12	9	—	—
E. K. Dinsdale	12	8	—	—

Pigott bowled four wides and Dinsdale one.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of St. Andrew's Society was held on Tuesday at the Club Hotel There was a fair attendance. The following were appointed to act during the coming year: President A. J. McClure, Vice-President R. B. McKinnell ; Hon. Treasurer N. G. Maitland ; Hon. Secretary W. B. White ; Committee Messrs. H. V. Summers, H. C. Gulland, Fraser, T. C. Anderson, and A. Scott. It was decided to invite the opinion of the members as to the manner of celebrating St. Andrews Day, though there seems no reason to doubt that a ball will be held.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

The city of New York has received a munificent gift, from Mr Archer M. Huntington, an enthusiast on Spanish history, literature, and archæology, in the shape of his collection of Spanish books, coins and manuscripts. This collection is one of the finest in existence, and is valued at over $1,000,000 gold. Mr Huntington evidently does things in style, for he not only hands over his collection, but also undertakes to build a museum to house it, which will also be presented to the city. In the literary world, Mr Huntington is best known as the translator and editor of the poem "The Cid," this work having earned him honorary degrees at Yale and Harvard universities. He is a member of the Royal Spanish Academy, the Royal Academy of Seville and similar organisations in Spain and other parts of Europe.

The *Athenæum* gives particulars of the last novel we shall have from the pen of the late Mr. Henry Seton Merriman. It is entitled "The Last Hope," the time is 1850, and the scenes are England and France. The story, we are told, is strongly historical, and its pivot is the alleged smuggling of the Dauphin out of the Temple after the execution of his father, Louis XVI. The son of the Dauphin is supposed to be discovered at the little fishing village of Farlingford, in Suffolk, and the story, through which there runs a strong love interest, relates the plot formed to regain for him the throne of his grandfather.

Mr. Perdicaris, who was captured by the Moroccan bandit Raissuli and held for ransom, has written the story of his captivity for *Leslie's Monthly Magazine*. It is certainly a unique narrative, and a thrilling one, and nothing like it has appeared in any magazine for a long time.

The latest addition to the "English Men of Letters" series (Macmillan and Co.) is a critical estimate by the late Sir Leslie Stephen of the work of Thomas Hobbes, the author of the "Leviathan," who, as philosophic thinker and writer, deserves to be remembered with Bacon and Locke. Out of somewhat scanty material, a distinct personality has been reproduced, and Hobbes the man is put before us hardly less clearly than Hobbes the writer. That he expected the appreciation and interest of posterity is shown by his preparation at the age of eighty-four of his autobiography, in the form of Latin elegiacs. The story of his connection with the Cavendish family—with whom he found a home during eighteen years—and of his later career, is told in brief by Sir Leslie Stephen, who passes on to consider in greater detail the work of the student-philosopher, whose aim it was to reconcile ethical and political theory with the results of the physical sciences. This valuable little book, published since the death of the author, has been seen through the press by Mr. F. W. Maitland.

A remarkable scandal, involving systematic robberies from the Belgian Royal or National library, spread over a considerable period, has just come to light in Brussels. There are rumours that the works stolen, which have all a high value among booksellers, number several hundreds, and in several cases the volumes were the only copies extant. Police inquiry in Germany has discovered fifteen of the books with three German booksellers. One of the stolen books was a very old French work entitled "Le Nouveau Monde et Navigation faite par Americ Vespuce," and of great value. One of the persons has fled from Belgium.

Charles Wagner, the famous Alsatian philosopher, is probably best known to Americans by his first book, "The Simple Life," of which President Roosevelt said in a speech at Bangor, Maine: "It should be used as a tract throughout the country." A critic in a recent review of M. Wagner's latest book, "By the Fireside," hit off very aptly the man and the quality of his work when he described M. Wagner as "the French Tolstoy."

Mrs. Humphry Ward has again achieved success in her philanthropic work. Five years ago she established a branch for special instruc-

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tion and care of crippled children in the vacation school of the Passmore Edwards Settlement in London, which was founded through her influence. These little handicapped children have been tenderly nursed and taught trades and arts, and the tiny school is now able to announce that one boy, formerly a helpless invalid, has been apprenticed to a firm of gold and silver smiths: "another boy with spinal complaint and another with club feet have been apprenticed to an artist in photogravure; another pupil is a printer's reader; one girl is serving in a milliner's atelier, another is at the Art School and will finish her training eventually at the Royal School of Art Needlework." The idea has been to train these physically helpless children in the use of their brains, that their lives may be happy and self-supporting in spite of their infirmities. The wonder remains that Mrs. Ward can find time to accomplish so much valuable work in addition to the writing of novels, of which her latest, "The Marriage of William Ashe," is now appearing in *Harper's Magazine*.

"Carmen Sylva," Queen of Roumania, who accompanied the King on his recent trip on the Danube, has written a book about her journey, which will be published in September under the title "The Daughter of the Rhine on the Danube." The volume will be illustrated with photographs taken by the Queen herself, and by drawings made by the Crown Princess of Roumania and her sister Princess Melita of Hesse.

From the *Athenæum*: Recently a bookseller, exasperated by the hot weather, displayed the following poster on his twopenny box: "2d. each, and worth it. All Ruskin's first editions and Mazarin Bibles have been picked out, and are now on view in that place where they build castles in the air, in Biblio-Maniacland."

No volume supplementary to the "Autobiography" of Herbert Spencer is, the *British Weekly* says, to be published. The "Life," in a single volume of moderate dimensions, for which Mr. Spencer gave directions in his will, will, as already announced, be written by one of the trustees, Dr. David Duncan.

THE LAW COURTS.

DOERING v. KANNHAUSER.

This case, in which plaintiff claims for loss caused by breach of contract, came up again on Oct. 3rd in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi, when N. Sato, a Japanese, was examined.

Witness stated that he was employed in December, 1901, by Mr. Doering, his service lasting up to the end of December the following year. Mr. Kannhauser was also employed by Mr. Doering in December, 1901, and left in April or May the following year. Mr. Kannhauser was a tuner.

Plaintiff and defendant were always harshly disputing about something, but witness did not understand them as they were speaking in German. Witness only understood English. In May both gentlemen disputed very seriously, after which Mr. Kannhauser ordered one of the office boys to call a policeman. Witness did not know what was meant by this quarrelling, but he thought that perhaps Mr. Kannhanser was not competent as a tuner and that Mr. Doering was blaming him for some mistakes. Mr. Doering was a harsh man, always getting angry even for the slightest defect on the part of any of his employees, and sometimes he was angry for reasonless matters. During his employment by Mr. Doering, witness found that he was a merciless man. Before Mr. Kannhauser was employed by plaintiff, another German was tuner, but with him Mr. Doering did not get angry because he seemed to be superior in his work. The witness did not know whether Mr. Kannhauser was discharged by Mr. Doering or whether he resigned himself.

Plaintiff's counsel made an alteration as to the amount claimed and presented the Court with the amended statement. Defendant's counsel admitted this, after which both entered upon a lengthy argument.

At the conclusion of the argument, the Court declared that the hearing was completed and decided to give judgment on Oct. 10th at 10 a.m.

A BUILDER'S CLAIM.

This case, filed by Mr. Carl B. Clausen, claiming *yen* 1,182.69 and interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from June 15th this year till the execution of judgment, against Mr. S. Komor, came up on Oct. 3rd in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi.

Plaintiff was represented by Mr. Ideura and defendant by Mr. Sato.

Plaintiff's counsel stated that Mr. Komor ordered plaintiff in September, 1901, to make some repairs to a building situated at No. 213, Bluff, and also to construct rooms additional to the present house. Subsequently plaintiff commenced the work in accordance with specifications made by defendant. The work was completed on Nov. 31st the same year, the cost being *yen* 4,182.69. Of this amount, defendant paid only three thousand *yen*, but the balance he would not pay though plaintiff very often urged him to do so.

Having asked the Court to reject plaintiff's claim, defendant's counsel contended that the case was lodged in 1902 in the Yokohama District Court and was rejected and also in the Tokyo Appeal Court. Defendant was not liable to a suit in a rejected action.

Plaintiff's counsel further stated that in the previous case, plaintiff made some mistake in his evidence so that judgment was given in favour of defendant. Now this defect was corrected.

The parties thereupon produced their evidence and gave explanations of the documents, after which Mr. Ideura, plaintiff's counsel, asked the Court to look over the statements in the previous case, which was instituted in 1902, as he said that the statements made in the proceedings would be useful for the guidance of the Court.

The Court decided to do this, and adjourned the case till Oct. 24th at 10 a.m.

A CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

In the Yokohama District Court, the hearing of a case instituted by Mr. G. F. Thomas, liquidator of the bankrupt estate of Messrs H. C. Morf and Co., against B. Kobayashi, a Japanese trader, claiming *yen* 1,241.26 came up again on Oct. 4th before Judge Danno.

Plaintiff was represented by Mr. Hirai and defendant by Takakubo.

Plaintiff's statement was that defendant made a contract on Feb. 8th, 1898, to purchase from the firm 50 cases containing velveteens; on March 2nd, 30 cases containing the same staple; on March 8th, 5 cases of plush cloth and 15th cases scarlet velvet. These goods arrived in Yokohama on the due day—in November of the same year—but defendant refused to take delivery in consequence of a fall in the market. After plaintiff's firm had repeatedly urged defendant to take delivery of the merchandise the firm sold the goods at auction. The amount obtained at the auction was below the price stipulated in the contract by defendant, by *yen* 1,241.26.

Having briefly argued a technicality defendant's Counsel contended that defendant never made such a contract as alleged by plaintiff. After investigation, defendant found that Hiramatsu and another employee of the bankrupt firm made the contract in the name of defendant, such speculative business being a very usual habit among *banto* employed by foreign firms. Defendant, therefore, was not liable for the claim. Even though it was supposed that defendant was under obligation to take up these goods plaintiff's claim could not be brought in the Court, the time provided by the civil code having elapsed.

Plaintiff's counsel stated that defendant set his own signature and affixed his stamp to the contract as shown in Exhibit A-1, and that the loss incurred by the breach of contract must be laid on him. The contract had been made before the Civil Code was enforced and consequently the prescription as to time could not apply. Counsel asked the court to adjourn the case, as he had further evidence to offer.

Defendant's counsel argued that there was no necessity to carry over the proceedings. The Court, however, decided after consultation, to adjourn the hearing till Oct. 22nd at 9 a.m.

AD. JAEGIE v. J. F. WAGEN.

The hearing of this case filed by Mr. Adolf Jaegie, Switzerland, against Mr. J. F. Wagen, Yokohama, petitioning for a decision in bankruptcy, began on October 5th, in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi.

Plaintiff was represented by Messrs. Hidaka and Takahashi, and defendant by Mr. Kumakura.

At the outset of the examination, defendant's Counsel presented to the Court a protest regarding the power of attorney given by plaintiff to his representatives, insisting that it was not properly made out in accordance with Japanese law and that the proceedings must be adjourned till the document could be corrected. The Court, however, did not give a decision on the objection and ordered the parties to go on with their explanations.

Mr. Hidaka, Plaintiff's Counsel, stated that plaintiff is a wine manufacturer in Switzerland. He sold, to defendant, on Feb. 5th 1897, four casks and twenty-five cases of wine costing 800.25 francs; on Feb. 8th, 1898, fifty cases of St. Julien, 500.80 francs; on Feb. 3rd, 1899, a hundred cases of St. Julien, 1,090.23 francs. These dates referred to the invoices of merchandise shipped in Europe. From June 30th, 1897 to September 9th, 1898, defendant paid a portion of the value of the goods, leaving a balance of 1,746.68 francs. Since then defendant had never paid plaintiff anything. On Sept. 23rd, 1901, plaintiff lodged a claim in the Yokohama District Court against Mr. Wagen, but at that time he was absent so without further hearing the Court gave judgment in favour of claimant. As the result of this decision, plaintiff sent a legal urgency on November 11th to defendant through Mr. Yoshimura, a bailiff belonging to the Local Court. As supplement to his statement, plaintiff's Counsel added that in another case against Mr. Wagen, also petitioning for a decision in bankruptcy (No. ■ in 1904) three creditors—Ferdinand Schardy, Germany, 650 marks; Ed. Meyer, *yen* 648.72; and Mr. Paul Ritter *yen* 387.60—intervened.

Defendant's Counsel held that the accounts alleged by plaintiff were all incorrect and that defendant never knew of the judgment alleged to have given on September 23rd, 1901. Counsel asked the Court to adjourn the case, so that defendant could settle the dispute outside the Court. The hearing was, however, continued, when plaintiff produced in Court as evidence Exhibit A1-10 which consisted of letters from Mr. Wagen to Mr. Jaegie, the judgment given on September 23rd, 1901, etc. Defendant's counsel refused to admit all these papers.

Plaintiff's counsel asked the Court for leave to examine Mr. Sato Hakuai, a lawyer representing Mr. Ed. Meyer, and Messrs. Tanaka and Yoshimura, bailifts who knew of defendant's present condition.

The Court decided to summon Mr. Sato as witness.

The case was adjourned till October 14th at 1 p.m.

A RAILWAY OBSTRUCTOR.

A man named Masago Michizo, whose preliminary trial has been completed in the Yamaguchi District Court, was committed for trial on Oct. 4th.

It may be remembered that the culprit on the night of July 14th placed an obstruction on the Sanyo Railway at the iron bridge over the Saba river with the result that a locomotive and some carriages were destroyed; an engineer, a conductor, a fireman, and Artillery Ensign Ishibashi were killed, and some others were injured.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Prince Karl was to return on Oct. 6th from Nikko.

Marquis Ito left Tokyo on Sept. 29th for Oiso by the 1.50 p.m. train.

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A number of invalids arrived on the night of Sept. 30th at Ujina by the *Hakuai*, *Katsuyama* and *Ise Maru*.

A case of scarlet fever was reported among the passengers on the steamer *Bengloe* which arrived on Oct. 3rd at Nagasaki from Shanghai.

The Tokyo Electric Tramway Co. intends to add forty miles more of track which will involve an increase of over six million *yen* capital.

Fifteen Chinese pirates captured off Yingkow, are reported by the *Hochi* to have been executed on Sept. 27th by the Japanese authorities.

Colonel Ishida, a staff officer of one of the armies at the front, arrived on Oct. 4th at Marugame. Major-General Kamio also will shortly return thither.

It is reported by the *Jiji* that Prince Karl of Hohenzollern has distributed a hundred and fifty *yen* among the poor people at Nikko, where recently a large fire occurred.

A field gun, a machine gun, and two shields for protecting the latter, captured by the Ninth Division, were brought to the General Staff Office on Oct. 1st.

A number of sick and wounded arrived on the morning of Oct. 3rd at Ujina by the *Kamakura* and *Kaga Maru* from the front. The invalids included Colonel S. Koidzumi.

According to official estimates with regard to the cotton crop, a telegram under date of October 4th from Mr. Uchida, Japanese Consul-General at New York, reports the figure to be 75.8.

Sakami Tankwo (37), a Buddhist priest, who was arrested on March 28th on a charge of robbery was sentenced on Oct. 5th in the Tokyo District Court to nine years' confinement with hard labour.

Mr. N. Hashimoto and two other directors of the Kyoritsu Rice Refining Co., Tokyo, were prosecuted on Oct. 5th in the Tokyo District Court for an alleged infringement of the Commercial Law.

Count Otani, Lord Abbot of the well-known Buddhist temple, Hongwanji, in Kyoto, arrived on Oct. 2nd at Tokyo by the 9.30 a.m. train. He proceeded to the Palace to have audience of the Emperor.

A telegram received by the *Jiji* states that during September the foreign trade at Moji was: exports, *yen* 913,059; imports, *yen* 1,014,571. In the same period, 119,913 tons of coal were shipped from the port.

According to the *Official Gazette*, 535 officers and men killed or wounded during the fighting at Lusanli-tai, on May 15th, at Nanshan, on May 26th, and at Kukia-tung on May 30th have been granted the Golden Kite of various classes.

On the evening of Oct. 4th, the carriage of Mr. L. Mottet, No. 89, Yokohama, inflicted injuries on a child at Ogimachi Nichome. Mr. Mottet immediately sent for Dr. Kobayashi and directed the removal of the child to the Juzen Hospital.

A number of invalids arrived on the night of Oct. 3rd at Ujina by the *Tairen Maru* and *Choysang* from the front. The following day, seventy-seven officers and five hundred men wounded Liaoyang and thirty-four Russians were brought to Moji by the *Aki Maru*.

The Orloff family, to which the General summarily dismissed from the Russian army for his share in the Liaoyang defeat, belongs, is one of the most powerful in the Empire. The two brothers, Grigori and Alexei, were conspicuous participators in the conspiracy which raised Catherine II. to the throne in 1762. Alexei strangled the Emperor Peter III. with his own hands and Grigori became Catherine's paramour. A later Prince Alexei Orloff had a more honourable record and besides negotiating the treaty of Hunkear-Skelessi, which Russia was lately said to be endeavouring to negotiate afresh, he represented his country at the Congress of Paris in 1856.

A telegram from Osaka reports that at the end of September trade generally was brisk and consequently temporary advances by the various banks increased while current deposits were reduced. Loans by the Osaka branch of the Bank of Japan reached *yen* 11,300,000 in round figures. It is added that at the end of the month, the money market was generally quiet.

A St. Petersburg dispatch of Aug. 13th said:—As the Orenburg and Tashkend Railway approaches completion the authorities are considering the question of its supply of fuel. Several mining engineers have just been sent to Turkestan on a special mission in search of deposits of coal in the districts of Tashkend, Chimkend, and Aoulié-Ata along the route of this highly important line of railway.

It is reported by telegram from Sapporo that the foreign steamer *Osaka*, which was wrecked on Sept. 17th off Nemogi promontory, Etorofu, has been inspected by officials from Hakodate. The cargo consists of salt and other merchandise not contraband. The crew includes one British, one German, and one American sailor and thirteen Chinese. It was stated that the vessel was on her way from Shanghai to San Francisco.

The export of raw silk during September and also during the period from the beginning of January to the end of September this year and previous two years is shown as follows:—

	Sept. Yen.	Jan.-Sept. Yen.
1904	12,686,982	54,528,376
1903	8,742,945	50,455,085
1902	11,125,229	47,557,456

Admiral Arichi will entertain the Local Governors, now in Tokyo at 2 p.m. on October 7th, in the office of the Kaiji Kyokai, which society aims at organizing a volunteer fleet, and he will address the meeting on the subject. The following day Prince Arisugawa, who is President of the Society, will entertain the Governors at an evening party at his residence when Admiral Ito and other naval officers will be present.

The *Nichi Nichi* reports that two German Lieutenants belonging to the suite of Prince Karl arrived on October 4th, at Nagasaki, by the N.D.L. *Zieten*. By the same ship the new Spanish Minister to Tokyo arrived on his way to Yokohama. It is added that according to the chief steward of the *Zieten* over one thousand Japanese refugees from Siberia are reported to have left Germany in a steamer specially assigned for them.

The Osaka correspondent of the *Jiji* reports that the Nishinari Railway Co. has borrowed *yen* 350,000 from the Nippon Life Insurance Company assigning the line as security and backed by the guarantee of the Kitahama Bank. The railway company will devote *yen* 200,000 towards paying off an old loan and *yen* 150,000 to the extension of the railway to Sakurajima. The rate of interest for the new loan is 9 per cent. per annum.

We read in the *Globe* of Aug. 16th that M. Nemirovitch Danchenko, the leading Russian war correspondent, continued to blame, even in stronger terms, the state of affairs in the Russian army at the front. He said that it was ridiculous to see how the troops were taught to prefer the bayonet, and thus allowed to neglect musketry practice. (Readers will have noted that M. Danchenko has since been sent home by General Kuropatkin).

An Odessa dispatch of Aug. 13th describes an attempt on Prince Troubetskoi, Marshal of the Moscow Nobility, on the railway journey from Moscow to Nicolaieff. The Prince, who was asleep in his special compartment, felt oppressed by an overpowering sensation, but managed with a struggle to awake. He was just in time to see an unknown, well-dressed man holding near his face a handkerchief, from which a strong smell of some drug came. Collecting all his energy, Prince Troubetskoi rose to his feet. The stranger then fled from the compartment along the corridor, and jumped from the train while it was going at full speed.

The Japanese residents in London have now been reduced to under 20, so says the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Daily Express*. In fact, they consist nearly exclusively of the entourage of the Embassy. Two months ago, all told, there were 200 male Japanese residing in London, but, partly from a patriotic desire to share in the campaign, and latterly through the hurtling summons of the "Fiery Cross," these have all gone, with the few exceptions mentioned, to join the flag. You see now and then the familiar eyes of the children of the sun, but the owners are usually of the fairer half of the gallant people.

William McLachlan, one of the keepers of the lighthouse on the Flannan Isles, which lie in the course taken by birds when migrating from Scotland for their winter quarters, has just met his death under sad circumstances. MacLachlan volunteered to bring down some young puffins from a nest to show some visitors. In clambering up the cliff he fell. A boat from the *Hesperus* had just arrived, and the injured man was carried on board. The *Hesperus* proceeded at once to Loch Roag, in Lewis. There being no doctor at the place, the steamer proceeded with all speed for Oban, but MacLachlan died on the way. Some three years ago three light-keepers on duty at this rock disappeared, and it was conjectured that they must have been swept into the sea by a wave.

YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

The following report and statement of accounts was presented at the annual general meeting of this Society held in Van Schaick Hall last evening at 8.30 p.m. precisely:—

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE: SESSION 1903-1904

MEMBERS' ROLL.—The Committee of the Yokohama Literary Society have much pleasure in presenting the report for the 19th Session. The Society is to be congratulated on its flourishing condition, its roll now including over 300 members, which number includes 129 ladies, 162 gentlemen, and 15 family tickets; 69 new members having been enrolled during the past year.

PROGRAMMES.—The past season has been one of continued success, and the healthy state of the Society has been shown by the uniformly large attendances at the various meetings, and the interest evinced by the members in the affairs of the Society.

Twelve excellent papers were read during the Session, and the musical programmes, in which some 50 to 60 people took part, were all exceedingly good. Particular mention should be made of the Christmas meeting, when an exceptionally varied and attractive programme was presented to a large and appreciative audience. The Committee tender their sincere thanks to all, who by their ready services, contributed so much to the success of the musical programmes.

FINANCES.—The Society has a balance in hand of *yen* 542.22, debiting last session with *yen* 128.66 for the new lantern slides, together with a deposit in the Customs of *yen* 20 against their re-export.

THE LANTERN.—The electric light apparatus has now been fitted to the Society's lantern, and has proved fully equal to the Committee's expectations, it being a great improvement on the old method of lighting. In this connection, the grateful thanks of the Society are due to the Rev. Geo. Allchin, of Osaka, for so kindly undertaking the purchase of the apparatus in America, and its shipment here. Mr. Griffin once again deserves our heartiest thanks for his unfailing and willing help in superintending the working of the lantern. Mr. Griffin reports:—

"The Lantern of the Society is in good working order. Shortly after the opening of last season, the electrical apparatus arrived and was very successfully used at the subsequent illustrated lectures. The heat of the acetylene gas having cracked one of the lenses it was necessary to replace the same (at trifling expense). Such accidents may happen,—even with the electrical illuminant,—and a reserve supply of four or five lenses should therefore be obtained from the makers of the lantern without delay."

MUSICAL COMPETITION.—In accordance with a resolution passed at the last Annual General Meeting of the Society, a prospectus was drawn up by the Musical Committee and circulated to all the members

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and a pianoforte competition was arranged on the lines therein laid down by the Committee. It is to be regretted that so few names were sent in for this competition, and it is hoped that the coming season, should the Society see fit to continue the scheme, may see a great increase in the number of competitors. There were in all 10 entries for the first competition; 3 in the senior division and 7 in the junior. The judges were Mrs. Otis A. Poole, Miss Mendelson, Miss Lloyd Thomas, and Mr. W. K. E. Vincent, and their awards were as follow:—

Senior Division, 1st—Miss Elsie Blundell.
2nd—Miss Flora Diack.
Junior Division, 1st—Miss Muriel Cain.
Equal { 2nd—Miss Georgie Kenderdine.
2nd—Miss Edna Mendelson.
3nd—Miss Georgie Tresize.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURES.—The difficulty of finding ladies and gentlemen willing to contribute papers to be read at the Soriety's fortnightly meetings has been growing more acute during the last two years, owing, we suppose, to the smallness of our community. Your committee therefore, before retiring from office, made arrangements with Messrs Saunders and Crowhurst of London, to send out eight sets of slides, (the use of which we obtain at the cost of 50 *sen* per slide, and have to return within six months unless any member of the Society, or any other Institution in Japan, cares to buy them outright at catalogue price.)

The sets of slides selected and their order for arrival is as follows:—

1. Washington City to Yellowstone Park.
2. Old Abbeys and Castles.
3. Sweden and Denmark.
4. The English Lakes.
5. Modern Babylon.
6. The Mediterranean.
7. The Rhine.
8. The Cathedrals of England.

The Committee would be glad to hear from members who would be willing to expand the skeleton descriptions which accompany the slides and so write lectures, or essays, upon the subjects which the slides illustrate, and thus enable them to draw up the programme for the season. Eight lectures being provided for, there remain six more evenings to fill; surely there should be no difficulty in obtaining from our large membership the six papers necessary to complete the season's programme.

IMPROVEMENT OF VAN SCHAICK HALL.—For some years the accommodation provided at Van Schaick Hall has proved somewhat narrow for the ever-growing needs of the Society, while the means of exit have also proved a source of complaint and anxiety. The Committee have had the matter under earnest consideration, for it seemed to be the general wish of the members that we should not, unless in the last extremity, leave quarters where we have been so comfortably housed for many years and which offer advantages to be found nowhere else on the Bluff. Soon after the close of last season the Rev. E. S. Booth, in whose charge the building rests, approached the Committee with a capital scheme, which seemed to remove all the old objections while it created many new advantages. He proposed, in fact, to extend the Hall right to the boundary fence of the compound, take away the present entrance and objectionable staircase, and to put up instead a new building which would provide two wide staircases leading from an entrance hall having 3 doors of exit instead of one as at present; retiring rooms for ladies and gentlemen, and increased accommodation in the hall itself for 100 people. Such a scheme costs money, and the Mission Trustees, we understand, have been asked to vote $1,000 (gold), leaving 2,000 *yen* to be raised in Yokohama. Several public-spirited residents, realizing what a service Van Schaick Hall accomplishes for the foreign community, have generously promised donations, and the Committee now propose that the Yokohama Literary Society, which has had such good use out of Van Schaick Hall in the past, and expects to continue to use the Hall in the future, should vote the sum of *yen* 250 towards the enlargement and improvement fund.

For the Committee,
R. WALLACE, Hon. Secretary.

Yokohama, Oct. 1st, 1904.

The following was the Programme for Season 1903-1904:—

Oct. 16th.—Macedonia, or Crescent Cross, (Illus.) Mr. A. Bellamy Brown.
Nov. 6th.—China in Peace and War, (Illus.) Mr. T. Cowen.
Nov. 20th.—Robert Browning.....Mr. T. Satchell.
Dec. 4th.—Early Recollections of Yokohama Mr. G. W. Rogers.
Dec. 28th.—Antique Coins of Japan, (Illus.) Dr. Neil Gordon Munro.
Dec. 30th.—Christmas Programme .....Various.
Jan. 15th.—The Canadian Habitant, (Illus) Rev. C. J. L. Bates.
Jan. 29th.—An Evening with Sullivan Mr. W. K. E. Vincent.
Feb. 12th.—North Wales, (Illus.) Mrs. W. Kirkland Wilson.
Feb. 26th.—London and back via Siberia, (Illus.) Mrs. James Walter.
March 11th.—Siam, the Land of the White Elephant, (Illus.).....Mr. T. Petrie.
March 25th.—The Environment of an American Novel.....Rev. Geo. Wallace.
April 8th.—From Pondoland to Zululand, (Illus) Mr. Cyril Allen.
April 22nd.—Modern Life in Relation to Public Health.....Dr. Neil Gordon Munro.

YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY: SESSION 1903-4.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

Dr.	Yen.
To Balance at end of last Session	603.76
To Subscriptions:—129 Ladies at *yen* 2..... 162 Gentlemen at *yen* 3 15 Family Tickets	894.00
To Interest on current account at Bank ...	11.43
To Proceeds of Sale of Lantern Slides	28.75
	1,537.94
Cr.	
By Postages, Clerking, and Petties of Session 1902-3	18.00
By Electric Light Outfit for Lantern	80.00
By Expenses of running Lantern, Gas and Electric Light	30.50
By Cost of Lantern Slides.....	133.88
By Expense of Preparing Lectures	10.00
By Insurance on Society's property	13.63
By Rent of Van Schaick Hall	125.00
By Rent of Public Hall, X'mas 1903	60.00
By Expenses of X'mas Entertainment 1903	10.00
By Hire of Piano and Organ	37.50
By Prizes given in connection with Musical Competition.....	85.00
By Expenses of Collecting Subscriptions,..	21.30
By Printing, Stationery and Advertising Expenses.....	160.45
By Coolie Hire, Postages, Clerking, etc. ...	61.80
By Cost of Slides obtained from England for coming Session*	128.66
By Balance—At Bank.....¥542.22 At Customs*..... 20.00	562.34
	1,537.94

A MARSH, Hon. Treasurer.

Examined with vouchers and found correct.

J. HIBBS.

* It will be noticed that in the above account the sum of *yen* 128.66 has been paid for Lantern Slides, obtained from England, for use during the coming session. This amount should, therefore, strictly be reckoned as an expense of next session. The balance of *yen* 20 at the Customs is on account of a deposit made to allow of re-exportation of slides to England without payment of duty.

YOKOHAMA MEN'S READING ROOM ASSOCIATION.

A very pleasant informal afternoon reception was given by the above Association at its rooms at 82 Main Street (over Curnow & Co.), on Saturday afternoon. Although the delightful weather coming at the week's end made out of doors especially attractive, yet over 75 members of the Association and their friends enjoyed an attractive tea and informal programme. Instrumental music was furnished by Miss Griffin and Miss Moulton. Songs by Miss Andrews and Mr. Tebb were enjoyed and a reading by Mr. Dearing. Mrs. Bellows, assisted by Mrs. Thorn, Mrs. Weston and others, poured tea and the rooms seemed very attractive. Visitors found a fine list of magazines on the tables and the association is to be congratulated on having made a very good beginning towards a library. Through the kindness of friends as well as through purchases some 350 well bound books are already on the shelves. This together with the game rooms and refreshment room make the Association an increasingly useful element in the community. It is reported that the debates which were frequently held during last season are to be again opened soon.

UNION CHURCH.

A general meeting of the members of this Church was held on October 4, at the Van Schaick Hall. Among those present were Rev. and Mrs. Booth, Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Ballagh, Rev. H. Loomis, Rev. J. L. Dearing, Macbeth (Secretary and Treasurer) Mrs. Macbeth, Misses Griffin, Dunstan, Bagnall, Thompson and Swain, Messrs. Pollard, Ellis, Grey, F. Booth, Bunting and Clarence Griffin. The Rev. E. S. Booth was voted to the chair.

The Rev. J. L. DEARING reported as to the pulpit supplies provided since the Church had been without a pastor and a vote of thanks was accorded him and the "Supplies Committee" of which he was Chairman, for their services which had resulted most satisfactorily.

The Treasurer's report was presented and showed a balance in hand on the period between Feb. 1st and Sept. 30th of *yen* 1,205.46. This he explained would have to be somewhat reduced to pay rent and other charges.

The question of upholstering the seats in the Union Church was considered and Miss Griffin reported the result of the inquiries of the Ladies Auxiliary Committee as to the cost.

Mr. F. BOOTH thought the time hardly opportune for upholstering the church throughout but thought that those who wished their seats upholstered could have it done through the Ladies Auxiliary Committee and they would thereby secure uniform unpholstering.

This idea was approved and on the motion of Rev. J. H. Ballagh seconded by Rev. J. L. Dearing, was adopted, an addition being that the cushions should be removable.

Mr. CLARENCE GRIFFIN reported a satisfactory condition of the Sunday School. Measles had affected attendance in the spring and a reduction was also caused by increased activity in children's work by other churches but in other respects the work was flourishing.

The question of the improvement of the entrance to the Van Schaick Hall was brought up and it was considered that the Church should contribute towards the cost if the work were to be carried out. It was proposed by Rev. J. L. Dearing that they contribute Y. 150. Rev. H. Loomis seconded and the resolution was carried.

Rev. E. S. BOOTH was hopeful that the entrance would be improved and other alterations made.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MISSING FRENCH ATTACHÉ.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—The Commander-in-Chief of the French squadron in the Far East, Admiral Bayle, has advised the French Minister in Tokyo that he offers a sum of five thousand *yen* (*yen* 5,000) to anybody who will bring him truthful news of Captain de Cuverville' naval attaché to the French Embassy in St. Petersburg. The latter is presumed to have left Port Arthur on August the 17th, in a Chinese junk, but nothing of him has been heard since.

The French Minister would be very thankful to you if Admiral Bayle's offer could be made known to the public by the means of your paper.

Believe, me, Dear Sir, Yours sincerely,
N. CAMBON,
French Legation, Secretary.
Tokyo, 30th September, 1904.

THE YELLOW PERIL AND THE ANGLO-SAXONS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—When rain-bound in a place famous for its dry climate, I was looking through the files of accumulated newspapers, my attention was attracted by a paragraph in the *Japan Mail* of September 9th. 'It is headed "Yellow Peril." I quite agree with its contents in general, but I rubbed my eyes, when I read the concluding sentence, which runs as follows: 'It is a pleasant thought for the Anglo-Saxon race, that it has dissociated itself completely from that narrowmindedness, and that alone it stands for practical application of the principles of fraternity."

Now if I had seen that in another paper, I would have taken it as a piece of bitter sarcasm, but I know of course, that the *Japan Mail* does not indulge in sarcasm at the expense of the Anglo-Saxon race. Yet one does not require a deep study of modern history to learn that the Yellow Peril bogie has until lately been the monopoly of Anglo-Saxon peoples. The very word "Yellow Peril" has been coined by an Anglo Saxon, the first book on the subject was written by an Anglo-Saxon, Anglo-Saxons have taken up the subject most seriously, and what has been said and written about the yellow danger for the white people in the United States, in Australia, and in British Columbia would fill quite a little library.

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Every one who has travelled on the Pacific Coast of North America must have been struck by the intensity of the anti-Asiatic feeling there. The Yellow Peril has even become an important political factor in these Anglo-Saxon countries, and legislation has done all it could to exclude the yellows altogether. In British Columbia the restrictive legislation has not become law only because it was vetoed "on imperial grounds." Now, Mr. Editor, if the anti-Asiatic legislation of these free Anglo-Saxon countries is not an official recognition of and a decided fight against the yellow peril, then the words and actions of men have no meaning. And in the face of all that we are told that the Anglo-Saxon race alone stands for the practical application of the principles of fraternity and equality of the yellow and white races. Equality forsooth! Why it is either a big joke, or a sneer at the intelligence of the reader, if with their treatment of coloured people the Anglo-Saxon nations are paraded as the paladins of equality and fraternity.

If the Anglo-Saxons do not join more loudly in the present discussion (I deny that they dissociate themselves from it entirely) it is, because for them the Yellow Peril is an established fact, which needs no more discussing and which in their eyes admits of no discussion. And that the yellow question has now a political aspect besides the economical one, is certainly not apt to make them change their attitude.

But if a continental newspaper—like the *Gaulois*—discusses the eventuality of Japan's victory over Russia, and sees therein a possible danger for the future of the white race, then the *Japan Mail* pours the vials of its wrath over the poor sheet and holds up the benighted and wretchedly narrow-minded inhabitants of continental Europe to the scorn of the Japanese, whose only friends are the Anglo-Saxons, who treat them so nicely all along the Pacific coast, in Australia, Hawaii and Manila. I have not yet found the American who doubts that if 30,000 Japanese were to immigrate into the U.S. annually (this is a low estimate of the number of immigrants), then all the restrictions applied to the Chinese would be extended to the Japanese also. I for my part do not believe in the Yellow Peril, and I think that the Japanese would be a more desirable set of immigrants than the low caste Russians, who now flock in such numbers to America, but then, you see, I am not an Anglo-Saxon, and therefore not large-minded enough.

Of course these remarks are not meant to convey any blame of the Anglo-Saxons in general; in fact, I feel certain that Americans, Australians and many Britons too would be the first to protest against being represented as the champions of fraternity and equality of the white and other races. They have a right to legislate as they like, and if they have made use of that right in a way that is not favourable to the yellow race—that is their own affair. I only want to draw attention to the wrong position assigned to the Anglo-Saxons in the above article of the *Japan Mail*. For if they really claimed—which they do not—to stand for equality of races, then they would furnish us with the most striking illustration imaginable of the old parable of the mote and the beam in the eye.

Yours faithfully,

NARU-HODO.

[Our correspondent omits altogether from this calculation the people of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. After all, England is the head-quarters of Anglo-Saxondom, and England's mood deserves consideration in such a context. Nine-tenths of "Naru Hodo's" clever letter are devoted solely to the labour aspect of the Yellow Peril. That is a very minor aspect, and not at all the aspect we were considering when we penned the statement to which such strong exception is taken.—ED. *J.M.*]

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

RUSSIA ORDERS NEW WARSHIPS.

London, September 30.

The *Temps* says that Russia has ordered eleven destroyers from the Forges et Chantiers Mediterranean, to be delivered in fifteen months. She is also negotiating for four cruisers of the *Bayan* type.

RUSSIA AND THE HAGUE DECLARATIONS.

The eminent Russian jurist de Maartens, speaking yesterday at the conference reported on the 23rd of September (the conference of high officials regarding the question of contraband), referred to the Imperial Ukase defining the state of things to be observed during the war and pointed out that some declarations made at the Hague conference were embodied therein, but some of The Hague conventions were only for five years and expired in July, and in view of the war they had not been renewed..

CHINESE RAILWAYS AND FOREIGN CAPITAL.

Later.

It is reported from Washington that Mr. Conger, the American Minister to China, has telegraphed that China has promised that Americans and British are to have preference if foreign capital is required for the extension of the Hankow railway to Chingking. Mr. Conger therefore wishes to know soon if American capitalists care to embark in the enterprise.

AT MUKDEN.

General Kuropatkin telegraphed on the 29th September that the Japanese had begun the offensive along the entire east and south front.

KAISER TO VISIT ENGLAND.

London, October 1.

German papers report that the Kaiser will visit King Edward in November next.

COAL FOR THE RUSSIANS.

Five German colliers left Cardiff and Newport yesterday for Portopraya. It is understood that the coal is for the Russians.

KUROPATKIN STILL RETREATING.

The London *Standard's* correspondent with General Kuroki's Army, telegraphing on the 28th inst., states that General Kuropatkin's main body has fallen back north of Mukden and upon Tiehling.

A considerable force of Russian infantry is, however, still south of Mukden, observing the Japanese.

TSAR AT ODESSA.

London, October 2.

The Tsar has arrived at Odessa to review troops proceeding to the Far East.

PORT ARTHUR.

The Russian General Staff announces that the Japanese assaults on Port Arthur, which took place from September 20 to September 26, were everywhere repulsed.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

The semi-official *Journal de St. Petersbourg* reproduces an article from a Moscow paper declaring that Russia can not and must not recognise the Tibetan treâty, which displays bad faith and off-handedness on the part of the British Government.

THE SECOND ARMY.

London, October 2.

Reuter telegraphs from St. Petersburg that the Second Manchurian Army will consist of the 4th, 8th and 16th Russian Corps, the 6th Siberian Corps, and several brigades of tirailleurs.

RUMOURED RECALL OF ALEXIEFF.

A rumour that Admiral Alexieff is about to be recalled and that the Grand Duke Nicholas will succeed him is widely circulated.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

The Dowager Empress and the Queen of Greece yesterday inspected the Baltic fleet at Reval.

REVIEW AT ODESSA.

The Tsar has reviewed 27,000 men at Odessa.

DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT.

London, October 3.

Sir William Harcourt was found dead in his bed on Saturday. Though he had been ailing the end was entirely unexpected.

GENERAL GRIPPENBERG.

General Grippenberg proceeds to Manchuria in a month's time.

THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

The Tzar goes to Reval on the 4th Oct. to bid farewell to the Baltic squadron.

FIGHTING NEAR MUKDEN.

General Sakharoff reports that on the 30th September Russian cavalry expelled the Japanese from a village on the Hun river and burned seventeen junks laden with ammunition and stores. The Russians retired on the approach of Japanese reinforcements.

WAR NOTES.

The Japanese are still pouring across the Taitsz-ho at Bensika.

It is stated that numbers of Hunghutze are still with the Japanese.

Reuter's correspondent at Mukden, telegraphing on the 1st of October, says that the prolonged inactivity on both sides emphasizes the creation of a new situation. The battle of Liaoyang was clearly the terminal of the first stage of the war necessitating the adoption of new tactics by the Japanese, who are entrenching, though they may still attempt a flanking movement eastward.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT.

London, October 4.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt will be buried very quietly in the family vault at Nuneham Park on Thursday. Only the immediate relations and tenants of the estate will attend, King Edward has telegraphed to the widow his deepest sympathy, adding: "I have lost an old and valued friend."

Papers of all shades of opinion eulogise the departed statesman and describe him as a great parliamentarian. They pay a tribute of reverent respect for his services to the nation.

NO CHANGE AT MUKDEN.

Later.

General Sakharoff telegraphs that the Japanese advance guards are on the south-east of Mukden. The latest accounts from Mukden indicate that the situation is unchanged. There are contradictory reports in St. Petersburg, some declaring that the military authorities expect a battle shortly, others saying that Kuropatkin intends to retire to Tiehling.

MR. BALFOUR ON BRITISH POLITICS.

London, October 4.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at a Conservative banquet in Edinburgh, paid a tribute to the late Sir William Vernon Harcourt. He repudiated any idea that there was bargaining between the Nationalists and the Conservatives. Personally, he said, he was no protectionist, and he thought that under existing circumstances protection was not the best policy. He could not with advantage remain leader of the Party if protection were adopted, whether Mr. Chamberlain's estimate of Colonial offers were right or wrong. He agreed that the country had reached a point where the only way out of the *impasse* was to have free conference with the Colonies and India.

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

Later.

The Tibet expedition safely crossed the Karola Pass on October 2nd, after enduring severe hardships and privations from the cold. It now transpires that the Tibetan treaty was not signed by the Chinese Amban, who lacked the necessary authority from Peking.

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MR. BALFOUR AND FISCAL REFORM.

London, October 6.

Mr. Balfour proposes that representatives of the self-governing colonies and of India and Great Britain should meet and discuss in the freest manner, unbound by special instructions, whether fiscal union commends itself to them and if so, how can it be carried out. It must be expressly understood that the decisions of such a conference will be submitted to the respective electorates.

LHASSA.

With reference to the Lhassa agreement the India Office states that the convention still awaits ratification by the Viceroy and the terms are not yet finally settled.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

Saigon, October 3.

An agreement has been signed at Marseilles between the Trans-Atlantic Company and the crews on strike.

An official telegram from St. Petersburg says that there have been several engagements favourable to the Russians in the vicinity of Yentai.

It is telegraphed from London that the last attacks against Port Arthur have been repulsed. The Japanese appear to be preparing to go into winter-quarters before the citadel.

The wife of General Stoessel has been wounded in the shoulder while tending the wounded.

GENERAL ACTION IMPENDING.

Saigon, October 6.

Telegrams from Mukden say that a general action seems near. There are frequent combats of outposts.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE IN TOKYO.)

THE MEXICAN PRESIDENT.

The Mexican Parliament endorsed, on the 26th of September, the re-election of the President and the Vice-President. Diaz is to be President for 6 years, commencing from the 1st of December, and Corral Vice-President.

PEST.

The Japanese Consul at Singapore telegraphs with regard to the state of the pest that the local authorities announce that from the 12th of September to the 19th there were 3 fatal cases of pest and none subsequently.

KUROPATKIN'S REPORTS.

London, September 29.

Reuter telegraphs that General Kuropatkin reported on Sept. 27th that the Japanese advance guards occupy the same positions reported before, east of the railway. They occasionally take the offensive in small bodies, which subsequently retreat before our advanced cavalry post's advanced post. Samsonoff's column have captured cattle from the Japanese. The Ural Cossack's detachment attacked on the night of Sept. 25th the Japanese bivouac at Khuandi. The enemy was panic-stricken. The Orenburg Cossack's patrol laid an ambush on Sept. 25th for half a squadron of a Japanese cavalry. The enemy opened a fusillade but soon retired, losing considerably, leaving several dead on the field. The Cossacks captured a few Japanese horses.

OPERATIONS NEAR MUKDEN.

According to Reuter, General Sakharoff wired on September 30th that a detachment of the Japanese advance guards, one battalion strong, advancing along the Mandarin road on Sept. 29th, occupied heights near Wulitai, but was repulsed by a Russian cavalry detachment, after which our sotnias dislodged the Japanese company from the trenches of the fortified advanced position on the heights of Tunyatza and Khogania, other sotnias simultaneously driving the enemy back towards Yentai station. The Cossacks found some rations and ammunition in the trenches. We had four men wounded and one missing. The enemy lost upwards of 20 killed and wounded. Both on Sept. 28th and 29th we noticed that the enemy's advance guards in Yentai station and at the Yentai mine were strengthened.

THE CIRCUM-BAIKAL RAILWAY.

London, Sept. 28.

The *Novoye Vremya* publishes the following telegram from Irkutsk; "It is hoped that the Circum-Baikal Railway will be completely opened by the 3rd of November, which is the anniversary of the Tsar's coronation."

RUSSIAN NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

Reuter transmits the following telegram from General Sakharoff: "Japanese advanced guards offensive movement towards Yangsingtung and Fengtiapu was stopped on September 29th by the Russian cavalry.

"On September 30th a cavalry detachment drove the Japanese from Changtan, burned seventeen junks transporting ammunition on the river Hunho, and retired on the approach of Japanese reinforcements.

"Reuter also reports that the Second Manchurian Army will consist of the fourth, eighth, sixteenth army corps, sixth Siberian corps, and several brigades of sharpshooters.

RIOT IN KOREA.

While Mr. Yokota, of the branch consulate at Kunsan, was discharging his official duties, 60 or 70 men of the local Korean troops suddenly broke into the Japanese store where he was and raised a riot, with the result that some of the Japanese constables and residents were wounded. The Japanese residents all assembled at Mr. Yokota's inn. The origin of the disturbance was that certain Korean soldiers had conceived some grudge against our troops, and, mistaking Mr. Yokota for an officer, they attacked him. The Japanese troops quartered in the district were sent to restore order, and it was decided that pending the settlement of the affair, the Korean troops should place their weapons and ammunition in the hands of the Japanese. Three Korean officers and three privates were sent under arrest to Seoul.

OPERATIONS NEAR MUKDEN.

Reuter states that General Sakharoff on Oct. 3rd telegraphed that a Japanese cavalry squadron at dawn on Oct. 1st twice unsuccessfully attempted to break through advanced posts of the Cossacks' line of guards in the district between Khuankhuandian-Fengtiapu. Two cavalry sotnias reinforced our troops. The Japanese dispersed. One battalion of the Japanese advance guard, with two or three cavalry squadrons renewed towards noon on Oct. 1st its offensive movement against the Cossack regiment; firing lasted till nightfall. General Mischenko sent reinforcements. The enemy was towards evening repulsed at all points, his whole line retreating to Sialionkhetse, pursued by our cavalry. A sotnia commander prepared an ambush at Koshutse for the enemy's patrol, killing one Japanese officer. The Cossacks found in the abandoned Japanese position cartridges, medical stores, and a few dead horses. Our two officers, and two Cossacks were wounded. A Japanese force of one and a half battalions, and one cavalry squadron on October 1st attacked in three divisions our outpost between the river Hunho and the railway. We checked this movement towards evening with the help of another company arriving. One Cossack was killed, one wounded. One Russian patrol dispersed two Japanese dragoons. Another Russian patrol sent east discovered the Tawanghauling pass occupied by 200 Chunchuses under Japanese officers. One Cossack was killed during the firing.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

THE TSAR.

The Tsar left St. Petersburg for Odessa on the 27th of September.

RUSSIAN SECOND ARMY.

It is stated in Paris that the Russian Second Army is to consist of the 8th Siberian Corps, the 6th Corps, a part of the 5th Siberian Corps and the 68th Kazan Division. It will set out for Mukden.

(The last statement is perplexing.—ED. *J.M.*)

There are various rumours about the Commander-in-Chief; some pointing to Grand Duke Nicolas, some to Dragomiroff, and some saying that the Grand Duke has already been sent on a tour of inspection. But it is regarded as certain that the Second Army will be independent of Kuropatkin.

RUSSIAN MILITARY NEWS.

According to a telegram from Harbin Viceroy Alexieff visited and inspected the hospital there at the close of September.

The Emperor of Russia started for Odessa on the 28th of September to review the troops there.

On the 30th of September the Tsar reviewed the Fifteenth Division at a place 6 kilometers from Odessa. His Majesty was to review on the 1st of October the Fourteenth Division.

The transport of the Eighth Army Corps eastward is to commence, it appears, from the 3rd of October, and that of the Fourteenth Division is about to commence.

(The Eighth Corps is to form part of the Second Army.—ED. *J.M.*)

RUSSIAN NAVAL LOSSES.

On the 20th of September when the enemy's clearing squadron was operating outside Port Arthur a large steamer struck a mine near Mantaushan and went to the bottom. The other vessels of the squadron retired into the harbour. Since July ships of the enemy's clearing squadron have frequently met this fate, and its numbers have been reduced so that it is now in an embarrassed predicament. This is a notable proof that the courage and indomitable spirit of our officers and men are getting the better of the enemy's endurance.

RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS.

At a Council of State in St. Petersburg, the Tsar seems to have appointed General Kuropatkin Commander-in-Chief of Manchuria, and General Linevitch to command the First Army.

According to rumours prevailing in St. Petersburg—rumours not unworthy of some credit—the nucleus of the Second Army will be the First Army Corps, the Sixth Siberian Army Corps, and one and a half divisions of cavalry (Don Cossacks) all of which are now at the front. These will soon be re-inforced by the Eighth Army Corps and the Second Division of Don Cossacks. At the close of December two more army corps and some cavalry and infantry will be added A large force of mountain artillery to operate with the Second Army has been put under orders for

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the front. A portion of the Ussuri army will also be employed to strengthen this army. The commanding officer will set out for Tiehling at the end of October. The women and children in Tiehling are being moved elsewhere.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

The *Lokal Anzieger*, in its correspondence from St. Petersburg, publishes a telegram relating to remarks made by the Russian Minister of Home Affairs, of which the following are the principal points:—"Unlimited faith is exceedingly important. The rulers of the two countries (Russia and Germany) have long been on terms of close friendship, but that is not enough. The two nations must follow their example. It has been made increasingly clear to both peoples in the course of the present war that Germany is Russia's true friend. Russian journals have now come to understand this. Germany is our traditional friend. In the Far East a country whose strength we did not anticipate has risen against us. That country's power is a menace not to Russia alone but to all Europe. Therefore Europe must not sympathise with Japan. Even England must now have appreciated this. The only thing that can secure safety for us in the Far East is to wholly crush Japan."

TROOPS FOR MANCHURIA.

It is telegraphed from St. Petersburg that a part of the 12th battalion of engineers belonging to the 8th Army Corps left Odessa for the Far East on October 3rd, and that another part set out for the same destination on October 2nd. A telegram from Liaoyang says that two of the British military attachés, namely Colonel Tulloch and Lieut.-Colonel Halliday, have presented *yen* 200 to a certain company of the Japanese army as an expression of their admiration of the manner in which that company fought at the battle of Liaoyang, regardless of everything but patriotism.

RUSSIAN MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

According to telegrams from St. Petersburg, reliefs to the number of some 3,000 set out from Odessa on Sept. 27th for the Far East. The transport of the 8th army corps commenced on Sept. 26th. The 18th army corps will commence its mobilization immediately. The Commander-in-Chief of the Second Manchurian Army wishes to have the 18th army corps replaced by the 16th. The infantry of the 61st division, and the 241st and 242nd regiments set out from St. Petersburg between the 22nd and 25th of September. On Sept. 27th the Tsar reviewed the 10th howitzer regiment. Its transport has probably begun. There is no definite intelligence yet, but it appears that the second brigade of Guards Rifles and all the other rifle brigades are already mobilised and will soon set out for the Far East. The Circum-Baikal railway was opened on September 26th, and it is said that ten trains of 30 carriages each are passing daily. Kuropatkin is to be in chief command in Manchuria. It is generally stated now that the second army will be under his orders. It would seem with regard to the organization of the Manchurian Army that besides the main facts already published, there are still some parts undecided. According to a report the second Manchurian army will consist of the 1st, 6th, and the 18th European corps, together with five brigades of European rifles. Lieut. Radojill left Port Arthur on Sept. 16th and, passing through Chefoo to Sinmintun, is now *en route* for Mukden. He says that the garrison at Port Arthur are now eating horseflesh, but that the fortress can hold out for several months longer. General Grippenberg is to set out for Manchuria at the end of October.

The Tsar inspected troops about to set out for the Far East at Odessa on September 30th (and also on October 1st at a place the name of which is undecipherable). He returned to St. Petersburg on October 4th. Miroff is to command the 8th army corps; Rubanoff the 14th army corps, and Iwanoff the 15th. Khilkoff passed through Irkutsk on September 29th *en route* for St. Petersburg.

[Received at the Headquarters Staff in Tokyo.]

On the 30th of September 40 or 50 of the enemy's cavalry proceeded to Changchan, and, throwing kerosene on some Chinese junks that were lying in the river, set them on fire. Thereupon our guards on the banks of the river Hun fired on the Russians and checked them. This is the affair which the Russians have described as the burning of 17 junks laden with ammunition and provisions for the Japanese army. It is true that the junks were burned, but it is quite untrue that they contained provisions or ammunition for the Japanese. No ships are now employed for such a purpose in that part of the river. Probably the object of the Russians in taking this step was to intimidate the Chinese and prevent from from hiring junks to the Japanese.

[Received at the Head Quarter Staff at midnight on the 3rd instant from the Commander-in-Chief in Manchuria].

OPERATIONS IN MANCHURIA.

On the 2nd instant a reconnaisance, consisting of one company of infantry and a squadron of cavalry, sent out from an advanced force, drove back a body of 50 or 60 of the enemy's troopers who were at Paoshantun, and being subsequently attacked by a force of the enemy's cavalry numbering 230 and including apparently some mounted infantry, returned after a brief resistance. The enemy had about 30 casualties. We had none.

There is no change in the situation in front of the Second Army.

(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

DEATH OF SENATOR HOAR.

Mr. George F. Hoar, Senator of the United States, is dead at Worcester, Massachusetts.

[*Who's Who* says:—Hoar, George F., Senator U.S.A. since 1877; Republican; *b.* Concord, Mass. 29 Aug. 1826; *s.* of Hon. Samuel Hoar, Representative in Congress, 1835-87. and Sarah, *d.* of Roger Sherman, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. *Educ.*: Concord Academy; Mrs. Ripley's School, Waltham; Harvard Coll. Graduated 1846; LL.D. City Solicitor, Worcester, 1860; representative to 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th Congresses; overseer Harvard College, 1874-80; re-elected 1896; President (now Vice-President) of the American Antiquarian Society; President of the American Historical Association; President of Clark University; President of Harvard Alumni Association.]

(FROM THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

PEKING NEWS.

Peking, October 5.

Count G. Gallina, Italian Minister at Peking, proceeded, on October 4th to the E-wo Garden accompanied by the Commander of the Italian squadron, and had audience of the Emperor and Empress Dowager.

On the 5th, the Emperor and the Empress Dowager returned from the E-wo Garden to the Palace.

The Minister for War and other high military officials intend to present the Emperor with their opinions regarding the enforcement of revenue stamp regulations. The officials believe that by issuing these stamps a revenue will be raised which can be devoted towards defraying a portion of the military expenditures.

Some capitalists are promoting the establishment of an electric light company with a capital of 200,000 taels.

(FROM THE "N.-C. DAILY NEWS.")

STEAMER BURNT AT HONGKONG.

Hongkong, September 27.

The steamer *Suinam* was destroyed last night by fire, while loading kerosene oil for Wuchou.

CAPE COLONY CLOSED TO CHINESE.

London, September 26.

King Edward has given his assent to the Chinese Exclusion Bill.

ACROSS THE DEAD SEA IN A MOTOR BOAT.

A Jerusalem correspondent of the *Jewish Chronicle* sends an illustrated account of a passage across the Dead Sea which, in his capacity of engineer, he undertook in a motor boat belonging to the Greek Patriarchate. The boat, which had been conveyed at great expense from a shipbuilder's yard in Germany, was moored on the banks of the Jordan not far from Jericho. The voyage to the mouth of the river, which took an hour, lay between two thick walls of all kinds of trees, tamarisks, willows, and laurels, the boughs of which greatly impeded the passage. The entry into the Dead Sea was almost imperceptible, and when the correspondent thought he was yet in the Jordan, by the colour of the water and the presence of tangled reeds, he was shown undeniable proof of being well out in the Dead Sea. A large quantity of dead fish, carried along by the current, and killed by the salt water of the lake, were lying on the beach, or carried up on the bushes emerging from the water.

The writer gives a striking picture of the desolation with which the Dead Sea is surrounded. In spite (he says) of the many singularities attributed to the phenomena of the Dead Sea by travellers who have examined it from its bank—not a single propelled ship having previously crossed—I noticed that the water had no particular colour of its own. As we moved forward the sheet of water which surrounded us gradually changed from green to blue. We were not sailing on "a lake of molten lead," for the bows of our little ship ploughed the waves with the same facility as on other seas. Although travellers have alleged that birds cannot exist round the Dead Sea, I saw a great number of scared swallows, circling above our heads, just at the moment when my assistant, in order to break the silence, was amusing himself by producing deafening shrieks on the ship's "siren." One of the peculiarities of the Dead Sea is the extreme heaviness of its water. The average specific weight of samples taken from different parts is about 1,200, this explaining the fact, generally known, of a person being able to rest on the surface without having recourse to swimming. This water contains in solution nearly 25 per cent. of saline matters, of which the greater proportion is composed of sea-salt and magnesium chloride.

In the middle of the lake, the scene before us was most desolate. On the right the mountains of Judæa, entirely white, strongly incrusted with salt and sulphur, while at their feet, at intervals, thick blocks of bitumen were drawn by the waves towards the beach. The immersion of masses of asphalt is very often characterised by smoke and mist. On the left the long ridge of the Mountain of Moab was sweating naphtha and bitumen from its numberless fissures, and offered testimony, in the form of heavy blocks, black as coal, to the mineral wealth it conceals. Yonder, at the south, hills of salt seemed to come from the bottom of the sea. Bearing due south, the use of the rudder became needless. Monotony on board was intense. Nothing but desolation lay before us, relieved by not a single tuft of refreshing verdure. The burning sun above our heads obliged us to take refuge in the shade of an awning.

At about 17 miles from the mouth of the Jordan, at the south-east, we stopped at the end of a small promontory. There, the water of the warm baths of "Callirrhoë," mentioned in Genesis, under the name of "Yemim," empties into the lake. These mineral springs were re-discovered at the beginning of last century. We landed on a miry and burning swamp. Two currents, one of

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hot and the other of cold and drinkable water, very clear, were flowing in concert in a parallel direction. Ascending the course of the two rills for ten minutes, we arrived near a cavity filled up by the warm water, where we took a healthy bath, which, however, so smarted that our inflamed skins felt the effects for a long time in spite of our subsequent immersion in the Dead Sea before going on board. After taking breakfast behind a sheltering bank near the stream of cold water, I climbed over the top of a hillock to cast a glance again at the devastation surrounding us. Not the slightest sign of life, a death-like silence in that strange region, scarcely disturbed by the heavy motions of the waves, feebly beating against the beach.

We left Callirrhoë for the Jordan, where we were refreshed by the sight once more of the tamarisks, willows, and reeds. At Jericho, I heard that the ship had been prohibited from sailing again on the Dead Sea.

CURIOUS FILIPINO CUSTOMS.

The reports from Major-Gen. Wood in the Philippines indicate that the troubles of the United States with the Filipinos are not yet entirely over. Here and there, says the New York *Tribune*, a chieftain, far distant from Manila in the heart of the jungles of the southern islands, who has not had an opportunity to learn for himself the pacific motives of the Americans in their occupation of the islands, becomes obstreperous, and goes on the warpath. Just now it is the followers of one of the Moro dattos on the island of Mindanao who are causing trouble.

Relics of Spanish Occupancy.

The United States Government has undertaken to carry its authority and its civilisation further from the shores of Manila Bay than ever did the Spaniards. There is a wide range in the characteristics of the human life found in the Philippines. One can secure an American course dinner in Manila and participate in a dog feast in the land of the naked Igorrotes. Some striking tokens of the entrance of the United States are to be found in the shallows of Cavité Bay, where may be seen still the shattered hulks of Spanish gunboats which served as a cushion for Admiral Dewey's bullets. Other relics of the Spanish occupancy are the old guns that Admiral Dewey found at Bavite. Formidable in appearance, they were fit only for exhibition in a naval museum. It is said that Aguinaldo was afraid to use them against the Americans because of the danger of reducing the number of his followers unduly. Worth no more than their weight in old metal, the months of some of them still peer over the grass-grown parapets of the fortresses.

Position of Women.

About Manila linger many of the primitive methods of doing things which prevailed before the American occupation. Apparently the fisherman enjoys his siesta as well as anyone. In the forenoon he saunters down the long wharf which terminates in the Spanish lighthouse, a structure reminding one of an ancient Roman pharos or an Italian campanile. At the end is moored his fishing boat or raft. Suspended from a slender bamboo derrick by two crossed bamboo sticks is a net. Lowering this into the water he returns to enjoy his siesta, expecting when he returns to find that Providence has been kind to him and filled his netfull of fishes. Woman's place in most parts of the Philippines is not altogether an exalted one. Figuratively, she walks while the man rides. The "garden sass" man brings his truck in on the back of a water buffalo. He rides between the baskets suspended on each side, while the woman who shares his hearth walks behind, unless, perchance, one of the panniers be empty, when she is permitted to crowd her limbs into one of the bamboo baskets. As a horse travelling along a country road enjoys nipping at the grass which he passes so the water buffalo likes to wander through any stray mud puddle he may espy. When it comes to hulling the rice, it is the woman who does the the pounding. The Filipinos use a less durable mortar than that of the American Indian, which was of stone. Not only is the mortar of wood, a section of a hollow tree trunk, but the pestles are of that material also.

Methods of Burial.

Both the Moros and the Igorrotes still use their old methods of burial. In Mindanao, where Gen. Wood is fighting the followers of one of the Moro dattos, are several curious cemeteries which are Meccas to the Moros. These are sacred places which it behoves the Christian to keep away from. They are visited several times in the course of the year, the pilgrimages being made with much beating of tomtoms and with lugubrious and barbaric ceremonies. For these burial places, spots surrounded by trees near a mountain slope are selected. The receptacles for the bodies of the dead are made from the trunks of trees, and are shaped like canoes. From the lid, like the mast of a boat, rises a sort of minaret, which is supposed to have power to drive away evil spirits. These coffins are placed on the ground, and not beneath it. The Igorrotes also have an open-air tomb, but they do not take trouble to whittle out a coffin. The winds of heaven play upon their brawny limbs throughout life, so when they have breathed their last their bodies are sometimes placed where the air can still have access to the skin. The body, placed in a sitting position, is enclosed by a cage of slats.

A CHILD'S GARDEN.

All those who have any remembrance of the garden of their childhood will agree that then they had a far more real possession of it than fifty deeds of ownership could given them now. For one thing, says the *Spectator*, their time in it was reckoned, not by days, but by æons. No one remembers the garden of his love every much in wet, unfriendly weather, when his sojourn in it could only be short and disappointing. There were, indeed a few keen, glorious days of winter when there were snowmen to make and snowballs to hurl at the massive target of the unintelligent grown-up. But mainly it was summer—summer days which began as soon as you could escape from nursery clutches into the wonderful fresh morning garden, which lay all ready for the day of carnival, and ended only when, after a whole-lifetime well worth living, you were dragged, on feet that scraped unwillingly along the gravel, to bed again.

Complete Happiness.

Nothing can quite equal the complete happiness of those summer days when they were not marred with too many restraints as to getting one's feet wet. There was fresh-cut grass to play in till you were constrained to jump with fearful violence to shake out as far as might be the blades which made so tickly a lining to your clothes. There was the swing, whence you could catch triumphant glimpses of spires and tree-tops invisible from the tame levels of the lawn till ecstasy passed into that birth of boredom which is the beginning of sea-sickness. And then, when you had passed through the horrid ordeal of washing and brushing, and had endured the culpable waste of time involved by having dinner indoors, you could, if you were lucky, escape out into the land afternoon, a land now tenfold your own. For now is the time when drowsiness and sleep descend upon all creatures; the hens scrape less purposefully in the poultry-yard, or sit down, fluffy and extensive, and drawl sleepy confidences, and dream of hatching eggs.

Indeterminate Harmonies.

Around the strawberry beds there are sweet indeterminate harmonies, like a great orchestra playing very softly, so that we must listen to hear—the sound of soft airs in the trees and in the orchard grass, and the sleepy twittering of birds, and the voice of some far-off restless dog, and the sound of a horse's feet coming faintly from the road. And you could lie blissfully there, with half your body under the strawberry nets, with the hot smell of net and earth and strawberries all around, in the enwrapping luxury till either prudence or discovery drove you hence sad or glad, as your fate had been. But there were, after all, other and less sinful joys than this. There were cadences of this summer music which found answers in some inner chord that later loses its fine faculty, a strange consciousness of oneness with all the world around; strange to look back on, but not strange then; never formulated, only felt. Everything, the buttercups in the grass, the bluebells in the copse, a bed of cabbages or rhubarb lying in the sunshine—all had a clear and immediate significance of their own. There was no definite recognition of mystic meaning in it, none of that symbolism which is the best that the average grown-up mind can make of nature. The child's mind is not detached enough from its object to find in it any meaning which it could formulate; their very oneness forbids that. And perhaps the joy itself must remain, as it always was, wordless. But in those years there certainly was an all-absorbing happiness—perhaps there is no better word for the tyranny of feeling which held one—in the presence of a wood in its summer glory, which never comes in its fulness afterwards.

GREGORIAN MUSIC.

It would be a happy consummation if the efforts which are being made by Pope Pius X. to bring about a reform of the ritual music of the Roman Catholic Church should result also in a reformation of a chapter of musical history. There is a chapter much in need of revision, remarks H.E.K. in the *New York Daily Tribune* and it would almost seem as if something like a Papal decree were necessary to bring the revision to pass. It is the chapter which comes to the mind of every student and antiquary whenever mention is made of the body of sacred song which the Pope desires to see restored to its ancient dignity in the sanctuary. On every hand we hear now of the Gregorian Chant, yet throughout the Christian world, whenever the phrase calls up a historical memory at all, it calls up what is one of the most unsubstantial of artistic legends. The notion that the traditional chant of the Roman Church owes its regulation, if not origin, to Pope Gregory I. is a musical fairy tale which has held popular belief for one thousand years.

The Old Delusion.

It has become so bound up with musical annals that critics and historical writers continue to repeat it unquestioningly year after year, day after day, though it has no more foundation than the story of "Jack the Giant Killer." In fact, it has so effectually been proved to be fiction that one might think that ecclesiastical Rome itself might with propriety intervene to set forth the truth concerning one of its most memorable, venerable, and remarkable institutions. But Home will not, and even the musical antiquaries and scholars to whom the world owes so much of what it knows touchiug the nature of that chant and its ancient form continue to hug the old delusion to their breasts and treat the result of historical criticism as if they were sacriligeous. These scholars are, for the greater part, Benedictine monks. The Benedictines have long placed music among the branches of study in which they have sought and won distinction. They have accepted many things advanced by investigators which have compelled a change in traditional beliefs concerning the antiquity of relics and validity of theories, but the majority of them hold stubbornly to belief that it was Pope Gregory I. who, at the end of the sixth century (A. D. 590-604). collated the existing liturgic chants of the Church. revised them, had them transcribed in an Antiphonary which he had chained to the altar of St. Peter's, and concerned himself busily with their spread throughout Christendom. Once it was believed, too, that he had himself composed many of the melodies, but this notion, along with the other that he established the so-called Church Tones, on which the theory of medieval music was based, has been abandoned by the majority of scholars, even among the Benedictines. Nevertheless, we find the legend, with all its comprehensive elements, still in the handbooks of musical history. Too many writers on music are content to paraphrase old historians who knew no better.

Benedictines and the Legend.

That the Benedictines should should show themselves unwilling to give up the legend is but natural. Not only has it a venerable antiquity and no little picturesque charm, but in it the order which, within the last half-century, seems to have taken upon itself the special duty of re-establishing the Church's most ancient body of song figures refulgently. Pope Gregory I. was a Benedictine; Johannes Diaconus, his historian and panegyrist, through whom the tradition which makes him practically the creator of the

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historic Church chant got into the books, was a Benedictine; Guido of Arezzo, to whom it was once the fashion to credit the invention of nearly everything in music, was a Benedictine; of the composers, theoreticians, and historians who have graven their names deep in music's monument, scores were Benedictines. Now after controversies which have endured centuries, it is the version of the Church chant set down by the Benedictines of Solesmes (who, by the way, have taken up their homes in England since their expulsion from France) which receives the stamp of authenticity from Pope Pius X. and the Sacred Congregation of Rites, though by this act the use of centuries, the instructions of a long list of Popes and the judgment of Palestrina, hailed as the saviour of Church music in the 16th century, are set aside.

GREAT ANTIQUITY OF THE CHANTS.

Quoting the opinion of M. Gevaert, formed as the result of exhaustive reseatch, the-writer remarks that If the designation "Gregorian" has any right of application at all, it refers either to Gregory II., who sat in the Papal Chair A.D. 715-731, or, which is still more likely, Gregory III., his successor, who died A.D. 741. We can now go a step further, says M. Gevaert, and assert that the composition of the melodies was completed in the time of the two Popes just mentioned. This conclusion is justified by a remarkable historical fact. In the seventh century, and for some time in the eighth the churches were closed to the faithful on Thursdays. More than that: It was expressly forbidden to celebrate mass on that day unless a Church festival happened to fall on it. The reason for this prohibition was that not only the adherents of the old faith, but also many Christians, had clung to the custom of celebrating the day as sacred to Jupiter (Thursday, Italian "Giovede," French "Jeudi," Latin "Jovs dies"). Two hundred years after the official abrogation of the heathen worship and the closing of all Pagan temples (the change took place in 391) this custom still prevailed. It was solemnly condemned by the council held at Narbonne, A.D. 589. In the eighth century the prohibition, which had lost pertinency, was repealed by Gregory II., who ordered that mass be celebrated on Thursdays in Lent. This fact is recorded in the "Liber Pontificalis," and is strikingly confirmed by the liturgical books. Thus the so-called Gelasian Sacramentary, dating from the end of the seventh century, does not prescribe mass for a single Thursday in Lent, whereas we find one for every Thursday in the "Gregorian" Sacramentary and antiphonary. Now, note that the five songs for these Lenten Thursday masses are taken from offices that had an earlier existence, a proof that new melodies were no longer composed in the time of Gregory II. and Gregory III. In fact, the latest melodies of the Gregorian collection must have been composed about A.D. 700, inasmuch as the masses for the Sundays after Pentecost, from which the majority of the songs for the Thursdays in Lent were borrowed, are not in the Gelasin Sacramontary, and therefore did not exist toward the end of the seventh century. Boundaries have thus been set for the period in which the Church chants arose. It compasses nearly 303 years, from A.D. 425 to A.D. 700.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The following Notifications, issued by the Harbour Master at Newchwang, are published for general information:—

LOCAL NOTICE TO MARINERS SPECIAL NO. 11.

Dangers to Navigation: Sunken Vessel.

Notice is hereby given that the Japanese steamer *Yatsuna Maru* lies sunk in the Newchwang Harbour off the Custom House in mid-stream in 6 fathoms at low water.

She lies with her bow up-stream, showing about 12 feet of her masts above water, and, until removed, a sampan will be made fast to the wreck, showing a red flag during the day and a red light during the night.

HARBOUR NOTIFICATION NO. 10.

Pilot Charges reduced to Normal Rates.

Notice is hereby given that the Treaty Power Consuls have decided, in view of the re-establishment of normal conditions as regards navigation, to abolish from to-day the extra 50 per cent. charge for pilotage temporarily authorised in Harbour Notification No. 3 of 2nd April, 1904.

DEATH OF AN OLD SHANGHAI RESIDENT.

Shanghai loses a very old and a very much-respected resident in the person of Mr. Johann Nölting, says the *N.-C. D. News* of the 27th inst., who died here at noon yesterday of heart disease at the age of 64. He was the doyen of the German commercial community here, and there can be few, if any, in the whole commercial world here who antedate him. He came out to Bangkok originally in 1861, and in the following year he came to Shanghai, which has been his home for 42 years; he had only made two trips home in that time, the last being in 1883. He was for some years a partner in the firm of Telge, Nölting & Co., afterwards joining the firm of Taumeyer & Co., of which he was head partner at the time of his death. For many years he was one of the leading comedians in the brilliant company of amateurs who delighted so many audiences at the Concordia Club, in the little theatre in the Foochow Road. Mr. Nölting and his amiable wife had a large circle of friends of all nationalities, for he was one of those kind, quiet, genial men who never grow old and who cannot but make friends and cannot make enemies. The sympathy of all Shanghai is with Mrs. Nölting in her great loss.

DON'TS FOR MEN.

BY EDNA WALLACE HOPPER.

Edna Wallace Hopper, in the *New York World* delivers herself of the following advice to the man who stays in town during the time his wife is away on vacation.

Don't look too resigned on the day of your wife's departure—women sometimes change their minds.

Don't wear your gladdest rags the days after. Be moderate. A gradual change in the style of your attire is less noticeable.

Don't at any time affect too jaunty a manner or too noisy raiment. You are undoubtedly young and lovely, but there might be the suspicion of the would-be "devil-of-a-fellow" about you, which the knowing instantly ticket as belonging to the man left behind.

Beware of the fascination of the peek-a-boo waist—the man hanging on the strap may belong to her.

Don't start in with $10 dinners the first week. The summer is long.

Don't mix your drinks just because it's summer. It's a strong stomach that knows no turning.

Don't assume a virtuous air with your green complexion and say you are sticking too close to your desk and expect people to believe you.

Don't invite too many bibulous friends to the house. They don't improve the appearance of things.

Don't play poker on the best polished mahogany table. Chips scratch.

Don't fail to change your address if your next door neighbors are at home. You will save youself future trouble if you do.

Don't forget to visit the family the first Sunday or two. You will enjoy your week in town better and your wife's vacation will probably be extended.

Don't forget the box of candy, new magazines, and, if possible, a trifling present when you do visit your family. Your popularity will surprise you.

Don't send a telegram saying that important business detains you in town. Your infant daughter won't believe that gag nowadays.

Don't acquire too many roof garden songs. Your office boy couldn't teach them all to you.

Better wait till afternoon before writing your daily epistle to your family—your hand will be steadier. A little shaking is an obvious thing.

Don't expect much sympathy from your family when you dilate upon the horrors of being left in town all through the hot summer. They know a thing or two, sometimes.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sulazie, French steamer, 2,089, Negre, 30th Sept.,—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 29th Sept., Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Quito, British steamer, 2,153, Shotton, 30th Sept.,—Tacoma and Seattle, Wash., General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Telena, British steamer, 3,124, H. Carter, 30th Sept.—Singapore via ports, Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Tjipanas, Dutch steamer, 2,475, P. Zwart, 30th Sept.,—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Sofala, British steamer, 3,436, G. A. Shephrd, 30th Sept.,—Rangoon, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Belgian King, British steamer, 2,153, Hoyton, 30th Sept.,—Hongkong, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Aztec, American steamer, 2,298, F. E. Frazier, 1st Oct.,—Portland, Or., 9th Sept., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Cs.

Highlander, British steamer, 1,595, W. Dawson, 1st Oct.,—Moji, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Ras-Bera, British steamer, 2,500, A. G. Morris, 1st Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Australian, British steamer, 1,784, A. H. Schaw, 2nd Oct.—Australia via ports, and Moji, 30th Sept., General.—Cornes & Co.

On Sang, British steamer, 1,787, J. T. Davies, 2nd Oct.,—Saigon, Rice,—Jardine Matheson & Co.

Macquarie, Britise steamer, St. John George, 2nd Oct.,—Moji, Coal.—Yamagataya.

Kanagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,813, J. W. Wale, 3rd Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Malacca, British steamer, 2,616, A. F. Street, 3rd Oct.,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Barotse, British steamer, 2-619, A. Lee, 3rd Oct.,—London via ports, and 1st Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hellas, German steamer, 1,551, Rhode, 4th Oct.,—Hamburg via ports, and Shanghai, 25th Sept., General.—C. Illies & Co.

Trieste, Austrian steamer, 3,203, D. Mistrorigo, 4th Oct.,—Trieste via ports, and Shanghai, 29th Sept., Mails and General.—Pollak Bros.

Khalif, British steamer, 2,219, J. H. Middleton, 4th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hugo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 4th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Achilles, British steamer, 4,484, O. P. Williams, 4th Oct.,—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 3rd Oct., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Scotsman, British steamer, 1,065, E. A. Mackenzie, 5th Oct.,—Moji, Coal.—Japanese.

Manila, British steamer, 2,711, H. G. H. Lewellin, 5th Oct.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 4th Oct., General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Albenga, German steamer, 2,796, W. Peterson, 5th Oct.,—New York via Suez and ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Ruth, Norwegian steamer, 2,239, Hellison, 5th Oct.,—Karatsu, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Pingsuey, British steamer, 4,150, E. Warrall, 6th Oct.,—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 5th Oct., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 6th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 5th Oct., Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Neck, German ship, 2,121, A. H. Kerjoes, 6th Oct.,—New York, 5th May, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

DEPARTURES.

Pleiades, American steamer, 2,932, F. G. Purrington, 30th Sept.,—Tacoma, Wash., and Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Oanfa, British steamer, 4,867, Thos. Bartlett, 30th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Patroclus, British steamer, 3,548, E. G. Dickens, 30th Sept.,—London, Amsterdam and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Doris, Norwegian steamer, 965, K. Jakobsen, 30th Sept.,—Kobe, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Kilburn, British steamer, 2,111, E. Le Templier, 30th Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 30th Sept.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Suevia, German steamer, 2,663, von Doehren, 30th Sept.,—Havre Bremen and Hamburg via ports. General.—C. Illies & Co.

Stanley Dollar, British steamer, 1,857, J. Bruce, 30th Sept.,—San Francisco, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Haldis, Norwegian steamer, 1,055, J. C. Jensen, 30th Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Anna, Norwegian steamer, 773, Olsen, 1st Oct.,—Ujina, General.—Japanese.

Dolores, American schooner, 120, V. A. Herrero, 1st Oct.,—Guam, General.—H. MacArthur & Co.

Sachsen, German steamer, 3,119, H. Feyen, 1st Oct.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Shantung, German steamer, 1,000, M. Engelhart, 1st Oct.,—Moji, General.—Yamagata-ya.

Lyra, American steamer, 3,516, G. V. Williams, 2nd Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Bencleuch, British steamer, 2,679, A. W. S. Thomson, 2nd Oct.,—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Cornes & Co.

Helios, Norwegian steamer, 833, G. Sandao, 2nd Oct.,—Otaru, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Norge, Norwegian steamer, 1,924, Boe, Jr., 2nd Oct.,—Muroran, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

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Hermes, Norwegian steamer, 889, L. Thorsen, 2nd Oct.,—Moji, General.—Japanese.

Teucer, British steamer, 1,803, Silverlocke, 2nd Oct.,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Sleipner, Norwegian steamer, 1,387, Holm, 3rd Oct.,—Kobe, Ballast,—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Australian, British steamer, 1,784, A. H. Schaw, 3rd Oct.,—Australia via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Ituura, British steamer, 3,363, C. R. Kendall, 3rd Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Tjipanas, Dutch steamer, 2,475, P. Zwart, 4th Oct.,—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Ras-Bera, British steamer, 2,500, A. G. Morris, 4th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Highlander, British steamer, 1,595, W. Dawson, 4th Oct.,—Moji, General.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Kanagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,813, J. W. Wale, 4th Oct.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

New Orleans, British steamer, 2,262, R. Redman, 5th Oct.,—Ocean Island, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Rance, British steamer, 3,634, W. S. Corran, 6th Oct.,—Kobe, Rice.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Telena, British steamer, 3,124, H. Carter, 6th Oct.,—Singapore, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Sikh, British steamer, 3,219, J. Rowley, 6th Oct.,—Hongkong. Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Aztec, American steamer, 2,289, F. E. Frazier, 6th Oct.,—Moji via Kobe, General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Ragnar, Norwegian steamer, 1,220, Nelson, 6th Oct.,—Ujina, General.—Mikazuki & Co.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 6th Oct.,—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Yawata Maru*, from Melbourne via ports:—Mrs. Pyne, and Dr. Smith, in cabin; Mr. J. V. Crombie, Mr. H. Domic, Mr. Ryes, Mr. Alango, Mr. Livioco, Mr. Rowly, and 6 Japanese, in second class; 22, in steerage.

Per French steamer *Salazie*, from Marseilles via ports:—Mrs. Rousselou, Mr. and Mrs. du Bousquet and baby, Lieut. Madeleine, Mr. H. Hashimoto, Mr. Matsuda, Mr. Cazanisan, and 12 Chinese, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Australian*, via ports:—Miss I. Neild, Mr. J. Power, Mr. D. Heron, Mr. Geerz, Master Dinwiddie, Mr. Geo. Siddle, Mrs. Siddle, Miss V. Siddle, Mr. and Mrs. Wilshire, Mr. W. Catley, and Mr. H. D. Cave in cabin; 1 Chinese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Doric*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. J. H. Kothari, Mrs. S. F. Lanie, Mr. J. K. Beverley, Mrs. J. K. Beverley, Mr. J. P. Carr, Mrs. S. Groundwater, Mr. J. B. Lee, Mrs. J. B. Lee, Mr. A. Rock, Mr. J. Adamson, Mr. N. W. Anderson, and Mrs. Ah Ho, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. C. B. Perkins, Mrs. C. B. Perkins, Mr. H. F. Poland, Mrs. H. F. Poland, Mr. J. C. Dufresne, Mr. R. Schneiderwind, Master R. Schneiderwind, Jr., Mrs. Chapman, Mr. J. F. MacGrail, Mr. W. B. Burlingame, Mr. W. M. Smith, Mr. H. H. Fox, and Mr. L. M. Harrington, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. J. Ambler, Mr B. Banno, Capt. E. G. Barton, R.N., Mrs. Bickersteth, Mr. A. F. Bourns, Mrs. A. F. Bourns, Mr. F. S. Bourns, Mr. J. J. Burns, Eng. Capt. W. Coleman, R.N., Mrs. J. H. Correll and son, Rev. W. J. Cuthbert, Mr. R. H. Davis, Mrs. R. H. Davis, Mrs. E. C. A. Dunn, Mr. Jno. Fox, Jr., Mr. J. J. Fuller, Mr. A. M. Grantham, Mr. W. Greener, Mrs. Griffin, Mr. Gunther, Mrs. Gunther, Eng. Lieut F. G. Haddy, R.N., Mr. G. Heinen, Mr. R. Hirota, Mr. H. R. Hunt, Mrs. Johnston, Capt. Y. Kumakura, I.J.N., Mr. Lee Lum, Miss Lee Lum, Mr. L. O. Leisching, Miss L. O. Leisching, Mr. Geo. Lynch, Mr. O. Matsukata, Miss L. H. McCully, Mr. Nam Ow Yang, Mr. Fred. Palmer, Mrs. Fred. Palmer, Capt. H. S. Pennell, V.C., Major J. W. Peters, Major H. A. Pratt, Mrs. H. A. Pratt, Mr. E. Quakenbush, Mr. J. Rampley, Miss E. Ransome, Sir Geo Scott, K.C.I.E., Miss S. E. Smally, Lieut. M. Snee, Capt. H. So, I.J.N., Mr. L. A. Summerhays, Mr. Geo. Syme, Thompson, Mr. Fraser Thompson, Mr. A. M. Timke, Rev. A. B. Turner, Miss J. K. Waller, Mr. A. F. R. Wollaston, Rev. E. A. Wicher, Mrs. E. A. Wicher, Mr. S. Wilson, Mr. D. O. Witt, and Mr. H. Zurrer in cabin.

Per German steamer *Sachsen*, for Europe via ports:—Mr. A. H. Cole Watson, Mrs. and Miss Pitszchke, Mr. Strauss, Mr. A. H. Hansen, Mr. C. H. Pearson, Mr. J. Feicke, Mr. and Mrs. J. Westphalen, children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson, Mr. D. Calman, Mr. E. Becker, Mr. I. C. Taiboux, Mr. L. Grimain, Mr. R. B. McKinnell, Dr. S. Specka, Miss Wilson, Lieut. W. P. Woodall, Sir Rob. Bredon, Mr. Goldman, Mr. T. Veitch, Lieut. R. E. W. Kerby, Miss F. Lorence, Mr. Schlie, Mr. G. D. Scott, Mrs. Ph. Price, Mr. Chang Pao Teing, Mr. W. M. Dowdall, Mr. Kowarski, Dr. and Mrs. Lambelle, Mr. Armand Levy, Capt. H. Crichton, Mr. H. Gompertz, Mr. C. H. Thorn, Mr. W. Spemann, Mr. Orl. Kemphorne, Mr. Otto Bartning, Mrs. F. G. Sale & children, Miss Stuhlmann, Mr. C. B. Bernard, Mr. F. G. Sale, Mr. Jno. C. Ponce, Mrs. J. T. Esdale and child, Mr. T. Watanabe, Mr. and Mrs. Snyder and children, Mr. Fries, Mr. C. H. Pollard, Mr. R. W. Hettinger, Prof. A. Hofmann, Mrs. Dina, Mrs. McKnighton, Miss A. Dinik, Mr. Otto Hubner, Mr. H. A. Suthof, Mr. Daniel Cole, Mr. S. L. Adell, Mr. E. W. Colt, Mr. D. Postlewaite, Mr. S. Hagi, Mr. Ah Chiang, Mr. F. Oldenburg, and Mr. G. Daebler, in cabin.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw and Waste Silk shipped per steamer *Sachsen*:—

	Raw.			Waste.			
Siber, Wolff & Co. .	253	—	—	101	—	—	—
Nabholz & Co.....	359	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otto Streuli	114	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pollak Bros.....	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	246	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longin & Co.	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sieber & Co.....	141	—	—	—	—	—	—
H. Bernardin & Co.	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulysse Pila & Co....	81	—	—	7	—	—	—
Cl. Eymard	23	—	—	74	—	—	—
Kaitsusha	36	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.....	45	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jewett and Bent ...	29	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varenne & Co.....	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bavier & Co.....	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1,461	—	—	182	—	—	—

Silk shippers per steamer *Pleiades*, for Tacoma, Sept. 29:—

	Bales.
China & Japan Trading Co.	39
Siber, Wolf & Co.....	37
Total	76

Silk shippers per steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Vancouver, Sept. 30:—

	Bales.
Bavier & Co.....	130
Herbert Dent & Co.....	115
Jewett & Bent	95
Varenne & Co.:.....	95
Vivanti Bros.....	95
American Trading Co.....	90
F. Strahler & Co.	50
Ulysse Pila & Co.....	50
Jardine, Matheson & Co.....	38
China & Japan Trading Co.	35
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	441
Kiito Gomei Kaisha.....	308
Doshin Kaisha.....	92
Total	1,634

Messrs. Vivanti Bros. publish the following list of silk shipments from the 1st of August to the 30th September, 1904:—

Firms.	America. Bales.	Europe. Bales.	Total.
American Trading Co	225	—	225
Bavier & Co.....	902	576	1,478
H. Bernardin & Co.....	—	374	374
Boyer, Mazet, Guilliee & Co..	—	182	182
J. Brett & Co.....	*32	—	32
China & Japan Trading Co...	456	—	456
H. Dent & Co.....	1,094	40	1,134
G. K. Dinsdale	1	—	1
P. Dourille & Co.	—	262	262
Cl. Eymard	—	165	165
Jardine, Matheson & Co.....	1,253	371	1,624
Jewett & Bent	696	373	1,069
Longin & Co.....	—	538	538
L. Mottet	25	—	25
Nat holz & Co.	—	1,087	1,087
Pollak Bros.	—	55	55
Siber, Wolff & Co.....	1,884	2,081	3,965
Sieber & Co.	188	999	1,184
F. Strahler.....	693	—	693
O. Streuli	—	459	459
Sulzer, Rudolph & Co.....	360*	1,542	1,902
Ulysse, Pila & Co.....	470	504	974
Varenne & Co.....	404	110	514
Vivanti Bros.....	1,479	—	1,479
Doshin Kaisha.....	629	27	656
Hara Yushutsu Ten.....	97	3	100
Kiito Gomei Kaisha.....	4,879	122	5,001
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.....	3,213	—	3,213
	18,980	9,838	28,818

* 10 Bales were shipped under the name of Messrs. Winckler & Co.

CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—

TEA.

From.	Canada.	Chicago & West.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total Packages.
Hongkong .	1,603	—	—	432	—	2,035
Amoy	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foochow ...	1,152	—	—	55	—	1,207
Shanghai...	1,742	1,667	1,161	145	—	4,715
Kobe	1,994	685	—	—	—	2,679
Yokohama..	2,663	192	—	155	—	3,010
Total...	9,154	2,544	1,161	787	—	13,646

SILK.

From.	New York.	San F'cisco.	Phila.	South Man'ster.	Total. Bales.
Hongkong & Canton	223	—	—	—	223
Shanghai	868	—	—	—	868
Yokohama	1,614	—	5	15	1,634
Total	2,705	—	5	15	2,725

Per American steamer *Pleiades*, for Tacoma:—

TEA.

	Canada.	Chicago & West.	New York and East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total Packages.
Hongkong...	247	1,387	—	798	—	2,432
Kobe 1,110		1,821	294	—	—	3,225
Yokohama...1,436		2,663	50	70	—	4,219
Total ...2,793		5,871	344	868	—	9,876

SILK.

	New York.	Easton.	Total Bales.
Hongkong	—	—	—
Yokohama	76	—	76
Total.....	76	—	76

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar 1	F. Oct. 7
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Zieten 2	Sa. Oct. 8
America.....	P. M. Co.	Korea 3	Su. Oct. 9
Hongkong.....	N. P. Co.	Shawmut 4	Tu. Oct. 11
Europe	M. M. Co.	——	Th. Oct. 13
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	M. Oct. 17
Hongkong.....	P. M. Co.	Manchuria	M. Oct. 17
Tacoma.....	N. P. Co.	Hyades 5	Tu. Oct. 18
America.....	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic 6	W. Oct. 19
Hongkong.....	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	F. Oct. 21
Hongkong.....	C. P. R. Co	Em. of China	Th. Oct. 27
Hongkong.....	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Sa Oct. 29

1 Left Vancouver on the 19th ult.
2 Left Nagasaki on the 5th inst.
3 Left San Francisco on the 29th ult.
4 Left Hongkong on the 2nd inst.
5 Left Seattle on the 29th ult
6 Left San Francisco on the 1st inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line.	Steamer.	Date
America.....	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Sa. Oct 8
Hongkong.....	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Sa. Oct. 8
Hongkong.....	P. M. Co.	Korea	M. Oct. 10
Tacoma.....	N. P. Co.	Shawmut	W. Oct. 12
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Taisang	W. Oct. 12
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Zieten	Sa. Oct. 15
Hongkong.....	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	M. Oct. 17
America	P. M. Co.	Manchuria	W. Oct. 19
Hongkong.....	N. P. Co.	Hyades	W. Oct. 19
Hongkong.....	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	Th. Oct. 20
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Sa. Oct. 22
Portland	P. & A. Co.	Numantia	Sa. Oct. 22
Hongkong.....	P. & A. Co.	Arabia	Su. Oct. 23
Vancouver.....	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	F. Oct. 28

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

STEAMERS.

NAME.	FROM.	REPORTED.	
Agamemnon	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Sept. 22
Antenor	Liverpool	Left S'hai	Sept. 3
Avala	New York	At H'kong	Sept. 21
Battersea Bridge	Barry	Passed Canal	Sept. 5
Baron Eldon	Barry	Passed Canal	Aug. 15
Benalder	London	Passed Canal	Sept. 12
Benvenue	London	Leaves H'kong	Oct. 1
Brisgavia	Hamburg	Left S'pore	Sept. 21
Bulysses	Middlesbro.	At Kobe	Oct. 4
Dante	Cardiff	Passed Canal	Aug. 1
Deucalion	Liverpool	Due Kobe	Oct. 8
Eidsvold	Barry	Passed Canal	Aug. 8
Gaelic	San F'cisco	Left	Oct. 1
Glenlochy	London	Leaves Kobe	Oct. 10
Heathglen	Phila.	At Kobe	Sept. 15
Hyades	Seattle	Left	Sept. 27
Indravelli	New York	Cleared	Aug. 29

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Indrawadi	New York	At Manila	Sept. 26
Inveric	Barry	Passed Canal	Aug. 18
Jason	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Sept. 15
Jeseric	New York	Leaves	Sept. 25
Kennebec	New York	Passed Canal	Aug. 25
Kish	New York	Left	Sept. 3
Kaisow	London	Passed Canal	Sept. 12
Korea	San F'cisco	Left	Sept. 20
Machaon	Tacoma	Leaves	Sept. 29
Maria Valerie	Trieste	Passed Canal	Sept. 5
Malta	London	Left S'pore	Sept. 18
Manica	London	Leaves	Sept. 26
Newton Hall	Barry	Passed Canal	Sept. 15
Nicomedia	Portland	At H'kong	Sept. 26
Prinz Heinrich(1)	Hamburg	Leaves S'pore	Oct. 12
Ri'mond Castle	New York	Leaves	Sept. 25
Satsuma	New York	Leaves	Sept. 15
Shawmut	Hongkong	Left	Oct. 2
Segovia	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Sept. 22
Shimosa	New York	Left	Aug. 15
Slavonia	Hamburg	Left	Aug. 30
St. Hugo	New York	Left S'pore	Sept. 29
Taiyuan	Australia	Left Sydney	Sept. 9
Tartar	Vancouver	Left	Sept. 19
Ulysses	Liverpool	Left H'kong	Sept. 14
Zieten	Hamburg	Left N'saki	Oct. 5

(1) Delayed Singapore repairing.

UNDER SAIL.

Alcides	Phila.	July 2	Kobe
Alice Marie	Phila.	May 13	Kobe
Brilliant	New York	July 31	Y'hama
Buffon	Phila.	May 20	Kobe
Inverness-shire	Phila.	July 27	Kobe
Leicester Castle	Phila.	June 24	N'saki
Neck	New York	May 5	Y'hama
Nereus	New York	July 13	Y'hama
Nixe	New York	Sept. 12	Y'hama
Semantha	Liverpool	June 10	Y'hama
Siam	New York	Loading	Y'hama

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For NEW YORK, via ports, and Suez Canal, Prompt Despatch, the "ALBENGA."—C. Illies & Co.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "SATSUMA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Oct. 8th, the "DORIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Oct. 8th, the "TARTAR."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Port Said, Oct. 8th, at Noon, the "BAROTSE."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Manila, about Oct. 10th, the "KOREA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), Oct. 10th, at Noon, the "STOLBERG."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, Oct. 11th, at Daylight, the "PINGSUEY."—Butterfield & Swire.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, Oct. 11th, at Daylight, the "MALACCA."—P. & O. S.N. Co.

For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 12th, the "SHAWMUT."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Oct. 12th, at 4 p.m., the "TAISANG."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Oct. 13th, at Daylight, the "BRISGAVIA."—C. Illies & Co.

For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, Oct. 15th, at 9 a.m., the "ZIETEN."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

For VICTORIA, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 15th, the "DEUCALION."—Butterfield & Swire.

For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand (from Kobe), Oct. 16th, the "TAIYUAN."—Butterfield & Swire.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, Oct. 17th, the "EMPRESS OF INDIA."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For TAKAO, via Kobe, Ujina, Moji, Nagasaki, Keelung, Pescadores and Anping, Oct. 17th, the "NICHIYEI MARU."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Oct. 19th, at 3 p.m., the "MANCHURIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, and Moji, about Oct. 19th, the "HYADES."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Oct. 20th, the "GAELIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.

For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, Oct. 21st, at 9 a.m., the "——."—M. M. S.S. Co.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., October 22nd, the "ATHENIAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 22nd, the "NUMANTIA."—P. & A. S.S. Co.

For HONGKONG via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and Shanghai, Oct. 23rd, the "ARABIA."—P. & A. S.S. & Co.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., Oct. 28th, at Noon, the "EMPRESS OF CHINA."—C. P. R. S.S. Co.

For BATAVIA, Cheribon, Samarang, Soerabaya, and Macassar, about November 1st, the "TJILATJAP."—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Fiume, about November 3rd, the "MARIA VALERIE."—Pollak Bros.

For BONIN ISLANDS via ports, Nov. 5th, the "HIOGO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For AUSTRALIA, via ports (from Kobe), Nov. 8th, the "EMPIRE."—Cornes & Co.

SHIPPING IN YOKOHAMA.

STEAMERS.

Achilles, British steamer, 4,484, O. P. Williams, 4th Oct.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Albenga, German steamer, 2,796, W. Peterson, 5th Oct.,—New York via Suez and ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Ardova, British steamer, 2,271, Smith, 25th Sept.,—New York via Suez and Manila, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Belgian King, British steamer, 2,153, Hoyton, 30th Sept.,—Hongkong, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Hellas, German steamer, 1,551, Rhode, 4th Oct.,—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Malacca, British steamer, 2,616, A. F. Street, 3rd Oct.,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Manila, British steamer, 2,711, H. G. H. Lewellin, 5th Oct.,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

On Sang, British steamer, 1,787, J. T. Davies, 2nd Oct.,—Saigon, Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Putney Bridge, British steamer, 2,147, E. Robinson, 24th Sept.,—Venice via Hongkong, Case Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Quito, British steamer, 2,153, Shotton, 30th Sept.,—Tacoma and Seattle, Wash., General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Pingsuey, British steamer, 4,150, E. Warrall, 6th Oct.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Sofala, British steamer, 3,436, G. A. Shepherd 30th Sept.,—Rangoon, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

Neck, German ship, 2,121, A. H. Kerjoes, 6th Oct., New York, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

MEN-OF-WAR.

Amagi Kan (10 guns), Japanese gunboat, 920, Capt. Minami Yoshitaka, 31st July,—Cruise.

Mercedes, British Navy Transport, 2,839, McGregor, 22nd Sept.,—Wei-hai-wei, 16th Sept.

VISITORS LIST.

GRAND HOTEL, YOKOHAMA.

Bailey, Mr. L. L.
Bailey, Mrs. L. L.
Barrera, Minister L. de la
Boyse, Mr. A.
Calman, Mr. D.
Cattley, Mr. W. F.
Delano, Mrs. F. R.
Dodsworth, Capt.
Fernald, Mr. F. E.
Garcia, Mr. M. D.
Geerz, Mr. F.
Hick, Mr. O. H.
Hick, Mrs. O. H.
Hoyt, Mr. S.
Hunt, Mr. C. D. V.
Hutchins, Mr. W.
Mill, Mr. W.
McDonald Mitchell, Pay: Inspector, U.S.N.
McGrath, Mr. and Mrs. J. E.
Percival, Miss
Porter, Mrs. S.
Sellers, Mr. E.
Siddle, Mr. Geo.
Siddle, Mrs. Geo.
Siddle, Misses (2)
Southrack, Mr. J. W.
Stone, Mr. F. P.
Stone, Mrs. F. P.
Taylor, Mr. D. B.
Taylor, Mrs. D. B.
Vanclain, Mr. S. M., Jr.
Weir, Dr. R.

WRIGHT'S HOTEL, YOKOHAMA.

Allan, Mr. Alex.
Andrews, Mr. W. B.
Brown, Mr. R.
Consland, Mr. Alex. H.
Dynon, Mr. J.
Hamilton, Mr. P.
Howell, Mr. Geo. V.
Keith, Mr. A.
Jones, Mr. H. W.
MacCown, Dr. T. B.
Morse, Mr. V. J.
Rampby, Mr.

ORIENTAL PALACE HOTEL, YOKOHAMA.

Bass, Mrs. John F.
Bass, Master John F.
Deardorf, Mr. and Mrs. Frank and child
Delano, Mr. H.
Denton, Miss G.
Farquharson, Mr. W.
Gourley, Miss
Hibbs, Mr. J.
Maxwell, Mrs. W.
Merecki, Mr. & Mrs. H.
Moraht, Mr. R.
Morse, Mr. Geo. W.
Pincon, Mrs. Marie
Pulliblank, Mr. J. B.
Roby, Mrs. R. C. E.
Stothert, Mr. & Mrs. P. K.
Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. J. V.
Washburn, Mr. Stanley
Webb, Col. and Mrs.

CLUB HOTEL, YOKOHAMA.

Back, Mr. R.
Back, Mrs. E.
Beatty, Mr. Tho. G.
Boyes, Mr. F. S.
Filmer, Mr. W.
Langridge, Mr.
Libeaud, Mrs.
McHugh, Mr. Jno.
Pyne, Capt. F. D.
Rathbone, Mr. Wm.
Schmidt, Mr. A.
Stirling, Mrs. Yates
Stirling, Miss H.
Stirling, Miss M.
Thomson, Mr. C.
Wolf, Mr. and Mrs. B.

IMPERIAL HOTEL, TOKYO.

Auerbach, Mr. R.
Bentz, Mr. Nathan
Bartning, Mr. O.
Bash, Mr. A. W.
Bash, Mrs. A. W.
Burzagli, Lieut. E.
Chu, Miss Y. D.
Clegg, Mrs. E. B. & child
Curtis, Mr. A.
Davy, Mr. Ch.
Drabble, Mr. A. C.
Egan, Mr. Martin
Fisher, Mr. A. O.
Foster, Mr. H. E.
Ficke, Mr. C. A.
Ficke, Mrs. C. A.
Ficke, Mr. A. D.
Ficke, Miss A.
Ficke, Miss H.
Hermann, Dr.
Hoad, Col.
Jackson, Com. Thomas
Knight, Mr. E. F.
Limo, Mr.
Limo, Mrs.
Lindberg, Capt.
Lynch, Mr. George
Miniscalchi, Count Erizzo
Morse, Mr. Geo. W.
Nicholson, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. G.
Pertev-Bey, Col.
Richardson, Mrs.
Robertson, Capt. D. S.
Scofield, Mrs. E.
Scofield, Misses (4)
Scott-Harden, Capt. H.S.
Seth, Mrs. A.
Seth, Mr. P.
Speika, Mr. G.
Simpson, Mr. B.
Smith, Mr. Gordon
Stone, Mr. E. P.
Stone, Mrs. E. P.
Straight, Mr. W. D.
Tosca, Count Rossi
Wawn, Mr. I. T.
Witt, Mr. D. O.
Witt, Mrs. D. O.
Wooday, Mr. G.

BLUFF HOTEL, YOKOHAMA.

Andersen, Mr. J.
Bartsch, Mr. M.
Crombie, Mr. W. J.
Dunstan, Miss H.
Feser, Mr. H.
Fox, Mr. W.
Helm, Mr. P.
Hervardine, Mr. E. A.
Holcomb, Miss E.
Jacob, Mr. L. Justman
Lowe, Mr. A. E.
McLean, Mr. A.
McLean, Miss
Nagel, Miss O.
Nash, Miss
Ozaki, Miss B.
Perkins, Mr. H.
Ray, Mr. and Mrs. E. & 2 children
Selig, Mr. G.
Westcott, Mrs. C. T. and child

HOTEL DE GENÈVE, YOKOHAMA.

Beattie, Miss B.
Cox, Mr. D.
Davis-Allen, Mrs.
Doering, Mr. J. G.
Doflaing, Dr.
Grimble, Mr. and Mrs. and child
Hail, Mrs. John E.
Lingere, Miss
Louis, Mr.
McDonnell, Mr. H.
Nathanshon, Mr. Albert
Somerton, Mr.
Stone, Mrs. W. S. and 3 children

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, October 7.

A small business with no special feature to report.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.}	PER YARD. 0.10 to 0.18
	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—8½ lb, 38½ yds. 39 inches	V. 3.90 to 4.50
Grey Shirting—9lb, 38½ yds, 45 inches	3.90 to 4.50
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches...	2.80 to 4.00
	PER YARD.
Cotton Italians and Satteens...	0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels	V. 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in....	0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches...	0.16 to 0.22
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 10.0
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches ...	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66
	PER PIECE.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.80 to 10.80
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches...	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches.., ...	1.90 to 2.25

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TurkeyReds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 nches...		2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALE.
Nos. 16/24, Singles	Y. Nominal
Nos. 28/32, Singles	—
Nos. 38/42, Singles	—
Nos. 32, Doubles...	Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain... ... ... &.	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	250.00 to 260.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	300.00 to 310.00
Nos. 2/300 ,Gassed	440.00 to 470.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling...	40.00 to 40.50
Indian Broach...	31.00 to 32.00
Chinese	27.50 to 29.50

METALS.

A fair volume of business continues to be done.

	PER PICUL.
Round and square ½ inch and upward...	Y. 4.05 to 4.35
Iron Plates, assorted	4.30 to 4.60
Sheet Iron...	4.65 to 6.90
Galvanised Iron sheets	10.00 to 11.00
Wire Nails, assorted	7.45 to 7.65
Tin Plates, per box...	6.70 to 7.60
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.00
Hoop Iron (⅝ to 1⅝ inch)	5.00 to 5.50

KEROSENE.

The market continues strong at quotations.

American	$3.24
Russian	3.10
Langkat	3.05

SUGAR.

The market is strong and prices are advancing.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	Y. 8.40 to 8.80
Brown Manila...	8.60 to 9.60
Brown Daitong	7.60 to 7.80
Brown Canton...	9.40 to 10.40
White Java and Penang...	11.00 to 11.50
White Refined...	12.00 to 15.70

INDIGO.

The market is firm; prices have an upward tendency, and the business passing is small.

	PICUL
Java, Medium to best...	200.00 to 250.00
Calcutta, Medium to best	140.00 to 220.00
Madras (*Kuppas*), Medium to best ...	100.00 to 140.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ..	—

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The large business continues, speculators and "direct shippers" forcing the pace. The *Doric* sailing to-day has a very heavy shipment. Prices have advanced again and the market closes strong.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ...	Y. 980 to 985
Filatures—Extra, Fine	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	950 to 955
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	—
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	910 to 915
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	930 to 935
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	900 to 905
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	890 to 900
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	— —
Common—Coarse	— —
Re-reels—Extra	— —
Re-reels—No. 1	930 to 935
Re-reels—No. 1½	910 to 915
Re-reels—No. 2	895 to 900
Re-reels—No. 3	870 to 880
Kakedas—Extra	900 to 905
Kakedas—No. 1	880 to 885
Kakedas—No. 1½	860 to 865
Kakedas—No. 2	840 to 845

WASTE SILK.

Considerable buying, the usual shippers being fairly well engaged. Holders are strong in their prices, and a larger business would be done if they showed themselves more current in their ideas.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	160 to 165
Noshi—Filatures, Good	150 to 155
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	155 to 160
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	145 to 150
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	135 to 140
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	110 to 115
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	100 to 105
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	165 to 170
Noshi—Bushiu, Good...	155 to 160
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	145 to 150
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	100 to 105
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	90 to 95
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	115 to 120
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	100 to 105
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	55 to 60
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	50 to 55

TEA.

The market is inactive; stocks are small, and quotations nominal.

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EVERY CHILD born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp, and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available, viz., THE CUTICURA TREATMENT.

Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, gentle anointings with CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, to be followed in the severer cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (see below), to cool and cleanse the blood, are all that can be desired for the alleviation of the suffering of skin-tortured infants and children and the comfort of worn-out, worried mothers. A single set is often sufficient to cure when the best physicians fail.

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QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	48 & upwards
Choice	43 to 47
Finest	38 to 42
Fine...	33 to 37
Good Medium	28 to 32
Medium	24 to 27
Good Common	21 to 23
Common...	20 & below.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, October 6.

London silver quoted ⅛ lower and China sterling quotations unchanged have caused local rates to rule slightly firmer.

London Bank T.T.	2/0 15/16
— — Bills on demand	2/0⅝
— — 4 months' sight	2/0 13/16
— Private 4 months' sight	2/0⅝
— — 6 months' sight	2/0⅝
Paris & Lyons Bank sight	254½
— Private 4 months' sight	259
— — 6 months' sight	260
Hongkong Bank sight ... per $100.	91¾
— Private 10 days' sight do.	89⅝
Shanghai—Bank sight	77¾
— Private 10 days' sight	80
India—Bank sight	151
— Private 30 days' sight	153
America—Bank sight	49¼
— Private 30 days' sight	49⅜
— Private 4 months' sight	50⅛
Germany—Bank sight	206
— Private 4 months' sight	210⅛
Bar Silver (London)	26¾

JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, October 7, a.m.

	Paid up.	Div'd 1 year.	Q'ation. Yen.
Provincial Exchequer Bonds 1st Issue	72	5	66.00
Provincial Exchequer Bonds 2nd Issue	22	5	16.00
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri)	100	5	86.80
War Bonds (Gunji)	100	5	86.80
5 % Imperial Bonds (Goburi).	100	5	83.00
Navy Bonds (Kaigun)	100	5	85.50
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	97.20
Y'hama Water-works Bonds	100	6	91.20
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	87.50
Osaka Harbour Bonds	100	6	87.60
Sanyo Railway Debentures	100	6	*87.00
Sanyo Railway	50	8	*60.10
Sanyo Railway, new	12.50	8	*25.50
Kyushu Railway	50	8	*54.00
Hokkaido Colliery Railway	50	11	66.40
Sobu Railway	50	8	52.10
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha).	50	11	77.20
Tokyo Street Railway (Shigai)	50	8	76.20
Tokyo Street Railway new	1	8	30.20
Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki)	50	—	56.40
Tokyo Electric Railway, new.	30	—	37.50
Yokohama Electric Railway.	27.50	—	27.50
Odawara Electric Car	50	2.7	21.00
Keihin Electric Railway	50	5	51.30
Tokyo Marine Insurance	12.50	12	27.50
Yokohama Fire Insurance	12.50	10	14.60
Tokyo Fire Insurance	12.50	12	19.00
Kanegafuchi Spinning	50	6	40.60
Fuji Cotton Spinning	50	—	35.50
Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning.	50	8	46.00
Yokohama Dock	33	10	43.10
Yokohama Electric Light	50	15	79.50
Tokyo Electric Light	50	12	71.00
Tokyo Electric Light, new	12.50	12	25.40
Osaka Electric Light	50	20	92.50
Kobe Electric Light	45	17	73.60
Tokyo Gas	50	14	78.80
Tokyo Gas, new	1	—	16.60
Osaka Gas new	12.50	—	14.10
Tokyo Rope Manufacture	50	12	81.00
Tokyo Rope, new	35	17	61.00
Nippon(Tokyo)Sugar Refined.	50	15	87.00
Nippon (Tokyo) Sugar R., new	50	15	86.50
Nippon (Osaka) Sugar Refining	35	20	81.50
Nippon Beer Brewery (Yebisu)	50	20	97.00
Nippon Beer Brewery, new	25	20	51.50
Japan Beer Brewery (Kirin)	50	17	80.00
Osaka (Asahi) Beer Brewery.	50	10	47.00
Marusan Beer Brewery	50	—	8.00
Y'hama Chuo Godown	50	12	53.00
Yokohama Boeki Godown	20	12	23.30

* Ex dividend.

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

每土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回刊行

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15TH, 1904.

BIRTH.

At Yokohama, on October 8th, the wife of Mr. C. Illies, Jr., of a Son.

MARRIAGE.

On Wednesday, October 12th, at H.B.M. Consulate-General before E. M. Hobart Hampden, Esq., Acting Consul-General and later at 263, Bluff by the Rev. E. S Booth, JOHN second son of the late John Adamson, Esq., of St. Andrew's, Fifeshire, Scotland, to AMY, eldest daughter of the late S. Mendelson, Esq., of San Francisco, and Mrs. Mendelson, of Yokohama.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

MR. NAGAI, a representative for Ise province, is dead.

MR. S. HIRAI was appointed Director of the Railway Bureau on Oct. 10th.

NINE Japanese war correspondents who were recently permitted to proceed to a certain place at the front left Ujina on Oct. 9th.

TEN workmen from the Mitsui coal mine in Fukuoka prefecture will leave Nagasaki shortly for the Yentai coal mine, near Liaoyang.

A ST. PETERSBURG report states that Commander Rudnieff, who commanded the *Variag* at Chemulpo, has suddenly become insane and has been confined in an asylum.

MR. KAWAGUCHI, the famous Tibetan explorer, left Kobe on Oct. 11th by the *Yawata Maru* for Shanghai *en route* to Tibet.

A TELEGRAM from Matsumoto says that snow fell on the night of Oct. 9th on the western mountains in Shimano province.

GENERAL BARON HASEGAWA, recently appointed Commander of the troops in Korea, and his staff embarked on Oct 10th at Moji.

MR. YI CHAI-KEK, Korean Minister of State for Education, and party arrived on Oct. 12th at Shimonoseki by the *Gishu Maru* from Chemulpo.

ACCORDING to the latest report from Yingkow, temperature has fallen considerably and the Liao river is frozen some twelve miles from that port.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM Nicholson is reported to have almost recovered from the illness with which he was attacked before returning from the front.

THE Kyushu Railway Company will hold a general meeting on Oct. 27th when a dividend for the last half-year will be declared at the rate of 4 per cent.

PRINCE KARL and party arrived on the morning of October 12th at Kyoto and stayed at the Kyoto Hotel. He paid a visit to the Imperial Cemetery at Senzan.

THE total number of blankets received by the Yokohama City Office up to 6 p.m. on Tuesday was 11,208 including many contributed by foreigners.

THE *Yorozu* reports that Baron Sannomiya, Grand Master of the Board of Ceremonies, has presented to Prince Karl a blade made by a well-known swordsmith.

THE circulation of war notes in Manchuria is reported to have reached six million *yen*. The *Asahi* reports that their circulation in Korea was not a success.

MR M. TOMISAWA, headman of Tama village, Tokyo, was arrested on Oct. 6th. It is alleged by the *Asahi* that he embezzled money belonging to the village office.

THE Crown Princess has distributed *yen* 150 among the wives of naval non-commissioned officers and men, who are serving in the Kure naval hospital as volunteer nurses.

THE funeral of T. Sudzuki, a soldier, who was killed on Sept. 19th in the neighbourhood of Port Arthur, took place on Oct. 12th at the Buddhist temple Joseiji, Choja-machi, Yokohama.

TOKYO papers report that Mr. Cho, Korean Minister at Tokyo, will shortly leave for home, and during his absence, Mr. Tak Chong-son, a secretary of the Legation, will take charge.

MR. SUMITOMO KICHIZAEMON, a millionaire of Osaka, was decorated on Oct. 6th with the Sixth Class of the Sacred Treasure for his services in the improvement of industry and education.

A LARGE Chinese junk with food stuffs was captured on Oct. 2nd by one of the Japanese blockading ships while the former was on her way to Port Arthur. The junk was taken to Dalny.

MR. YASUDA, a Judge of the Yokohama District Court, who served at the front as a sergeant of artillery since the outbreak of the war and who returned last month in consequence of illness, was ordered on Oct. 11th to return to his judicial duties, his condition being now improved.

FORTY-THREE among the ships chartered by the Navy are reported by the *Asahi* to be released on Oct. 30th. They are nineteen vessels of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha; eight of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha; and sixteen of various other owners.

THE Hanoi Exposition had cost to the 30th June last a sum of 2,845,173 francs. The Budget of Tonkin bears nearly a million and a half of this sum, the remainder being borne by the budgets of Cochin-Chine, Annam and Camboge.

ACCORDING to a trustworthy source, says the *Asahi*, from the outbreak of the war to the present time, two hundred million *yen* has been paid out by the Army Department. The expenditure is far less than the estimate made before the war.

THIRTY RUSSIANS captured at Liaoyang were brought on October 12th to Moji by the *Shikoku Maru*. They were removed to Ujina. The same day, certain spoils of war, including drums and trumpets, were brought by the *Seiun Maru* to Moji.

THE Emperor was pleased on Oct. 11th to decorate Dr. McGee with the Sixth Class of the Crown, and her party with the Seventh Class of the same insignia. His Majesty has greatly appreciated the services rendered by them in nursing at the military hospitals, at Hiroshima, and on board the hospital ships.

COLONEL J. C. HOAD, of the Australian Commonwealth defence force, and Captain Scandella, of the Spanish army, have had conferred on them by the Emperor of Japan the Third Order of the Rising Sun and the Fourth Order of the Sacred Treasure respectively. Col. Hoad has returned to Australia.

A TELEGRAM from Sapporo reports that regal waves on Oct. 7th visited Fuchisaki-machi, and the village of Komburnori, Kushiro, with the result that a hundred houses and three godowns were flooded. Many junks were missing, one person was drowned, and it is feared that further damage has been done.

MR SAIGO KIKUJIRO has been elected mayor of Kyoto. It may be remembered that he is the son of the late General Saigo, who was the leader of the well-known Satsuma rebellion, in 1877. Mr. Saigo was educated in America. After returning home, he was engaged at the Foreign Office and in other offices. He is of Senior Class of Sixth Rank, and Fifth Class of Merit.

LIEUT-GENERAL SAMEJIMA proceeded on the forenoon of Oct. 12th to the Palace accompanied by Marshal Yamagata and General Terauchi, Minister for War, and was received by the Emperor in audience. General Samejima left for the front by the night train the same day. During the Japan-China war, he was Chief of Staff under the late Prince Kitashirakawa, when a Japanese expedition was sent to Formosa.

THE express passenger train which left Shimbashi at 6 p.m. on Oct. 6th for Kobe collided with a freight train at 11.30 p.m. the same day at Shimada station, The locomotive of the former was damaged and two conductors were injured, but the passengers escaped. After about an hour's delay, the express train was able to proceed. The accident was due to negligence on the part of a pointsman.

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PORT ARTHUR.

Friday, October, 7.

Reports from Port Arthur continue to be of a general character, with the exception of a statement that the Russians are building a citadel at the back of Golden Hill, where they appear determined to make a final stand. The garrison is said to be daily falling into greater straits, which may be assumed to be true, as the long ordeal of perpetual cannonading to which the men are exposed must be wearing down their power of endurance.

A junk carrying 50 head of cattle, a quantity of wine and beer as well as poultry and vegetables, was seized on the 2nd instant and taken to Dalny. From statements made by her Chinese crew it is said to have been learned that she was one of a fleet of junks employed for the purpose of victualling the beleaguered fortress, her employers being Russian officers who made their escape some time ago from Port Arthur, and having assumed the disguise of tradesmen, organized arrangements for the purchase and supply of provisions. It would seem that there have been many such captures lately, but the failure of the junks to reach their destination does not necessarily imply that anything like famine menaces the garrison. They appear to have plenty of bread and horse-flesh. Vegetables, fresh meat and alcohol are their great wants, but a fortress can hold out a long time even without these things.

The *Novoye Vremya* says that though there are some grounds for rumours that men of the commissariat corps and policemen at Port Arthur have abandoned their duties without permission, no reliance should be placed on other pessimistic reports. This utterance of the St. Petersburg journal is telegraphed from London to the *Jiji Shimpo*. It is a perplexing utterance, at least to people in the Far East, for we had not received any previous intimation of such defection within the fortress, and, for the rest, the reports alleged to have been sent to Russia during the immediate past were by no means pessimistic; on the contrary, they declared that all the Japanese attacks had been repulsed.

It is again stated that the remaining ships of the Port Arthnr squadron are now exposed to fire from the Japanese batteries if they lie at their ordinary moorings, and that they have consequently been compelled to take shelter in positions which deprive them of all capacity to assist the defenders on the land side. Since the disastrous sortie on the 10th of September these vessels may be said to have remained absolutely inactive and it is now queried whether they may not have given their guns for arming the shore batteries. But there is one thing to be noted, namely, that the psychological moment for a sortie by these ships would be the moment when they could cooperate with the Baltic Squadron. Should Port Arthur be able to hold out until the coming of that Squadron, then the 5 battleships, 2 cruisers, 2 gunboats and 8 destroyers now lying in the shadow of the forts, might emerge with tremendous effect, for Togo's fleet would be caught between two fires. Whether the command of the sea could be retained by Japan under such circumstances is a difficult question, but as to the stupendous results that would follow on its loss, there can be no uncertainty. It is therefore the plain duty of these remaining ships to avoid all dangerous encounters until the very last hour, for should that hour be extended so as to include the arrival of the Baltic Squadron, Russia will have her one and, we venture to think, her only chance of completely retrieving the situation. To infer, therefore, that because the ships remain inactive and refrain from any attempt to emerge they have abandoned all prospect of acting an important part in the war, would be, in our opinion, an unwarranted conclusion.

The *Hochi Shimbun* published an extra on the 7th instant to the effect that the garrison of Port Arthur seem to have lost heart. As for the ships, one of them having been badly injured by a Japanese shell from the land-batteries, they all changed their berth, but this shifting of position did not help them, for two of them were subsequenly hit. The same extra alleges that another important position was captured by the besiegers two days ago.

Saturday, October 8.

Reports continne to arrive of injuries done to the Russian ships by the fire of the Japanese land-batteries. Veiled reference is made to a special body of the besiegers by whom this injury has been mainly inflicted. We are left to guess what body it is, but indications point to the naval brigade, which has posted guns on the hills overlooking the fortress from Pigeon Bay. Of course the precise extent of the injuries inflicted is not known either to the besiegers or the general public, but the belief seems to be that at least two battleships and one cruiser have suffered so much as to be incapacitated for taking part in any immediate sortie. If that be true the small remnant of sound ships would have a very poor chance of escape did they attempt to fly, but it should be observed that all these stories come from non-official sources and consequently can not be considered trustworthy. The *Kokumin Shimbun* publishes a statement made by a Japanese who has returned to Moji from Dalny, having left the latter on the 5th instant. He says that no sounds of cannonading were heard on the 4th and 5th, and that only the enemy's machine guns now remain formidable. Owing, apparently, to scarcity of explosives few of his shells fired from heavy ordnance explode.

A telegram from Moji to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* suggests that in spite of rumours to the contrary the Russians are managing to obtain supplies of fresh meat at Port Arthur. They pay a reward of a thousand roubles to every junk carrying provisions, and they buy the food-stuffs at high figures. Naturally the Chinese, tempted by such a chance of making money, try unceasingly to run the blockade. On arriving at the entrance to the harbour a junk hoists a blue-and-white flag, which immediately secures her welcome. A German subject is said to be chiefly engaged in smuggling fresh meat. By his contrivance the Russians are enabled to kill 4 oxen and 42 sheep daily. All this is contrary to reports previously received, but we print it for what it may be worth.

Dalny is said to be flourishing. The streets have been renamed according to Japanese nomenclature, as Oyamadori, Kodama-machi and so forth. A great number of jinrikisha have been imported from Chefoo and the place has resumed its aspect of activity and prosperity. About 8,000 Chinese coolies are in Japanese employ, and many small Chinese stores where miscellaneous goods are sold, do a roaring trade.

Sunday, October 9.

It is stated that the Russians have mounted rifled mortars in some of their gun-boats at Port Arthur.

Another report says that the number of men surrendering at Port Arthur increases daily. They make their way to neighbouring villages, and come to the Japanese lines waving white handkerchiefs and crying "Koshan" (*Kosan*) which word they have evidently learned by some means.

The *Jiji Shimpo* has a telegram from Shanghai saying that a ship from Manila has safely reached Port Arthur, carrying about 7,000 tons of ammunition and food-stuffs.

The Authorities have abandoned their attitude of reticence with regard, at all events, to the preliminary stages of the operations at Port Arthur. On the evening of the 8th the Head Quarters in Tokyo published the following:—

26th May.—Our army, after a severe fight lasting all day, obtained possession of the enemy's position at Nanshan. He retired to Port Arthur.

27th May—.A force under Major-General Nakamura advanced and occupied Nankwanling. Our main body bivouacked near Nanshan and began its preparations to advance. Until about 10 a.m. the enemy in the neighbourhood of Sanshilipau station were engaged burning the station after which they escaped toward Port Arthur.

May 28th.—A detachment of Nakamura's force advanced and occupied Liushutun. The fort at this place as well as a part of the Russian buildings were destroyed by the Russians, as was also a section of the wharf. Our men took four of the enemy's guns with some ammunition, 5 roofed buildings used for railway purposes and 41 unroofed buildings.

May 29th.—The various parts of the army advanced and reached the highlands about 2½ miles west of Shanshilipau.

May 30th.—The army again advanced and occupied the line from Antszshan to Taitszshan, confronting the enemy on the line from Shwangtaikan to Atszling.

The reports received up to this day as to the conditions at Dalny and Liushutun were as follows:

(1) At Dalny there are over 100 warehouses and barracks in a perfect state. The telegraph office and the station are safe. We have taken about 300 open waggons, 130 closed, 50 lighters, some 2,000 tons of coal, and 20,000 sleepers. All the small railway bridges in the vicinity are destroyed. The dock and its wharf are complete. But the large wharf is broken and part of it is under water. Several small steamers are sunk in the entrance to the dock.

(2) The supports of the wharf at Liushutun are broken, but can be repaired with timber which is in the neighbourhood. The lifting crane belonging to the wharf has been burned.

(3) The railway bridges between Kinchou and Liushutun are quite uninjured.

June 1st—The enemy in the direction of Port Arthur continues to hold the vicinity of Shwantaikau and Fenshwilingtsz in force. His scouts are unceasingly in touch with our front, and occasionally fire on our outposts. The videttes on both sides are not more than 1,000 metres apart. Sometimes Russian soldiers disguised in Chinese garments approach our lines and suddenly producing rifles, open fire on our outposts. It would seem that the enemy is endeavouring to cooperate with his comrades in the north who are supposed to be moving south.

June 6th.—The enemy has placed a number of obstacles at the foot of a hill 178 metres high on the east of Shihshankau.

June 13th.—A strong reconnoitering party of the enemy approached our lines to-day and exchanged fire with us. He retired at dusk.

June 14th.—Two of the enemy's gunboats and one battleship, approaching Heishihchiao, fired a number of shots at our position. After about 40 minutes they withdrew to the west.

Reconnaissances made by us on this day showed that some defensive works existed at Antszling and on the heights southward of it, but nothing of the kind was seen at the heights westward of Tashangtun and Tahsiatun, on the Hwangni

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River. Further, judging from the enemy's dead, his troops in the vicinity of Chakau were the 5th regiment of rifles, and those near Chuchwantszkau were the 28th regiment of rifles.

June 18th.—At 4.50 p.m. three of the enemy's ships with 8 destroyers appeared in the vicinity of Siaopingtau, and fired one shot at our left wing's position, but almost immediately they were engaged by our squadron and after exchanging fire for about 30 minutes, they withdrew to Port Arthur. The enemy's works near Shwangtaikau are steadily increasing. He has established a search-light with which he examines the neighbourhood and our position.

OCCUPATION OF WAITAUSHAN AND SHWANGTINGSHAN.

June 26th.—The left column of our Right Wing moving against the heights on the west and south of Pantau, attacked the enemy there and gained possession of the hills. Our Left Wing divided into three bodies, of which the right body, advancing against the heights on the east of Lannikiao, captured them without encountering great resistance. The central body, moving against a hill 368 metres high on the south of Lannikiao and against the heights on the north of Tashangtun on the Hwangni River and driving back a force of the enemy *en route*, attacked, at about 1 p.m., his force (about one battalion of infantry with some machine-guns) on the 368-metre hill. After a more or less obstinate resistance, these heights were completely occupied by 5 p.m. The left body, advancing toward Shwangtingshan, drove back a force of the enemy and captured the heights. Thus the first line of our army found itself occupying the line from Antszshan, on the right, viâ the heights on the east and south of Lannikiao (which is about 1 kilometre west of Pantau) as far as Shwangtingshan.

By the capture of the 368-metre hill—hereafter called Kenzan though the Chinese name is Finshan—as well as of Waitaushan and Siaopingtau we were enabled to thoroughly secure our communications with Talien Bay. Moreover these operations may be said to have reversed the enemy's position and ours, for we were enabled to inform ourselves as to his position and condition. The principal objects captured by us in this fight were two 6-cent. guns and abont 200 rounds of ammunition.

June 30th.—There was no change in the condition of the enemy in the Shwangtaikau direction. On the Antszling side there were defensive works everywhere from the southern projection of the highlands to the vicinity of the summit about 3 kilometres on the south-east, and in the Laotsoshan direction, along the heights on the south of Wangkiatien.

July 3rd.—Attacks by the enemy at Pantau and Tashangtun on the Hwangni River.

There was no change in the enemy's condition opposite the right column of the Right Wing. On the side of the left column his scouts appeared frequently, and his movements showed signs of activity.

On the right of the Left Wing nothing occurred except that the enemy's scouts put in an appearance.

INCIDENTS AT THE CENTRE OF THE LEFT WING.

From about 1 p.m. to 2 p.m. the enemy's guns, to the number of about 8, appeared on the south of Wangkiatien and at least 2 companies of his infantry attacked our position on Kenzan. A brisk exchange of rifle-fire ensued. At about 4.30 p m. the enemy, being re inforced, began to advance, but our first line of infantry, assisted by artillery and machine guns, repulsed him. At about 5.20 p.m. some four of the enemy's guns coming into action on the highlands westward of Tashihtung, opened a heavy fire on the first line of our central column. By 7 p.m. his force gradually retired, along the whole front, towards Tapehshan, but his guns retained their position. At 8.30 p.m. about a battalion of his infantry, with band playing, advanced from the direction of Tapehshan The troops of our first line, leaving only a small force on either flank, made a counter-attack, and the enemy retired before the cheers of our men charging. The force sent by the enemy on this day against our central column consisted of about 2 battalions, 12 field-guns and 2 or 3 machine-guns. They remained during the night on the hills from the east of Tapehshan to those on the east of Wangkiatien.

INCIDENTS AT THE LEFT OF THE LEFT WING.

At 5.20 a.m. our outposts on the hills northward of Laotsoshan observed signs of the enemy's advance, and at 6 a.m. about two single companies of his infantry appeared on a 195-metre hill and one double company on a 127-metre hill whence they exchanged shots with our troops. Between 1 and 2 p.m. he received re-inforcements and our outposts returned to the main position. At 3.50 p.m. about two double companies of his in close order descended the northern ridge of Laotsoshan and began to advance. Our artillery near the 312 metre hill opened heavily on this force, and the enemy, falling into disorder, retired. At 6.30 p.m. about a battalion of his infantry, deploying on the hills south of Laotsoshan, opened fire; and 15 minutes later at least 4 of his guns, appearing upon this ridge, cannonaded our left battalion heavily. Our artillery replying, silenced the enemy's guns, but throughout the night the enemy firmly held the position he had taken up during the day.

July 4th.—Right Wing—At 5 a.m. a double company of the enemy's artillery appeared on the highlands some 1,000 metres north of Chakau, and opened fire on our scouts at Wuchayingtsz and northward of that place. Our men replied. At 9 a.m. two double companies of the enemy advanced from Chakau village and occupied a hill some 2,000 metres south of it, whence they opened fire on our position. Simultaneously a company of his on the height north of the village fired heavily on our position on the hill west of Pantau, our men replying. A fierce exchange of shots took place. At 9.40 a.m. the artillery of the right column of our left wing opened on the enemy on the hill south of Chakau. His troops now took cover behind the ridge and did not again advance. Night fell on these conditions. At 11.30 p.m. a detachment of the enemy from the direction of Muchingi and Nankau made a night attack against our position westward of Pantau, but was at once repulsed.

Right Column of Left Wing.—At 7.30 a.m. a company of the enemy's infantry appeared on the heights eastward of Nanchakau and another company on a 1,500-metre hill at the south-east of the same place. They began to entrench. A battalion of our artillery—less one battery—opened on them, and they at once sought cover behind the ridge. At the same time about 4 of the enemy's guns begun to fire on our artillery from the Antszling direction. Our artillery, taking up a masked position, devoted itself chiefly to cannonading the enemy's infantry. Under these conditions night fell. On this day the enemy had at most one battalion on our front, and at Antszling he had apparently at least 4 new-pattern quick-firers and 6 old-pattern.

INCIDENTS AT THE CENTRE.

Between 1 and 2 p.m. one or two companies of the enemy twice essayed attacks against Kenzan but were repulsed by our troops.

At 6 a.m. a battalion and a half of the enemy's infantry advanced against Kenzan and the left of our position (a hill some 3,000 metres south-east of Kenzan). Our infantry and artillery opened a heavy fire to check this advance. About 8 of the enemy's guns which were already posted on the western Wangkiatien ridge came into action. By 7 a.m. the enemy in this quarter had increased to about 3 battalions, and these were deployed at a distance of from 800 to 1,000 metres in front of our line of defenses, whence they exchanged shots with our men, while their artillery fired heavily from its position of the previous day upon our artillery and upon Kenzan. At 7.30 a.m. some two companies of the enemy advanced from the Tashihtung direction. Therefore at 8 a.m. our reserves moved towards the west of Chuchwantszkau. Between this time and 11 a.m. the enemy made several attempts to advance, but being checked by our men's heavy fire, could not achieve their purpose. By noon the force of the enemy in our front had risen to about 7½ battalions, and he had still another regiment on the west of Kenzan. At 1.20 p.m. 2 batteries of our artillery which had been on the eastern base of Kenzan changed position to the south-west of Chuchwantszkau and took post on a hill 1,500 metres high, where they were out of range of the enemy's rifles. At 3.50 p.m. the enemy's artillery again opened heavily against Kenzan and his infantry made repeated attempts to advance, but being strongly opposed by our men, could not effect their purpose. Nevertheless, the enemy's artillery on the eastern highlands of Maotaukau, south-west of Wangkiatien, and on the south of Antszuling, firing at a distance of 6,000 metres, showed such accuracy and their time-fuzes were so well set that our guns had a hard time, and our skirmishers on these highlands found much difficulty in holding their positions. Moreover, the enemy increased to some 10 battalions his force in front of our centre and, besides, his ships made their appearance and opened fire on our left. The fight became very heavy; at 6 p.m. our reserve infantry advanced towards Chwangkiatun, and placed themselves under the direction of the officer commanding the Left Wing. Moreover, three batteries of heavy guns which had just arrived upon the field were pushed forward to Pantau, and two other batteries of the same calibre to the east of Tashangtun on the Hwangni River, where they took up a position and aided our centre, while a naval landing party with heavy guns posted itself near southern Shahokau and came into action. That night the enemy bivouacked on the ground and throughout the whole night there was no cessation of rifle-fire. At about 11 p.m. an uncertain force of his infantry attacked Kenzan but was repulsed.

Left Wing.—At 6 a.m. our guns opened on the enemy's artillery position on the northern ridge of Laotsoshan. The enemy replied twice or thrice and then desisted. Nevertheless his infantry, deploying along the whole ridge on the north of the hill, fired heavily upon our first line. At 11.30 a.m. about a battalion of his artillery advanced from the west towards Laotsoshan. Our reserves were therefore moved up into the firing line. At 3 p.m. his strength was re-inforced and the fight became hot. At 5 p.m. his guns on the north of Laotsoshan again came into action and the gun-fire and rifle-fire on both sides was very hot. At 6 p.m. several of the enemy's ships appeared in the neighbouring sea and opened on our position, causing us much, embarrassment. Nevertheless his infantry, some 3 battalions, did not venture to move down the heights and advance.

July 5th.—Right Wing—At 2.30 a.m. the enemy's infantry advancing from its position of the previous day, pushed on to within about 50 metres of our position on the heights westward of Pantau, but our men drove him back. At dawn he again attacked but failed: at 8 a.m. his rifle-fire slackened somewhat, and at 9 he commenced to retreat, his forces showing occasionally on the heights north-east of Pienshihpengtsz and Kaukau, but passing altogether out of sight at 1 p.m.

Left Wing's right column.—There is nothing to report in this part of the field.

Centre.—At 2.20 a.m. a force of the enemy charged our two companies on Kenzan in front and on the flank. After a hand-to-hand conflict he was repulsed. At 6.30 a.m. he began to retreat, and at 10 a.m. a force halting on the Tapehshan highlands began to entrench, while the main body continued its withdrawal to the west.

At 10.30 a.m. a company of our infantry advanced for the purpose of recovering a small position on the south-west of Kenzan, but being cross-fired on by the enemy, had to retire with the loss of its commanding officer (wounded).

At 10.40 a.m. the enemy's artillery on the highlands south of Wangkiatien opened fire against our first line and especially against Kenzan. This lasted for about an hour and then became desultory.

Left Wing—From morning the main body of the enemy near Laotsoshan seemed to have retired, his scouts only being visible on the heights, but he was observed to be entrenching on the high-

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lands east of Tapehshan. At 11 a.m. 5 or 6 of his ships appeared off Lungwangtang and, until 6 p.m. fired occasionally on our positions at Shwangtingshan and Tashangtun on the Hwangni River.

Under these circumstances, our army continued to occupy its old positions. That is to say, the right column of the Right Wing held the line from near Antszshan to the heights on the south of Wangkiatien. Its left column held that from near the south of the southern highlands of Wangkiatien to the neighbourhood of Pantau. Our centre held that from the heights on the south-east of Pantau to a point about 2,000 metres south-east of Lannikiao. Our Left's right column occupied the line from the highlands some 3,000 metres south of Lannikiao *viâ* Kenzan and Tashangtun on the Hwangni River as far as Shwangtingshan. The enemy was posted along a line from near Shwangtaikau *viâ* the highlands on the north-east of Weipingkau and those on the east of Antszling and Maotaukau to Tapehshan.

The movements of the enemy during the above three days were obviously not of a merely reconnoitering or menacing character. It would appear that their plan was to recover Kenzan, which had been taken by us and which was essential to the strength of their line of defences, and further that they hoped to do injury to our Dalny works so as to prolong the life of Port Arthur. But the experiences thus gained by our army as to the efficiency of the enemy's artillery, his manner of using it, his dispositions for attack, and his methods of carrying out night-attacks, must be of great service to us in the future.

With regard to the enemy's casualties it is not possible to speak accurately, but reports indicate that they amounted to 300 or 400. He had 13 or 14 battalions in action and at least 24 guns, of which 8 seem to have been the newest pattern of quick-firers.

July 7th.—The enemy in the Antszling quarter worked hard to entrench himself. During the night a detachment of his men attacked our outposts but was repulsed.

July 8th.—The enemy's guns at Antszling opened fire on the right column of our left wing.

July 10th.—We placed 12 of the guns taken at Nanshan on the heights east of Lannikiao and 6 heavy naval guns in a position some 1,500 metres westward of west Chuchwantszkau.

July 12th.—At about 3 a.m. a company of the enemy with machine guns appeared on the left of our position and essayed to attack us, but our men repulsed him. During this day the enemy from time to time cannonaded our position.

July 17th.—About a company of the enemy's infantry appeared at a point 400 metres from the centre of our Left Wing and was driven back. Subsequently he came flying the Red-Cross Flag to bury's his dead, which we permitted.

July 18th.—The enemy's guns cannonaded the left of our Right Wing as well as the right of our Left Wing.

July 22nd.—It was decided to attack the enemy along the whole line and orders were issued to the various bodies of troops. That night about a company of infantry fired upon our outpost near Tahsiatun on the Hwangni but was quickly repulsed.

July 23rd.—Bodies of our men were sent to selected positions at the centre of the Right and Left Wings.

FIGHTING AT SHWANGTAIKAU AND ANTSZLING.

July 26th.—The army commenced operations as arranged but from early morning a heavy fog impeded us. At 7.30 a.m. the attack commenced. The enemy maintained an obstinate artillery fire which became especially severe at noon on the part of the guns on his right. The features of the ground prevented our artillery from exerting its full force, and thus, though our infantry began to advance at noon, they encountered stubborn resistance and barely succeeded in occupying at dusk the regions near Yingchingtsz, Pienshihpengtsz and Tapehshan. They here bivouacked for the night.

July 27th.—From 6 a.m. our army resumed the attack. Our artillery opened the action, and the main body of our Right and Centre advanced towards a 2,000-metre hill on the north of Kaukau. The enemy did not reply to our guns, but no sooner did our infantry approach than he poured a heavy fire on them, and as the great steepness of the ground rendered it exceedingly difficult to climb, several of our attacks proved unsuccessful. The fighting was severe, but at 3 p.m. our infantry, covered by artillery fire, succeeded with difficulty in capturing one part of the summit, but owing to the desperate resistance of the enemy and the heavy fire he poured on our flanks from neighbouring positions, night fell before the whole hill could be seized. It had been a veuy heavy fight. The Left Wing, again, made its main attack against the 195-metre hill eastward of Tapehshan, but owing to the nature of the ground and the dispositions of the enemy, as above described, in addition to the fact that from half-past 2 p.m. several of his ships appeared near Lungwangtang and heavily cannonaded our Left Wing, the advance of our troops was much impeded. At 5 p.m. we again essayed a forward movement but were again unsuccessful. Therefore a night attack was determined, and at 1 a.m. on the 28th it was delivered from three sides, with the result that at 8 a.m. we occupied the position.

July 28th.—Very early in the morning we renewed the attack, and the enemy on the various faces finally abandoning his vehement resistance, commenced to retreat from 9 a.m., so that by noon our troops were in possession of all his positions. We pursued and at a little after 4 p.m. carried out our purpose of occupying the line from Changlingtsz to Yingkashih. The main body of the enemy seemed to retire within the inner enceinte at Port Arthur.

The enemy's positions at Shwangtaikau, Antszling and Tapehshan had the advantage of exceedingly steep approaches and were defended by semi-permanent works to which he had devoted some two months' labour. They were defended by nearly the whole garrison of Port Arthur with about 60 guns of which at least 4 were heavy pieces. Reports from various quarters showed that in the 3 days—26th, 27th and 28th—he had about 1,000 casualties, and we took 2 heavy guns, 3 quick-firers and other spoils.

July 29th.—The army remained in the captured positions. It occupied itself reforming its units, making good its supplies of ammunition and reconnoitering the enemy.

July 30th.—From a very early hour our army, taking advantage of darkness, approached the enemy's position and opened its attack at dawn. The Right Wing advanced by the Port-Arthur road westward, the centre moved towards Kantashan, and the left advanced from the south of Wangkiatien. A resolute attack was delivered, and by 11 a.m. we captured the whole of the highlands from the south of Tuchingtsz to the east of Takushan, the enemy escaping within the fortress at Port Arthur whence he searched our positions with his heavy guns. He left over 100 dead upon the fiold.

Our army, continuing its offensive tactics, at once proceeded to invest the fortress. Our positions were from about 2½ to 5 miles from the town.

July 31st.—The enemy fired upon our posltions nearly the whole day with his heavy guns.

Monday October 10.

Saseho says that owing to heavy fire from the Japanese batteries, aided by the Japanese war-ships, three large vessels were seen to sink in the harbour at Port Arthur on the 7th instant. All the Tokyo journals publish this news, and they add the obvious corollary that if the land attack has been pushed home so far as to sink ships in the harbour, the state of affairs in the town must be exceedingly serious. It is not known, however, whether these vessels were war-ships. They may have been transports.

Another telegram (*Jiji* and *Asahi*) says that so much injury has been inflicted on the Russian men-of-war that without considerable repairs they can not attempt to emerge from port. Meanwhile the Japanese unceasingly carry out what they call reconnaissances in force. We interpret that to mean the laying of mines. Hitherto one side occupied itself planting these obstructions and the other was kept busy removiug them, but the patient persistence of the Japanese seems to have triumphed, partially at all events, for the numbers of the Russian sweeping squadron have decreased beyond the point of efficiently coping with the situation.

Chefoo affirms that the blockade is now so strict as to prevent the passage of even one junk, and that no news as to the condition of the fortress filters out.

Heavy firing was heard throughout the 5th and the 6th. It is stated that the Russians are making desperate counter-attacks. No one can deny that they have fought finely. Stoessel may surrender at any moment without loss of honour.

The *Chuo Shimbun* publishes a table of the Japanese casualties in reducing the second line of Russian outworks from the 26th of July to the 31st of that month. The figures are:—

		Killed.	Wounded.
26th 27th and 28th	Officers	18	73
	Rank and File	510	2,241
29th	Officer	1	—
	Rank and File	6	2
30th	Officers	6	42
	Rank and File	129	994
31st	Officer	—	1
	Rank and File	—	1
	Totals	670	3,354

Among the officers one Colonel of Artillery was killed and one Colonel of Infantry wounded.

The *Jiji Shimpo* has a telegram from Chefoo saying that on the morning of the 10th instant the *Retvisan* appeared at the mouth of Port Arthur harbour, and after remaining there for a short time, steamed back again.

Tuesday, October 11.

Mr. Sawamoto, special correspondent of the *Hochi Shimbun* with the Port Arthur army, reports that in a fort (Kuropatkin's) recently captured by the Japanese, a fish-torpedo was found with apparatus for firing it. Apparently the defenders did not avail themselves of this strange device, but their preparations to do so have excited some merriment.

The same correspondent alleges that the Russians are employing Chinese not merely to bury the dead and tend the wounded, but also for sanitary and transport purposes, and he adds that women are included among the persons thus used.

The Russians, finding that their fougasses prove useless for the most part owing to the cutting of the connecting wires, have of late resorted to the device of enclosing the conductors in iron tubes and laying the latter immediately under or close to the wire entanglements.

Mr. Sawamoto adds that at one place the Japanese lines are so close to the fortress that a stone can be thrown into the latter. It is scarcely conceivable that troops can be posted in such proximity.

It will be observed that Chefoo has largely ceased to be a source of intelligence about Port Arthur. The inference is that the blockade has been drawn so rigidly as to exclude all communication. News filters through now *viâ* Moji or Saseho. From the former place we learn that heavy cannonading was heard on the afternoon of the 6th.

Wednesday, October 12.

We observe that one of our contemporaries calculates the duration of the siege of Port Arthur up to October 10th as 156 days. That calculation is not clear to us. What day is taken as the commencement of the

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siege? The natural manner of reckoning would be to count from the time when the fortress was actually invested; or, in ordinary military parlance, from the time when the work of digging parallels and saps began. That was August 1st at soonest. We do not affirm that the Japanese then began to approach the *enceinte* by the regular method of sap and parallel. In fact there is tolerably good reason to think that they did not. But at all events the end of July saw them in possession of the outworks and therefore from the 1st of August the investment began. That would give a duration of 71 days up to the 10th of October. But suppose that we reckon from the day when the attack of the outworks commenced. An earlier date than that can not possibly be taken. Then 6 days have to be added to the previous total, and the length of the siege becomes 77 days, or eleven weeks. How the figure 156 is reached we can not understand, for evidently one of three dates must be taken as a starting point, namely, the date of the forcing of the Kinchow Isthmus which, having occurred on May 26th, the interval from that to Oct. 10th is 167 days; or the date of the opening of attacks on the outworks, when we get 77 days; or the date of the actual investment, when we have 71 days. If we reckon from the forcing of Kinchow Isthmus, then we ought also to reckon the siege of Sevastopol as having lasted from the day of the allies' landing in the Crimea.

The *Asahi Shimbun* describes a curious experience that befel a Japanese fishing boat on the morning of the 4th. She had been fishing, probably near the Miao Islands, in company with several consorts, when a heavy gale came on and scattered the little fleet. This particular smack broke away from her anchor and drifted to within some 5 miles of Port Arthur, whereupon three destroyers came out, and one of them took her in tow. Her people were treated with courtesy and when it was found that she had something like 190 lbs. of fresh fish in her hold, quite an excitement took place, folks running from all directions to get a share of the dainty. The junk was finally towed out and set free, a sum of 1¾ *yen* having been given to her by way of compensation. The incident shows that the Port Arthur garrison, though it may be very hungry for fresh provisions, is not disposed to resort to any violent measures against non-combatant Japanese.

Chefoo reports, under date of the 11th, (*Jiji Shimpo*'s correspondence), that during the past few days the fire of the land batteries against the fortress itself has been intermittent, but that the Russian ships in the harbour have been subjected to a heavy cannonade from the big guns on shore and at sea. The Japanese are said to have captured a fort which commands a 203-metre hill, but this item of intelligence has little meaning.

A later despatch to the same paper from Chefoo says that the fire of the Japanese heavy artillery on the 7th, 8th and 9th was conspicuously effective, and that the Japanese on those days captured two forts, one the celebrated Itszshan and one a fort on the south-east of Golden Hill. It appears to us that a fort on the south-east of Hwangkinshan would be in the sea. If the report said "east" merely, we should conclude that the Shantungwei fort was indicated (*vide* the map issued by us on the 11th instant), but the "south" element is perplexing. However, the assertion about Itszshan is clear enough, and if it be trustworthy it possesses the greatest importance. Itszshan forms the north-westerly angle of the permanent fortress.

The *Jiji* thinks that the fall of the fortress is not far distant. Russia's object in holding it was to afford a safe basis for her squadron, but the latter being now exposed to the fire of the guns of the besieging army, Port Arthur has lost the primary purpose of its existence, and the garrison may as well surrender. We (*Japan Mail*) do not share that view fully. Port Arthur has now a secondary *raison d'être*; namely, to keep the Japanese squadrons occupied until the Baltic fleet arrives, or, at any rate, to keep them occupied so long that they will not have time to get themselves ready to meet the Baltic vessels.

[Received at the Naval Department. Report from Rear-Admiral Hosoya commanding the 3rd squadron; received on the afternoon of the 12th.]

At 11 a.m. to-day the *Otowa*, one of our guard-ships, signalled by wireless telegraphy that the torpedo-boat *Shirataka* had captured the S S. *Fuping* in the act of smuggling a very large quantity of munitions of war to Port Arthur.

It appears that the *Fuping*, which has just been captured when attempting to smuggle munitions of war to Port Arthur, was flying the German flag and had left Taku.

Friday, October 14.

Yingkow reports that one half of the town at Port Arthur has been burned owing to the Japanese bombardment, and that a portion of the garrison, worn out with privations and with the continuous attack, has surrendered.

It is reported from Chefoo, on the authority of a person who has arrived there from Dalny, that the Russians recently released 6 or 7 Japanese who had been held prisoners in the fortress. These men—among whom is said to be included the master of the *Hanyei Maru* which was sunk off the Miao Islands—were put in a boat and sent out of the harbour. Picked up by the blockading squadron they were carried to Dalny where they now are.

Shanghai is again the scene of rumours that two ships from Manila have reached Port Arthur, one laden with provisions, the other with ammunition. We strongly suspect that these are the *Hsishan* and the *Huping* which were captured by the Japanese within the past few days.

Major-General Dessino is said to be very actively engaged purchasing stores of various kinds in Shanghai and arranging for their secret transport to Port Arthur, but his proceedings are closely watched by the Japanese consul, and it is believed that little success attends them.

"A NEW ALIGNMENT OF THE POWERS."

Under the above heading *Public Opinion* of Sept. 8th gives the following extracts which can not fail to be interesting:—

Telegrams from at least three European capitals have lately held out the prospect of the establishment of such relations between Germany and Russia as will make the triple and dual alliances of no effect. This is mainly the result of the war in the far east, which, as the Berlin correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says, "must greatly modify Germany's foreign policy; in fact, it is doing that now."

All the world has taken note of official Germany's friendliness for Russia, although the *Kreuz-Zeitung*, the conservative court organ, has lately printed St. Petersburg correspondence which might well give pause to the Russo-German *rapprochement*. The correspondent predicts this fall and winter another famine in Russia as horrible and widespread as that of 1891. He says the number of persons out of employment is rapidly increasing, both in the rural and town districts, and that this time the dissatisfaction is not confined to the "lower orders," the students and artizans, but has penetrated to the upper classes. In fact, he asserts, the whole nation is affected. Not even the army is an exception. This, it must be remembered, is in the *Kreuz-Zeitung*, the chief champion of Russia in Germany.

The *Tribune*'s Berlin correspondent says that Germans are not at all dismayed by these reports and other circumstances of similar import:

The Kaiser and his Government will continue to court the favour and friendship of the Russia of to-day, official Russia, from the Tsar down, and this for the simple reason, as has been shown, that Germany, in her growing political isolation, in the steady loosening of the ties that bind the dreibund together, and which loosening has even to-day proceeded far enough to make of that political configuration a scarecrow rather than a living fact needs a new political friend, with an army and navy powerful enough to complement her own, with a monarch whose word may be trusted and who has all along personally admired William II, and preferred his alliance to any other, with a system of government not subject to revisements of public opinion or subject to the whim of a national parliament or the outcome of party elections—in short, just such a country and government as the Russian.

Much may be forgiven on the score of political necessity. France pleaded that no less reason than obtains in this country at present for an alliance with Russia. Still, there are millions of Germans who deplore what is known as "the present Russian course" of the Kaiser and Count Bülow, and believe that if the people of Britain possessed in 1904 only one tithe of that political sagacity which the forebears showed in 1756 and again in 1815, they would make it their business not to force Germany into a Muscovite alliance.

The New York *Sun*, noting the many reports from different sources, all indicative of the renewal of intimate relations between St. Petersburg and Berlin, sums them up with the following side comments:

According to a Swedish statesman, who is known to be in constant communication with a high Russian official, the Kaiser's readiness to favour the Tsar in the far east amounts to a passion, while the Tsar's cabinet is, on its part, so much pleased with Germany's treatment of Russia during the war that it is disposed to render corresponding services to Germany in Europe, Asia Minor and China. From St. Petersburg it is reported that Russia's willingness to welcome a formal agreement to cooperate everywhere with Germany is indisputable. Some of the Tsar's most influential advisers fear that a political change may occur any hour in France that would rob Russia's alliance with that power of all value. We may add that Russia, having borrowed about all the money that can be extracted from France, can look for few further pecuniary favors from that country. The German money box, on the other hand, is as yet untapped, while the Berlin government is less vulnerable to democratic influences and less inclined to yield to blandishments on the part of Great Britain. We note finally that the belief is current in Vienna that while France is nominally the ally of Russia, it is Germany that Russia really relies upon as a mainstay in the hour of difficulty. The truth, of course, is that an alliance between the most democratic and the most despotic governments on the European continent has been regarded from the outset by intelligent onlookers as artificial, unnatural, and inevitably unstable.

It will be observed that all this is very unsubstantial. It is a collection of vague suspicions which thus far have remained without any practical confirmation whatever. International politics, like everything else, have a capricious element, and on that ground it might possibly be predicted that France and Russia will soon draw apart, the lapse of time having insensibly engendered in their bosoms a desire for change. But when we come to inquire what evidences there are of Germany's wish to supplant France in the great Northern Power's affections, we find ourselves grasping emptiness, always excepting, of course, the emotional utterances of the Kaiser, against which, however, may fairly be set the acts of Prince Karl in Japan. Nevertheless as modern Biblical exegesis bids us believe that the minor miracles of the Old Testament were merely myths intended to prepare the human mind for faith in the cardinal wonders of the New, so all these tales from Berlin and St. Petersburg may be merely exercises in credulity designed by Russian intriguers to educate the German mind. It is to be hoped that they will signally fail.

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COUNT OKUMA ON THE WAR EXPENDITURES.

At a *réunion* of the members of the Associated Banks of Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe and Nagoya, held in the Bankers' Club on the evening of the 5th instant, Counts Okuma and Matsukata delivered speeches to about 100 prominent bankers who attended the banquet. The gist of what Count Okuma said was this:—

"When will this war end? We must be prepared for its long continuance. Suppose that it lasts for two years more, then our national debt, including the present figures, will amount to some 2,000 million *yen*. It used to stand at about 12 *yen* per head of the population. It will then stand at 40 *yen*. And suppose that the state revenue has to be increased by 100 million *yen* after the war, that will involve an increase of taxation averaging 2 *yen* per head. Not a light matter by any means. As for our enemy, in some respects his condition is extremely unsound and he seems to be on the verge of a revolution. And now consider the state of the war. Are not Port Arthur and its squadron in a parlous state? But both are still holding out. Yet if news comes of so much as a single victory, people go into ecstasies of joy; celebrate the event for days on end; organize lantern processions and cry out that Russian troops are not to be feared and that the Russian army is almost wiped out. These are the optimists. I don't agree with them. But neither am I a pessimist. Russia may be in a decayed condition but she is still powerful in Europe. Does not even the German Sovereign welcome every smile and lament every frown of the Russian potentate? Russia's population is 2½ times as large as Japan; her state revenue is 8 times as large; her army is 8 times as large. There is no limit to the country's wealth. The rate of her population's increase does not yield to that of Germany. Her central bank has a specie reserve of 800 millions of roubles and a paper issue of not more than 600 millions. If she adopted our ratio of over 200 millions of paper to 100 millions of hard money, she might have a note issue of 2,000 millions. The price of Japanese securities, if they fall, do not go down more than a pound or ten shillings. It seems that we have been too prone to despise this big enemy. We may not think of inviting him to surrender until we have our foot on his back and our sword at his neck. Remember that we have as yet no news of the fall of Port Arthur. We are receiving a great lesson in the duty of not despising our enemy. There is no doubt of his decayed condition, but we must not forget that the rat *in extremis* turns on the cat. We shall certainly win in the end. We stand for liberty, for civilization, for the open door. He stands for the converse of all these. The sympathy of the world is with us. Yet we must not despise our foe. Turn to the war expenditures of the belligerents. For us 1,200 or 1,300 million *yen* will suffice. For him 3,000 or 4,000 millions will be needed. His wealth is said to be limitless, but Witte has declared that there is no margin for further taxation. Nothing remains for him then except recourse to fiat notes. He is collecting funds from various sources at present, but they will barely suffice for this year's purposes and if we hold out and fight for another year, I firmly believe that it will not be difficult for us to win a glorious victory at last." Proceeding then to speak of Japanese finance, the Count said:—"Next year, in order to continue the fight, we shall have to issue bonds to the extent of 400 or 500 millions of *yen*. For that we must be prepared. It will be inevitable that, under such circumstances, the market price of treasury bills and other negotiable securities should fall. Such things are unavoidable in war-time. If our soldiers are sacrificing their lives in far Manchuria and fighting for their country, the people at home must not be concerned about such matters as depreciation of securities, but must make up their minds to provide the necessary expenses."

Count Matsukata also spoke. He said, in effect:—"With regard to the war I am much of the same opinion as Count Okuma. I have constantly warned my countrymen against being either optimists or pessimists. Fortunately in spite of the prevalence of a state of war, the trade of the empire shows no sign whatever of declining. Industries are fairly prosperous, and there is, I believe, very little depression. Only a small part of our war outlays goes abroad: the great bulk is spent in the country. But if the Government, instead of raising a domestic loan, obtains funds for military and naval purposes by borrowing from the Bank of Japan and thus inflating the currency, it is inevitable that prices should rise and a corresponding increase of imports would drive specie out of the country. To avoid such things the only resource is an internal loan or increased taxation, which measures, when thus considered, are found to be economically the soundest.

"I take the occasion of calling your attention to one point. I believe that next year's budget will not be comparable with that of this year, for in view of the continuance of the war we shall have to largely increase our troops in the field and to make corresponding preparations. Thus an increase of non-productive outlays is inevitable. We must make up our minds for the sake of the country's safety to obtain the necessary funds by means of increased taxes or loans. The Minister of Finance is not here this evening, but I join with Count Okuma in expressing the hope that, at such a crisis of the Empire's destiny, our financiers will not have recourse to any temporizing measures, but will propose a radical scheme calculated to avert future troubles."

Some very erroneous ideas seem to have been formed concerning the speech delivered by Count Okuma at the meeting of Associated Bankers on the 5th instant. The precis of the speech given in our columns should have been clear to anyone, but from some other source telegrams appear to have been compiled and sent to Europe, with the result that Japanese securities were affected. What the Count did actually say was that if the war lasts two years the total outlays connected with it will be something like 1,200 or 1,300 million *yen* for Japan, and if to that figure her present debt be added as well as the cost of the works she will probably undertake in the sequel of the war, her aggregate indebtedness would amount to about 2,000 million *yen*, which sum, nevertheless, represents only some 40 *yen* per head of population. Russia on the other hand, would have to disburse from 4,000 to 5,000 million *yen* on account of the war alone. It would appear that the Count has been erroneously represented as alleging that the war outlays of Japan in two years would aggregate 2,000 million *yen*, and as speaking in a pessimistic strain, whereas his tone was really optimistic and confident.

Mr. Sakatani, Vice-Minister of Finance, commenting upon Count Okuma's speech, observes that the figures indicate the extreme situation for Japan. The Count is probably not far wrong so far as concerns an outlay of 1,200 or 1,300 million *yen*, supposing the war to last two years, but the country would have no difficulty in finding that amount by increased taxation and by domestic loans. As for post-bellum works, Mr. Sakatani justly observes that they are not an estimable quantity, and that, at any rate, there must be set against them the natural post-bellum expansion of the country's resources.

THE "GUNJIN YENGO-KAI" (SOLDIERS AID SOCIETY.)

A general meeting of this Society was held on the 4th instant in the Mitsui Club. Mr. Yamamoto, formerly President of the Bank of Japan, occupied the chair. He explained that if delay had taken place in distributing the funds collected by the Society, there were good reasons; first, that the Society deemed it essential to proceed with the utmost impartiality and had therefore undertaken accurate investigation; secondly, that distress calling for immediate relief had not yet been found to exist. Very difficult conditions existed now from those existing in the China-Japan war. Then the Government had not only withheld relief until the conclusion of the war, but also had been much more sparing in its grants. Now, immediately on the death of a high-class (*joto*) soldier (in battle or from wounds), a sum of 520 *yen* was paid to his family, and the gratuities in the case of first class and second-class soldiers were 470 and 440 *yen* respectively, while the family of a man dying from sickness received 220 *yen*. Moreover, the people showed much more enthusiasm than they had showed in the war of 1894-5. A strong spirit of helpfulness was abroad and if any family in a village suffered owing to the absence of its bread-winner, the neighbours ministered generously to its wants. Thus on the whole the time for extensive charity had not come. As for the funds collected, they had been lodged in several banks, and in every case security had been required. The banks had naturally been very reluctant to give security, but had finally consented in view of the peculiar nature of the money. A statement of accounts up to the 4th of October showed:—

Total sum subscribed	1,170,508.830
do do paid up	806,233.830
On fixed deposit with the Mitsui Bank (security, shares of the Tanko Railway Company) and the Imperial Commercial Bank (security, shares of the Kyushu Railway)	728,000.000
At current account in 7 banks namely, Mitsui, Imperial Commercial, Fifteenth, Specie, Industrial, Mitsu Bishi and Osaka Shibu.....	82,037.610

This public statement on behalf of the Society was doubtless made in consequence of the monstrous rumours recently circulated to the effect that a large part of the subscribed funds had been made away with.

THE BLOCKADE OF VLADIVOSTOCK.

The telegram published to-day is by no means the first in which Reuter speaks of a "blockade of Vladivostock." We are not aware that such a blockade exists. The idea that it exists has misled some eminent critics, including Captain Mahan, but it is evident that had the Japanese navy been strong enough to establish an effective blockade of both Port Arthur and Vladivostock, the raids of the cruisers from the latter place would never have taken place. We

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do not clearly understand why the Tsushima channels, the Tsugaru Strait and the Soya Strait should not be watched by gunboats and torpedo-craft in sufficient numbers to prevent all merchant steamers from plying to Vladivostock, for small vessels of the gunboat and torpedo-craft might possibly be spared from Port Arthur waters. The presumption is, however, that the Japanese Navy finds its full energies demanded to perform the task at Port Arthur satisfactorily, and has wisely judged that to do one thing thoroughly is better than to attempt two things imperfectly.

It is to be regretted in the context that German vessels and German subjects are so conspicuous in their ministrations to the wants of Port Arthur and Vladivostock. We do not imagine that the fact has any special meaning, still less that it should be construed as an evidence of the German nation's sympathy with Russia, but most assuredly that is the construction which will be put on it by the mass of the Japanese people, and nothing would be more unfortunate than the success of Russia's schemes for embroiling Japan and Germany, or, at least, estranging them.

Friday, October 14.

The master of a ship which reached Shanghai from Vladivostock on the 7th instant, is reported as saying that when he left the northern port the repairs of the *Rossia* and the *Gromovoi* had not yet been completed, though work was going on day and night. Officers and men to take the places of those killed or wounded in the engagement with Kamimura's squadron, had already arrived. As for the *Bogatyr*, she was still at the bottom of the sea. At any rate no sign of her could be seen in the harbour. The freezing up of the port was now imminent, and there was great scarcity of coal and provisions. An attack by the Japanese was constantly expected and the garrison were busily preparing defensive works.

LIEUT-GENERAL OGAWA.

Lieut.-General Ogawa's wound appears to be more serious than was originally reported. The splinter of shell penetrated very near to the brain and Dr. Sato considers that while there is no danger, 5 or 6 weeks will be required before recovery is complete. The General was wounded on the 31st of August. He and his staff were on the roof of a house when the enemy seem to have discovered his whereabouts and shells began to fall in the immediate vicinity from batteries at Shusanpau, a distance of 2,500 metres. The operation then in progress was a movement to turn the right flank of the enemy opposing Ogawa's Division, and as the reports coming from the front were not satisfactory, the General descended to a room in the house for the purpose of examining maps and changing his dispositions. Just as he was issuing orders in the latter sense a shell smashed through the wall and burst in the room, striking down several officers and inflicting a number of wounds on the General. His worst hurt was caused by a splinter which struck his left temple, but after the wound had been bandaged he continued his duties, remaining in command until the evening, when the pain became very severe, and his face swelled so greatly as to obscure his vision. It is added that he would probably have lost his eyes had they not been protected by binoculars which he happened to be using at the moment.

KOREA.

Friday, October 7.

The Korean Government is reported by the *Jiji Shimpo's* correspondent as having returned a very stiff-backed answer to Japan's protest about the Kongju incident; an answer deprecating the interference of Japanese soldiers and refusing emphatically to entertain Japan's suggestion that the local troops who committed the outrage should be disbanded. But a later telegram to the *Nichi Nichi* says that Korea has acquiesced. She has promised to despatch an investigating commissioner and it is expected that on receipt of his report the local force will be disbanded.

Again the Russians are showing activity in north-eastern Korea. Three thousand Cossacks are reported to have arrived at Heungwan on the 2nd instant, and the inhabitants of Hamheung have fled before these invaders. On the 5th at 11 a.m. a skirmish took place between a party of these Cossacks and a Japanese outpost, on a hill (Hamkwalyong) near Kowon. After a brief interchange of shots the Russians retired, but were not pursued owing to the mountainous nature of the country. Kowon is in the neighbour of Yuensan.

Some of the Koreans seem to be irrevocably wedded to foolish suspicions about the Japanese. An attempt recently made to enroll 8,000 labourers by the Okura Gumi was regarded as a scheme to procure men for sending in advance of the troops to explode fougasses. No one could be induced to accept service, and when some gensdarmes went to explain matters, the Koreans seized them and a riot was barely prevented. The result is that the employment of Koreans for labour purposes has been abandoned, and only some 1,500 are now working on the Seoul-Fusan railway.

The *Asahi's* Seoul correspondent says that a Cabinet Council has decided certain questions relating to the employment of Mr. Megata in the capacity of financial adviser. He is to have a salary of 800 *yen* monthly, with an additional 100 for cost of fuel, and the period of his service is not to be limited. It is also settled that he shall be entitled to address the Emperor direct.

The Commissioners who are to visit Japan have completed their preparations—even to the cutting of their hair—, it is said, and are to leave Seoul on the 9th. The Emperor bespoke Mr. Hagiwara's good offices on their behalf when that official was recently received in farewell audience.

Mr. Oura, Minister of State for Communications, proceeded by steamer to Chinampo on the 5th instant.

It will be remembered that the Korean Government resolved, some time ago, to send a body of fifty youths of noble families for the purpose of studying in Japan. The party has been made up and will soon start. It is stated that the Emperor has given 6,000 *yen* towards the expenses.

General Hasegawa and Major-General Ochiai left Tokyo on the 7th instant *en route* for Korea, where the former officer will take up his duties as commander-in-chief.

Saturday, October 8.

Reports indicate that the Russians continue to push southward in north-eastern Korea. The latest account represents a force of 3,000 Cossacks as having moved down from Pakchhong to Kowon. If they persist in this advance a serious collision with the Yuensan garrison will soon be inevitable. But, as we have already remarked, the operations of the Russians in this part of the field retain their seemingly purposeless character. The only object attributable to them is to foster a spirit of unrest in Korea and thus throw obstacles in Japan's path there. In short they are a political rather than a military force.

On the 7th General Hasegawa set out for Korea, attended by his chief of staff, Major-General Ochiai. The party had an animated send-off at Shimbashi. A number of distinguished officers assembled at the station, including the Minister of State for War, Major-General Nagaoka, the officer commanding the Guards Depot, etc.

Writing about the General's departure, the *Nippon* expresses a hope that one result of his presence in Korea will be the back-driving of the Russians in the north-east. The Koreans learn by hearsay that the Japanese have won many victories over the enemy, but under their own eyes they see Russian cavalry devastating Korean territory with impunity. It would be a welcome and a useful feat to put an end to this state of affairs.

Tuesday, October 11.

The agreement signed by Korea with regard to the engagement of Mr. Megata as financial adviser to the Korean Government is published. It provides that he shall inquire into and draft regulations with regard to all important financial matters; that the Korean Government shall of necessity obtain his consent to any financial measures of moment; that he shall be competent to join the councils of the Ministers and to express his opinion; that he shall have the right of audience with the Emperor and of making direct reports to the Throne; and that he shall not be relieved of his duties without the consent of the Japanese Government.

One of the first results of this arrangement is likely to be an application to the Japanese Treasury for a loan of ten million *yen*. That sum had been promised to the Korean Government by Mr. Takagi Bumpei, a Kyoto financier, but, the time having expired for the carrying out of his contract, the agreement is held to have lapsed. Meanwhile the Korean Treasury is said to be absolutely empty, and various obligations are pressing for satisfaction.

The Konju affair is not yet settled. Conflicting intelligence reaches Tokyo as to the state of the negotiations. One account says that Mr. Hayashi is pressing for the disbandment of the riotous troops; another alleges that that point has been given up and that the affair has been arranged satisfactorily, the Korean Government agreeing to compensate the injured parties and pledging itself to take all other essential measures.

The whole of Hamyong-do has been placed under military law. This is the province where the Russians from Possiet Bay have been harassing the Koreans by marches hither and thither, now menacing Yuensan, anon confining themselves to raids and outrages. It is a long narrow province lying along the north-eastern shore of the peninsula. The proclamation announcing the establishment of military administration is of the usual description. It declares, among other things, that any one assisting the enemy in any way will be punished as acting contrary to the public peace. We presume that General Hasegawa, in whose name the proclamation is issued, will have sufficient military force to carry out this system.

Thursday, October 13.

It is reported that an affair of outposts took place near Kowon on the 9th instant. The Russians were speedily driven back.

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They are said to have 600 men at Kowon, and some 3,000 between Pukchhong and Sonchin.

Instead of entrusting to his envoy a quantity of presents for the Japanese troops in Manchuria, the Emperor of Korea has presented a further sum of 20,000 *yen* to the Soldiers Relief Fund (*Jippei-bu*).

The Emperor issued, on the afternoon of the 9th, an edict ordering extensive administrative reforms for the purpose of reducing the superfluous personnel of the departments and abolishing useless regulations.

General Hasegawa is to be received in audience by the Emperor on the 13th. The General was expected to reach Chemulpo on the 12th, where he would be welcomed with a salute of 19 guns, and whence he would proceed to Seoul escorted by a force of the Imperial Guards.

Friday, October 14.

It is rumoured that another force of 150 Cossacks has reached Hamheung from Pukchhon, bringing the force at the latter place to about a thousand. Further, the Russians at Sonchin have moved down to Pukchhon so that some 4,000 are now massed there.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

Mr. Richard Davey writes with knowledge in the September *Fortnightly* on "France and Rome." He takes, however, a more hostile view of the French Government's policy towards the Church than has generally found favour in England, except among Roman Catholics and those who sympathise with them. Mr. Davey says that the expulsion of the religious orders has not benefited the people, as the Socialists had predicted, either in the way of helping the Government to reduce the taxes, or enabling them to establish Old Age Pensions. "The departure of the Carthusians from the Grand Chartreuse has caused an immense amount of suffering among the working classes in the Isere, besides the total loss of about £60,000 sterling, which this opulent order annually disbursed in works of benevolence and public utility. Other orders have carried immense sums of money out of the country, and have purchased estates in England, Belgium, Italy, and Spain, and even in the United States, Canada, and Brazil." Mr. Davey holds that if Pius X. did summon two bishops to Rome without informing the Government, he was within his legal rights, because the agreement which his predecessor had approved and signed does not oblige him to do so. The Organic Articles which have been relied upon by the apologists of the French Government have never, as Father Gasquet has shown, been acknowledged by the Vatican.

L'ALLIANCE FRANCAISE.

The annual meeting of L'Alliance Francaise was held at the Public Hall on Wednesday Oct. 12th, Mr. J. de Cuers de Cogolin in the chair. There was a large attendance of members. The accounts for the past year were read and adopted. The election of a Committee resulted in the return of Mr. J. de Cuers de Cogolin as President, Mr. J. Dayet as Vice-President, Mr. Raoul Jamin as Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, and members of Committee: Messrs. L. Mottet, A. Coye, L. Barmont, R. Lacroix, L. Cherfils, and G. Gilbert. This was all the business.

RUSSIAN ORGANS.

Russia has now two organs in the Far East, organs apparently of her own making. The German journal of Shanghai has always been on her side, doubtless because the sympathies of the editor lie in that direction, a fact with which no manner of fault is to be found, every publicist being free to hold and to express his own opinions. The organs to which we allude, however, are English journals, namely the *China Gazette* of Shanghai and the *China Review* of Tientsin. The former, we presume, has undergone a change of editors, for not otherwise can be explained its sudden transformation from a conspicuously philo-Japanese attitude to a conspicuously anti-Japanese. The latter is a newly started paper, and we are bound to suppose that its editor, Mr. C. L. Norris-Newman, has a genuine belief in the cause he espouses. There is no valid reason why a journal, even an English journal, should not be pro-Russian; and, for the matter of that, it is distinctly a public gain that both sides of a question should be represented. All the local journals of Japan edited by British subjects have adopted throughout the war such a plainly sympathetic tone towards Japan that none of them without a change of editor could now espouse Russia's cause, but it would not be all regrettable if the Russians saw their way to start a newspaper in Yokohama, Kobe or Tokyo under the editorship of some one untrammelled by antecedents. Probably such an enterprise would not be financially successful, but it might do sufficient good to compensate for its pecuniary losses. Very questionable is it, however, whether journals like the *China Gazette* and the *China Review* will accomplish anything except to alienate all moderate people. The former, for example, in a recently published article, attacked "the audacious fabrications passed off upon the world by the Japanese press organization as the veracious story of Liaoyang" and then, passing on to consider the question of the foreign correspondents, declared that these correspondents, having now "grown tired of concealing or glozing over the real truth of Japan's mode of waging war, her objects, intentions and real disposition towards the rest of the world, have now let the European and American people know what the primitive Japanese is like, when the lacquer is off, and he has in his hands the best weapons that the science of the West can give him. The over-bearing, selfish, exclusive, ambitious, ruthless, fanatical, remorseless, unscrupulous features of the great game have asserted themselves so strongly that even the most sympathetic of white spectators have taken alarm and told the world what it all means if Japan has her way. But they have also shown that the Japanese have succeeded so far in making the world believe it was (*sic*). No amount of nobbling the press or of blarneying the indignant attachés will ever undo the mischief now."

It will be observed that this newspaper does not hesitate to represent the foreign war-correspondents as having hitherto "concealed or glozed over the real truth," which truth it describes as "the overbearing, selfish, exclusive, ambitious, ruthless, fanatical, remorseless, unscrupulous features of the great game played by the Japanese." Such wild and silly violence is reproduced with full approval by the Tientsin journal, which prefaces its reproduction with the following really remarkable specimen of English:—.

The absolute corroboration and satisfaction which were produced and shown throughout the Far East at our crusade against the recent falsities published by the Japanese authorities, and the absolutely childish treatment of the War Correspondents and Attachés, has become almost a case of "beating a dead horse"; and were it not for the importance of the whole question we should not have alluded to it again.

Misfortune seems to dog the footsteps of the Russians everywhere. Even in the matter of enlisting friends they are conspicuously unlucky. As for the foreign war-correspondents, some of whom have genuine grounds of complaint, they will be edified to learn that for months they "concealed or glozed over" the tremendous truths now discovered, and that their exceedingly faulty powers of observation betrayed them into penning letter after letter of panegyrics upon people who are in reality "overbearing, selfish, exclusive, ambitious, ruthless, fanatical, remorseless and unscrupulous."

THE "THEA."

The decision of the Vladivostock Prize Court in the case of the *Thea* shows that Russian jurists have no idea of recognising the principle of inviolability of private property in time of war. The *Thea* was a German steamer chartered by a Japanese firm for the purpose of carrying fish manure and such like commodities. Nothing could be more foreign to her character than the rendering of any service in a public capacity. Here, therefore, was an excellent test case of Russian practice. Of course immunity of private property has not passed into a canon of international law. It is still among the reforms which, although receiving the imprimatur of several highly civilized States, have never become practically binding. Russia herself once recognised the propriety of the principle but declined to act on it unless other maritime Powers pledged themselves to do so too. Japan, unless we are mistaken, is acting upon it. She has not confiscated any Russian ship—so far as we remember—unless it had the nature, partial or complete, of a public vessel or was concerned in carrying contraband. But from Russia's point of view an important aim in this war is to inflict a maximum of injury on Japanese trade. Her own trade is in the happy position of the *vacuus viator*, but Japanese trade can be greatly harrassed, and so can British trade with Japan, and Russia will do all the harrassing in her power. She can not be blamed, and, for the rest, no one thinks any longer of looking to her for practical expositions of the usages of civilized warfare.

CHINA.

The Chinese Minister in St. Petersburg is said to have telegraphed urging the Peking Government to take advantage of its sovereign rights in Manchuria for the purpose of advising the belligerents to make peace, and approaching other Powers to assist in bringing about that result.

The administration of Newchwang has at last passed into Japanese hands. Russia held it for a long time, and even after her troops were driven out she found a partial substitute in France, but the French have now hauled down their flag and the matter is settled.

A telegram to the *Asahi Shimbun* from Peking represents the French Minister as losing no opportunity of urging the Chinese to approach the Powers with the object of securing intervention in the war. Possibly China might have some chance of success did she undertake this mission, but the chance is certainly slender.

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AN IMPERIAL RESCRIPT TO THE NATION.

The following Imperial Rescript was issued to the Japanese nation on October 10th, in an extra edition of the *Official Gazette*:—

The loyalty and gallantry which Our Army and Navy conspicuously displayed since the outbreak of the present war and the united efforts of Our officials and people loyally put forth in obedience to Our commands have brought about the present satisfactory development. Nevertheless the high task before us necessitates further prolonged efforts. It is Our desire that all should contribute by devoted exertions, unabated energy, and untiring zeal so as to enable Us to attain the fulfilment of Our object.

Tokyo journals observe that the Emperor's Rescript issued on the 10th instant is unique in being addressed to the nation not to either the Army or the Navy. It is interpreted as an announcement that the results of the war have hitherto been favourable to Japan and that nothing is needed to crown the work except patience and resolution. The time chosen for its issue was largely dictated, no doubt, by the fact that the Local Governors, recently summoned to Tokyo, are now returning to their posts. They will carry with them this message as an exhortation to the country.

COUNT MATSUKATA AND THE RED CROSS SOCIETY.

On the 6th and 7th instant the heads of the various branches of the Red Cross Society in Japan and the permanent managers held a meeting at the Society's principal hospital in Tokyo. Count Matsukata, President of the Society, delivered a speech of which the following is a precis:—"The war has now lasted over half a year, and the energy of this Society's branches deserves all praise. Our two hospital-ships, the *Hakuai Maru* and the *Kosai Maru*, have been unceasingly engaged in the transport of sick and wounded, and in addition we have employed twenty-one bands of nurses on nine hospital-ships prepared by the Army. To hospitals established by the Army and the Navy within and without Japan we have also sent 48 bands, to whom must be added a nursing column organized by us and sent to the field. At Hiroshima we have erected a warehouse for hospital appliances and at Chemulpo a temporary hospital as well as an establishment for nurses at Matsuyama, where the wounded of the Russian ship *Varyag* were tended. Our people employed in these various works aggregate the large number of 3,000, and it is a source of congratulation to us that they have all performed their duties well. In consequence of having to send out such a number of nurses, the staff that we usually maintain was exhausted and we had to make use temporarily of other persons possessing due qualifications. We have planned for a greater increase of our nursing establishment so as the better to achieve the humane aims of this Society. You are aware that according to our decennial scheme of finance, our project is to accumulate a basic capital of 15 million *yen* in ten years, commencing with 1903 and ending in 1912. To that end the sum of 1,100,000 *yen* was duly set apart in 1903. But this year our outlays have been so great that we can not make any appropriation to the capital fund, and moreover, should the war continue long, we shall be obliged to make some inroads upon our capital. That will involve a fresh appeal to public assistance. The work of the Japanese Red Cross Society attracts much attention abroad. From our *confrère* societies and from charitable people very large assistance has been given to us. His Highness Prince Karl Anton has just presented to us a sum of 2,000 *yen*, which we deem a special honour. Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress are unfailing in their solicitude on our account, and I have already reported how I was summoned to the Palace and made the recipient of a most gracious message. We sincerely appreciate these marks of distinguished sympathy, and it is my earnest hope that you will all labour even more earnestly than hitherto in the good cause our society represents."

A SINGULAR STATEMENT.

In a letter addressed to the *North-China Daily News* over the signature of "A correspondent who has served in many Wars," we find the following:—

In the case of the correspondents sent with the Second Arcy therr are at least six gentlemen of whom I will venture to say that most, if not all of them, are prepared to make oath and say—and their testimony from their character and standing would be accepted in any of the law courts of Europe or America before that of either General Baron Kodama, Vice-Chief, or General Sir T. Fukushima, Assistant Chief of the General Staff—that these two officials whom I have named assured them individually and personally that they would be sent with the troops going to the Liaotung Peninsula, and that they would be present at the siege and fall of Port Arthur. In no single respect were the specific promises made by these two prominent Japanese officials fulfilled.

This appear to us a most singular assertion. We do not allude to the gratuitous insult offered to General Baron Kodama and Lieut.-General Fukushima. Such an example of the spirit animating this particular correspondent and of his trend of thought affords an interesting insight into the nature of the men the Japanese had to deal with in some cases—let us hope not in many—, but may be dismissed as a mere ebullition of vulgar passion. The point of interest is the assertion that at least six of the correspondents attached to the Second Army "were assured that they would be sent with the troops going to the Liaoyang Peninsula." Now how could any such assurance have been given? The Second Army was that under General Oku's command. There never was the remotest intention of its going to the Liaotung Peninsula. Every correspondent attached to it knew perfectly well that central Manchuria would be his destination. The correspondents made their own choice as to the armies they would accompany, and those that chose the Second Army did so with full cognisance that Port Arthur would not be their destination. Hence the "six gentlemen" mentioned above must have expected to be allowed to leave the Second Army when they had seen what there was to be seen with the latter and must have supposed that thereafter they would be allowed to go to Port Arthur. Was any such promise made? We altogether doubt it. And for good reason. We know, personally know, that in the case of one correspondent who was about to go to the field of the Second Army's operations, great influence was brought to bear on the authorities to induce them to concede the latitude of visiting Port Arthur also, and moreover there were very exceptional reasons for discriminating in favour of that particular correspondent. Yet Baron Kodama and Gen. Fukushima declined to make any promise. They merely said that they would do the best they could when they went to the field, but that the thing would be difficult. Here then was an instance where with every inducement to make a promise, they resolutely refused to do so. Yet we are asked to believe that they made it in the case of at least six other gentlemen. The thing is wholly incredible. There is some gross mistake. The transfer of a correspondent from one army to another was one of the things most resolutely forbidden from the outset, and we have the best possible reasons for knowing that there was no departure from the rule in the case of the Second Army's correspondents.

JAPANESE FINANCE.

In entertaining the Local Governors at a farewell banquet, the Minister of Finance made a speech the gist of which was that the Government's financial plans had succeeded excellently and that the economical conditions were most promising. Good results had attended the collecting of small monies by the system of premium-paying bonds of low denominations, and the Minister trusted that the raising of the 3rd installment of the war loan would show a satisfactory record. He did not venture to name any exact figures, but he could say that it would be necessary next year to raise as least as much money as had been raised this year, that further taxes would have to be imposed and that customs dues must be increased. He trusted, on the other hand, that local expenditures would be reduced to the lowest possible limit.

In the *Kokumin Shimbun* there are some allusions to the financial question. Our contemporary asserts that 700 million *yen* will be needed next year for warlike expenditures. Out of that amount 500 millions will have to be obtained by loans, and 200 millions from increased taxation. The increased taxes this year have yielded, or will yield by the close of the year, 62 millions, and another 13 millions will accrue next year, making 75 millions in all. Hence 125 millions must be found. The *Kokumin* does not indicate the sources of taxation, but other journals speak of the land tax being raised to 5 per cent. It is now at 3.3 per cent. Our readers know that but for the war it would have reverted this year to 2½ per cent., its original figure.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

To avoid becoming the laughing stock of the nations, if for no other reason, Russia must start the Baltic fleet upon its voyage. She has already incurred sufficient ridicule and the visit of the Tsar, the Tsaritza and Tsarevitch to Revel probably indicates that the psychological moment has really come. Reuter's telegram says that a part of the coaling steamers are to assemble at Las Palmas, and also that H.B.M.'s *Aurora* is to proceed thither on the 18th. Some time ago it was announced that Great Britain had addressed to the Spanish Government a protest against allowing the use of a Spanish port for such a purpose. Of course it would be a manifest breach of neutrality on Spain's part; a breach of neutrality quite sufficiently marked to justify the interference of Japan's ally. But probably there will be no coaling at Las Palmas. The colliers will only assemble there.

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LIAOYANG AND MUKDEN.

Saturday, October 8.

News is published of a bold enterprise by the Hunghutsz against the Russian positions on the northern bank of the Liao, near Sinmintun. The two well known chiefs of the freebooters, Feng Linko and Pu Lishan, are said to have been engaged. They drove away the Russians in the first instance, and having been themselves dislodged in turn, they advanced again to the attack by a by-road, and routed the Russians who left 50 dead upon the field, as well as 2 guns and 40 rifles.

A body of 300 Russian cavalry is reported to have marched to Sinmintun and thence to Kinchow (near Shanhaikwan), thus showing their total disregard of China's neutrality. The object of this incursion is believed to have been a search for ammunition recently captured by the Hunghutsz. The troopers have now withdrawn.

General Dessino has the pleasure of reporting that a general advance commenced by the Japanese army on the 2nd instant, was checked at every point. We sympathise with the gallant General who is obliged to be the mouth-piece of such foolish nousense. An army of something like two hundred thousand men undertaking a general advance one fine morning and being effectually brought to a halt by a few Russian outposts, is not the kind of enterprise to which Japanese Generals have accustomed us.

Owing to immense Russian purchases of oxen, horses, camels and fur-skins in Mongolia, an embarrassing scarcity of all these things is now said to be felt, especially in north China which usually secures large supplies from Mongolia.

St. Petersburg gives out that at the close of December Russia will have in the field two armies, the first consisting of 7 corps with 4 divisions of cavalry; the second of five corps with 3 divisions of cavalry. A Russian *corps d'armée* numbers 30,000 of all ranks on a war footing, and the seven divisions of cavalry represent probably as many sabres as the rifles of a *corps d'armée*. On that calculation Russia will commence next year with 360,000 men of the twelve corps and some 30,000 cavalry; or very nearly the 400,000 that Kuropatkin declared necessary to crush the Japanese. But what will be the Japanese force at that time? We do not look for any effective crushing by the Russian military mill at all events.

Monday, October 10.

Reports from Mukden tell of junks burned by the Russians and thefts of newly reaped cereals. They say further that the people are disposed to join the Hunghutsz on account of Russian violence.

Wednesday, October 12.

Reports from Mukden state that what with the presence of Russian troops everywhere in the vicinity and what with the enterprises of the Hunghutsz, the peaceful inhabitants of the Mukden district have all been compelled to fly into the city, one result being that provisions have risen to a point productive of great distress. General Tseng has issued a proclamation calling upon the purveyors of food to abate their exorbitant demands, but when has such a state of affairs been remedied by a proclamation?

It is further stated that some twelve hundred fugitives from Sinmintun have reached Mukden, and that they complain of great excesses committed by Russian troops in the former place. Sinmintun is within neutral territory, so if General Kuropatkin be really desirous of respecting Chinese neutrality, he must be unable to preserve discipline among his men.

The Russians are said to be building forts on the right bank of the Shaho. The Shaho runs through the region separating the Taitsz and the Hun.

At Fushun (on the east of Mukden) the Russians are believed to have 10 battalions of infantry, 12 or 13 sotnias of cavalry and 8 guns. Fushun is probably the extremity of the Russian left wing's line.

Japanese jonrnals report that the Hunghutsz, to the number of 200, finding themselves without a sufficiency of small arms to fight the Russians, made a raid against the Chinese troops stationed at Sinmintun, killed over 50 of them, compelled some 200 to surrender and captured 360 Mauser rifles. Subsequently about 50 of the Chinese soldiers escaped. The Hunghutsz are represented as saying that their motive in making this raid was purely patriotic, since they merely wanted arms to attack their country's enemy. But Viceroy Yuan does not seem to appreciate that view of the case. He is sending more troops to Sinmintun.

A telegram from Moji to the *Hochi Shimbun* asserts that the Rnssians, since their defeat at Liaoyang, have been re-inforced by 68,000 infantry and 140 field-guns with a number of machine-guns. They have entrenched Mukden on three sides and placed their machine-guns in advanced positions.

Thursday, October 13.

Now that detailed accounts of the battle of Liaoyang have reached us it is easy to see how very erroneous was the criticism that General Oku disregarded the rules of modern warfare in hurling his men again and again against such immensely strong entrenchments as the Russians occupied. If there was any mistake made by the Japanese at the battle of Liaoyang it was that they under-estimated the numerical strength of the Russian position and the numbers of the Russian Army. As to the latter point, the difficulty of preserving a continuous record of the constantly increasing numbers under Kuropatkin's command must have been very great. The Russian General was all the time receiving steady reinforcements from the rear, and though the Japanese may have known, probably did know, with tolerable accuracy what troops had left Europe and at what times, they cannot have known how many of these had actually reached the fighting line at a given moment. That they hastened their attack on Liaoyang because they appreciated that delay would have confronted them with a considerably larger force is certain, but it appears now that they might have hastened it still further with advantage. At all events General Kuroki's turning movement encountered such resistance that from being the assailant he became the assailed, and nothing could have averted disaster for his forces except the very measure adopted, namely, the determined home-forcing of Oku's attack. Could Oku have proceeded more leisurely he would have resorted to outflanking tactics on his side also, instead of hurling his battalions at a stupendously strong position, a position described by the foreign correspondents as even stronger than that at Nanshan. But he was precluded from proceeding leisurely. Only by delivering sledge-hammer blows against the Russian right and centre could he relieve the unexpectedly heavy pressure to which their left was subjecting Kuroki, who, when an accurate calculation is made, is found to have had only two divisions for his turning movement, one having been left to fill the gap which the movement necessarily created between the Japanese centre and right. It was a desperate battle. If there could have lingered in any mind the least doubt as to the magnificent fighting qualities of the Japanese soldier, this battle must have dispelled it.

There are various reports from the Mukden region. Their general drift is that the Russians and the Japanese have assumed the offensive simultaneously, the Japanese left (under Oku) forcing back the Russian along the Mukden main-road and expelling them from Pankiapau, while the Japanese extreme right, at Penhsipu, after being driven in by a very strong column of the enemy, recovered its position by a night attack on the 9th instant. The St. Petersburg telegram represents the Japanese as retreating along their whole line, and abandoning even positions held by them before the battle of Liaoyang. That requires a great deal of confirmation. At all events we seem to be on the verge of another great battle. Yingkow says that it has already commenced but no official news of the fact had been published in Tokyo up to the morning of the 12th. It does not appear to be supposed in well-informed circles—so at least a leading Tokyo journal says—that any material change in the relative strengths of the two armies has taken place since the battle of Liaoyang. The number of men on the Russian side is probably greater—reinforcements to the extent of two divisions are spoken of—but so is the number on the Japanese side, and from every point of view there appears to be difficulty in determining what has impelled Kuropatkin to assume the offensive. Even if he won a battle and recovered Liaoyang, he would still be far from relieving Port Arthur. For our own part we are disposed to think that domestic politics in Russia have reached a condition which demands some success for the country's arms. The very fact of Kuropatkin's assuming the offensive will send a wave of relief rolling through the big empire and will seem like the wiping out of the humiliation the imperial arms have been so long subjected to.

Since the above was written telegrams have arrived which we publish elsewhere.

The German newspaper of Shanghai has a telegram from Mukden which says that the condition of the Japanese troops is not considered to be good. They are suffering much from cold, from want of foot-gear and from typhoid fever. The *Jiji Shimpo* in publishing this news heads it "intelligence from the enemy's side." The *Ostasiastische Lloyd* has come to be regarded as a Russian organ.

Friday, October 14.

Japanese journals analyse Russia's doings with much shrewdness. They say that had Kuropatkin intended anything really serious, he would not have preceded his movements with such a flourish of trumpets. A general really in earnest, a general animated by a stern purpose to drive back the Japanese, recover Liaoyang and perhaps relieve Port Arthur, would have preserved the strictest silence as to his intention, and would not have proclaimed *urbi et orbi* that he was about to undertake an enterprise, the success of which demanded the utmost secresy. The inference is that the unfortunate Russian general has to consider politics before strategy.

At 10 a.m. on the 13th the *Jiji Shimpo* published an extra saying that the Japanese

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had won a great victory. It said that as the result of heavy fighting from the 12th to the 13th, the enemy, though having offered a most stubborn resistance, began to retreat along the whole line from 3 p.m. on the latter day. The Japanese forces immediately took up the pursuit at every point. The enemy had lost very heavily and his casualties will doubtless be much increased during the retreat. He had about 200,000 men in the field and 1,000 guns. The *Jiji Shimpo* justly regard this as the greatest battle in the war and congratulates the Japanese army on its success.

KUROPATKIN'S FORCES.

In connexion with the now undoubted fact that Kuropatkin has assumed the offensive a very interesting question suggests itself. Just one month previously to adopting this course he had been driven from Liaoyang and he assigned as his reason for retreating that the enemy was numerically superior. In other words, at the beginning of September he had not a force sufficient to maintain the defensive in a position to the fortification of which six months had been devoted, yet in the beginning of October he finds that he has a force sufficient to assume the offensive against these same Japanese. By what number of troops, then, was he reinforced during the month of September? According to the calculation of the best experts the Trans-Asian Railway is not capable of carrying more than some 30,000 men per month with accoutrements, horses, guns and stores. But there may have been *en route* from Harbin a considerable body which had become more or less independent of the railway. Let us assume that there were. Let us assume the truth of the rumour that the re-inforcements reaching Kuropatkin in September totalled 68,000 men with 120 guns. Now, then, we have to consider what was the number of his forces at Liaoyang. There have been most divergent estimates. Some correspondents—embittered men—declared after the battle of Liaoyang that the Russians had only 120,000 in the fighting line. Others said 140,000. And yet others—including the Japanese themselves—put the figure at from 180,000 to 200,000. Suppose that we take the smallest figure. Then it follows that since the Russians lost at least 20,000 during the week's fighting at Liaoyang, they can not now have more than 168,000 of all arms. If we take the medium estimate, then the present total is 180,000. If we take the Japanese estimate, then Kuropatkin to-day commands from 228,000 to 248,000. But is any one of these numbers sufficient for an offensive campaign? The trouble for the disgruntled correspondents is that if their calculations were even approximately right, the Russian General is not nearly strong enough now to march out to the attack, and if he is strong enough their calculations must have been egregiously wrong. They may be left to unravel that complication as best they can. Meanwhile the biggest force assignable to Kuropatkin to-day is some 250,000 of all arms, and even that total taxes our credulity. In St. Petersburg there are supposed to be 9 *corps d'armee* in Manchuria. But one is shut up in Port Arthur and another is at Vladivostock, while probably a third barely suffices for the lines of communication. That would leave 6 corps for the fighting line, or 180,000 men. Assume, however, the 250,000 estimate. Then comes the query, what are the Japanese numbers. Here again the disgruntled correspondents are in a difficulty, for if the Japanese force at Liaoyang was what they allege, namely, 240,000 men, then it would follow that Kuropatkin is now about to assume the offensive against an enemy of almost equal numerical strength, and even that involves the hypothesis that no re-inforcements have reached Marshal Oyama since the battle. We are precluded from any detailed analysis of the Japanese numbers, but that they have a great army between the Taitsz and the Hun is certain. Apparently Kuropatkin's views have undergone some change or he is acting under the pressure of peculiar circumstances. When he first took the field he announced that he should not assume the offensive without 400,000 men under his command. At that time his appraisement of Japanese fighting qualities was far less than it is now. Yet we find him assuming the offensive with not much more than one half of 400,000. Unless he rates the host confronting him greatly lower than he rated it last May, which is highly improbable, it would seem to follow that he is obeying some behest independent of purely strategical considerations. Is it Port Arthur? The indications point that way.

Another thought suggested by these incidents is that the Japanese acted wisely when they forced the battle of Liaoyang. They had not intended to fight it so soon. They had intended to wait until their numerical strength should suffice to render Kuroki's turning movement a really formidable factor instead of a menace. But in view of the immediately pending arrival of reinforcements to stiffen the Russian line, they assaulted Liaoyang at once. The critics appear to have overlooked that fact.

INTERVENTION.

We take the following from the *Literary Digest* of Sept. 10th :—

Students of world-politics are aware that diplomatic forecasts emanating from Vienna carry a weight not always accorded to rumors from other capitals. The Vienna correspondents of the London *Times*, Paris *Gaulois*, and some other dailies are supposed to be specially favored at times with what in Wall Street are known as "tips." Now shortly after the interview between King Edward and the Emperor Francis Joseph at Marienbad, a whole series of those peculiarly worded despatches in semi-official organs to which the term of "pilot balloons" is applied, began to make their appearance from Vienna. That the American reader may derive an idea of the talent of the press agent in world-politics we reproduce a specimen of these balloons from the Paris *Gaulois*:

"Although the subject is still referred to in veiled language, and while it would be prudent to receive it with the utmost reserve, the eventuality of a mediation of the Powers with the object of putting a speedy end to the Russo-Japanese war is contemplated as a very probable event in Vienna's political circles.

"It is said, in fact, that the Emperor Francis Joseph and King Edward talked, in the course of their interview at Marienbad, of the possibility of a mediation between Russia and Japan. To the King of England is attributed the intention of offering his good offices, with a view to stopping the effusing of blood, immediately after the day upon which the Japanese shall have achieved a decisive success—if they capture Port Arthur, for instance. It is added that King Edward's mediation would have all the more chance of being accepted from the fact that several Powers have already resolved not to permit the belligerent nation which shall have acquired by force of arms a marked advantage to continue its advance.

"Just as Turkish arms were halted by the will of Europe at the time of the war with Greece, so, it is declared in Vienna's political circles, England, supported by several Powers, would halt conquering Japan, it being to her interest not to permit the latter to develop too greatly in the Far East. It is proper to add, however, that many high personages, who have no doubt at all of Russia's ultimate success, are convinced that, whatever happens, the Czar will never accept mediation, and that, though the war were to last two years, the Russians will say the last word."

So frequently have such despatches, supposed to be inspired, begun to appear in continental organs that even the reserved and weighty *Statist* (London), organ of England's great financial interests, asks, 'Is peace in sight?" It also remarks :

"It is urged that the true policy of this country is to join with the continental Powers for the purpose of preventing Japan becoming too powerful in the Far East. For that purpose, it is further maintained that it is desirable that Russia should retain the Manchurian railways which she has built at great cost, and should have a free commercial port. If anybody is likely to be taken in by this specious pleading we would recall to his mind what followed the conclusion of peace at the end of the Seven Years, War. It will be recollected that in that conflict England was the ally of Prussia. But shortly after the accession of George III. the elder Pitt, who was a stanch supporter of the alliance with Prussia, was made to retire from the cabinet, and a peace was patched up which was regarded by Frederick the Great as greatly injurious to himself. He resented the conduct of England so bitterly that ever afterward he regarded her as faithless to her allies. And to this day the impression has not been removed from Prussian minds. Now, if we were to adopt the course recommended in the argument briefly summarized above, is it not reasonably certain that the Japanese would adopt toward us the same attitude which was adopted toward our forefathers by Frederick the Great and his advisers? This country is the ally of Japan. While the alliance lasts we are bound to further the interests of our ally in every way compatible with neutrality in the present struggle."

But we read in *The Westminster Gazette* (London) that neither Russia nor Japan must be allowed to achieve "the menacing supremacy in eastern Asia" which both are aiming at :

"The news from the Far East warns us that the time is at hand when the continental governments will either intervene, as Europe in the Russo-Japanese war, or, withheld by inability or calculation, will take their chance of drawing a profit from the welter of that momentous conflict as it goes on. One thing or the other; and though the decision is of immense importance and can not be far off, we do not know what to expect because we can not be told. Formally or informally, intervention must be brought into discussion by the higher magnates of European diplomacy, but whether favoringly or otherwise will be their secret to the last moment. Meantime, this we may be sure of: while extension of the war is feared by all the European Powers, all are deeply conscious of how much more it is than a conflict between Russia and Japan. The fighting is theirs, but the better half of the world is as much concerned with the upshot as if the war were really what it may yet turn out to be—an opening battle between East and West."

As to mediation, we fear that Russia virtually burned her boats when she instructed her religious press that this is another war of cross against crescent, and that it is her divine mission to conquer both Manchuria and Korea. After that it will be hard for her to accept the consequences of defeat even in a very modified form, and after that it will be very difficult for Japan also to largely abandon the rights of victory; for if Russia's spiritual leaders openly announce that she is to "establish the Kingdom of God" by annexing Manchuria and Korea, there can be no guarantee that her fanatical lust of conquest will not extend presently to Mongolia and China and ultimately even to Japan. Probably more trust is to be placed in the disheartening influence of the stupendous task Russia will soon find herself required to fulfil. She has to prepare Kuropatkin for assuming the offensive, and that will prove a very tough job. Kuropatkin, according to Reuter, while declaring in one breath that insufficiency of force compelled him to retire from Liaoyang, announces in the next that the time is approaching when he will assume the offensive. The very lowest calculation gave him 150,000 in the fighting line at Liaoyang, and the probability is that he had 180,000 if not 200,000. With that force he was unable to defend a splendid position which he had spent six months fortifying. To

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assume the offensive, then, with prospect of success he must have some 400,000 men. That, indeed, is the number he himself indicated prior to his last series of defeats, when, consequently, his estimate of Japanese prowess was much lower than it is now. What has to be done therefore in order to equip him for assuming the offensive is to double his present army, assuming it to be 200,000 strong; to double the army which Russia has been able to put at his disposal after more than 7 months of war. Yet he says that the time is approaching when he will assume the offensive. Winter also is approaching. Snow has already fallen at Tiehling, and if Kuropatkin intends to make a southward move, he must commence it without an hour's delay. Are we to suppose, then, that he already has four hundred thousand men and that they are ready to take the field? So it would seem from latest intelligence unless this be another case of bluff, which is highly improbable.

THE STORY OF THE WAR'S ANTECEDENTS.

Baron Suyematsu is making good use of his time, his pen, his analytical and literary ability and his access to the best sources of information. He tells the story of the events that led to the present war in the pages of the *Imperial and Asiatic Quarterly Review* for August and in *The Nineteenth Century* for September. The article in the former periodical is complete, but that in the latter is to be continued in the October number of the magazine. Of course it is not to be expected that Baron Suyematsu should be in a position to tell the world anything particularly new about this lamentable page of history. He deals with facts already tolerably familiar to all careful students of the time. But his persuasive excellence is that he marshals them in well ordered and cumulative sequence so that it is difficult to see how any reader can rise from perusing the articles without a conviction that never, perhaps, in the annals of international dealings, certainly never in the dealings of civilized states, has one of the parties to a controversy shown such cynical indifference to the obligations imposed by its own pledges, or more contempt—covert indeed but unmistakable—for its *vis-à-vis*. The clue to the extraordinary labyrinth of deception, aggressive defiance and insolent *insouciance* is to be found, as is now clearly seen and as indeed was pointed out at the time, in Russia's magnificent conviction of Japan's insignificance and in her total inability to conceive that such a petty upstart—for so she regarded the island empire—could ever dare to enter the lists with her. No one has ever attempted to seriously defend Russia's procedure. That is a significant fact. Her friends have endeavoured to prove that she did not expect or desire war since she was not prepared for it—as if anyone ever imagined that she either expected or desired it—; that she was struck with unfair prematureness and so on. But not one solitary publicist, so far as we know—and we do not even except Count Cassini—has deliberately essayed to defend the course she pursued from 1895 to 1904. It can not be defended. That is the long and short of the matter. It admits of no conceivable defence. Russia imagined that the only obligation she was under was to consult her own convenience, and did not for one moment imagine that any one would dare to interrupt the process. The accounts compiled by Baron Suyematsu reiterate this teaching, not in explicit terms, but as an inevitable inference from hard facts. He has rendered a good service to Japan's cause.

THE SENSE OF SMELL.

The *Spectator* recently printed a delightful small type article on "The Sense of Smell." The writer, after quoting the dictum of a learned physiologist that the olfactory nerves with which modern man is now endowed are probably "the remnant of a once powerful mechanism," passes on to consider the keener sense of smell possessed by the savage as compared with the civilized human being, and then points out how greatly memory is indebted to the olfactory fibres. It is, he says, the "spicy garlic smell" of the bazaar that "sets the East a-calling"; the scent of tar and cordage that wakes a longing for the open sea; the reek of peat that calls up the "lone shieling on the misty island" to the Orkney man on the prairie; the fragrance of some special flower which quickens memory for a moment into leaping flame, and then lets it flicker down to a dim, perfumed haze of long forgotten, visionary things. The Indians in the North-West will scrape off the inner bark of the red willow, dry it in the sun, and then rub it between their fingers till it resembles a coarse-cut tobacco. As a rule, they mix it with the real article whenever the latter is procurable, but in times of scarcity they will smoke it unadulterated. An American would tell you that it smells "tired," and if you lit a pipeful of it in an English smoking-room, some one would probably complain that the carpet was on fire. But there are others for whom it will summon up pictures that are as vivid and convincing as the phantasmagoria of a haschisch-eater or the opium dreams of a De Quincey. And these not through any inebriant potency of its own, but merely by the power of mental association and suggestion. To them a single whiff of the pungent incense of *kinni-kinick* will bring back the rush of tumbling waters between steep cliffs; the throb along the keel of a canoe as it races past smooth bosses of green jade, where the flood is boiling over the treacherous boulders beneath; the quick stroke of the paddle as the bow swerves from the jagged, foam-ringed teeth of splintered rocks. Or the soft, padding tread of the moccasin in the pine-forests; the moaning bellow of the cow-moose; and the crackle of the camp-fire at night, when the luminous fan of the Northern Lights is shimmering in the dark blue vault above. Or the long narrow trails that wind under giant trees, and dip through the gulches of the Rocky Mountains; the dingy tents of blue-chinned, black-moustached rusty-booted prospectors, and pig-tailed Chinamen; the trumpet-call of the wild swans on the great lakes, which cries to us that the Red gods are making their medicine again, and that "on the other side the world we're overdue."

THE "HSISHAN."

This ship has been sent to Saseho. It is stated that abundant proofs are forthcoming as to her intention of smuggling provisions and munitions of war into Port Arthur. A number of oxen are said to be on board, and the rinderpest is raging among them. Perhaps under the circumstances it would have been better to let the ship make her way to the beleagured fortress.

The steamer *Hsishan*, which has been taken by the Japanese, is said to have had on board 60,000 lbs. of canned beef, a quantity of rice and flour, 390 oxen, 100 sheep and some hams. The owner of the cargo is an American citizen who was formerly engaged importing arms into the Philippines. It certainly looks very much as though this vessel was engaged victualling the Port Arthur garrison. Her object doubtless was to approach the fortress along the coast from Yingkow, that being the only route now at all feasible.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The *Fiji Shimpo* publishes an interview with Mr. Lockwitski, the Russian fugitive, who is now in Kobe. He tells a painful story. Originally arrested on a charge of treasonable practices, he spent 16 months in prison before trial, and was finally condemned to 4½ years' imprisonment. That was in 1893. On the expiration of his sentence—which included the confiscation of all his property, 300,000 roubles, and the loss of his rank, that of lieutenant-colonel—he drifted to Saghalien, where he earned a living as a teacher. Thence he proceeded to Vladivostock and obtained some official post. But his intimacy with Americans and Englishmen rendered him again an object of suspicion and on the eve of imprisonment for life he fled to Shanghai on board an English ship. There he found the Russian consul waiting to arrest him, but by Japanese assistance he once more escaped. His present intention is to seek employment in Tokyo, and, if unsuccessful, to pass on to America. If this tale be trustworthy its teller deserves pity, but we recommend him to push on at once to America. Japan can not offer an asylum at present to such as he. He has no title to to be trusted, and we are very confident that a Japanese subject seeking shelter in Russia under similar circumstances would find a cold welcome.

H.B.M.'s ship *Algerine* reports, it is said, that Captain Gunji is now safely lodged at a light-house some 6 miles from Petropavlovsk. He was captured with 4 other Japanese but his comrades escaped. The captain of the *Algerine*, who tried unsuccessfully to procure Gunji's release, is alleged to have said—doubtless on Russian authority—that Gunji sought to establish a fishing monopoly on the coast of Kamchatka, and that he fell into a trap arranged for him by the people. So he did, so far as the trap was concerned, but how about the shooting down of unarmed fishermen by Russian soldiers?

The Rev. R. C. Fillingham, vicar of Hexton, is visiting America this month to preach upon the subject of "War and Christianity." He considers it possible that Christianity, which he affirms died as far back as the fourth century, may be restored. At present the churches don't try to teach that a young man cannot commit a greater sin than that of enlisting, and he says all churches are apostate. He declares Christian churches should excommunicate generals and colonels till they give up their profession. How can a man be a Christian, he asks, who takes money for murdering his fellow men? If the churches were Christian they could stop all wars.

The Merchant Service Guild have laid before the British Foreign Office the case of one of their members whose schooner *Arctic*, while sailing off Copper Island, was seized by a Russian cruiser and ordered to proceed to Yokohama on a charge of illegal sealing. The charge was heard and dismissed, and a

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claim was put in for $10,000 compensation. This case happened ten years ago, and it is noteworthy (says the *Globe*) that several American schooners which were seized at the same time and under similar circumstances have lately been granted handsome compensation.

It was announced in Christ Church on Sunday, that as some few had been unable to make their special offerings the preceding week, the collection on that day also would be devoted to the same purpose, viz., the extinction of the Church debt. The result was an extra contribution of *yen* 285, making a total for the two Sundays, of *yen* 1,791.

We have before us the first number of a new monthly periodical called *The Echo*. It is edited by Messrs. C. M. Cady and F. S. Brasch, of Kyoto, with Baron N. Kanda and Mr. Y. Hachiya as assistant editors, and its purpose is to supply to Japanese students of English and German suitable reading matter in each of these languages. The editors have had much pedagogic experience, from which fact their competence for the task they have undertaken might have been inferred, and the contents of this first number justify the inference. *The Echo* should prove of much use, and we presume that in spite of the existence of excellent periodicals in the same line, namely *The Student* and the *Yorozu Weekly*, there is room for another. It is further evident that the editors treat their work as a labour of love, for they offer their magazine—an illustrated magazine—at the extraordinarily low charge of 50 *sen* (or one shilling) per annum. We should say that a sale of something like a thousand copies will be necessary merely to cover expenses. A collateral title to sympathy is possessed by the little periodical inasmuch as the place of publication is the Orphan Industrial Press in Kyoto, an institution which, if we are not mistaken, owes much to the zeal and charity of Mr. Cady.

It is reported that the German steamer *Emma* (2,639 tons) loaded coal and provisions at Kiaochow and was to start for Vladivostock on the 11th instant. The Japanese ought to be able to stop this traffic in contraband between Kiaochow and Vladivostock. The *Emma* is said to have been chartered in the opening of the year by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha for service in the north part of the Sea of the Japan, and her master, in addition to being exceptionally enterprising, has a thorough knowledge of the waters about Vladivostock.

Mr. Reginald J. Farrer, in a book which he has published entitled "The Garden of Asia," expresses some disapproval with regard to Yokohama. He says: "Yokohama demands no notice except for its ugliness and the insolence with which its dwellings pollute one of the most glorious prospects on earth. The Bluff is a masterpiece of crime against the immortal Fuji-san. Yokohama is the business city. Here the consuls dispense money to the undeserving but needy, and the banks reproofs to the needy but deserving. It is full of Orientalist Europeans. It is generally hateful, crammed with gaudy and inferior 'curios,' and dotted with notorious brothels. It is an excellent place to leave."

We welcome a song, we hope the first of several, set to music by a local composer of great merit if not genius. It is Heine's "Into thy Deepest Dream" which has been set by Mr. W. Karl Vincent to music suitable for mezzo-soprano (in E. flat major) and in which the instrumental music (both piano and violin obligato) is delightfully adapted to the language of the song. It is a charming piece, simple and yet very melodious. We wish that the composer could have included the German words, but that may be remedied in the future. To those who heard Mr. Vincent's songs at the last meeting of the Literary Society this composition will be very acceptable. The song is on sale at Messrs. C. Thwaites & Co.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Echo de Paris*, telegraphing on September 2nd said: "At a council of admirals, which was held under the presidency of the Grand Duke Alexis, it was decided by a majority to bring Admiral Prince Ukhtomsky before a court material for disobeying the orders which he received not to return to Port Arthur. It is probable that the court martial before which Prince Ukhtomsky will have to justify his conduct will meet at Vladivostock, under the presidency of Admiral Alexieff or otherwise in St. Petersburg."

The question, "Shall Great Britain restore the Navigation Laws?" is raised by Mr. Benjamin Taylor in the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. Taylor starts from the fact of the acquisition of a number of over-sea territories which had formerly their own tariffs and customs, but are now part and parcel of the American Protective system. He instances particularly Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, and the Samoan Islands. America, says the writer, does not at present take much part in our coasting trade, but she takes a very considerable part in our inter-Imperial trade, by vessels under her own flag, and by foreign vessels under long-time charters."

It is quite open to her to turn the entire fleet of the Morgan Combine into the coasting trade of the United Kingdom, and into the trade between the United Kingdom and Australia and South Africa and Canada; but it is not open to the Cunard and Allan fleets to engage in the coasting trade of the United States, or in the trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and (after 1906) the Philippines. And America is now bent on creating, by bounty in some form, a great American merchant navy, equipped for all trades, at the very time when she is drawing larger and more widely separated areas under the reservation of her coastal laws.

The conclusion is that Great Britain should close her coasting and colonial trades against the shipping of all countries which exclude British shipping from their equivalent trades; but only so long as they exclude. "That portion of the Navigation Laws," says Mr. Taylor, "should be revived, not for the purpose of Protection on our part, but to enable us by reservation to promote a general policy of reciprocity in shipping."

Mrs. Hume, wife of Colonel Hume, Military Attaché of the British Legation, is spoken of in terms of much gratitude for her untiring efforts to minister to the comfort of the troops to which her husband is attached at the front in Manchuria. Mrs. Hume recently sent a number of caps knitted by herself to be distributed among the Japanese officers of her husband's acquaintance, and she and her friends have now made another large batch of similar caps which she has asked the military authorities to distribute. This thoughtful act seems to be very much appreciated.

M. Melegari, who leaves Tokyo for the embassy at St. Petersburg, has been decorated with the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun. His Excellency was entertained at a farewell banquet in the Maple Club on the 12th instant by Marquis Nabeshima, president of the *Igaku Kyokai*.

The last installment of the War loan was offered to the public on the 12th instant. The terms are, interest 5 per cent., minimum selling price 92, period 7 years, and subscription in 8 installments.

PRINCE KARL ANTON IN YOKOHAMA.

Prince Karl Anton of Hohenzollern arrived in Yokohama on Saturday morning for the purpose of attending several events that had been arranged in his honour. He was received at the railway station by Govenor Sufu, the Mayor of Yokohama (Mr. Ichihara), the German Consul-General and a number of German and Japanese residents. In the course of the day His Highness visited the German Consulate, the German Hospital, the Club Concordia, the *besso* of Mr. S. Mogi at Nishi-Tobe (where he witnessed a display of fencing by members of the police.)

On the invitation of Herr von Syburgh, German Consul-General, leading German residents met the Prince at tiffin in the Oriental Palace Hotel, which was very handsomely decorated and where a repast worthy of that fine hostelry's reputation was served. There were no toasts. Those present were, to the left of the Prince, Messrs. von Brousart Schellendorf, Kobayashi, Retz, Saito, Mita, Runge, Bekke, Harmssen, Ohrt, v. d. Berg. Bengen, Levedag, Dreyer, C. Meyer. To the right of the Prince, Governor Sufu, Dr. Matthiolius, Mr. Taniguchi; Dr. Hass, Mr. Hamada, Vice-Consul Hagen, Messrs. Ishida, Vehling, Schroeder, Strauss, Mogi, Ikariyama, Witte, Schmidt-Scharff, Binder. On the opposite side of the table sat, in the order given; Messrs. Bretschnelder, Sato Bleifus, Unger, Pohl, Dr. Mischke, Nagayama, R. Fachtmann, Hata, Oberlein, Soma, Soma, Karcher, Ichihara, Weinberger, Watanabe, Count Arco Valley, Messrs. Minahami, Ito, A. Meier, Otani, Illies, Munesuye, Orth, Horiuchi, Bergmann, Schramm, F. Fachtmann, Vice Consul Mudra, Messrs. Wilckens, Bremer, Kroneck and Schwanke.

The menu was as follows:—

Fruhstuck
Zu Ehren
Seiner Hochfurstlicken Durrhlaucht
des Prinzen Karl Anton von Hohenzollern.

Speisenfolge.
Vorgericht—*Madeira.*
Kalter Lachs, Tartar sauce,—*Graachen.*
Geflügelpastetchen
—*Vin Rouge.*
Lendenbraten mit Champignons.
Spargel.
—*Gruenhauser.*
Eispunsch.
Bekassinen, Salat—*Champagne.*
Frucht gelee.
Kaffee-Eis.
Nachtich.

The Imperial Guards Band was present and played the following selections:—

1. Marsch der finnländischen Reiterei...
2. Ouverture zur Oper "Die Instigen Weiber von Windsor .....*Nicolai.*
3. "Rosen aus dem Süden," Walzer ...*Strauss.*
4. Intermezzo aus der Oper "Cavalleria Rusticana".....*Mascagni.*
5. Potpourri aus der Operette "Der Instige Krieg" .....*Strauss.*
6. Einleitung und Brautchor aus der Oper "Lohengrin" .....*Wagner*
7. "Patriotische Lieder" Potpourri .....*Eckert.*

His Highness had intended to honour with his presence a banquet given in his honour at the Grand Hotel by the German Asiatic Association, but was unable because of his numerous engagements to carry out his desires—greatly to the disappointment of his countrymen. The Prince returned to Tokyo by an early train.

A posthumous honour not often conferred has been given to Mr. M. Suzuta, a non-commissioned officer of the navy, who died on Oct 1st in an attack upon Port Arthur. He has been promoted Lieutenant and decorated with the order of the Sixth Class Golden Kite and the Double Rising Sun. He had been serving one of the heavy guns landed at a certain place near Port Arthur to assist the siege operations.

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PRINCE KARL.

IT is never safe to draw large inferences from Japanese hospitality, yet there seem to be fair grounds for hoping that the visit of His Highness Prince KARL ANTON VON HOHENZOLLERN, the reception given to him and the graceful acts he has performed in this country, partly, doubtless, at the suggestion of his own kindly nature, but partly also at the instance of the German EMPEROR have laid the foundations of a return to the genuinely friendly feelings with which Japan used to regard Germany. We observe that the *Kokumin Shimbun* alludes to the large debt of gratitude Japan owes Germany for military, educational and administrative gifts which are contributing no small share to the successes the Empire is now winning. That is a fact which can not be too clearly kept in mind. Of course no ordinarily honest critic can deny that the history of Germany's dealings in the Far East during the past ten years has not been such as to inspire Japanese confidence, and that her situation in Europe condemns her to make movements and displays not calculated to restore that confidence. But it is precisely because of such situation and the obligations it imposes on Germany that Japan should exercise the greatest discrimination in judging the acts of Berlin statesmen, and should endeavour not to alienate sympathy which has manifest reasons to be attracted towards Russia. St. Petersburg is bidding hard at present for German amity, and is doing it in a very subtle manner; not by direct overtures to Germany but by spreading rumours and exaggerating incidents calculated to create a breach between Tokyo and Berlin, thus ultimately estranging the strong disposition certainly felt and shown by the German nation to approve Japan's cause and applaud her doings. No blame whatever attaches to Russian publicists for such manœuvres. Strict moralists may condemn them as lacking in honesty, but an abundance of that quality is assuredly not a distinguishing feature of diplomacy as practised in certain civilized countries. Russia is in a "tight place," and it would be an incalculable help to her were she assured of German support at the crucial moment. She has a right, if not an actual duty, to strive for that consummation. Correspondingly imperative is it that Japan should recognise Russia's game and should avoid playing into her hands. There is absolutely no truth in the assertions advanced by St. Petersburg journals and attributed to a prominent Russian statesman that Germany has plainly shown her friendliness towards Russia in this war. She has done nothing of the kind, so far as we can discern. It has actually been cited against her as a proof of more than amiable neutrality that she was prepared to grant refuge to Russian war-ships at Kiaochow, merely dismantling them and subsequently keeping them safe for their owner until the conclusion of the war so as to form the nucleus of a new Russian squadron in the Far East. This accusation was preferred prior to the 10th of September, and it obtained expression in a very responsible quarter. Yet when Germany actually did take the steps predicted, the Japanese Government was found expressing entire satisfaction, and, what is more, other Powers adopted German procedure as a just intepretation of their neutral duties, among such other Powers being England herself. It is very plain, therefore, that a great deal of injustice has been done to Germany. Her record is far, very far, from being spotless, but the thing for the Japanese nation to consider seriously is whether German friendship is not much too valuable an asset to be sacrificed on any altar of idle resentment, and whether this country is strong enough to assist the statesmen of St. Petersburg in winning an ally for whom they are bidding high. Germany has her own ambitions. She is entitled to have them, and there is no reason why she should not labour to satisfy them without colliding against Japan. This Empire is fighting for the restoration of Manchuria to China, not because Japanese blood and treasure must be poured out for the quixotic purpose of preserving the integrity of an inert and helpless neighbour, but because Manchuria in the hands of Russia, without some solid guarantees as to the future of Korea, would be a constant menace to Japan's imperial existence and would condemn her to a ruinous and perpetual competition of armaments. Germany has nothing to do with all that; nothing to do with it unless she be driven into Russian arms now held open to her invitingly. It would be disastrous to what the Japanese and their Anglo-Saxon allies regard as the best interests of Eastern Asia were Germany to pass into the camp of military despotism and the closed door, nor can any thoughtful person imagine that the German people themselves desire to enter that camp. Germany stands as yet uncommitted. She has steered a central course with virtually absolute impartiality, which fact should be placed to her full credit considering the political inducements she has to swerve towards the Russian side. The Japanese should recognise the situation, and instead of assisting their present enemy to win an advantage for which he is working sedulously, they should recall their old feelings of cordial friendship with Germany and recognise the proofs of impartiality furnished by her conduct throughout this war.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

IT will be observed that Reuter's St. Petersburg telegram, which we publish this morning, relates to an artillery duel on the 9th instant, namely, the day when Field-Marshal OYAMA's report may be said to commence. The Russian story represents the Japanese as falling back everywhere, whereas the Japanese account for the same day declares that all the points menaced were successfully held. Moreover, so far from falling back, Field-Marshal OYAMA's statement announces that he intended to assume the offensive with his left and central armies from the morning of the 10th, and his subsequent account shows that he did assume it, so successfully that, by the evening of the 11th, the battle in this quarter was raging in the region of Pankiaopau, which is just 20 miles from Mukden, whereas it is nearly 23 miles from Liaoyang. It would seem as though there were some imperative necessity at this moment for the Russian Government to recover "face" before the nation, for unless Marshal OYAMA's report be wholly false—an inconceivable hypothesis—the general "falling back" announced in St. Petersburg as having taken place on the 9th instant is purely mythical.

Divested of confusing nomenclature, what happened was this. The Russians sent six divisions to turn the right flank of the Japanese. These divisions took the very road that KUROKI's flanking movement had followed during the battle of Liaoyang, that is to say, they attempted to force back the Japanese at Penhsihu and, crossing the Taitsz there, to move along its left bank towards Liaoyang. In order to aid this enterprise they sent a column which crossed the river at a point higher up, and this column so far succeeded that it cut the line of communications of the Japanese force stationed at Penhsihu on the right bank of the river. The Japanese force therefore found itself severed from the army (KUROKI's) to which it belonged and was also confronted by a powerful body of the enemy advancing through the hills towards Penhsihu. The situation was thus exceedingly perilous for the Penhsihu force, since behind it, on the left bank of the river, was a brigade of Russian infantry with 2,000 cavalry and 2 guns, while in its immediate front was another brigade of infantry, 1,500 cavalry and 8 guns, and moving down in reinforcement of the latter were a mixed brigade and a regiment followed by other troops. Nevertheless this force, a brigade under the command of Major-General UMEZAWA, held its ground stubbornly for 12 hours from morning until evening on the 9th. During the night, however, the Russians, by powerful and sudden attacks, succeeded in seizing the heights eastward and northward of the main position at Penhsihu. UMEZAWA's brigade however, did not lose heart. Not only did it cling stoutly to the main position, but also, on the morning of the 10th, taking advantage of a heavy fog, it recovered all the captured heights. Meanwhile General KUROKI, who seems to have fully appreciated the situation, was moving rapidly to the succour of this force, and during the night of the 9th-10th, or on the morning of the 10th—the date is not clear—, he drove back the Russians who had severed the communications of UMEZAWA's brigade and thus averted what for a moment had been a great danger. Subsequently

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this brigade of the enemy with its accompanying strong force of cavalry, was forced back across the Taitsz. But the conflict in this part of the field was only beginning. The Russians gradually massed no less than 6 divisions in front of KUROKI's Army, and up to the evening of the 11th inst. which is the latest period of our advices at this moment of writing (Thursday morning), a heavy battle was waging in the Penhsihu district. The Russians had a park of artillery higher up the river than Penhsihu and they appeared to be contemplating a crossing there, but KUROKI may be supposed to have fairly checked their outflanking movement and we shall doubtless hear presently that they were finally driven back.

Meanwhile on the morning of the 10th OYAMA assumed the offensive with the centre and the left armies, the armies of NOZU and OKU. The Field Marshal's intelligence from the various parts of the field showed only 9 Russian divisions actually in sight southward of the Hun River; namely, 6 divisions facing KUROKI, 1 facing NOZU and 2 facing OKU. He therefore arrived at the conclusion that the Russians had not yet carried their full force across the river, and that his wisest strategy was to assume the offensive. This he did with the two armies named above, and by the evening of the 11th they had pushed northward as far as Pankiaopau and Liutangkau. The Russians had contemplated a heavy advance along the main Mukden road (on which Pankiaopau is situated) and along the railway, which has a station at Liutangkau. On the afternoon of the 9th a strong column of theirs began to move southwards from the latter place, a column so strong that the Japanese scouts could not discern its rear though it stretched to a length of 5 miles. This column's southward advance seems to have been effectually checked by the offensive movement of the centre and left armies, and, as already stated, so far from forcing back the Japanese, the Russians were themselves forced back so that, on the evening of the 11th, the battle in this part of the field was raging in the neighbourhood of Pankiaopau and Liutangkau.

It will be apparent from the above that while the Japanese right has held its ground at Penhsihu on the Taitsz, its left has rolled back the Russians, and the position on the evening of the 11th was that while the Russian left was endeavouring to effect an outflanking enterprise at a point 42 miles from Mukden, their right was endeavouring to hold back a Japanese attack at a point 20 miles from that city.

Before we go to press news of the result will doubtless have arrived, but at this moment the situation is one of intense interest. Should the armies of OKU and NOZU be able to force their way to the Hun River before the Russian divisions attacking KUROKI's right have effected their retreat, something like a great disaster may follow for the Russians. On the other hand, should KUROKI's Army be driven back—which seems highly improbable—the advanced position of OYAMA's left may prove a serious danger. Thus far the impression produced by the intelligence is that KUROPATKIN has made a very rash essay. But there is one factor that requires explanation. Where are the remainder of his troops? He is supposed to have had at least 12 divisions at Liaoyang, and he has received since then at least 2 divisions, probably 3. Now the Japanese official reports show only 9 divisions involved in the Russian offensive movement, so that at least 5 divisions are not accounted for. Are we to conclude that KUROPATKIN commenced his assault when only two-thirds of his troops had crossed to the south bank of the Hun, are these missing divisions engaged in some enterprise not yet unmasked? Marshal OYAMA seems to have drawn the former conclusion. We trust that he is right.

We may mention here that a very extensive turning movement seems to have been attempted by the Russians at a point far eastward. They sent some 2,000 infantry with 6 guns to make a long detour eastward from Mukden. This force emerged on the Samachi road, and at a place called Hanchang encountered a Japanese outpost on the 10th instant. After a sharp fight the Russians were defeated in a night attack and driven northward. This essay can scarcely be called serious. It was a mere diversion.

Later reports carry the situation up to 12.30 p.m. on the 12th. They show that not only had the Russian attacks upon Penhsihu been entirely repulsed by that time, but also that the centre and left divisions of KUROKI's Army had advanced some 15 miles northward from the Taitsz, driving before them the Russians here confronting them. By this movement the enemy's force directly engaged in the attack upon the Penhsihu positions became isolated, and KUROKI sent out a column to cut off its retreat, which column was expected to reach its objective by 3 p.m. Meanwhile the Japanese Centre and Left Armies had overcome the resistance of the Russians, and driving them back in confusion, were vigorously pursuing. We hear again of a capture of guns (8) by the Centre Army, a subsequent capture of 8 more by the Left Army, making 18 guns in all.

Altogether the Russians have suffered a signal disaster. What magnitude their losses will reach we cannot conjecture. Much depends upon the vigour of the pursuit. If, as noted above, the Japanese reach the banks of the Hun before KUROPATKIN has carried all his forces across, something like a catastrophe must ensue. But it is a tremendous risk to push a pursuit beyond absolutely certain reach of transport corps at a time when a night in the open may incapacitate thousands upon thousands of brave men. We do not look, therefore, for very crushing results. But the effect in St. Petersburg will be immense. KUROPATKIN started out with such a fanfare. He was going to achieve so much, to change the whole complexion of the war, to relieve Port Arthur. And within a week of this bombastic *début* his army is flying before the men he proposed to crush!

A GERMAN EXPERT'S OPINION ON THE BATTLE OF LIAOYANG.

(TRANSLATED FROM THE "OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD" FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

It is impossible at present to fully understand the material and moral effects of the series of fights which took place around Liaoyang or to form a definite opinion in regard to the changes to the belligerents caused by the same, or as to the new basis thereby formed for further decisions on the part of the army commanders. So far, it seems certain, the first phase of the war has been completed by the fighting around Liaoyang. Consequently it might be of interest to give here a short account of the operations which led to the fall of Liaoyang.

Since the beginning of the war Liaoyang has played an important rôle with both belligerents. For the Russians, in regard to concentrating there a part of their forces, after the foremost advanced troops had been beaten back by a superior force of Japanese, it was intended to begin the offensive from Liaoyang should the first operations have been crowned with success. For the Japanese Liaoyang means the first *étappe* on the road to Mukden and afterwards to Harbin.

On the part of the Russians, however, it soon became clear that Liaoyang was only to become a rendezvous of the troops retreating from the Yalu and the environs of Liaoyang; besides that it appeared to be a suitable point to effectively resist the further advance of the Japanese.

This resistance, according to the feelings prevailing in the Russian headquarters, was at one time to be a rearguard engagement to Mukden on a large scale, at another it was to take the form of a decisive battle in prepared position. Under these two impressions apparently the grounds south and east from Liaoyang have been fortified in a warlike manner, whereby the uniformity of the arrangements naturally suffered.

In regard to the irresolute orders at the beginning, as to the utilising of the prepared positions at Liaoyang, no blame can be attached to the Russian Commander-in-chief; at the time he assumed command he found himself in an extremely difficult position, being at the head of an army insufficiently and imperfectly organized, units of which had been mixed up by the hands of dilettantes in an indescribable manner.

That General Kuropatkin undertook to bring this chaos into proper order and to solve the very difficult question of feeding the soldiers already in the field and the reinforcements, and beyond all of taking care of the numerous wounded in such a satisfactory manner as was done, deserves all praise! On the other hand, however, we can not grant him acknowledgement when considering the consequences of his further actions.

As already mentioned, the Russians at the beginning might well have been in doubt whether a rearguard engagement or a proper battle would take place on the hills of Liaoyang. Even the defeats at the Yalu River and at Kinchou could not make any difference. Provided the enemy advanced so slowly as to allow reinforcements from the interior of Russia to arrive in time, as actually occurred, the probability existed that the decisive battle could have been fought at Liaoyang; but then on all accounts the futile advance of Stackelberg in the direction of Port Arthur and the still incomprehensible battle at Tashikiao ought not to have taken place. After Tashikiao, where, as was to be expect-

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ed, the Russians were defeated, according to our opinion, Liaoyang could only have been considered suitable for a rearguard engagement, and the Russian Commander-in-chief ought to be very satisfied in having succeeded in withdrawing his troops to and beyond Liaoyang. On account of the slow advance of the enemy he succeeded therein, but then, for what reason, having just escaped from such a danger, did Kuropatkin accept a decisive battle at Liaoyang, to be exposed to much greater danger? This is quite incomprehensible.

Perhaps, as was the case with Stackelberg's advance, and much more likely with regard to the battle at Tashikiao, the commander's decision was influenced by foreign advice; or did he perhaps run the risk of being sure that reinforcements would arrive in the meantime? We will hope the latter was the case, then who would blame a soldier for erring owing to an excess of courage and self-confidence? Indeed, the commander of an army ought to know how to check the two qualifications when knowing his own strength and that of his adversary,—but to err is human. Anyhow, from a commander-in-chief we can demand that he should resist all outside influences, even if they come from the highest quarters, as soon as he considers the consequences and that, when he is in such a precarious position as Kuropatkin was, who as a soldier certainly did not care to retreat without fighting, is guided by prudence only.

Something was not possessed by the Russian Commander-in-chief in the last days of Liaoyang; either the necessary growth of resistance against foreign influence or the clear recognition of the dangerous position in which his army was. It is probable that at the last minute he perceived the threatening danger and ordered the retreat. There is no doubt that about a fortnight ago a part of the Russian troops concentrated near Liaoyang started marching towards the north.

This movement may perhaps have been made in order to collect and have in readiness a superior force to attack the Japanese first army and to leave only smaller detachments in the fortified positions south of Liaoyang.

For the retreat as well as for an attack against the Japanese first army, it was already too late, as the armies of Nodzu and Oku were already assuming the offensive. It is astonishing that the Russians did not recognise this sooner, their cavalry certainly could not have done their duty in regard to reconnoitring. It is not quite certain, but probable, that the first attack was made by Kuroki. Perhaps he considered the marching of the Russian troops toward the north the beginning of a retreat, or perhaps he anticipated the threatening attack and wanted, by attacking himself, to divert the attention of the Russians from the other two armies.

Never mind at what place the first collision happened, the Russian Commander-in-Chief soon became aware that the Japanese were not attacking with small detachments, but that their whole three armies were making a general attack, two armies starting from a southerly direction. The Russian troops already marching northward were speedily recalled, but they only returned gradually and anyhow arrived too late. Therefore the Russians entered the fight under very unfavourable conditions and had to employ an army much weakened. It was impossible to make an open fight with the returning troops: they had to be used against such positions, as the Japanese had, owing to their superiority and daring courage, already captured or at least were on the point of taking. Nevertheless the Russians succeeded in repulsing the armies of Oku and Nodzu and it seemed were going to gain the victory, when the apparently quite unjustifiable evacuation of the summits of the hills by Stackelberg's corps made a general retreat imperative. At the Taitszeho, over which only a pontoon bridge had been thrown, the retreat necessarily became very difficult and cost many casualities. The losses were so immense that Stackelberg might perhaps have been wiser had he kept his troops in their old positions until the last moment, whereby the remainder of the army would have been able on some other part of the very extensive battlefield to deal a decisive blow to the already much exhausted enemy.

About the Russian retreat hardly anything is known yet. Naturally it was continued beyond Mukden and probably went as far as Tiehling. It is said the Japanese armies of the left wing, *i.e.* Oku's and Nodzu's troops, were pursuing, but we think they did not go far beyond the battlefield itself, as their exhausted forces were certainly not capable of making an energetic pursuit. A greater danger was threatening the Russian retreat by the army of Kuroki, who could continue the pursuit in the most efficacious manner, namely by attacking the flank of the retreating Russians, or even get ahead of them and cut off their retreat. The latter Kuroki certainly did not accomplish and how far he succeeded in his attack against the flank, we must wait to hear. The result will not have been very great, as apparently during the fighting Kuroki's troops were spread considerably over the whole field and it must have been difficult to collect them in large force.

The aim and mode of acting on the side of the Japanese were very simple. It was intended to force the enemy to a decisive fight near Liaoyang, therefore it was necessary to attack the Russians and should they be beaten to prevent their retreat.

The operations started to accomplish this must have been based on the following idea. The Takushan army of General Nodzu, two divisions strong, was to attack the enemy in the south and General Oku's army, at least three divisions strong, in the southwest. The first army, General Kuroki, three divisions strong, was not to attack before the enemy was brought to a stand, and then to crush in his flank and to cut off his retreat.

Should the enemy attempt to escape from the threatening attack by continuing the retreat to Mukden, the first army was then to attack him vigorously and engage him until the other two armies were ready to interfere.

Simple as this plan appears, it was difficult to execute it, as armies cannot be moved like chess figures.

Comparatively easy was the task of the first army, as it already had been in touch with the enemy for weeks. Long marches were not necessary, it was only necessary to attack at the right moment and this the first army did in the famous attack of the 27th August. To do this was actually not so easy as it perhaps appeared to be.

More difficult was it for the other two armies: they had first to reach a certain height and then to be brought into their proper attacking positions. We will consider that for this purpose Nodzu's army was placed at the right of the second army, and this army made a movement to the left and a turn partly to the right. As we do not know where the armies really stood, when the first movements for the attack were made, the actions may have been made in quite a different manner. Anyhow, both armies had to complete quite a series of marches which must have been extremely fatiguing to the troops, owing to the continual rain and the impassable ways. Taking Kuroki's army to be the right wing, the centre of the army will then probably have marched in the east of the railway track—or, better, between it and the hills—and the army of the left wing would have been on the west side of the railway. Before an attack could be made, it was necessary for the centre of the army to deploy in the very impracticable paths of the hills and to get into touch or at least connection with the left wing of the first army. To accomplish this naturally much time was required.

Considering the time required for such a task we are of the opinion that we are justified in concluding that the Russian cavalry did not do its duty in regard to reconnoitring.

For the reasons already mentioned, it appears the first army started the attack, and that on the 27th of August. On the following day the two other armies also commenced attacking. The combined attack of the three armies was made in an exemplary manner, but it was not, at least according to our opinion, crowned with the desired result. The Russians were forced to evacuate Liaoyang but no death blow was dealt to them.

It is impossible even now to form an approximately correct picture of all the fighting, which went on for at least a week, anyhow it is certain that on both sides the utmost bravery and courage was shown. After the exact losses have been ascertained the correctness of this will be proved. We consider that the losses of the attacking armies were at least 20,000 men and that of the Russians about 15,000 men; these Russian losses, however must have been increased considerably during the retreat. Three days elapsed after the real battle at Liaoyang and both parties were still busy gathering their wounded. During this time firing did not actually cease but slight skirmishes were continually fought. Not until several miles north of Liaoyang did another serious engagement take place and this one could easily have become disastrous to the Japanese. Only in consequence of the disobedience of orders on the part of General Orloff, a Japanese detachment was saved from being annihilated. Kuropatkin had surrounded the Japanese in such a way that on three sides they had Russians around them and on the fourth side was a river.

On which side were most men is difficult to say. We believe the Russians had in all, *i.e.* by gradual increase, eleven divisions; further it seems that a Japanese division, especially with Oku's army, consists of more men and is therefore stronger than a Russian division.

The Japanese apparently did not consider eight divisions sufficient, anyhow there can be hardly any doubt that a ninth division, said to have been taken from the besieging army around Port Arthur, was pushed either by rail or ship to the north, but it did not go into action.

Should it be really true that this ninth division was taken from the army besieging Port Arthur this shows that it was not correct to start the siege of that place before the enemy on land had been annihilated. We are sorry we have not the time to go into details in regard to this point, but we should like to ask what result would the battle of Liaoyang have had, if the Japanese had been in a position to push two to three divisions beyond Hsin-nim-ling?

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Whether this would have been an infraction of Chinese neutrality or not, does not matter, for nobody can be in doubt that Chinese neutrality is a farce only.

Owing to lack of time, we must also refrain from giving our ideas as to the future prospects of both parties. We will only call attention to the fact that Japan has already brought all her standing army, with the exception of one division, into the field and has already had to have recourse to the reserve to fill up the gaps.

From the Russian side the first regular troops of the standing army have arrived from home and took part in the battle of Liaoyang; further troops are expected. Should the Siberian railway be able to maintain its power of transportation as it has hitherto done, then gradually the Japanese troops will become less in number than their enemy. The Russian reserves, even those of the field troops, have not yet been touched.

Owing to their advance, the Japanese must naturally weaken their army, on account of the line of communications with the point of starting becoming more and more distant, although the conditions for Japan are still favourable. She has the sole supreme command of the sea and in this respect can use Newchwang and also Kinchou-fu in connection with Feng-huang-cheng as chief *etappe* stations for the forwarding of fresh batches of soldiers, being perhaps also able in the near future to use the railway running from both the two first mentioned places.

Anyhow the most difficult part of the war lies before us, and it will require, as his Imperial Japanese Majesty, in thanking his brave troops, already mentioned, much patience and considerable exertions before the end can be reached.

DEATH OF DEAN HOLE.

Dean Hole died at Rochester on Saturday, August 27th. The Dean's health had been declining for some months. At Easter he went to Ramsgate, but obtained no alleviation of his symptoms, which arose from distension of the heart and dropsy. In July, however, he was well enough to receive Mr. Chamberlain and accompanied him in a bath-chair round the Deanery grounds. During the last week he was out for an airing in a carriage, and it was not imagined that the end was so near. Mrs. Hole was present with the Dean in his last moments. Extreme weakness had set in, and he passed away in his sleep.

Samuel Reynolds Hole, the son of Samuel Hole, of Caunton Manor, Notts, where he was born in 1819, stood more than six feet in his stockings, and his stalwart frame was a conspicuous one all over the country, for he was a great traveller. Educated at a private school, where, being shut up in the cellar, he turned on the tap of the beer-barrel, at Newark Grammar School, and at Brasenose College, Oxford, he was one of the best riders in the Bicester Hunt. At one time it seemed likely that he would be a soldier, but in 1844 he was ordained to the curacy of the family living of Caunton, Nottinghamshire, of which he became rector six years later. For years he was simply a squarson, carrying out the ordinary duties of a country clergyman, giving the poor port wine and medicine, and riding well to hounds. His power as a preacher came to him in a singular way. One afternoon in church it became suddenly dark, and he could not see to read his manuscript and, being compelled to speak face to face and heart to heart, he was amazed with what facility he could speak extempore. His fame as a preacher soon spread, and he became well acquainted with all the leading bishops and clergy of the day. The Bishop of Lincoln (Dr. Wordsworth) made him a rural dean and gave him a prebendal stall in Lincoln Cathedral. In 1885 he was appointed Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury and Select Preacher at Oxford, and in 1889 was nominated by Lord Salisbury to the valuable deanery of Rochester. At Church Congresses, missions, the reopening of churches, and such-like his services were in great request, and his name a household word. As a preacher year after year in Lent at St. Nicholas's, Liverpool, he attracted the merchants of the city on the Mersey in such numbers as no other preacher could accomplish, and they recognised his services by a suitable present, which included a handsome cope.

A Connoisseur of Roses.

The Dean was a splendid rider; an ardent admirer and connoisseur of roses; a friend of Leech, who provided some exquisite illustrations for his "Little Tour in Ireland," of Shirley Brooks, Dickens, and Mark Lemon, and all the earlier writers in *Punch*, at whose dinners he was a frequent guest, for he appealed to the sympathies of many classes of people. As he sat in the deanery study with his beloved Scotch terrier "Jock" he was the pleasantest of *raconteurs*, and the reminiscences of his visit to America late in life should have been heard from his own lips to be appreciated. He was a good judge of a cigar, and was perhaps seen at his very best as chairman of some such gathering as the Gardeners' Royal Benevolent Institution or as judge at some rose or horse show. His character is well illustrated by the opening sentences of his famous "Book about Roses": "He who would have beautiful roses in the garden must have beautiful roses in his heart."

The Dean as Humorist.

He possessed in an extraordinary degree pithy humour, courtesy, and sympathy, but he could be stern when he detected unreality and pretence. To a man who wailed, "Is it not sad that we cannot grow roses?" he says himself that he "snarled surlily" in response. "You have taken no trouble which deserves the name, and as to expense, permit me to observe that your fifty rose-trees did not cost you a fifth of the sum which you paid for your sealskin jacket. You don't deserve beautiful roses, and you won't have any till you love them more." Thus he upbraided a well-known lady; and to one of the sterner sex with whom he was riding in the Park, who told him that the rose-trees he had recommended had turned out badly, he said: "Robert, I never in my life recommended a person of your profound ignorance to have anything to do with roses. You asked me to give you a list of the best, and I did so reluctantly, knowing that you had neither the taste nor the energy to do them justice. As to the outlay, the animal on which you have recklessly placed yourself, and whose hocks are a disgrace to this Park, cost you, I know, eighty guineas, and for a tithe of that sum, without further supervision or effort, you expect a beautiful rose-garden. I rejoice to hear that the curate beat you at the show, just as that Eton boy on his nimble pony is out-trotting at this moment your expensive but tardy steed."

Literary Works.

The Dean was a considerable author, and brought out his first tragedy when he was eight years of age; and besides his Irish book and that on roses, his best-known works were "Six of Spades," "Nice and Her Neighbours," "Hints to Preachers," and his two volumes of "Memories," in which the history of his eventful life is recorded. No books, however, can give any adequate idea of the striking personality and versatility of the Dean. He must have been known personally to be appreciated, and few men were better company. He was a warm supporter of the Church of England Working Men's Society, and did much to encourage amusements at Rochester, where he got his friend Sam Brandram to read "The Christmas Carol" with twopence admission.

He was a prominent Freemason, and his brethren of the craft helped in the restoration of Rochester Cathedral. It goes without saying that he was a Tory of Tories, and did much at Rochester for the Conservative cause.

Some Stories of Dean Hole.

There are endless good stories of Dean Hole. Here are one or two culled at random: At a City dinner the Dean said he once knew a most estimable man, a brother Mason, who occupied the largest circumference of ground of any man he ever met—the broadest Churchman he ever saw. He was what the lawyers called a "corporation sole." At a public dinner he was called upon, being a Past Grand Chaplain, like himself, of the Grand Lodge of England, to return thanks for that society. He was received with acclamation, but when he proceeded to say, "Attached as I have been for so many years to this great Corporation," he induced a perplexity among his audience which was very painful. They wished to laugh, but durst not. There was a battle between mirth and manners. At last, happily, the gentleman uttered a feeble joke, which was regarded as an outlet. The reservoir burst, and that man never before knew what a breadth of humour he had—larger even than his breadth of person.

Responding for "The Visitors" at a literary dinner, Dr. Hole observed that he was the right man in the right place, because he had always been a joyful visitor to booksellers. He had known many booksellers and publishers, including the Master himself, who published the greatest and the last of Byron's works, Mr. John Murray. He would always retain a pleasing recollection of an interview not so long before Mr. John Murray's death. He had always had a great respect for the booksellers. If he had not been brought up to be a Dean there were three other vocations which he should have liked to have followed. He would have liked to have been master of a pack of hounds, the head gardener in a large nursery, or a bookseller—and the last was much the best of the three.

As humorists, he held the Americans to be far ahead of us:—

> I am inclined to believe that the first prize for terse, smart, ready wit in conversation and public speaking must be awarded to Jonathan. Here is a sample: A proud Britisher, who had forgotten history, was conversing with an American upon a subject then under discussion by the two nations, and, losing his temper, foolishly said: "If you fellows don't know how to behave yourselves we shall have to come out and teach you." The threat engendered two words of expostulation: "*What, again!*"

The Dean was the intimate friend of Leech and Thackeray, and one of the oldest contributors to *Punch*. "It seems," he said once, in allusion to the famous weekly dinners, "to have been a bright dream now to have been sitting side by side with Thackeray; to have heard him say, as he looked at Tom Taylor opposite, his face grave and thoughtful over the fate of two recently produced dramas, 'All work and no play makes Tom a dull boy'; and to have heard Shirley Brooks ask for the first time his famous enigma in regard to the frequent visits of the then editor of the *Times* to Lady Palmerston's *salon*—Why is Lady Palmerston's house like Swan and Edgar's? Because it's the best house in London for 'muzzling Delane.'"—*Westminster Gazette.*

DR. GRIFFIS ON JAPAN.

Writing to the New York *Tribune* on September 6th, we find the Rev. W. E. Griffis protesting against the Japanese being considered an old nation. He says:—

> Why will *The Tribune*, with all its wealth of intellectual resource, continue to keep up the popular delusion that the Japanese are an "ancient race," and talk of the "venerable age" of Japan? Where and who is the modern critical scholar that allows the Japanese any history before the fourth century? Where are the documents that prove that the tribes of the archipelago of Nippon had any consciousness of each other, except as warring units, before the fifth century?
>
> The truth is that the Japanese are a young race, with all the faults and all the potency and promise of youth. Of course, it is not yet safe in Japan to tell the full truth, for academic freedom to dissect the old myths and traditions is not yet given to natives. Orthodoxy for the present requires the "ages eternal" of the present dynasty—to the continuance of which we gladly shout, *Banzai!* Nevertheless, neither history nor critical scholarship awards to the Japan-

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ese a history or national consciousness older than that of the Germanic nations.

You are right about "a conservative, ordered, permanent upbuilding of armed strength, on the same lines as that of any European or American power." That was implied in the imperial "charter oath" of 1868, after Russia had already shed blood in seizing the island of Tsushima (to be later driven away by the British) and just before the Russian complete (after temporary "joint") occupation of Saghalien. When, in 1871, as the first of about five thousand of the *Yatoi* (hired or salaried foreign assistants) who laboured in Japan from 1870 to 1900, I reached Japan, I was asked three days after my arrival, in Fukui, to teach the men in the war department of the feudal barony of Echizen how to blow up men of war with submarine mines! I know it to be a fact, that when Japan, scarcely emerged from feudalism, without one national soldier, faced the question of future defence and finance, at least one powerful intellect in the Cabinet in Tokyo urging that the new national revenues—still to be created—should be wholly applied to peaceful internal development, railways and education, the one overmastering argument for a national army, navy and defence was—Russia.

No! The hope for Japan and of Asia is that she is a young nation, and, as the mother of modern men, will be able to lead Asia. As some of us think, the Japan of 1904 is that new Japan which in 1868 was created by fifty-five men, at least three of whom were men informed by Christian truth. Some of us even look for a Christian Japan leading a Christian Asia, though it is certain that the new Christianity of Asia will not be based on Græco-Roman traditions, nor have much to do with any other Christianity than that of Jesus himself.

YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the Yokohama Literary Society was held at Van Schaick Hall on Friday evening, and, doubtless owing to the concert which had been arranged to follow the business meeting, there was a satisfactorily large attendance. The President (Mr. A. Bellamy Brown) was in the chair and briefly introduced the Secretary's report. He said that the society was still growing in numbers; indeed at the end of the nineteenth session they had established a record in that respect. The out-going honorary treasurer had requested him to ask any members who wished to retire from the Society to give notice of their desire by sending a formal letter of resignation to the Secretary, and thus save the trouble that had been occasioned last year by retiring members who had given no intimation of their intention, or had merely scribbled on the Treasurer's collecting sheet that they had "not attended any of the meetings that season." He was pleased to report that their finances were flourishing and notwithstanding unusually heavy expenditure they had a balance of *yen* 500 at the end of the year. According to the report of Mr. Griffin, the lantern was working satisfactorily. Their first musical competition was rather a disappointment to the Committee. They expected from such a large membership a much larger number of entries. It would now remain with the Society to decide whether they would continue the competitions or not. With regard to the illustrated lectures, of which mention was made in the report, eight sets had been arranged for. Owing, however, to the out-break of war and the high rates of freight at present obtaining, Messrs. Saunders and Crowhurst, the firm in London with whom they were dealing, had forwarded two sets only and awaited orders before despatching the others. He was therefore afraid that some of the lectures would not arrive in time for this season. Meanwhile they had two sets, and the first of them, dealing with the ruined Abbeys and Castles of England, he hoped to be able to bring before them at the next meeting. The last item in the Secretary's report referred to Van Schaick Hall. The proposed alterations had been sketched on a blackboard and were now before them. They would see that the new scheme provided for two wide staircases instead of one narrow and winding exit and for three entrances at the front. There were retiring rooms for ladies and gentlemen, and best of all, the extended Hall would seat 100 more than were provided for by the present accommodation. This, he thought, would suffice to meet the needs of the society for many years to come. The report and accounts were now before the meeting for discussion.

Dr. Dearing proposed and Mr. W. K. E. Vincent seconded that the report and accounts be adopted.—Carried unanimously.

With regard to the two suggestions of the out-coming Committee—the Musical Competition and the grant to the improvement fund of Van Schaick Hall—the Chairman said he was personally of opinion that it would be a pity to drop the musical competition after only one year's trial. He thought they might go on with it and doubtless they would receive greater support in the future. He therefore formally proposed that a musical competition, on the lines of the one held last year, be arranged and that the details be left in the hands of the musical committee.

Mr. Wallace seconded and the proposition was carried unanimously.

It was next proposed from the Chair that the Society vote from its surplus funds the sum of *yen* 250 towards the improvements and alterations in Van Schaick Hall. Dr. Dearing seconded.—Carried unanimously.

The election of Officers and Committees resulted as follows:—President, Mr A. Bellamy Brown (re-elected); Vice-President, Mr. W. K. E. Vincent; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. F. S. Booth; Hon. Secretary, Mr. R. Wallace (re-elected); Literary Committee—Mr. Vincent, Mr. Wallace (re-elected), Dr. Dearing (re-elected) and Mr. S. W. Argent. Musical Committee:—Miss Lloyd Thomas (re-elected), Miss F. Mendelson, Miss K. Hall, Messrs. B. C. Foster, Hugh Horne and Charles H. Thorn.

The business proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to Mrs. Poole, Mrs. James Walter, Miss Abenheim, Miss Mendelson, Mr. Maitland and Mr. Marsh, the retiring members of committee who did not desire re-election. The President whilst regretting Mrs. Poole's retirement from the Musical Committee announced that the Society would doubtless be glad to hear that she had consented to still serve the Society in the capacity of one of the judges in the forthcoming musical competition.

The musical programme followed:—

Pianoforte Duet—Overture "The Hebrides" (Fingal's Cave) ...*Mendelssohn.*
Mrs. A. Bellamy Brown and Mr. W. K. Vincent.

Songs (M.S.S.)—
(*a*) "Heart, my Heart".....
(*b*) "The Butterfly" .....
(*c*) "On my couch reclining"..
} *W. K. Vincent.*
Mrs. E. C. Irwine.

Violin Obligato by Mr. H. A. Poole.

Recitation—"In the Children's Hospital—Emmie".....*Tennyson.*
Miss Cameron.

Song—"Daphne's Love" .....*Landon Ronald.*
Mr. Bernard Carey Foster.

The pianoforte duet was charmingly rendered and evoked considerable applause. Of the three songs by Heine which Mr. Vincent had set to music and which were beautifully rendered by Mrs. E. C. Irwine, the third, perhaps, pleased the audience most. Yet all were dainty and most diverse in their treatment of the varying themes. In response to an insistant encore Mrs. Irwine kindly sang the last song again. We sincerely hope that Mr. Vincent will be prevailed upon to publish these charming compositions, for many of his hearers on Friday evening would greatly like to have them in possession. Miss Cameron's recitation was given in her usual clear and quiet manner and she was warmly thanked. The last song of the evening was given by Mr. Foster, and despite his cold and a relaxed throat he did justice to the words and melody.

THE LAW COURTS.

ELECTRIC APPARATUS TRANSACTION.

The hearing of a case filed by Mr. James Macbeth of Borough, New York (whose Yokohama representative is Mr. C. Weinberger) against Mr. K. Kanemaru, and M. Ikeda ammunition dealers, Honcho, Yokohama, claiming *yen* 2,833.06 for damage in an electric apparatus transaction was brought up on Oct. 7th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi. Plaintiff was represented by Messrs Yasumura and Inouye, and defendants by Messrs. Yamada and Yoshioka.

Plaintiff's counsel stated that in April, 1900, plaintiff asked the New York branch of Messrs. Middleton and Smith to sell an electric apparatus, which he had made. Subsequently he consigned them a quantity of the apparatus, valued at *yen* 3,412.50 including freight and other charges. The goods were delivered in July or August the same year to Messrs Middleton and Smith, Yokohama, through their New York branch. On Oct. 2nd the same year, Messrs. Middleton and Smith were declared bankrupt by the Yokohama District Court, and the Court appointed M. R. Ideura, a lawyer, liquidator of the bankrupt firm. In the schedule, of property owned by the bankrupt firm, the liquidator included by mistake the electric apparatus consigned to Messrs. Middleton and Smith by plaintiff. For administrative purposes, Mr. Ideura asked Mr. M. Ikeda, one of the defendants, to make a valuation of the goods. Mr. Ikeda replied to the liquidator that the goods cost *yen* 560 insisting that this was the price in the market, and advised him to sell the goods to Mr. Kanamaru, the other defendant. The liquidator, being quite ignorant of the business sold the apparatus to Kanamaru at the price that Ikeda had given. By this fraudulent means defendants obtained the goods, which cost *yen* 3,412.50. Defendants also paid *yen* 19.44 as storage besides *yen* 560, making a total of 579.44. The fraud done by defendants was discovered in November last when Mr. C. Weinberger examined some business books of the bankrupt firm under instructions from Mr. Macbeth.

Having asked the Court to reject the claim of plaintiff, defendants' counsel contended that (1) even though the price at which defendants purchased the goods was lower than the expectation of plaintiff, the responsibility for any loss should be placed on Mr. R. Ideura, liquidator, who sold the goods; (2) Mr. Kanamaru, one of the defendants, is still under the care of guardians so that according to Arts 923 of the Civil Code, he can not be liable; (3) the price at which defendants purchased the goods was the proper rate of the market at the time.

The parties' counsel produced several letters as evidence after which plaintiff's counsel asked the Court for leave to examine Messrs. Ideura and Mimura as witnesses.

The Court resolved to summon them on Oct. 15th at 10 a.m.

A BANKRUPTCY CASE.

In the Yokohama District Court, a case filed by Fatechand, Gilmal & Co. against K. Hirose, petitioning for a decision in bankruptcy, came up again on Oct. 7th before Judge Nakanishi when a Chinaman and a Japanese were examined as witnesses.

Choy-chi-lin, a Chinese medicine dealer, stated that he did not know anything concerning the business between the parties. He heard from plaintiff that the latter received two promissory notes from defendant. He did not know whether the notes had been redeemed.

K. Takahashi, an indigo merchant, stated that about June 20th this year, Mr. Onda, on behalf of the Indian traders, urged defendant to pay the promissory notes. After an amicable negotiation, the representative promised to reduce the loan to six hundred *yen*.

At the conclusion of the examination of witnesses, Counsel entered on a lengthy discussion.

The Court declared it would give judgment on Oct. 12th at 1 p.m.

A GOLD MINE CASE.

Judgment was given on Oct. 8th in the Yokohama District Court by Judge Danno, in the case filed by Mr. J. Helm against Mr. K. Fujita, the owner of a gold mine in Kaga province, claiming *yen* 3,955.74, dismissing the claim of the plaintiff.

TREASON.

E. Shima (24), a confectioner, living at Sapporo, has been sentenced in the Hakodate District Court to nine years' confinement with hard labour.

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It appears that between June 6th and the end of the following month, he investigated the position of the Hakodate fort, the numbers of guns and soldiers there, and other military secrets, and having embodied the foregoing information in a book, tried to sell it to the Russian authorities. The *Nichi Nichi* says that he was employed by Russia as a spy.

THE INTERNATIONAL HOSPITAL CASE.

In the Court of Cassation, Tokyo, the hearing of the appeal lodged by the trustees—Messrs. J. C. Hall, E. L. van Nierop, M. Raspe, E. H. Gill, and Rev. G. H. Davies—of the International Hospital, Kobe, against two Japanese, B. Hiramori and S. Takamura, was resumed on Oct. 12th before presiding Judge N. Terajima and six associates.

Mr. T. Oshima, a lawyer of Kobe, appeared for the appellants, and Mr. H. Hiyama for respondents.

Having summarized the judgments given by the Kobe District Court and the Osaka Appeal Court, Counsel were heard and the case was adjourned for judgment to Oct. 14th.

A BANKRUPTCY CASE.

In the Yokohama District Court, judgment was given on Oct. 12th by Judge Nakanishi in the case instituted by Tatechand, Gilmal & Co. against K. Hirose who petitioned for a decision in bankruptcy, dismissing the plaintiff's petition.

DOERING v. KANNHAUSER.

This case, in which plaintiff claimed for loss caused by breach of an employment contract, came up again on Oct. 12th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi when judgment was delivered dismissing plaintiff's claim.

CLAIM ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

The hearing of a case initiated by Mr. R. Schwanke, the representative of Messrs Becker and Co., Yokohama, against K. Hidaka, a Japanese importer, claiming *yen* 1,170 and interest at the rate of 6 per cent. began on October 13th in the Yokohama District Court.

Mr. Sato represented plaintiff. Defendant was absent and was not represented.

The Court gave judgment in favour of the claimant.

MARRIAGE OF MISS MENDELSON.

Miss Amy Mendelson, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Soloman Mendelson, of San Francisco and Mrs. Mendelson of Yokohama, was united in the bonds of holy wedlock with Mr. John Adamson, of St. Andrew's, Fifeshire, and Kobe, on Wednesday. The civil ceremony took place at the British Consulate-General, Yokohama, before the acting Consul-General, Mr. E. M. Hobart-Hampden, and the religious rites were performed at the house of the bride's mother, No. 263, Bluff, by the Rev. E. S. Booth in the presence of Mr. E. M. Hobart Hampden, British Acting Consul-General, and Mr John McLean, American Vice Consul-General. The charming bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. E. Mendelson, was accompanied by three bridesmaids, Miss Florence Mendelson, Miss Edith Mendelson and Miss Rogers. Mr. Charles Fraser was the best man, and Messrs. A. J. McClure and Beeston officiated as groomsmen. Miss Mendelson carried a beautiful bouquet of bridal roses and was dressed in white satin trimmed with Duchesse lace, while the bridesmaids were attired in white crêpe de Chine trimmed with chiffon and lace. They had pink roses in their hair and carried shower bouquets of pink flowers. The ceremony took place in the drawing-room, which was prettily decorated for the occasion, the principal conceit being a big floral bell suspended from the ceiling, under which the bridal party were grouped. A largely attended reception followed the ceremony, after which the happy pair left for their honeymoon. The bride's going-away dress was of grey cloth and she wore a grey chiffon hat with grey and white feathers. There was a large display of presents.

YACHTING.

There was a light north-easterly breeze and smooth water on Saturday. Only two of the 39-raters started; *Kingfisher* seeing little prospect of sufficient wind stayed at her moorings. *Maid Marion* was first to cross the line, leading *Mary* by 10 seconds, but the latter soon took her accustomed position in front. We give below the finishing times, but as the handicap had not been worked out, we are unable to say which boat won:—

	Finish. h.m.s.
Mary	4.38.00
Maid Marion	4.42.10

The "Larks" also raced, no fewer than eight starting, but only four were timed at the finish. They were:—

	h.m.s.
No. 3	4.55.15
No. 8	5.12.10
No. 11	4.51.10
No. 12	4.58.02

INTERPORT CRICKET.

Owing to the near approach of the Interport Match, which commences next Monday at Kobe, the following remarks on the "personnel" of the eleven, which have been handed to us by one who has watched almost every game this season, may be of interest to our readers:

Argent, S. W.—A new comer who made a succesful *debût* in the first match *v.* Tokyo. A useful all-round man, played chiefly for his trundling, and should be put higher up on the batting list. Has improved considerably of late, has careful defence and can hit loose bowling. Safe catch in the out-field, but not much of a sprinter.

Duff, C. M.—Needs no advertisement. Splendid behind the sticks and very keen from start to finish. Hardly a novice at Interport matches, having played first in '84.

Edwards, W. D. S.—"The man with the eagle eye." Last year assisted Kobe, and did a great deal towards the sister port's victory two years ago both in batting and bowling. Rather too fond of hitting "sixes" but can play steadily when required. Has put in a lot of practice at the nets, and shews a good example to the younger men in this respect.

Kilby. E..W.—One of the best. Very forcing bat, and strong bowler, but rather erratic. Bowled on the top of his form three weeks ago for "Born in Japan" against "The Rest" and a gale of wind.

Kilby, H. W.—The Club's most consistent scorer this year, and safe field. Perhaps too patient when at the wickets, but is improving. Bowls occasionally, but does not take many wickets. Rather too fond of a leg-break "head-ball," which goes gaily to the square leg boundary.

Kingdon, A.—Has played since 1894. Rather careless when first batting, but strong if he survives the first few overs. Bowls well at practice, but the fates appear to be against him in matches. Smart fielder at mid-off or long-leg.

Maitland, E. W.—Useful change bowler and steady bat. Has not had much luck this season, and will doubtless make up for lost time next Monday. Knows the game thoroughly, and does not get "rattled."

Mollison, J. M.—Made a big score in 1903, but has practised very little this year. Has changed his style of bowling, and takes wickets, but ought to put more "devil" into his deliveries Must try harder against batsmen who are set. Quick scorer, and has fine drives to long-on and long-off.

Piggott, F. S. G.—Very smart fielder close in, and a good bowler. Cuts well, but very careless at loose balls.

Foster, B. C.—A steady bat and safe field. Has a good reach to smother length balls. Should be tried more with the ball; has a useful surprise-packet leg break occasionally. First appearance in an "Interport." Says he has never played for Worcestershire.

White, F. E.—The captain of the band. Not so good as he has been chiefly owing to lameness, but will give a good account of himself. Has not bowled much this season, but has scored consistently.

RESERVES.

Wheeler, S.—Neatest fielder in the XI. Rather cramped in his batting, but has a nice late cut. Worth his place for fielding.

Comrie, F. G.—A "point" of the first-class. Rumour had it that he would be played on this account alone, as he would save lots of runs, but the position cannot be assigned to him, and it is probable that he will not be playing. Shewed stubborn defence in one practice game this season.

Dr. Moon, R. N.—With his forcing strokes all round the wicket, and chiefly "off-theory," together with

Cox, P. A.—Of methods Jessopian, can hardly be included in the "Reserves" as both players would easily find a place in the team if it was convenient for them to get away for the required period.

With the above material, Yokohama have a strong combination, especially for a visiting team, and should go to Kobe with at least "even chances." Most of the team will travel by the German Mail next Saturday morning, but some prefer the night express.

May Fortune smile upon them, and let us hope that the team will return to Yokohama with a small flag in their possession as a result of their labours and for a remembrance of hard-won victory.

COUNTY CRICKET.

The Cricket season at Home is over and Lancashire is at the top with an unbeaten record, despite her long succession of drawn games in August and her narrow escapes at the hands of Yorkshire and at least one other county. Her amateurs, MacLaren, Spooner, Hornby and Findlay, have been of the greatest assistance to her; Tyldesley has rarely failed to come off; whilst Cuttell, Hallows, Sharpe and, later, Kermode, the Australian, have kept the attack strong throughout the season. Yorkshire beat Kent in the struggle for second place, and Hirst once again is the best man of a splendid team. Hirst is the only cricketer in England to score over 2,000 runs and take 100 wickets in a season, and he did this early in August.

The complete table, with last year's positions, is as follows:—

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
Lancashire (4)	26	16	0	10	17
Yorkshire (3)	28	9	2	17	6
Kent (8)	22	10	4	8	6
Notts (5)	28	7	4	9	3
Middlesex (1)	18	8	5	5	3
Sussex (2)	24	5	4	15	1
Warwickshire (9)	16	5	5	6	0
Leicestershire (14)	20	6	6	8	0
Gloucester (13)	18	5	6	7	—1
Derbyshire (12)	18	5	8	5	—3
Surrey (11)	28	6	12	10	—6
Somerset (10)	18	5	11	2	—6
Essex (7)	20	4	9	7	—5
Worcestershire (6)	18	3	8	7	—5
Hamphshire (15)	18	2	12	4	—10

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Three houses were wrecked at Minami Otamachi, Yokohama, on Monday evening through a tree falling on them No body was injured.

Forty-one Russians arrived on Oct. 6th at Ujina by the *Hyogo Maru* from the front. They were removed to Matsuyama. Thirty-eight were wounded.

A military hospital established at Takeya-cho, Hiroshima, which was about to be opened for invalids from the front, collapsed on Oct. 7th. Six workmen were injured.

Sir Claude Macdonald, British Minister to Tokyo, who has been staying at Kyoto, paid a flying visit to Kobe on Tuesday. A number of

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the English residents took the opportunity of calling upon the Minister at the British Consulate in the forenoon. In the afternoon, Sir Claude went for a drive with Mr. Bonar in the latter's motorcar.—*Kobe Herald.*

Mr. S. Kuhn was arrested on Wednesday morning on a charge of having assaulted Mr. F. S. Boyes in the offices of Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co., Yokohama, shortly after nine o'clock. Mr. Boyes was at once removed to the General Hospital, where his injuries were found to be very severe and perhaps will involve the loss of his left eye. The assault appears to have been entirely unprovoked but full details are lacking until the police examination is concluded. Mr. Kuhn is detained at the police station.

Mr. S. H. Kuhn was removed at 9 a.m. on Oct. 13th to the Negishi jail, where he now awaits preliminary trial.

Mr. S. S. Lyon, U. S. Consul for Hiōgo and Osaka, with Mrs. Lyon and their family, left for home by the Tacoma liner *Shawmut*. Mr. Lyon, the *Kobe Herald* is sorry to say, is still in very unsatisfactory health and his most intimate friends entertain little hope of seeing him again in this country. Consequent upon Mr. Lyon's departure the charge of the American Consulate has devolved upon Mr. Hunter Sharp, whose conduct of the business of the Consulate during his chief's protracted illness has won the encomiums of his countrymen and others.

We learn from the *Kobe Herald* that at the annual meeting of the local St. Andrew's Society. Mr. J. Marshall, President, in the chair, it was decided not to have a dance this year, nor a formal celebration of Saint Andrew's Day of any kind, out of respect to the Japanese, who are engaged in a life and death struggle with a European power. In place of the usual celebration it was resolved to open a subscription list and to devote the proceeds to the relief of destitute Japanese. Mr. J. Marshall was re-elected President; Mr. Alex. Cameron was elected Vice-President; and Messrs. J. Hill, J. Maitland, E. Coutts, J. Maclean and J. D. Thompson, and Dr. Kilpatrick were elected Members of Committee for the ensuing year.

From Sunday night till Tuesday morning a strong northerly gale prevailed in Yokohama and neighbourhood. The force of the wind was very great, and a very nasty sea was knocked up in the harbour. The yachts generally escaped damage but the large 21-rater "Lark" *Witch*, capsized during Sunday night or Monday morning. On Monday afternoon her mast had been taken out and she lay at her moorings waterlogged to the covering-boards. Another small craft, a canoe, plunged very heavily and late in the afternoon was evidently sinking. Shortly after seven o'clock on Monday evening the electric lights on the Bluff went out, plunging the whole of the roads in the residential district in darkness. The low-lying parts of the town were flooded before sundown, especially in Honmura and China Town, and as the night advanced the flood water grew very deep.

General Kuroki is experiencing some of the inconveniences which follow in the path of fame. He is being inundated, writes one of the correspondents with him, with letters from cranks the world over. They harry him at every turn. There is the religious zealot, who warns him that eternity is endless, and then proceeds to inquire as to the spiritual state of his soul. Next in order must be placed the Prohibitionist faddist, who in florid language dilates upon the horrors that the drinking of intoxicants brings in its train. All this class of literature has come from England, America, and Australia. It would be interesting to discover why this form of mild lunacy should be peculiar to the Anglo-Saxon race. The autograph hunter and the stamp collector have not been idle either. One or two were successful. Now letters of this type arrive by the dozen. A schoolboy, writing from Ilford, Essex, wheedled a photograph out of the victor of the Yalu. "It is the last one," said the General, "therefore I can send no more." Intending applicants please note!

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

In an article on "Religion and the Energy of Youth," the *Rikugō Zasshi* contends that the young men of Japan need more religion in order to make them more energetic. The writer says that religion gives a purpose to life and that young men with an object in view will be more earnest even in taking exercise than those who dream away their days in a purposeless manner. The writer then goes on to describe the different attitudes adopted by students towards exercise. Some there are who are physically disqualified for taking violent exercise of any sort. Others, though in full health, are quite lacking in the mental energy required for any kind of physical training. To slave out of school hours at base-ball, tennis or fencing, in order to become proficient, savours to them of hardship and smacks of bygone feudal times when the Japanese warrior was obliged to spend so many hours every day in physical training. When not in school they like to stroll around aimlessly, and strongly object to the idea of walking a given distance or spending a given time in practising a game. It is usually found, says the *Rikugō*, that such students are young men of weak character. There are other students who neglect all their studies owing to their love of exercise and games. These are certainly not religious students. Though energy is largely a matter of health, perseverance in physical training is usually only found where persons have some very important reason for wishing to keep mind and body in a state of high efficiency. Religion, says the *Rikugō Zasshi*, gives to the Japanese youth the strength of purpose and the mental energy which are lacking in the majority of modern Japanese students.

The *Rikugō Zasshi* has for some time past been the organ of the Unitarians and of the broad church party generally. In the August number Mr. Hiroi Tatsutarō states his reasons for becoming a Unitarian. He tells us that he formerly belonged to the Methodist Church, but that extensive reading convinced him that the dogmas held by that body were contrary to reason. So he left the Methodists and, after looking around, and receiving instruction from Mr. Spinner, Mr. Knapp and others, he decided that the Unitarian form of Christianity was the only one which he could conscientiously accept. What attracted him in Unitarianism he dwells on under separate headings. (1) *It grants the fullest liberty of belief and thought to all its adherents.* It maintains that truth is more likely to be reached by allowing each mind to explore any religions that attract it and to draw what conclusions it pleases from the facts that impress themselves upon it. Those who join this body are under no obligation to square their beliefs so as to make them agree with the beliefs of other Unitarians. Each member settles on his own creed. (2) *Unitarianism more than any other Christian sect encourages the study of comparative religion and accepts heartily the conclusions reached after extensive inquiry in this field by open-minded men.* The differences in men's religious creeds are all traceable to definite causes, and so also are their similarities. Unitarianism does not hold that any one creed has a monopoly of religious truth. Unitarians believe that the time has come for a philosophic blending of the best elements of various creeds. They aim at creating a platform whereon the adherents of diverse creeds can meet as brothers and fellow-workers in the same great cause. (3) *Unitarianism is essentially unsectarian.* It is ready to join hands with Baptists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians or any other sect. Its watchword is harmony and union, and it does not attach the slightest importance to the doctrinal and other fences which divide off the various bodies. (4) But there is another reason for my joining the Unitarians, says Mr. Hiroi. *I admire immensely the indifference they show to mere religious ceremonial, to forms, to the dead letter of religion,* and the earnestness they display in the endeavours to elevate the masses by means of Christian morality.

If asked to state what are the articles of the Unitarian creed as I understand it, I can do so under five heads. (1) *We believe in God.* If asked what God? I reply our conceptions of the Divine Being are as varied as are our minds. Some conceive of God as one thing and some as another. We have no dogmatic teaching as to what God is or what He is not. Some conceive of Him as all-merciful and others as all-righteous, and others again as too transcendental to be even shaped in our imaginations, as altogether indefinable. Men's conceptions of God depend largely on education and on the amount of real thinking they are capable of. (2) *We believe in the universal brotherhood of mankind.* We shall be asked whether our action in the present war accords with this belief. We reply that despite the necessity of war, religion and morality both agree in asserting that our fellow-men of whatever race are our brethren. (3) *We believe that Christ was a great teacher of and a guide to mankind, but that he was not God.* (4) *We believe that the salvation of the soul depends on character development*—on the cultivation of our nobler instincts. (5) *We hold that there is no limit to the improvement and progress which the world may make.* Among the five articles Art. 2 and Art. 4 are perhaps the most important.

* * *

In the *Nichiyō Sōshi* Judge Yasuda gives an account of a visit he paid to Karuizawa this summer and of the kind treatment he received there. In a note on "The dignity of the Pulpit" the editor of the *Nichiyō Sōshi* endorses what appeared in the *Rikugō Zasshi* on this subject a few months ago, reproduced in our Summary, and dwells on the great difficulty of suiting a discourse to congregations that are made up of people of the most diverse tastes, of different stages of progress in general knowledge, and with intellectual capacity ranging between the highest and lowest degree. The *Nichiyō Sōshi* says that in many cases the dignity of the pulpit determines in men's minds the dignity to be attached to the Gospel of Christ.

Man's life, says the *Nichiyō Sōshi*, is throughout a big labour. But he reconciles himself to this because of the many good results that work brings. What really makes work appear light is the knowledge of some grand ulterior object in all that is done. The men who are working with some great end in view ought to be happy in their work.

* * *

In so many things that we could mention Japan lies betwixt the old world and the new. The war has revived a number of old-time notions which superficial observers of Japan's progress in modern times had taken for dead beyond all resurrection. The nation was supposed, for instance, to have condemned suicide as unjustifiable under almost any circumstances, when suddenly we find the whole Japanese press and even Japan's greatest philosopher applauding the suicide of a number of capable, well-trained soldiers on their own responsibility, despite the fact they were in the service of the Emperor and that His Majesty's permission to their self-immolation had not been granted. Another case illustrating the hold which old customs still have on the minds of a large section of the public is commented on by the *Koye* (No. 318. It has reference to second marriages. It seems, judging from what has appeared in the newspapers, that not a few women whose husbands have been killed in battle have cut off their hair and vowed that they will never marry again. Some of these women are quite young, and the *Jiji Shimpō* in discussing the subject takes the view that though the motives of the women who act thus may be excellent, their perpetual widowhood is not for the good of the State or for them. With such a tremendous reduction in the population as the war is likely to involve, it is the duty of all young widows to marry again and bear children. The *Koye* quotes from the *Jiji*, the *Mainichi Shimbun*, the *Yorodzu Chōhō* and the *Rikugō Zasshi* on the subject of second marriages. From what these various organs say it would appear that by many soldiers the old Bushidō rule against second marriages is still held to be sacred, and they have taken care to let their wives know their wishes before leaving for the front. The *Koye* sides with the *Rikugō Zasshi* and the *Mainichi Shimbun* in

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condemning *in toto* this curtailment of the liberty of married women. Whether they shall marry or remain single must depend on special circumstances, say these organs. The *Rikugō Zasshi*, like the Sadducees of old, brings the doctrine of the immortality of the soul to bear on this subject. It says that those who believe in a future life may fear complications when the various husbands and wives meet each other in the next world. The *Koye* observes that whenever possible abstinence from second marriage is the best course to follow, but where circumstances are such that the attempt to adopt such a course is likely to lead to irregularities, a second marriage is the best way out of the difficulty. The whole controversy on this subject shows that it is only a section of the nation that has moved ahead and that the people who think as did their forefarthers in the Tokugawa age are still very numerous.

In an article entitled *Nihonjin to Shūkyō*, the *Koye* writes thus:—Are we as a nation a religious people? Though we regret to have to say so, our opinion is that we are not. The Japanese people are essentially worldly, and the future life of which religion speaks is disregarded by them. (*Yurai waga kokumin wa gense shugi no kokumin nari. Kano shūkyō ni oite mottomo omoki wo ki suru raise no gotoki wa, karera no fukaku kayerimiru tokoro ni arazaru ga gotoshi*). Many of our people pray. But what do they pray for? Earthly gains and earthly comfort. The number of persons who concern themselves about future happiness is infinitesimally small. They are like the few stars that appear here and there on a dark cloudy night. Religious devotion in this country is connected with this life and its affairs. When Japanese are about to die they do not pray. It is not etiquette to do so, and would be regarded as a sign of weakness or cowardice. Even women and children are taught to regard prayer to gods or divinities at such a time as a sign of possessing an untutored mind—as something to be ashamed of.* It is because this is the state of feeling throughout the country that such Confucian sayings as *Imada sei wo shirazu; izukunzo shi wo shiran* (while not knowing life, how can we know death?) are constantly quoted with approval. Those Buddhist preachers who preach about the future life and dependence on divine help are tabooed, and the Zenshū preachers who proclaim a gospel of self-reliance are welcomed everywhere. If there were any object in our doing so, continues the *Koye*, we might marshal a number of additional facts that would all tend to show the same thing, namely, that as a nation the Japanese are not richly endowed with the spirit of religion. Where religion is followed, it is not followed for its own sake, but as a means of furthering some worldly object. It is used as an aid to government or as a means of furthering some individual temporal interests. To a Japanese the State is everything, and religion merely one of the many things that may be made to serve State interests. If once it should interfere with State interests or militate against them, then it would be swept aside instantly. Can a people to whom religion is no more than this be said to be endowed with real religious instincts? It seems to us, says the *Koye*, that Japanese Christians need at all times to recognize that the facts are as we have now stated them. In personal religious development and in the work of saving souls it is far better for us to know just how things are in this country.

A writer in the *Koye* calls attention to the objectionable meaning attached to the term 外教人, *Gwaikyōjin*, which he says is much usd even by Christians. "The foreign religion man" to the ears of an ordinary Japanese may appear nothing out of the common. But while not quite so insulting as "pagan" is in the lips of an Englishman or *païen* in those of a Frenchman it is sufficiently contemptuous to make its use by Christians most undesirable. There are many Christians who are opposed to foreign interference with a number of things that concern the Japanese only, and in order to show their hostility to foreigners they use this term. It had its origin of course with unbelievers, and it is hardly to the credit of Christians that they should allow it to pass their lips. The matter may seem trifling, but impolite speech often does infinite harm and goes far to prevent mutual understanding between Christians.

The *Koye* extracts from the *Kokumin Shimbun* a translation of part of Mr. Frederic Harrison's recent article on the lessons Europe has to learn from the Japanese, and says that Mr. Harrison's account of Japanese morality and religious belief shows keen insight and is on the whole in accordance with facts.

* * *

Mr. K. Yamada, writing in the Greek Church organ, the *Seikyō Shimpō*, on *Shin Heimin* (New Commoners) says that it is by no means easy to measure the amount of real progress made by the nation towards a higher standard of life and morals. Comparing the sentiments of the nation generally towards the Chinese 10 years ago, when Japan was fighting against them, to the state of feeling to-day towards the Russians, it is quite plain, says Mr. Yamada, that Japan has moved up a big step in a decade. Mr. Yamada goes on to point out that there are a good many particulars in which the Japanese still cling to customs which tend to check progress. Such, for instance, is the practice of keeping up the distinction between *shizoku* and *heimin*. Since the law no longer recognizes this class division, all school registers and official records should drop it. With the exception of noblemen all persons should be regarded as on an equality. Equality, fraternity and liberty must be the watchwords of the new nation that is now in the process of creation.

The *Seikyō Shimpō* from month to month discusses a number of philosophic questions bearing on religion. Mr. Ishikawa, the editor, seems to watch very closely the trend of religious thought in Europe. In the most recent number of the *Seikyō Shimpō*, in an article entitled *Jinrui no Chōjin* (超人) *teki Seikaku* (Man's Transcendental Nature), the editor discusses the teaching of Nietsche as to man's place in the universe. Nietsche, though a poet and a brilliant writer, is no philosopher, observes the *Seikyō Shimpō*, and what he has said about nature and man's place in it does not cover all the phenomena that call for explanation. Mr. Ishikawa proceeds to dwell on the dignity of man, on his high endowments and on what he pronounces to be his unique position in the universe. It is man's destiny, says he, that gives to religion a dignity and importance it would not otherwise possess.

The *Seikyō Shimpō* in a note entitled "Christianity in England" furnishes statistics showing the rapid strides which non-conformity has been making in Great Britain and Ireland since 1700. In that year, taking the whole population, there was one Non-conformist for every 20 Episcopalians. In 1800 the proportion was one Non-conformist to 8 Episcopalians; in 1900 the numbers were equal. In the census of 1902 the Episcopalians were only about 30,000 ahead of the Non-conformists throughout the United Kingdom.

* * *

In an article entitled "The National Ideal and Buddhists," the *Shin Bukkyō* (No. 9) says that Japan's highest ambition is to act up to a high moral standard in the difficult situation in which she finds herself in the Far East. The *Shin Bukkyō* has its doubts as to the trustworthiness of the Japanese Government when it is expected to carry out a thoroughly disinterested policy in the present war. Much of the old feudal spirit remains. That conquest confers the right to extend dominion to any extent convenient to the victors, was a principle on which for so many centuries Japan's generals acted that there is a strong tendency to-day to ignore the rights of weaker nations. It is the duty of all Buddhists to do their best to keep the Japanese Government from adopting a lower moral standard than was set forth in the Imperial proclamation issued when the war commenced.

Another way in which Buddhists can aid the public is to discountenance the wholesale manner in which everything Russian is condemned by the majority of Japanese newspapers and magazines. One would suppose by what appears in print from week to week that the Slav had no merits and that the Russians had produced no great men of world-wide fame. The Slav has been the victim of bad government, but that he has no future is an assertion that few who know his past history would venture to make. We religious people at any rate should be struck by the existence and the immense power of a man like Count Tolstoi, who sincerely believes that the evils from which Russia is suffering are by no means irremediable.

Another Buddhist organ, the *Jidai Shichō*, (時代思潮) criticises somewhat severely the alleged undiscerning fashion in which Buddhists follow the lead of agitators of any kind. Some time ago when there was a movement against Christianity on the ground that it was an enemy to the Japanese type of state education, Buddhists supported it, oblivious to the fact that most of the writers who were anti-Christian were also anti-Buddhist and were in favour of a wholly secular system of education. Since the war began the Buddhists have said and written many foolish things about Russia being the enemy of devout Buddhists, and so on. This all smacks of servility to prevailing sentiment and is extremely undignified. . . . Priests have been freely distributing amulets among the soldiers, and when acting as army chaplains they bear the name of *Imonshi* (comforters), but how many of them are there that have any real faith in the efficacy of the religion they profess? It cannot be said so far that Buddhism has shone in the attitude it has adopted in the present war.

* * *

The *Gokyō* (Methodist) has an excellent leading article on the "Language used by Preachers;" the gist of which we give below: Nothing is easier than to criticize sermons. But when the critics occupy the pulpit themselves they find that preaching is by no means a thing that can be produced to order (*Naka naka chūmon dōri ni yukanu mono nari*). Japanese preachers are very poorly paid, hardly getting enough for food and clothing. Consequently their purchasing of new books is out of the question. The whole care of churches devolves on them. Hence they are busy from morning to night. Under these circumstances to have to prepare at least 52 sermons in the year is no easy task. It is unreasonable of church members to expect too much from their pastors. Yet, on the other hand, pastors must by no means turn a deaf ear to all the complaints made. Preaching is an extremely important function for keeping up the interest of Christian converts in religion, and it is desirable that it should be made as effective as possible. Now granted that the pastor is a thoroughly earnest and sincere Christian, his efficiency as a preacher depends almost solely on the skill with which he uses language. Preaching is an art to be acquired. The old notion that as long as a preacher's heart is right his message will go home to the hearts of the audience is no longer held by discerning people. Effective preaching consists of a masterly use of language. As sermons are designed to reach as large a number of people as possible it is important that a preacher should abstain from the use of terms which can only be understood by the most highly educated among the audience. In Japanese the written language terms should be avoided as much as possible and easy colloquial used instead. Book language is intended for the eye. When read its meaning is made plain to most people by the ideographs, but when quoted in a sermon it is often obscure, or it produces quite a wrong impression. An instance in point may be quoted. Last spring in an address delivered at the Kanda Young Men's Association, the Rev. T. Miyagawa constantly used the expression *Kirisuto no hōdan* (基督の法談) (Christ's sermon). In the

* We ourselves have repeatedly been told that this is the state of opinion in Japan on this topic. We give the whole passage bearing on this subject as it stands in the *Koye*.—*Waga hōjin* (邦人) *no tasū ga Shūkyō-shin no hatsudō wo miru wa, moppara sei* (生) *wo hassuru aida ni oite nomi. Sono hito-tabi ai ni nozomu ya kuchi ni Butsumyō* (佛名) *wo tonaazu; kokoro ni Kami no myōgo* (Divine help) *wo kowazu; narubeku isamashiku, isagiyoku, bishō* (a smile) *wo tataete, mei* (瞑) *sen to su. Kore kōjin no Shi* (死) *ni sho* (處) *suru risō tomo itsubeku; fujo-shi* (子) *ni itaru made nembutsu shōmyō* (唱名 prayer) *shite shi suru wa miren to shi, hikyō o shite hazuru no fu ari.*—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

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Fukuin Shimpō's report of the address the term *hōdan* was printed 放談, (off-hand, indiscriminate speech) showing that not even a reporter on the staff of a religious newspaper knew the meaning of the term employed by the speaker. Had the terms *sekkyō, shūkyō-dan*, or simply *danwa* been used, everybody would have understood what was intended. But we ourselves were transgressors in the same line on that occasion. We inadvertently made use of a number of difficult terms. These were taken down by shorthand writers and were reproduced in the manuscript subsequently submitted to us in the oddest fashion imaginable, causing us endless amusement. But this was a lesson to us, and made us resolve to discontinue the practice of employing difficult Chinese terms. We would recommend preachers to ask somebody to write out their sermons occasionally as a test of how far they are intelligible to ordinary hearers.

The grammar of some preachers is very incorrect and many of their expressions offend the ears of educated listeners. In prayer one often hears the following:—*O-migokoro, ō-mitama, ō-mimegumi.** *Ware wo shite megumi wo ataye tamaye.* There are some preachers who mix up the written and spoken language in an unallowable way. For instance one sometimes hears such expressions as the following:—*Hito kore ni kuwauru koto dekisu; hito kore wo gensuru koto dekisu.* Whereas one should either use *atawasu* instead of *dekisu* in both cases, or *dekimasen.* In addition to this Chinese characters are often mispronounced, quotations are incorrectly made, misunderstood, or incorrectly applied, producing a bad impression on the minds of educated listeners and taking off a good deal of the effect that a sermon might otherwise produce. We have in this article confined ourselves to the language used in preaching, but of course there is much that needs to be said about the subject matter of sermons and the spirit in which they are delivered. With the general advance of the nation, preaching is expected to reach a higher state of perfection than it has hitherto attained. In endeavouring to improve it we cannot do better then begin with the language used. The writer of the article tells us that he has been preaching for seventeen or eighteen years.

A writer in the *Gokyō*, who seems to have travelled extensively in the provinces, records his impressions from the point of view of a moralist and a Christian. The general tenor of his remarks is decidedly pessimistic. Things are going backward, says the writer of *Inaka Zakkan.* He continues thus: Some 20 years ago when I was myself living in the country the village schoolmaster was treated with profound respect, being always spoken of as *Sensei Sama.* No social entertainment was given in the neighbourhood where he was not invited, and he occupied a seat of honour among the guests. He was consulted by the villagers on a variety of topics. But now wherever one goes one hears remarks unfavourable to the Primary School teachers. They are said to be "conceited"; to be "given to eating and drinking;" to be men "without character," and so on. The Middle Schools are even worse than the Primary Schools. Not only in my opinion do they fail to improve the minds of the student, but they do much to injure them. All this, says the *Gokyō* writer, is the effect of the stereotyped, rule-ridden, ineffective Mombushō system of education. It is the practice of the Department in various parts of the country to appoint very young men as heads of schools. Under these are found teachers of 20 years' experience. The idea is that the young men will institute reforms. But reforms that are not founded on experience are apt to do more harm than good. It is true that many of the old teachers are mere fossils, but then, on the other hand, the younger men are but raw experimenters. In few cases is the tenure of office long enough to allow of the carrying out of many reforms. The writer whom we are quoting goes on to complain of the number of roadside eating booths there are to be found every-where and draws the conclusion that the desire to purchase refreshments on the part of the country folk is a sign of their depravity. If this is so, Europe and America are rapidly going to the dogs.

* * *

Writing on the opposition to forming a part of church bodies which has displayed itself recently, the *Kirisutokyō Sekai* says the principal objections brought against Churches are:—(1) That they are behind the age; (2) that the sermons preached by pastors are often not worth listening to; (3) that churches to-day think more of argument and forms than of spritual life; (4) that while a church is supposed to be a specially select and holy body, when one associates with its members and takes note of their manner of treating each other, one sees that some members are as commonplace a set as could be found. (*Kiku ni shinobiaru zoku no soku naru mono ari*). These are grave charges, says the *Kirisutokyō Sekai.* Some of them are doubtless true to a certain extent. But are not such reasons as the above enough to warrant habitual absence from Church? If the churches are defective, is it not the duty of Christians to remove them? And another question is, do the above objections constitute the principal reasons for the secessions that have taken place in most cases? We trow not. There are many personal reasons, offences given and taken, many of which are of a petty nature. The churches of to-day are doubtless very imperfect, but are those who denounce them and separate themselves from them acting in a Christ-like manner?

* The contention of the *Gokyō* that pleonasm is unallowable in such cases seems to us to be open to question. Certainly a great many terms resembling those given above are in common use. There are a few, *o-mi-ashi, o-mi-koto* (language), *o-mi-obi, o-mi-kurai, o-mi-ikusa, o-mi-araka.* The Christian or Christians who first employed the double honorific form when addressing God doubtless did so with the object of showing profound respect for the Deity. —(Writer of Summary.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

JAPANESE REFUGEES.

London, October 6.

Seven hundred Japanese, expelled from Siberia, have arrived at Bremerhaven, where they will embark for Japan.

THE "OREL."

The Russian warship *Orel* has left Kronstadt to join the Russian squadron.

PROPOSED HAGUE CONFERENCE.

President Roosevelt, after making inquiries at the European capitals, has decided to defer summoning a Peace Conference until the war is over.

DISASTER TO PORTUGUESE TROOPS.

A Portuguese detachment of 499 men, operating in the Mossamedes country, were surprised whilst crossing the Cunene by Cuanhamas. Two hundred and fifty-four of the Portuguese troops were killed, including 15 officers, and 50 wounded.

CHAMBERLAIN ON THE FISCAL QUESTION.

Later.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Luton, said Lord Rosebery had elicited from Mr. Balfour a statement of the greatest importance—more momentous than any he had hitherto made. Mr. Balfour's speech, he said, marked a stage in the great controversy. "I have no more idea" he said, "of going back to the protection of fifty years ago than I have of going back to the free trade of fifty years ago." Mr. Balfour seemed to have considered that it might be necessary to make a second election on the question of preference. Mr. Chamberlain was unable to understand the necessity for a second plebiscite involving two general elections. This was the only blemish in Mr. Balfour's plan, which brought before us a vision of Imperial trade that neither our ancestors nor ourselves could have dared to anticipate.

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

Thirteen cholera cases and five deaths in the province of Saratoff have caused great uneasiness in Moscow, which is increasing. General Orloff has received an appointment to the General Staff in St. Petersburg.

RUSSIAN HARRIERS OF COMMERCE.

London, October 8.

Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne states that the British Admiral on the Australian station has ordered the cruisers *Cadmus* and *Pylades* to proceed to Torres Straits (Northern Queensland), where Russian cruisers are reported to have been seen.

BRITISH ARMY REFORM.

Mr. Arnold Forster, the British Secretary of War, speaking at the Cutlers' Feast at Sheffield, said that the impression formed during his year's administration at the War Office was one of grave concern, and he was not satisfied. England had learned lessons from the conflict in the Far East and from the war in South Africa. He had great sympathy for conscription, but believed that the British Army would not gain all the benefits expected therefrom. England must put her military house in order, as she did not want an army for sport and recreation, but an army that when it fought would win.

CONDITIONS AT VLADIVOSTOCK.

Later.

Reuter's correspondent at Tsingtau states that a German steamer has returned there, after running the blockade of Vladivostock. The steamer reports that ships are constantly reaching Vladivostock and that the city is heavily fortified and the harbour mined.

LADY CURZON SERIOUSLY ILL.

Lady Curzon, wife of the Viceroy of India, has had a serious relapse and grave fears are entertained for her recovery.

THE MEDIATION QUESTION.

London, October 9.

Lord Lansdowne, Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replying to a correspondent, says that neither of the belligerents having expressed a desire for mediation, His Majesty's Government do not consider that it could advantageously appeal to Russia or Japan to desist from hostilities.

THE "SMOLENSK."

The Russian Volunteer cruiser *Smolensk* is at Havre coaling.

THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

London, October 10.

The Tzar, the Tzarina, and the Tzarevitch have arrived at Reval.

GENERAL KUROPATKIN'S EXPLANATION.

In a general order issued to the troops General Kuropatkin justifies the retreat to Mukden on the ground of insufficiency of strength. He announces that the Emperor is inflexibly determined to conquer and is sending adequate re-inforcements. He intimates that the time is approaching when he will assume the offensive.

COALING THE BALTIC FLEET.

The Captain of a German collier at Las Palmas states that the Hamburg-America line have chartered 42 steamers to coal the Baltic Fleet, wherof a dozen or more are to go to Las Palmas.

The British cruiser *Aurora* leaves Gibralter for Las Palmas on the 18th.

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SUBMARINES.

The German Socialist papers, which are generally well-informed, announce that submarines and also naval engines and machinery are being made or constructed at Stettin and Kiel for Russia.

The *New York Herald* reports that five submarines have been shipped from the Pacific Coast, presumably for Japan.

THE TZAR AT REVAL.

London, October 11.

The Tzar spent two hours at Reval inspecting the Baltic squadron.

A RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

Reuter's agent at St. Petersburg says that no official news is obtainable regarding the Russian advance, but private telegrams announce the occupation of Beniaputse, from which the Japanese were out-manœuvred. The fighting apparently was not serious.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

London, October 11.

The St. Petersburg *Bourse Gazette* publishes a telegram, dated Mukden 9th instant, which states that the Japanese main army is retiring south, the Japanese abandoning not only the positions occupied after Liaoyang but some occupied before. The right wing has fallen back ten miles south during the last few days, and has evacuated Siauchian, Saimatse, Fengchulang, and other posts. It is reported that the Japanese withdrawal without a struggle is interpreted at St. Petersburg as a decision to concentrate every available man on the immediate defence of Liaoyang. General Kuropatkin is taking every precaution against defeat and is constructing numerous defences on the line of advance.

EFFECT OF KUROPATKIN'S PROCLAMATION.

London, October 12.

Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent says that General Kuropatkin's proclamation was only generally known to-day. The papers print enthusiastic leading articles quoting the most striking passages and eulogizing Kuropatkin. They are anticipating a speedy Russian triumph.

The effect produced in St. Petersburg is twofold. The mass of the public is undoubtedly dazzled by Kuropatkin's words of confident ability to crush the Japanese. Government and military circles anticipate a favourable issue for the advance of the Russian Army, but a feeling of great nervous tension is observable. It is presumed that General Kuropatkin has now 50,000 more men than he had at Liaoyang.

THE MARSEILLES STRIKE.

London, October 12.

The strike at Marseilles is over, and the difficulties are ended. The Messageries Maritimes have resumed all sailings.

LORD MILNER RESIGNS.

Lord Milner, British High Commissioner for South Africa, has sent in his resignation, to take effect at Christmas.

THE FIGHTING NEAR MUKDEN.

A St. Petersburg telegram received from Mukden says that the artillery duel continued all Sunday. The Russian right and centre were engaged, the Japanese falling back everywhere, pressed by the Russians.

THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

London, October 13.

Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg says that the Baltic Squadron of 42 ships has sailed from Reval for Libau.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING.

The Russian occupation of Sahepu, midway between Yentai and Mukden, has been confirmed. The subsequent fighting cost the Russians under 100 casualties and these occurred during a driving dust-storm while the Russians had their backs turned towards the Japanese forces. The weather is intensely cold and many soldiers are frost bitten.

GRAVE ANXIETY IN ST. PETERSBURG.

Later.

Grave anxiety is felt in St. Petersburg with reference to General Mischenko's cavalry, concerning which nothing has been heard for two days. This coincides with Reuter's telegram from Tokyo which stated that a Russian brigade of 2,000 men and 2 guns had crossed the Taitsz river on the 9th instant with the object of striking Kuroki's flank and that the Japanese cut off their retreat and hoped to capture them.

ACCIDENT TO A COOLIE SHIP.

The steamer *Swanley* has returned to Singapore badly damaged, after stranding on Serang island on the 3rd inst. She was obliged to leave there 2,200 coolies, who were bound to the Transvaal, with 10 days' provisions.

(From our Correspondent.)

INTERNATIONAL BOAT-RACE AT KOBE.

Kobe, October 13.

The international boat-race was rowed to-day at 5.30 p.m. and the result was a great surprise. The English crew won by two lengths. The boats were level half way from the half mile post and then the German crew lost ground and gradually the English four drew away from them, finally winning amidst tremendous cheers.

The crews were:—

Thistle (German)

Str., E. Moller	150
No. 3, F. Janke	180
No. 2, P. Sillius	135
Bow, P. Kalkbrenner	162
Cox, E. Oldenburg	160

Iris (English)

Str., E. H. Moss	139
No. 3, P. L. Spence	142
No. 2, J. Williams	162
Bow, S. R. Clarke	153
Cox, F. James	132

[Received at the Head Quarters in Tokyo, 7th instant a.m.]

OPERATIONS NEAR LIAOYANG.

The following is the state of the enemy in the Liaoyang quarter:—

On the 4th a small detachment of his cavalry came to the vicinity of Aiyangpienmen, but our guards drove it back. On that day a battalion of his infantry, 11 or 12 squadrons of cavalry and 5 or 6 guns, which had come to the Shangliuhotsz district, retreated towards Hungshan. On the 5th there remained only 2 or 3 squadrons of his cavalry in this (Shangliuhotsz) region. Their line of observation was from Miaokaushan to Mengkiafen. All the infantry of this force that appeared in the fighting line wore Chinese garments.

On the 4th a small force of the enemy attacked our outposts on the Pingtaitsz—Mukden highway. They were driven back, and retreated leaving some dead bodies and some rifles. These troops belonged to the 3rd regiment of rifles. They all wore Chinese garments.

From the 3rd instant some 4 squadrons of the enemy's cavalry approached Sienshuchitsz on the Fushun road, and were still there on the morning of the 5th.

On the 4th a body of the enemy's cavalry scouts who had been showing themselves near Wulichieh and Lungwangmiao, leaving some dismounted videttes, retreated in the direction of Liutangkau. On this day (4th) a small body of the enemy's cavalry advanced from Enkashoshi towards Siaotai, and about 3 of his guns, coming from near Tatai to the north of Yentai, fired on our detachment.

The enemy's force that was at Changtan on the right bank of the Hun seems to have retired northwards, leaving a detachment.

No signs of the enemy are apparent near Tautaitsz.

A small force of the enemy's cavalry also attacked our outpost on the left bank of the Hun. They were driven back. The Chinese say that in this affair the Russians had an officer killed and 5 rank and file wounded.

[Received at the Military Head Quarters in Tokyo on the forenoon of the 10th instant.]

I.

The condition of the various armies is as follows:—

Right Wing—This morning (9th) the enemy crossed to the left bank of the Taitsz from Weimingying and advanced towards Kiaotau, severing the communications between the latter place and Penhsihu. He had about one brigade of infantry with 2000 cavalry and 2 guns. He had also an additional brigade of infantry with 1,500 cavalry and [redacted] guns as the right bank of the Taitsz east of Penhsihu.

The enemy in the Taling district numbers about one mixed brigade, and he has a regiment of infantry at Mienhwapau and Pakiatsz which is advancing south. There seems to be also a force in the rear of the latter.

At 2 p.m. about 2 regiments of the enemy entered Shangliuhotsz and at the same time a regiment of his cavalry entered Hsialiuhotsz. The enemy's force at Shaotakau is about one division and he has already reached the front of our position.

Centre.—Until this morning the enemy in this region numbered about one division posted along a line from Tsenhwanghwatien to Pankiaopau and Liutangkau, but in the afternoon one of his columns advanced from Liutangkau southward along the railway and its van reached Wuliehieh. Further his infantry from Liutangkau advanced in touch with this column, its strength being at least 3 battalions with apparently other troops in rear.

The enemy marching along the railway extends for a distance of about 5 miles and his rear is not yet in sight. He has also a regiment of infantry on the highlands east of Pankiaopau.

Left Wing.—In this direction the enemy does not show any activity but he has a force near Liutangkau and Sunkiatai.

Condition of Our Army.

Our Right Wing has sent out a column to assist the troops posted at Kiaotau. Further, since the 7th this flank has been receiving attacks in the direction of Hanchang.

This morning the army despatched a column to re-inforce our detachment which faces the enemy at Penhsihu. It was to drive back the enemy and the fight is now going on but the state of affairs is not known.

Our Centre and Left Wing are engaged with the enemy in their front. I (Field Marshal Oyama) have determined to attack before the enemy gets all his forces across the Hun and I will therefore assume the offensive from to-morrow morning (10th) directing my assault against his main body.

II.

Report from the Officer commanding the Right Wing.—I have established communications with the detachment at Penhsihu. This detachment had been engaged with a superior force of the enemy for about 12 hours since the morning of the 9th, and the fighting had been particularly severe in the Penhsihu direction, but our troops hold all their positions. At Weiningying

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the enemy had about one brigade. Late last night (8th) a large column of the enemy arrived at Taling. He has about one brigade at Tiementszling. Last night he advanced to close quarters, and a part of his troops engaged ours hand to hand.

The reinforcements sent out from the army reached Hwaliensai at 4 p.m. yesterday (8th). A part of them arrived at Penhsihu at 9 p.m. A part secured Tumentszling. The enemy is assembled in large force at Pingshankau and Tayupau. Colonel Hirata has been wounded.

[Received at the Military Head Quarters from Marshal Oyama on 11th instant.]

STATE OF THE ENEMY ON THE 10TH.

RIGHT WING—The enemy holds the east of Sankiatsz with a tolerably large force. He has a very large column of infantry advancing in open order in the Tehhokan valley. About a regiment of his is near Shaotakau entrenching the highlands there.

At 2 p.m. a force of his infantry with artillery advanced towards Shangliuhotsz and Hsialiuhotsz. He succeeded in occupying the hills eastward of Penhsihu by a sudden attack, and subsequently by a night attack he seized the heights eastward of the road between Hwaliensai and Penhsihu. Therefore our Penhsihu detachment passed the night vigilantly guarding its position, but in the morning, taking advantage of a thick fog, we recovered possession of the highlands east of Penhsihu and at 11 a.m. re-occupied those between Penhsihu and Hwaliensai. The enemy's infantry and artillery are facing the right of our right wing and fighting is in progress along the whole front there. At 11 a.m. his cavalry attacked the hills on the east side of Hwaliensai, advancing to sabre-thrust distance when, after a severe fight, they were repulsed and retreated to the base of the slope, leaving many dead and wounded. According to reports received this evening, the enemy on the Penhsihu heights has been reinforced but our troops are holding their ground well.

CENTRE.—In the forenoon the right column occupied the heights on the east of Yumentsz. The left column advanced to the heights east of Huangchi and attacked the enemy at Wulitaitsz, but did not succeed in capturing the whole position by evening.

LEFT WING.—The right column occupied the neighbourhood of Kukiatsz, and having established touch with the left column of the centre, attacked the enemy's united forces on the hills at Wulitaitsz and near Rhtaitsz, occupying the Shwangtaitsz and Rhtaitsz line. The central column, advancing to the Chientaitsz and Kangkiatai line attacked the enemy who since the previous day had occupied Tatungshanpau and took possession of his position. The left column attacking the enemy at Hsilaoshantun, continued its advance and reached Hakiatun.

Our troops at Hanchang attacked the enemy in their front at 3 a.m. to-day and drove him eastward.

THE FIGHT ON THE 11TH.

[Received on the 12th inst. at the Head-quarters Staff.]

RIGHT WING.—About five companies of the enemy fiercely attacked our whole force at Penhsihu from 10 a.m. From the right one of his regiments, and from the centre five battalions advanced to the attack. The battle is now raging. An artillery fight is going ons, at the line between Taling and Penhsihu. Fighting is proceeding at Tumentszling also. A detachment sent out from the Penhsihu force to the left of the Taitsz river drove the enemy back and crossed to the right bank. The enemy posted several guns on the upper course of the Taitsz river near Tayupau. It was seen that on the right main road from Tumentzsling to Penhsihu that he had 80 guns and at least two divisions of infantry. The enemy confronted the main body of our right army on the line of Sankiatsz to Pakiatsz and his force was about four divisions. A hot fight is going on and night has fallen on the right of the left and the right columns. The troops of the left wing of the left column joined forces with the right column of the central army and are attempting to drive back the enemy near Taitsz, but have not yet succeeded, though the sun has set. Nevertheless the fight in the front and on the left give indications that are generally favourable and the officer commanding this army continues his attack into the night.

CENTRE.—Since yesterday the right column occupied the heights north of Yumentsz but from the forenoon of to-day its right cooperating with the left of the left column of the right army advanced to the attack in the direction of Kukiatsz, while its left attacked the force at Wulitaitsz and Sankwaishihshan, but the result of the attack is not yet seen. The enemy confronting the left column on the Shwangtaisz—Shiliho—Liutangkau line offered a stubborn resistance, so that our men could not carry out their projected offensive advance before evening. The enemy had about one division confronting this left column.

LEFT WING.—The offensive advance of this army to-day made decidedly good progress. It continued its attack on the Pankiaopau–Liutangkau line and its right column occupying Yangkiaowan, now advanced in the direction of Liusankiaotsz. The left column advanced along the line from Tayapunpau *via* Tsingpsaitsz to Rhtaitsz and its main body, in the vicinity of Pungshihpu and Yukiapieutz is threatening the enemy's right flank and rear. The officer commanding this army, if he does not accomplish his object by sunset will operate during the night and will continue his offensive advance in the morning. The enemy confronting this army is at least two divisions.

[Received at the Military Head Quarters on the afternoon of the 12th from Field-Marshal Marquis Oyama.]

At 5 a.m. to-day the central column of the Right Army occupied the highlands on the north of Lokolinshan and Pakiatsz, and the left column of the same army seized the heights on the north of Shaotakau, thereafter pursuing the enemy. The central column thereafter captured Marhshan.

Since last night (11th) the Centre Army commenced operations and early on the 12th it reached the line of highlands from Sankiatsz to the north-west of Sankwaishihshan, whence it is now probably pursuing the enemy.

As to the Left Army, since last night it has been continuously cannonading the enemy at Langwangmiao and Wulichieh, but has not yet achieved success. Reinforcements are now being despatched to its left flank and it is enveloping the enemy's right and rear.

The fight at Penhsihu continues as before.

Judging from the above conditions the battle in this quarter (Penhsihu) is proceeding favourably for the attainment of our original object.

Later.

Our Centre Army in a night-attack last night captured 2 guns and 8 ammunition waggons.

Major-General Marui and Lieut.-Colonel Kuno have been wounded. Colonel Yasumura was killed.

[Received at the Military Head Quarters on the forenoon of the 13th from Field-Marshal Marquis Oyama.]

The enemy's counter-attacks have been repulsed at all the Penhsihu positions. The communications between Kiaotau and Penhsihu are now secure.

The pursuit undertaken by the Right Army has made great progress and they have reached the line from Marhshan to Mangkiafen. A force of the enemy with artillery is surrounded and has fallen into great confusion. The remainder of his forces (in this quarter) seem to have retired northward in disorder.

We have despatched a force to intercept the line of retreat of the enemy in the Penhsihu district. This force marched towards Shihkiaotsz and would probably have reached its objective at about 3 p.m.

The Centre Army captured 8 field-guns and waggons this morning at Sankwaishihshan. The prisoners say that Kuropatkin, with three divisions, is in the rear of the Russian troops facing the main force of our Right Army.

The central column of the Left Army, breaking down the enemy's obstinate resistance, took possession of the Langtszchieh district at 12.30 p.m., capturing ■ of his guns. The enemy broke and retreated to the north. A pursuing force at once advanced through Siaotungtai towards Liusankiatsz. The right column of this Army, overcoming the obstinate resistance of the enemy on the north, threw him into disorder and is now pursuing in the direction of Wulichieh, south of Lungwangmiao. At 12.30 p.m. the left column of this Army was vigorously attacking North-Yentai.

[Received at the Military Head Quarters from Field-Marshal Oyama.]

Later.

Since my last telegram our right army has been continuing its vigorous pursuit northwards.

The column sent in the direction of Shihkiaotsz to cut off the retreat of the Russians at Penhsihu is continuing the movement.

The Centre Army, still advancing and attacking, to-day occupied the line from Tungshankau to Hukia and Kukiatsz. The enemy in this quarter are seen to be retreating rapidly north as evening falls.

There is a report that a large column of the enemy moving south-east from Hwanhwakau has begun to entrench at Tsenhwanghwatien, but this is not clear.

The number of guns captured by the central column of the Left Army, was *16*, not 8 as erroneously stated. The right wing of the same column captured 4 guns. The enemy in front of this latter wing made two exceedingly brave counter-attacks, but on both occasions the fire of our guns and many rifles repulsed him, inflicting heavy loss. The right column of the Left Army, while pursuing the enemy captured 5 guns and 5 waggons. Thus the guns captured by the army total 25 with 5 ammunition waggons.

All the reserves have been moved together with the artillery park to the vicinity of Kushutsz. A part of them, driving back the enemy at Hwankiatien, is advancing and attacking in line with the right flank of the left column (of the Left Army).

The number of field-guns and waggons stated in my last report to have been captured by the Centre Army should have been

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11 not 8. This Army took 150 prisoners to-day.

(This makes the total number of guns thus far captured 38.—ED. *J. M.*)

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

The troops inspected by the Tsar on the 30th ultimo and the 1st instant at Odessa and Chiraspor (?) were only 8 regiments of the 14th and 15th Divisions with the 12th battalion of sappers.

According to an order issued by the Russian War Department on the 23rd of Sept. the 58th and 61st brigades of artillery which have been formed from the Fourth Reserve Brigade of artillery, as well as the 51st and the 68th brigades of Moscow are to be under the Kief military jurisdiction.

An Army Order of the 26th of September directs that the Second and Sixth East Siberia Rifle Divisions shall each have a battery of machine-guns attached.

The six relief battalions taken from the Siberia Military District were fully organized on the 9th of September.

GENERAL SAKHAROFF'S REPORT.

London, October 7.

Reuter telegraphs that General Sakharoff's telegram says:—Enemy's detachment consisting of four companies and one squadron on Oct. 4th repulsed our patrol near Khunlinpau. The latter retreated to the west, near the railway, but on being reinforced, and our cavalry arriving from the west, attacked the advancing enemy in the rear and forced him to retire, with loss, on Fadusampu. On Oct. 4th a Russian scouting detachment advanced to a point between four and five miles north of the Yentai mines.

The Japanese, who had four squadrons and three companies, then precipitately retired before the Russians. Our troops with the accompanying cavalry returned to their lines at six p.m., having minutely surveyed the enemy's positions. One Cossack was killed, one officer, two Cossacks, wounded. Enemy, some loss. Two Japanese dragoons were captured.

RUSSIAN FORCES.

The 8th Army Corps is to be composed of the infantry of the 14th and the 11th Divisions, making 32 battalions, and of 16 batteries of quick firers, but there is some uncertainty whence the artillery is to be obtained. Simultaneously with the mobilization of the Corps the 32nd brigade of Reserves and some artillery have been mobilized but will probably remain at Odessa.

[RECEIVED AT THE NAVAL DEPARTMENT.]

THE "SHIISHAN" SEIZED.

The British steamer *Shiishan* entered Yingkow on the 2nd instant, and without landing any cargo, was about to leave the harbour. Her proceedings being suspicious an examination was made, which showed that her documents were falsified. For this and other reasons it was deemed that sufficient grounds existed for seizing her, which was done by one of our war-vessels on the 7th instant.

From Rear-Admiral Hosoya, Commander of the Third Squadron.

LOSS OF THE "HEIYEN."

The cruiser *Heiyen*, which was on guard duty in Pigeon Bay on the 18th of Sept., having disappeared, search was made for her. It resulted in the discovery of 2 of her warrant-officers and 2 bluejackets on Chiaomo Island. According to their report and that of the officer commanding the *Saiyen*, which was sent to search for her, it is inferred that the *Heiyen*, while discharging guard duties in aid of the army on the 18th Sept. at dusk in the evening, encountered bad weather, and in consequence of heavy wind and rain, attempted to return, when she suddenly collided with one of the enemy's floating mines which struck her amidships on the starboard side and exploded. She sank in four or five minutes amid complete darkness. The commanding officer, the navigating lieutenant and the officer on watch seem to have been on the bridge. The rest of her crew had begun to get ready two small boats when they were all thrown on the deck. They jumped into the water, but most of them, unable to contend against the heavy sea that was running, were lost. Subsequently, owing to the diligent search made by the *Saiyen* and others, the above 4 men were found, but the fate of the rest remains to this day uncertain. It is a most regrettable incident. In addition to the effects of the mine's explosion, the heavy seas and bad weather augmented the disaster.

Besides the 4 men saved, eleven of the crew, including Commander Yamaguchi and two other officers, had gone ashore on special duty before the catastrophe.

[The *Heiyen* was one of the ships taken from the Chinese at Weihaiwei in February, 1895. She had a displacement of 2,067 tons and a speed of 10 knots. Her complement was 300 men, so there has been a heavy loss of life. She was built at Foochow in 1890.—ED. *J.M.*]

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE IN TOKYO.)

THE TZAR AT REVAL.

According to St. Petersburg journalistic telegrams the Tzar, accompanied by several Grand Dukes, set out for Reval on the 8th instant with the object of inspecting the Baltic Fleet and bidding good-bye to the officers and men prior to their departure for the Far East.

A RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

General Dessino has published the following telegram received by him from the Head Quarters of the Mukden Army on the 9th of October:—

On the 8th instant, in the sequel of manœuvres by the Russian Army round the heights occupied by the Japanese Left Wing, the Japanese retired from defensive positions they had taken near the village of Pinaputsz, about 40 versts south of Mukden. The Japanese first withdrew their outposts, after which the main body retreated during the night. In consequence of this southern retreat the Russian forces immediately occupied two Japanese positions. Between the position of the Russian Army, some 30 versts south of Mukden and that of the Japanese Army, there are frequent skirmishes in the direction of Liaoyang. Our Army commenced to advance along its whole front on the 5th instant.

[The Pinaputsz of the above is of course the Beniaputse of Reuter's telegram published this morning. Reuter speaks as though the fact of the Russian Army's advance having commenced was quite assured, and Dessino alleges that it began on the 5th. We further learn from the latter's telegram that Pinaputsz is some 40 versts south of Mukden. Forty versts is fully 26 miles, and the distance between Liaoyang and Mukden is only 42½ miles. Therefore if Dessino's account be correct the Russian van is within 16 miles of Liaoyang. It can scarcely be imagined that this general advance exists in political imagination only. We can not but believe that Kuropatkin, having received all the re-inforcements he can reasonably expect without prolonged delay, has now assumed the offensive, hoping to recover Liaoyang before the winter sets in. Therefore we are on the eve of another great battle; a battle in which the roles of the combatants will be changed, the Japanese standing on the defensive and the Russians being the assailants. Port Arthur has not yet fallen, and Kuropatkin has every inducement to strike a heavy blow now. He is not going to wait for the Second Army, it would seem. Then the crisis of the first stage of the campaign appears to be at hand.—ED. *J.M.*]

KUROPATKIN'S ORDER.

A Reuter's telegram says that according to a telegram sent from Mukden on the 8th of October and published in the Russian *Official Gazette*, General Kuropatkin, on the 2nd instant, issued a long general order of which the following is the gist:—

The Manchurian Army being now fully strong enough to assume the offensive, the hour so long desired by all our troops, the hour of a general advance to engage the enemy is ripe. The time has come to make the Japanese bow to Russia's will. Our army must now attack a brave, fierce and strong enemy. Russia will certainly win. That is a matter of course. It is especially necessary that all should engrave upon their hearts the thought that on the celerity of our success depends the hope of succouring our countrymen in Port Arthur."

A telegram from Europe says that the Russian government has determined to send 8 more *corps d'armée* to Manchuria, bringing the total to 17, and that the whole will be under Kuropatkin.

[Apparently, then, there are already 9 army corps, or 270,000 *men*, in Manchuria.—ED. *J.M.*]

THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

The Tsar has set out for Revel to inspect the fleet, which, according to generally credited rumours, will set out in a few days.

(The above telegrams are from St. Petersburg.)

MORE TROOPS.

The Second Guards Division (Russian) has already set out. The 12th Engineer battalion left Odessa on the 1st. The 5th Field Engineers office will be attached to the 12th Engineer battalion.

Major-General Daniroff has been appointed to command the Sixth East-Siberia Division.

THE "THEA."

Berlin telegraphs that the Vladivostock Prize Court has decided in favour of the confiscation of the German steamer *Thea*. The grounds of the judgment are, 1st, that the ship was the property of a belligerent inasmuch as she was chartered for a period of nine months, commencing from March 12th this year, by the Hokkai Sangyo Kaisha of Japan, and was plying between Japanese coast ports in the enjoyment of all the privileges of a Japanese vessel. 2ndly, she had lost her status as the property of a neutral country. 3rdly, her cargo of fish and fish oil was the property of the enemy's country.

FRENCH "HABUTAYE" DUTY.

In deference to representations made by representatives of the silk trade in France, the Minister of Commerce has agreed to reconsider the imposition of a duty of 9 francs on *habutaye*, which was to have gone into force from the 15th of this month.

CHINESE PIRATES.

At 10 a.m. on the 24th of August when the Japanese ship *Fuyo Maru*, which is employed by the Navy, was *en route* for Newchwang, she captured two pirate-junks at the mouth of the river and took their crews, 28 in all, on board. While continuing her voyage to Newchwang, 8 of the principal pirates jumped over board and escaped. The remaining 20 were handed over to the harbour-master and by him transferred to

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the civil administrator. Investigations showed that five of them were honest citizens held by the pirates as hostages. These were released, and the proofs of piracy being conclusive against the remaining 15 men, they were condemned to death, and the sentence was carried out on the 27th of August at Wutaitsz, which is 5 *li* west of Newchwang.

WAR NOTES.

With regard to the rumoured appearance of Russian commerce-destroyers in Australian waters, the Federal Government sent out a war-ship to make inquiries, but nothing definite has been ascertained.

The Japanese taken prisoners at the sinking of the *Hanyei Maru* have been released by the Russians. They were sent away from Port Arthur in a junk which was boarded by one of the Japanese blockading vessels, and they are now safe at Dalny.

It is stated that Admiral Dessen has been appointed to command the First Pacific Squadron (*i.e.* the Port Arthur Squadron).

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India 1	M. Oct. 17
Tacoma.....	B. & T. Co.	Hyades 2	Tu. Oct. 18
America.....	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic 3	W. Oct. 19
Hongkong.....	B & T. Co.	Tremont	W. Oct. 19
Hongkong.....	P. M. Co.	Manchuria 4	Th. Oct 20
Hongkong.....	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	F. Oct. 21
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Prinzess Alice	Sa. Oct. 22
America.....	P. M. Co.	Siberia 5	Tu. Oct. 25
Hongkong.....	C. P. R. Co	Em. of China	Th. Oct. 27
Hongkong.....	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Sa. Oct. 29

1 Left Vancouver on the 3rd inst.
2 Left Seattle on the 29th ult.
3 Left San Francisco on the 1st inst.
4 Left Hongkong on the 11th inst
5 Left San Francisco on the 7th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line.	Steamer.	Date
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Zieten	Sa. Oct. 15
Hongkong.....	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	M. Oct. 17
Hongkong.....	B & T. Co.	Hyades	W. Oct. 19
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Wingsang	W. Oct. 19
Hongkong.....	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	Th. Oct. 20
Tacoma.....	B & T. Co.	Tremont	Th. Oct. 20
America	P. M. Co.	Manchuria	Sa. Oct. 22
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Sa. Oct. 22
Portland	P. & A. Co.	Nicomedia	Sa. Oct. 22
Hongkong.....	P. & A. Co.	Arabia	Su. Oct. 23
Hongkong.....	P. M. Co.	Siberia	W. Oct. 26
Vancouver.....	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	F. Oct. 28
America.....	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Tu Nov. 1

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, F. W. Evans, 7th Oct.,—Vancouver, B.C., 19th Sept., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Korea, American steamer, 5,651, W. B. Seabury, 7th Oct.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 20th Sept., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Haldis, Norwegian steamer, 1,055, J. C. Jensen, 8th Oct.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Zieten, German steamer, 5,052, F. von Binzer, 8th Oct.,—Hamburg via ports, and Kobe, 7th Oct., Mails and General. H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Braemar, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 8th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bengloe, British steamer, 1,933, H. W. Bee, 9th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sheikh, British steamer, 2,828, C. Jones, 9th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Urlana, British steamer, 3,384, J. E. T. Burton, 9th Oct.,—Rangoon, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Cloverhill, British steamer, 1,827, W. H. Seldon, 9th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,580, S. Muramatsu, 10th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Taisang, British steamer, 1,544, G. H. Bowker, 11th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Brisgavia, German steamer, 4,166, O. Schuelke, 11th Oct.,—Hamburg via ports, and Tsingtau, 6th Oct., General.—C. Illies & Co.

Foochow, British steamer, 1,228, H. Smale, 11th Oct.,—Swatow, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Glenlochy, British steamer, 2,997, E. J. Stallard, 11th Oct.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 10th Oct., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Hounslow, British steamer, 1,860, H. Adshead, 11th Oct.,—Karatsu, Coal.—Yokohama Coal Co.

Lennox, British steamer, 2,361, F. McNair, 11th Oct., —Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ovid, British steamer, 2,686, Cubitt, 12th Oct.,—Saigon, Rice.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Doris, Norwegian steamer, 965, K. Jakobsen, 12th Oct.,—Moji, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Bulysses, British steamer, 3,958, T. G. Scott, 12th Oct.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 11th Oct., General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Shawmut, American steamer, 6,195, Wm. Smith, 12th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 11th Oct., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Kagoshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,716, T. L. Harrison, 12th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Eidsvold, Norwegian steamer, 2,292, H. Trovik, 11th Oct.,—Kobe, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Heathdene, British steamer, 2,277, W. J. Milburn, 13th Oct.,—Muroran, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

Kilburn, British steamer, 2,111, E. Le Templier, 13th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Haldis, Norwegian steamer, 1,055, J. C. Jensen, 13th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Amoy, German steamer, 663, H. Plamberk, 13th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Hirama.

DEPARTURES.

Amara, British steamer, 1,566, Mattock, 7th Oct.,—Moji, Ballast.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Salasie, French steamer, 2,089, Negre, 8th Oct.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Trieste, Austrian steamer, 3,203, D. Mistrorigo, 7th Oct.,—Trieste via ports, General.—Pollak Bros.

Khalif, British steamer, 2,219, J. H. Middleton, 7th Oct.,—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Macquarie, British steamer, St. John George, 7th Oct.,—Moji, General.—Yamagataya.

Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 8th Oct.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Belgian King, British steamer, 2,153, Hoyton, 8th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Ohio, British steamer, 2,557, Abbott, 8th Oct.,—Muroran, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Achilles, British steamer, 4,484, O. V. Williams, 8th Oct.,—Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Ardova, British steamer, 2,271, Smith, 8th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Germania, German steamer, 1,714, J. Bruhn, 8th Oct.,—Moji, Ballast.—Asada & Co.

Hellas, German steamer, 1,551, Rhode, 8th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Yawata Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,364, A. E. Moses, 8th Oct.,—Sydney and Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Quito, British steamer, 2,153, Shotton, 9th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, F. W. Evans, 9th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Mercedes, British Navy Transport, 2,839, McGregor, 9th Oct.,—Wei-hai-wei.

Haldis, Norwegian steamer, 1,055, J. C. Jensen, 8th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Korea, American steamer, 5,651, W. B. Seabury, 11th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Sofala, British steamer, 3,436, G. A. Shepherd 11th Oct.,—Kobe, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Braemar, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 11th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Malacca, British steamer, 2,616, A. F. Street, 11th Oct.,—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Ruth, Norwegian steamer, 2,239. Hellison, 11th Oct.,—Hiogo, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Pingsuey, British steamer, 4,150, E. Warrall, 12th Oct.,—London, Amsterdam and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Barotse, British steamer, 2,619, A. Lee, 12th Oct.,—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Scotsman, British steamer, 1,065, E. A. Mackenzie, 12th Oct.,—Moji, General.—Japanese.

Bengloe, British steamer, 1,933, H. W. Bee, 12th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

On Sang, British steamer, 1,787, J. T. Davies, 12th Oct.,—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Sheikh, British steamer, 2,828, C. Jones, 13th Oct., —Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Shawmut, American steamer, 6,195, Wm. Smith, 13th Oct.,—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Eidsvold, Norwegian steamer, 2,292, H. Trovik, 13th Oct.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Tartar*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Mrs. Liddy, Mr. G. N. Lamb, and Mr. A. Fisher in cabin.

Per German steamer *Zieten*, from Europe via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Withy, Miss Withy, Mr. R. B. McKinnell, Mrs. McKinnell and infant, Mr. Aeguaroni Y. Solis Lieut. Schutto, Lieut. Boldt, Mr. D. M. Barncka, Mr. H. Frickhoffer, Capt. Woulfe Flanager, Mrs. Matsumo, Mr. A. M. Cantley, Mr. Gennam, Mr. Gage, Mr. Turell, Mr. William, Mr. Scully, Mr. Hill, Mr. Hadley, Mr. Luces, Mr. Withmore, Mr. R. Deon, Mr. B. Cerf, Miss Ko Hoyatsu, Mr. K. Yoyoshi, Mr. Nakamura, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bradley, children and servant, Mr. A. H. Cole Watson, Mr. Ehlers, Mr. and Mrs. Kuhn and maid, Mr. H. Clement, and 64 Chinese in cabin.

Per British steamer *Taisang*, from Shanghai via ports:—Miss E. S. Moore, in cabin; Mr. Y. Mitsuhashi, S. Kudo, and 3 Chinese, in second class; 8 Japanese, and 5 Chinese, in steerage.

Per American steamer *Shawmut*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. C. M. Bradley, Mr. S. S. Lyon, Mrs. S. S. Lyon and 2 children, Miss Mary Gladiam, and Mr. G. N. Bando, in cabin; Mr. Chin Y. Hin, and Mrs. Hin and child, in second class; 16 Japanese, in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Doric*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mrs. E. Bach, Mr. K. Bach, Mr. L. L. Bailey, Mrs. L. L. Bailey, Lieut. Thos. H. Brown, Mr. W. B. Burlingame, Mrs. Chapman, Mr. J. W. Copmann, Mr. J. C. Dufresne, Lieut. G. R. Fortescue, U.S.A., Mr. H. H. Fox, Mr. David Fraser, Mr. L. M. Harrington, Mrs. Y. Ishikawa and maid, Mr. J. Ishizuka, Mr. J. E. MacGrail, Mr. J. E. MacGrath, Mrs. J. E. MacGrath, Mr. A. K. Ozawa, Mr. T. Ozawa, Lieut. A. V. Penalva, Mr. C. B. Perkins, Mrs. C. B. Perkins, Mr. H. F. Poland, Mrs. H. F. Poland, Miss Marie Rincon, Mr. J. W. Southack, Mr. R. Schneiderwind, Master R. Schneiderwind, Jr., Mr. T. Shibata, Mr. W. M. Smith, Mrs. W. S. Stone, child and maid, Master Washburn Stone, Master Douglas Stone, Mr. Y. Suekawa, Mr. M. Takenouchi, Mr. J. V. K. Thompson, Mrs. J. V. K. Thompson, Mr. T. Uyeno, and Mrs. T. Uyeno and maid in cabin.

Per British steamer *Tartar*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. W. Farquharson, Colonel W. E. and Mrs. Webb, Rev. Dr. J. H. de Forest, Mr. J. Hunt, Mrs. Roby, Bishop and Mrs. Bashford, Miss Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Brockelbank and Miss Brockelbank in cabin.

Per American steamer *Korea*, for Hongkong via ports:—Miss E. B. Alden, Mr. B. Atkinson, Mrs. B. Atkinson, Lieut. I. C. Beaumont, Mr. J. Birnbaum, Mrs. J. Birnbaum, Miss A. A. Boone, Mr. G. L. Bowman, Mr. J. F. Brown, Miss E. W. Butler, Dr. H. Campbell and native servant, Miss N. J. Clark, Col. Jno. L. Clem, Mrs. Jno. L. Clem, Mr. T. C. Cegburn, Miss Flora B. Conrad, Mr. C. F. Coppage, Rev. J. P. Cradman, Mrs. J. P. Cradman, Mr. M. W. Creagh, Mr. D. E. Dannenberg, Mrs. D. E. Dannenberg, Mr. A. H. Dare, Mr. Wm. Dinwinddle, Mrs. Wm. Dinwinddle, Mr. U. Dodge, Mr. A. L. Duggan, Mr. W. C. Du Fea, Dr. A. Farenholt, Mr. R. E. Fitzgerald, Mr. W. C. Fitzgerald, Mr. J. C. Fletcher, Mr. Frank Garnett. Mrs. Garnett and 2 children, Mr. J. McG. Gibb, Jr., Mr. L. Goddard, Mr. B. S. Greene, Major M. L. Hearn, Com. H. Hutchins, U.S.N., Mr. F. C. Jamison, Miss F. M. Johnson, Rev. E. C. Jones, Mrs. A. M. Kelly, Rev. J. Kempf, Miss F. L. Kupfer, Rev. John Lamb, Mrs. Lamband infant, Dr. F. A. Layton, Mrs. F. A. Layton and infant, Mr. H. Lefeber, Mr. M. M. Levering, Mrs. M. M. Levering, Mr. W. W. Lewis, Hon. J. M. Liddell, Miss C. E. Maddock, Mr. F. C. McCullough, Mrs. E. C. McCullough, Miss McElroy, Miss M. McKay, Mr. Wm. E. McMahon, Mr. Geo. W. Muller, Miss E. Murray, Mrs. H. M. Organ and 3 children, Mr. H. F. Ostrander, Mr. H. D. Ostrander, Miss Alice Peters, Mr. J. H. Phelps, Mr. J. W. Preston, Jr., Mr. P. Reiss, Capt. B. F. Rittenhouse, Mrs. Rittenhouse, Mr. L. S. Roach, Rev. A. J. Robb, Mr. R. B. Robinson, Mr. A. Rock, Rev. C. S. Settlemyer, Mr. A. E. Somerville and 2 children, Mr. L. M. Southworth, Mr. S. S. Spuhr, Mrs. P. E. Stevens, Miss Stevens, Mr. T. St. John, Rev. C. A. Stuart, Mrs. Stuart and 2 children, Mrs. H. E. Studley and 2 children, Miss Sullivan, Mr. John M. Switzer, Mr. W. Taylor, Mrs. M. K. Thompson and 2 children, Miss J. B. Torrence, Rear-Admiral Chas. J. Train, Mr. H. M. Trueblood, Mr. J. H. Villeneuve, Miss Lillie Ware, Mr. Geo. McD. Weeks, Dr. H. F. Weir and wife, Lieut.-Com. Roger Welles, Miss R. M. Wilcox, Mr. J. L. Yost, in cabin.

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LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, October 14.

A small business with no special feature to report. Nothing doing in Yarns and a very slow movement in Shirtings.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

		PER YARD.
White Shirting—{40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.}	...	0.10 to 0.18
		PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—8⅓ lb, 38½ yds. 39 inches	V.	3.90 to 4.50
Grey Shirting—9lb, 38½ yds, 45 inches		3.90 to 4.50
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches...		2.80 to 4.00
		PER YARD.
Cotton Italians and Satteens...		0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

		PER YARD.
Flannels	V.	0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in....		0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches...		0.16 to 0.22
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches		0.50 to 10.0
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches ...		0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches		0.50 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5lb per lb		0.60 to 0.66
		PER PIECE.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...		9.80 to 10.80
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches...		0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches...		1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches...		2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

		PER BALE.
Nos. 16/24, Singles	V.	Nominal
Nos. 28/32, Singles		—
Nos. 38/42, Singles		—
Nos. 32, Doubles...		Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles...		Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Plain		Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain		Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain...		Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed		250.00 to 260.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed		300.00 to 310.00
Nos. 2/100 ,Gassed		440.00 to 470.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling...	40.00 to 40.50
Indian Broach...	31.00 to 32.00
Chinese	27.50 to 29.50

METALS.

Nothing new in report.

		PER PICUL.
Round and square ½ inch and upward...	Y.	4.05 to 4.35
Iron Plates, assorted		4.30 to 4.60
Sheet Iron...		4.65 to 6.90
Galvanised Iron sheets		10.00 to 11.00
Wire Nails, assorted		7.45 to 7.65
Tin Plates, per box...		6.70 to 7.60
Pig Iron, No. 3		2.00
Hoop Iron (⅝ to 1½ inch)		5.00 to 5.50

KEROSENE.

The market is unchanged.

American	$3.24
Russian	3.10
Langkat	3.05

SUGAR.

No change to report.

		PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	Y.	8.40 to 8.80
Brown Manila...		8.60 to 9.60
Brown Daitong		7.60 to 7.80
Brown Canton...		9.40 to 10.40
White Java and Penang...		11.00 to 11.50
White Refined...		12.00 to 15.70

INDIGO.

The market continues firm.

	PICUL
Java, Medium to best...	200.00 to 250.00
Calcutta, Medium to best	140.00 to 220.00
Madras (*Kurpah*), Medium to best ...	100.00 to 140.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ..	—

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Heavy settlements continue. Foreign buyers are not quite so keen, and in consequence direct export figures largely in the market list for the last two days. Prices have again been forced up, especially for Kakedas.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ...	Y.	990 to 995
Filatures—Extra, Fine...		—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse		955 to 960
Filatures—No. 1, Fine...		—
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse		915 to 920
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine		930 to 940
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse		905 to 910
Filatures—No. 2, Fine...		900 to 910
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse		— —
Common—Coarse		— —
Re-reels—Extra		— —
Re-reels—No. 1		930 to 935
Re-reels—No. 1½		910 to 915
Re-reels—No. 2		895 to 900
Re-reels—No. 3		870 to 880
Kakedas—Extra		910 to 915
Kakedas—No. 1		890 to 895
Kakedas—No. 1½...		870 to 875
Kakedas—No. 2		845 to 850

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WASTE SILK.

A fair daily business at quotations, and buying is pretty general. Advices from consuming markets are not very bright. Buyers complain that prices here are dearer than they are in the selling markets.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	160 to 165
Noshi—Filatures, Good	150 to 155
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	155 to 160
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	145 to 150
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	135 to 140
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	110 to 115
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	100 to 105
Noshi—Hushiu, Best	165 to 170
Noshi—Bushiu, Good...	155 to 160
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	145 to 150
Nsohi—Joshiu, Best	100 to 105
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	90 to 95
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	115 to 120
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	100 to 105
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	55 to 60
Kibiso—Bushiu, Fair	50 to 55

TEA.

The market is quiet; no change to be noted.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	48 & upwards
Choice	43 to 47
Finest	38 to 42
Fine...	33 to 37
Good Medium	28 to 32
Medium	24 to 27
Good Common	21 to 23
Common...	20 & below.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, October 13

London silver ⅛ lower and Shanghai sterling quotations ⅛ lower have caused local rates on China to rule firmer.

London —Bank T.T.		2/0 3/8
— — Bills on demand		2/0 5/8
— — 4 months' sight		2/0 1/8
— Private 4 months' sight		2/0 3/8
— — 6 months' sight		2/0 3/4
Paris & Lyons Bank sight		254½
— Private 4 months' sight		259
— — 6 months' sight		260
Hongkong Bank sight ... per $100		91
— Private 10 days' sight do.		89
Shanghai—Bank sight ...		78
— Private 10 days' sight ...		80
India—Bank sight ...		151
— Private 30 days' sight ...		153
America—Bank sight...		49 3/4
— Private 30 days' sight ...		49 3/4
— Private 4 months' sight ...		50 5/8 @ 1/2
Germany—Bank sight		206
— Private 4 months' sight ...		210 3/4 @ 10
Bar Silver (London) ...		26 1/16

JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, October 14, a.m.

	Paid up.	Div'd 1 year.	Q'ation. Yen.
		per cent.	
Provincial Exchequer Bonds 1st Issue ...	72	5	66.10
Provincial Exchequer Bonds 2nd Issue ...	22	5	16.10
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri) ...	100	5	86.60
War Bonds (Gunji) ...	100	5	86.60
5 % Imperial Bonds (Goburi).	100	5	82.80
Navy Bonds (Kaigun) ...	100	5	85.60
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	97.30
Y'hama Water-works Bonds .	100	6	91.20
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	88.00
Osaka Harbour Bonds ...	100	6	87.80
Sanyo Railway Debentures ...	100	6	*87.00
Sanyo Railway ...	50	8	*60.20
Sanyo Railway, new ...	12.50	8	*25.20
Kyushu Railway ...	50	8	*54.40
Hokkaido Colliery Railway ...	50	11	67.30
Sobu Railway...	50	8	52.00
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha).	50	11	77.50
Tokyo Street Railway (Shigai)	50	8	77.50
Tokyo Street Railway new ...	12.50	—	30.20
Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki)	50	—	57.50
Tokyo Electric Railway, new.	30	—	37.80
Yokohama Electric Railway..	27.50	—	27.00
Odawara Electric Car ...	50	2.7	20.50
Keihin Electric Railway ...	50	5	52.70
Tokyo Marine Insurance ...	12.50	12	27.50
Yokohama Fire Insurance ...	12.50	10	14.60
Tokyo Fire Insurance ...	12.50	12	18.90
Kanegafuchi Spinning ...	50	6	41.40
Fuji Cotton Spinning...	50	—	37.80
Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning.	50	8	47.00
Yokohama Dock ...	33	10	43.50
Yokohama Electric Light...	50	15	80.00
Tokyo Electric Light ...	50	12	71.20
Tokyo Electric Light, new ...	12.50	12	25.40

* Ex dividend.

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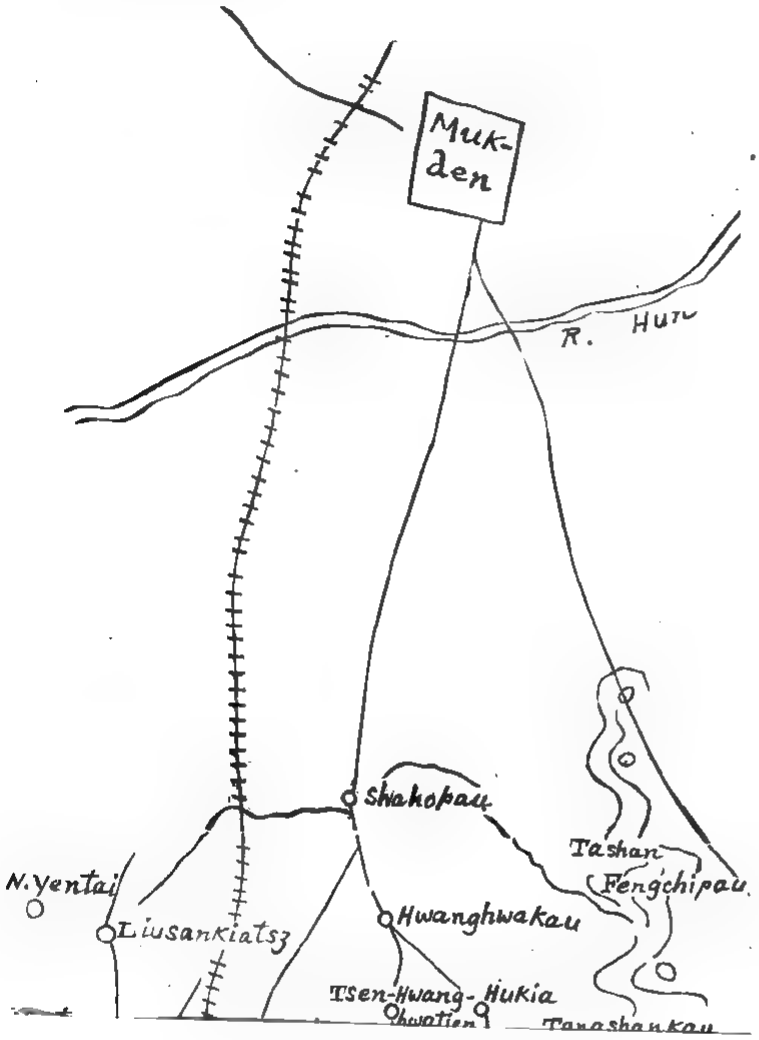

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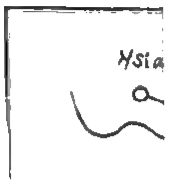

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

毎土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回刊行

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22ND, 1904.

MARRIAGE.

At San Francisco, on October 10th, DR. RALPH S. MILLER, of 94 Ura-machi, Kobe, to HELEN, widow of the late John Macdonald, London.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

TRAFFIC on the new line between Hakodate and Otaru, opened on Oct. 15th.

THE *Nichi Nichi* has a telegram from Shanghai that the riots in Kwang-si are extending.

EARLY on the morning of Oct. 13th fire broke out at Kagoshima destroying fifty-eight buildings.

FIFTEEN Russians, now interned at Matsuyama, were employed on Oct. 13th on reclamation work at Takahama.

A COOLIE was crushed by two trucks on the morning of Oct. 15th at Uyeno station while at work coupling them.

ON Oct. 14th, Major-Generals Y. Kokoshi, S. Ishimoto, and H. Okura were promoted to Lieut.-General, and Colonel Y. Ohara, to Major-General.

M. MELEGARI, Italian Minister at Tokyo, who was recently transferred to St. Petersburg, had audience of the Crown Prince on Oct. 18th.

IT is reported by an Osaka telegram that Mr. C. Tanaka, Kobe, has purchased the Norwegian steamers *Burg* (1,168 tons) for *yen* 140,000 and Mr. K. Ishigaki, Hakodate, another steamer called the *Medane* (662 tons) for *yen* 60,000. The latter vessel is now on her way from Singapore to Kobe.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Nichi Nichi* reports that on October 6th, hail fell at Port Arthur and since then frost has been reported every morning.

THE hospital ship *Rohilla Maru*, grounded at Moji, floated on the morning of Oct. 14th. She immediately left for Ujina, no damage being done to the hull.

MR. J. KAWASHIMO, war correspondent of the *Shinano Nippo*, was killed on Oct. 13th by a Russian projectile at a certain place occupied by General Oku's Army.

THE number of blankets presented by the citizens and foreign residents of Yokohama to be sent to the front reached at noon on Oct. 13th thirteen thousand.

LIEUT.-GENERALS Ogawa, Kawamura, Oshima and Tachimi are expected to be promoted full generals and Major-Generals Fujii, Nakaoka and Usakawa, Lieut.-Generals.

A TELEGRAM from Sapporo says that owing to a storm, some fishing boats capsized on the morning of Oct. 11th off the village of Otaki, the result being that eight men were drowned.

THE *Jiji* believes that Prince Kan-in will be promoted on Nov. 3rd (the Emperor's Birthday) to Lieut.-General. He is commander of the special cavalry force on the right wing of Kuroki's Army.

ACCORDING to the *Official Gazette*, Major Maeta, Captains Ozawa and Kagamiyama, and Lieutenants Higo and Tachiishi were decorated on Oct. 17th with the Golden Kite and the Rising Sun.

ON the evening of Oct. 14th, a fatal fire occurred in a factory at Osaka, the result being that the building was destroyed and four workmen killed. The cause was an explosion of kerosene oil.

THE officials held responsible for the recent murders of Roman Catholics in Hupeh are to pay an indemnity of Tls. 140,000, Tls. 100,000 of which is the indemnity demanded for the late Bishop Verhaeghen.

A MOJI telegram says that a German steamer (about 2,000 tons) with 350 tons of fresh meat was captured on Oct. 8th off Kinchow and has been taken to Saseho. The cargo is believed to have been destined for Port Arthur.

THE remains of Major-General Yamamoto, killed in Manchuria, arrived on Oct 17th at Tokyo and were immediately removed to Sendai accompanied by the deceased's wife and son. The officer belonged to the Second Division, Sendai.

ON Nov. 3rd (the Emperor's Birthday), the Emperor will review troops at the Aoyama parade ground as is customary on that day. General Viscount Sakuma has been ordered to command the force and Colonel Oka and four others to be staff officers of the occasion.

THE wife of Lieutenant Gunji and fifty-one others, reported to have been massacred by Russians at Shumushu, arrived in Tokyo on Oct. 18th by the *Shumushu Maru via* Oginohama. According to them, some fishermen are still on the island, intending to pass the winter there.

THE fifty students who are to be sent to Japan to study, were received yesterday, said the *Korea Daily News* of September 28th, by the Minister of Education. They were each presented with $15.00, the wherewithal to purchase European attire, and further received a sum of $60.00 per individual for 3 months' expenses in Japan.

MR. OURA, Minister for Communications, and his party are reported to have arrived in Manchuria (at the entrance of the Yalu) from Korea. They will proceed to Takushan, Dalny and Yinkow by sea, and thence go to Tashikiao and Liaoyang. They are expected to return about the middle of November.

MR. GEORGE Inman, a tourist, who belonged to Manchester, and who arrived at Kobe from Kyoto on Friday and put up at the Oriental Hotel, was found dead on Sunday morning at Kitano Hill, having apparently taken prussic acid. The deceased gentleman was an invalid.

A SERIOUS report has been received from Hachioji, in Tokyo-fu. On the night of Oct. 16th a man entered the dwelling of an old couple—a shampooer named Y. Kosaka (75) and his wife, Haru, (74)—and assaulted them, inflicting very severe injuries with a sword. No further details are published.

THE Hokkaido Railway Co. will hold a general meeting on Oct. 29th in Tokyo to discuss a proposal to issue debentures of *yen* 1,500,000. The money is to be spent on reclamation off Wakamatsu-cho, Hakodate, and the removal there of the railway station and for the purchase of locomotives, etc.

MR. M. FUJISHIMA, Vice-President of the Industrial Encouragement Bank, died on Oct. 15th from consumption. He been suffering for some months. The deceased was once Consul at Lyons and later secretary of the Finance Department. Before he joined the bank he was Governor of Chiba prefecture.

RECENT Hongkong papers report that four bluejackets from the U. S. S. *Helena* picked up an assistant compradore of the China Navigation Co.' steamer *Kansu* on the English Bridge at Shameen, and for a joke threw him into the creek, and he was drowned. Fortunately, owing to the good sense of the Chinese bystanders, there was no riot. The *Daily Press* subsequently learnt that the Consular inquiry into the circumstances attending the drowning of this Chinaman, has resulted in the acceptance of compensation by the relatives of the deceased.

PRINCE FUSHIMI will leave Yokohama for America by the steamer *Manchuria*. He will take with him a number of objects of fine art in order to present them to MRS. Roosevelt and the President, to MRS. Hay and the Secretary of State, and to the President of the St. Louis Fair and his wife, and other ladies and gentlemen. The principal articles include five pairs of silk screens embroidered with flowers and birds; six pairs of cloisonne flower vases; ten silver flower vases; several kinds of silk acticles; various jewelry ornaments, etc.

DR. MCGEE and party, the American volunteer nurses, left Hiroshima on Oct. 18th by the 10.30 a.m. train for Shimonoseki. High military and naval officers, officials of Hiroshima Kencho, and a crowd of leading citizens saw them off at the station. Baron Ozawa, Vice-President of the Red Cross Society, escorts the American ladies to Nagasaki. On the same evening, they arrived at Shimonoseki and put up at the Sanyo Hotel. The same night they were to be entertained at the well-known tea-house Shumpan-ro by leading citizens.

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THE MILITARY SITUATION IN MANCHURIA.

Friday, October 14.

It appears to be thought in Japanese military circles that the great fight now raging between Oyama and Kuropatkin in the region between the Hun and the Taitsz need not be crowned by the occupation of Mukden, however signal be the success of the Japanese. The result will be sufficiently decisive should the Russians be driven back to the Hun in such a shattered condition that any further enterprises south of the river will be impossible for them before next spring, at all events. Liaoyang is regarded as the position of real strategical importance, which must be held by its present possessors if they are to be ultimately victorious, and must be recovered by its previous possessors if they are ever to win. As for Kuropatkin's offensive essay, it is viewed with sympathetic condolence. Japanese officers are apparently convinced that his judgment was overruled by political considerations. It is inconceivable that within a month of a big defeat, a defeat which, whether it be regarded as a mere withdrawal or as a flight, is acknowledged by Kuropatkin himself to have entailed terrible suffering —it is inconceivable that so soon after such an experience the Russian General would have attempted to assume the offensive had he been able to obey the suggestions of his own strategical insight. In his position a Japanese commander of mediæval times would have committed suicide.

The *Asahi* makes the interesting point that Kuropatkin, in his address to his army, alludes to Kuroki specially as having harrassed him, and accordingly, when himself assuming the defensive, he followed Kuroki's strategy and hurled the bulk of his troops against the Japanese right where Kuroki's army was on duty.

All the leading journals of Tokyo agree in conjecturing that the view taken by Kuropatkin may probably have been this:— "If Port Arthur falls, a conjuncture not unlikely to be imminent, it will have the effect of greatly inspiriting the Japanese troops. On the other hand, the enemy suffered heavy losses at Liaoyang, and it is improbable that he has yet recuperated them, whereas large re-inforcements have reached my army. Therefore now or never is the psychological moment to strike a heavy blow." That is a very reasonable hypothesis. What seems to us pretty certain is that Kuropatkin, whatever may have been the necessity for encouraging his troops, would never have used such language in his address had he not anticipated victory. It will be curious to learn what excuse is now offered for him. He has seemingly made a failure which, if we suppose him to have been untrammelled by politics, puts an end finally to his reputation as a captain.

Forenoon, Saturday, October 15.

It has been already explained that the Russian plan of attack in the great battle now raging between the Hun and the Taitsz, included two flank attacks, one against Kuroki's army at Penhsihu, the other against Hanchang, which lies far to the east in the direction of Samachi. Hanchang is 75 miles from Liaoyang on the east and therefore may be said to lie altogether outside the field of immediate operations. In fact it is difficult to understand what purpose underlay the Russian enterprise unless they sought to make a diversion, and surely such a diversion was not likely to have much influence on the fate of the main operations. The force they directed against Hanchang appears to have been about 2,000 men, under Major-General Mataliroff (?), and his attack does not seem to have been a very resolute affair, for, according to statements made by prisoners who fell into the hands of the Japanese, he retired with a loss of only some 60 of all ranks. The Japanese casualties are said to have been 3 officers wounded, 14 rank and file killed and 38 wounded. Mataliroff fell back to the north-east in the direction of Pingchingshan, whence there is a road to Mukden, but whether he subsequently withdrew to the latter place, or whether he merely joined a large force operating towards the northern frontier of Korea, we do not know. The impression conveyed by the affair is that it was intended solely to bewilder Kuroki, and thus lead to a weakening of the Right Army. The presence of Russsians in the vicinity of Samachi was reported some days before the commencement of the great southward movement from the Hun, and had Kuroki detached a strong body to avert danger in that quarter, Kuropatkin's attack at Penhsihu might have been greatly facilitated. But Kuroki doubtless argued that a few thousands of Russians marching southward at Samachi could not constitute a serious menace. He knew that the bulk of Kuropatkin's army was concentrated on both banks of the Hun, and that a force sent to a point so distant as Hanchang could be nothing more than a column in space, unsupported, impuissant. It was a fantastic bit of strategy and it met with the fate it deserved. Much interest naturally attaches to Kuropatkin's general plan. Speaking roughly he may be said to have adopted the same lines of strategy as those followed by the Japanese at Liaoyang. That is to say, while menacing their main position in the neighbourhood of Yentai, he sent a powerful force—at least six divisions—to outflank the Japanese at Penhsihu, the very place where Kuroki's extreme right brigade crossed the Taitsz on the occasion of the attack against Liaoyang. But in estimating this strategy it is necessary to note a fundamental difference between Liaoyang and the battle now in progress. On the former occasion the Russians' point of concentration was fixed and immovable. Their grand objective was to hold Liaoyang. On the latter occasion no such fixity of position marked the Japanese situation. They were resting mainly on Yentai, it is true, but they were essentially a mobile force, ready to advance or retreat according to circumstances, without in either case seriously prejudicing their previous dispositions and arrangements. To outflank an army thus circumstanced a general must have a force amply sufficient to contain as well as to circumvent. In other words, if he selects the enemy's right for his outflanking enterprise, then he must be able to restrain any forward movement on the part of the enemy's left and centre, otherwise he may find himself rolled back and ultimately cut off from his own base. To accomplish that a greatly superior force is necessary, and Kuropatkin does not seem to possess such a force. The Japanese appear to have taken immediate advantage of his error. Leaving the Russian General's six divisions to press their essay against Penhsihn—which is 33 miles eastward of Liaoyang,—Marshal Oyama ordered his left centre to advance, so that after a time the battle began to pivot upon Penhsihu the Russians getting gradually forced to the north-east so as to be threatened with having to fight parallel to their line of communications. The line of combat stretches 25 miles from the north-west to the south-east and at this moment (Saturday morning) it would seem that the Japanese left has gained possession of the railway and the high road as far as the south bank of the Shaho river, that is to say, as far as a point some ten miles southward of the Hun. On the other hand, the Russians are making a desperate effort to roll back this tide which tends to sweep them away from their line of communications. On the evening of the 13th they were still obstinately endeavouring to force home their flank attack, so that Kuroki's right had not yet succeeded in pushing them back farther than Chaoshenling. It would also seem that whereas the Russians originally retreated before the shock of Oku's and Nozu's armies, they rallied again, probably behind entrenchments specially prepared beforehand with a view to such a contingency, and on the evening of the 13th they were seeking to hold the Japanese centre of the left army at Shahopau, the right of that army at Hwanghwatien and its left on the bank of the Shaho. There has not been any position so interesting since the war began. The fighting had lasted continuously for 4 days at the date of latest advices (evening of 13th) and the hardships endured by the troops on both sides must have been immense. They have had to bivouac in the open, night after night, in bitterly cold weather, and probably thousands of wounded are even now lying untended on the field.

Saturday Afternoon.

The fight still progresses on the same lines. We are now in possession of information up to the forenoon of the 14th. It would appear that even then the Russians had not yet abandoned their hope of turning Oyama's right flank. Indeed it begins to look now as though upon the success of that enterprise depends Kuropatkin's sole chance of avoiding a great disaster. His troops in the northern part of the field are being slowly and steadily rolled back, yet he clings to his essay in the south-east quarter although his prospect of achievement becomes hourly fainter. During the early hours of the 14th he extended his line eastward to Wulungtun, which lies on the Taitsz 7½ miles above Penhsihu, and there he became engaged with Prince Kanin's cavalry. Meanwhile a fresh column of Japanese troops has reached Kiaotau, which, as our readers know, is directly south of Penhsihu, and thus the Russians, even if they succeeded in overcoming the resistance at Wulungtun, would find themselves checked on the Penhsihu—Kiaotau line. Further, this new flanking force of the Russian General's became completely isolated at 11 a.m. on the same day, but the column on the immediate north of Penhsihu was forced at that hour to commence its retreat, and the Japanese at Penhsihu, who had hirherto acted mainly on the defensive, now became pursuers. Thus, apparently, the grand flanking essay which commenced on the afternoon of the 9th, ended unfavourably for the Russians on the forenoon of the 14th—almost 5 whole days of continuous fighting, which was doubtless productive of numerous casualties. We do not doubt that Marshal Oyama's next report will tell of the retreat of the Russians from Wulungtun also, and nothing seems less probable than that Kuropatkin will find another opportunity to practise any outflanking movement during the course of this great battle.

For the Centre Army under Nozu and the Left Army under Oku continue to push steadily northward, and the Centre Army is now almost in a position to place itself on

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Kuropatkin's flank if he attempts to retire his troops along any of the direct roads to Mukden. The Fushun route is still open to him, but it would be a difficult matter to withdraw a big army in that sole direction.

Ten more guns have been captured from the Russians. This, according to our reckoning, brings the total to 48 since the battle commenced.

We have also the reports of Sakaroff and Kuropatkin, the former relating to the 10th and 11th, the latter to the 12th and 13th. Neither general makes any direct admission of defeat, but read by the light of the fact that the Russian army assumed the offensive with the object of immediately driving the Japanese back upon Liaoyang, if not of recovering that place, the reports plainly spell failure. It would appear from the latter part of Kuropatkin's statement that some desperate fighting took place among the hills immediately north of Penhsihu. Doubtless Taling is the pass referred to, but we know from Marshal Oyama's report that at 11 a.m. on the 14th the Russians began to retreat from this part of the field, pursued by the Japanese. In fact it does not appear that either Sakaroff or Kuropotkin claims anything like a permanently successful advance in any part of the field, and at the end of his report Kuropatkin frankly admits that his orders for the 14th did not extend beyond the stubborn defense of the positions then held, orders which his troops were evidently unable to obey.

Morning, Sunday, October 16.

On Saturday (15th) evening, Marshal Oyama's reports were published in Tokyo, bringing the situation up to the afternoon of the 14th. They show that from the morning of that day the enemy in every part of the field broke and retired. He was pushed by the Japanese as far as the Shaho, which runs nearly parallel to the Hun at a general distance of some 10 miles to the south. It does not appear that the Japanese forces had crossed the Shaho up to the evening of the 14th, and when Marshal Oyama speaks of having forced the enemy back to the left bank of the Hun he means, of course, that the Russians are now resting on that river. Henceforth the great question is will they attempt to retreat across it in the face of a closely pursuing enemy, or have they prepared on the south of the river positions where they may make a final stand. Their divisions which were engaged in the abortive turning movement against the Japanese right at Penhsihu seem to have retreated by roads which will take them to Fushun, where doubtless the Hun is bridged. It is questionable whether Marshal Oyama's men are in a condition to press home their advantage. They fought continuously from the 10th to the 14th, five consecutive days, and most desperate fighting it seems to have been from all the Russian accounts. As for the enemy's forces, he is believed to have had 18 divisions in the field. Three were told off for the flanking movement at Penhsihu; four had the task of pushing back the centre of Kuroki's army, which might otherwise have enveloped the outflanking force; three were confronting Nozu's army in the centre of the Japanese line; four opposed Oku's army on the left, and four were held in reserve. We can not say exactly what the numerical strength of each division was. A Russian division on a war footing is some 15,000 strong, and doubtless all the divisions recently arriving from Europe are up to that figure. But probably the average did not exceed 12,000 in the battle of the Hun; from which it follows that the total Russian force mustered 216,000 with about 30,000 cavalry, or, say, 240,000 in all. The Japanese had 8 divisions, and at whatever strength we estimate their division, it would seem that they were confronted by a superior force. Marshal Oyama speaks of the enemy as numerically superior, and justly eulogises, though in very reserved terms, the achievement of the Japanese. He estimates the Russian casualties at 30,000 at least, and it is notable that the estimates of Japanese generals in such matters have always hitherto proved smaller than the reality. We do not understand his reference to "over 30 field-guns," since the detailed reports seem to show 48, but that is a detail.

There is little occasion to comment on the fact that this battle differs radically from all its predecessors, except, perhaps, Telisz, and Telisz was an affair of comparatively minor character. What constitutes the cardinal difference is that whereas the Russians have hitherto pretexed inferior numerical strength, and therefore the necessity of standing on the defensive in strongly entrenched positions, they marched out to this battle of the Hun with forces which their commander-in-chief had publicly declared to be superior, nay sufficient to crush the Japanese. The significance of the issue can not be obscured, therefore, by any such pleas as have hitherto been employed to minimize Japanese successes. The Russians threw down the gauntlet, entered the area with a loud fanfare of trumpets and have been driven from it with heavy loss. But they are not humiliated for it is evident that they fought splendidly. We may not any longer apply to them the term "ditch-soldiers." Entrenchments are now known to be an unnecessary assistance to them, and while congratulating the Japanese on this splendid victory, we must sincerely compliment their adversaries on having displayed grand fighting qualities.

Sunday evening.

The latest news shows that the Japanese have crossed the Shaho. It was at this river that Kuropatkin announced his intention of making a final stand. He called it his "main position," but his attempt to defend it has proved futile. The Japanese armies are now within 10 miles of the Hun.

Marshal Oyama's statement as to the number of the Russian dead is appalling. The number actually counted hitherto is 8,550, and to this total has to be added the losses in the field of the Left Army's operations on the 14th and 15th, as well as many not yet found and many carried away. Marquis Oyama must be well within the mark when he predicts that the total will reach 10,000. That means 40,000 wounded, or aggregate casualties of 50,000 in an army of, say, 250,000. One man in every five was killed or wounded. No army could preserve its morale in the face of such a disaster.

Kuropatkin seems to have telegraphed to St. Petersburg the news of this defeat, acknowledging the loss of 16 guns, but claiming to have fallen back to previously prepared positions on the Shaho. This is consistent with Marshal Oyama's report which shows that on the evening of the 14th the Japanese lines had been pushed up to the Shaho. It would appear, however, that the extreme left of the Japanese had then crossed the Shaho at Hunglingpau.

Japanese securities have leaped up in the London market, the 4 per-cents rising 3 points, the five per-cents £2-5s. and the 6 per-cents £1.5s. They are now at figures not previously recorded. Russian 5 per-cents, on the other hands, have fallen to £93. The quotations on the Tokyo stock exchange also are steadily rising.

General Dessino's latest is highly ingenious. It reproduces an official report up to the 12th, and from it we learn that the only trouble with the Russians was having advanced too far in one part of the field—too far, that is to say, for convenient recourse to their familiar device of retreating. He further represents the Japanese as having been driven back at every point.

The Head Quarter Staff has issued the following estimate of the forces commanded by General Kuropatkin in the battle of the Shaho:—

First Siberian Army Corps under Lt.-General Stackelberg; consisting of Division I (Major-General Gerungross) and Division II (Major-General Kondradovitch) of East Siberia Rifles—namely 24 battalions and 8 batteries.

Second Siberian Army Corps, (commander uncertain), Division V (Lt.-Gen. Alexieff) of East Siberia Rifles, and Division I (Maj.-Gen. Morozoff) of Siberia Reserves—28 battalions and 8 batteries.

Third Siberian Army (Lt.-Gen. Ivanoff); Division III (Maj. Gen. Kastalinsky) and Division VI (Maj. Gen. Damiroff) of East Siberia Rifles; 24 battalions and 8 batteries.

Fourth Siberian Army (Lt.-Gen. Sarubaieff); Divisions II and III of Siberia Reserves (Maj. Gens. Rensetan and Kottsuvitch); 32 battalions and 8 batteries.

Fifth Siberian Army (Lt.-Gen. Danbofsky); 54th and 71st Divisions of Reserves (Maj.-Gens. Woruroff and Ekku); 32 battalions and 12 batteries.

Sixth Siberia Army (General Zabouf); 15th and 72nd Divisions of Reserves (Major-Gens. Raiching and Baranoffsky); 32 battalions and 12 batteries,

Tenth Army (Gen. Seruchensky); 9th and 31st Divisions of Reserves (Major-Gen. Hershmann and Lieut.-Gen. Mau); 32 battalions and 14 batteries.

Seventeenth Army (Gen. Birderring); 3rd and 35th Divisions of Reserves (Lieut.-Gen. Ivanshura and Lieut.-Gen. Doburuschnisky); 32 battalions and 14 batteries.

First Army (Gen. Maiendorff); 22nd and 27th Divisions of Reserves (Lt.-Gens. Affanosovitch and Chekumareff); 32 battalions and 12 batteries.

In addition to the above there were:—

2 Regiments of picked Moscow Infantry—8 battalions, 4 batteries of the East Siberia 2nd Brigade and 4 of the East Siberia 4th Brigade.

Five regiments of field mortars and 2 batteries.

Five batteries of horse artillery and 5 of mountain artillery, one battery of siege guns and one independent battery of eight guns.

Total 276 battalions, 122 batteries and 173 sotnias of cavalry in addition.

The whole numbering about:

200,000 infantry.
26,000 cavalry.
950 guns.

(N.B. This is a very moderate estimate. It puts the strength of the battalion at only 700 men of all ranks.)

Monday, October 17.

Marshal Oyama's reports seem to suggest that he and his staff contemplated an offensive movement having the Shaho for its limit. This hypothesis is borne out by the facts that in one place he speaks of a column reaching "the pre-determined line," and that, in his report dated the afternoon of the 16th, he describes things as being quiet in the direction of the Centre and Right Armies. If things were quiet we must infer that these armies were not then making a forward movement. On the other hand, the Left Army, or at any rate a part

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of it, had certainly crossed the Shaho and had occupied positions considerably north of the river and westward of the railway. Under these circumstances, it is difficult to conjecture the Field-Marshal's ultimate plan. One is disposed to think that if he moved on at once and rapidly he could capture Mukden without much difficulty, but against that supposition has to be set the question of crossing the Hun. This river is a formidable obstacle. It is larger than the Taitsz and second in magnitude to the Liao only. The Russians had a sufficiency of bridges to move nine army corps across the river in the space of a few days, but it is quite conceivable that they may have much difficulty in recrossing with the Japanese on their heels. That, however, is a peril against which, of all others, Kuropatkin must be supposed to have provided. The probability is that he has been able not only to get his troops across, but also to destroy the bridges, and if that be so the Japanese advance is checked. We gather that Oyama's present purpose is to swing forward his left and, if possible, get it to the rear of the Russians still lingering at the positions on the Shaho, though these Russians are probably rear-guards only.

It may be noted here that many critics appear to labour still under old-fashioned ideas with regard to pursuits. A pursuit in the days of smooth-bore muskets and a pursuit in the days of long-range rifles, are two very different things. Formerly when an enemy broke finally and fled from the field, he did so from a hand-to-hand fight, or, at any rate, a fight at such close quarters that pursuit could become effective forthwith. But the muscular activity of human beings has not increased in the ratio of the range of small arms and cannon. A retreat is now commenced, in the vast majority of cases, not in the immediate sequel of crossed bayonets, but as a consequence of insupportable fire from rifles and guns. It commences at probably a distance of half a mile, and is no pele-mele business, but a more or less orderly movement covered by strong rear-guards. The pursuers, on their side, can not take the risk of moving up to close quarters. A hundred magazine-rifles resolutely plied by a rear-guard will hold an entire regiment at bay. In short, all the conditions of war having undergone radical alteration, the rout in which men threw away their arms and were cut down by cavalry sabres or pierced by infantry bayonets is a thing of the past.

It is, nevertheless, certain that Kuropatkin's army must be greatly demoralized. We have it on the authority of a Russian officer, now a prisoner in the hands of the Japanese, that the Russian General took nine army corps into action. Therefore a moderate estimate of his numerical strength is 250,000, including cavalry. Out of that number he seems to have had some 50,000 casualties; that is say, one man in every five was killed or wounded. That is a blow sufficient to stagger the best troops in the world. And here it may be observed that Kuropatkin appears to have carried away nearly all his wounded. Many thousands of bearers must have been busily engaged on that work alone, his fighting force being reduced nearly in a corresponding ratio. Therefore a rapid forward movement on Oyama's part might crown the battle of the Shaho with signal results. The bridges over the Hun are the question. A Japanese staff officer, speaking in the *Nichi Nichi's* columns, expresses the belief that the stubborn courage of the Russians will impel them to make another stand at Mukden. If that be Marquis Oyama's opinion, we may expect an interval before any advance is made by his armies. And indeed, assuming the truth of the Russian prisoner's very credible statement that the Tsar has ordered Kuropatkin on no account to retire beyond Mukden, one is inclined to think that he will essay one more desperate battle there. But we greatly doubt it. The Japanese are too close on his heels, and there is not much reason to think that he has prepared at Mukden a position sufficiently formidable to receive a shattered army and enable it to reform its units and organise a valid defence within the space of a few days. The probability is that he will retire to Tiehling, holding the Hun line temporarily with a rear-guard only. At all events, many a week, probably many a month, must pass before he takes the field again. A Japanese officer justly remarks in the columns of the *Jiji Shimpo* that had this battle taken place in Europe, it would have been regarded as decisive, but happening in Far-Eastern Asia its significance may probably escape public apprehension. Speaking practically, it disposes finally of Russia's prospect of ultimate victory. Even though she performed the herculean and quite impossible task of putting a million men into the Manchurian field, she would have to reckon on an equal effort by Japan, and she now knows, or ought to know, that with equal forces she can not win the day. All KUROPATKIN'S offensive potentialities have been swept away like a mist. He stands before the world a thoroughly beaten general whose role in the near future must be to recuperate his own shattered strength, not to shatter any foe. How much of all this will St. Petersburg realize? How much will the Russian nation realize?

Morning, Tuesday, October 18.

ON the 17th instant little intelligence of an illuminating nature was issued by the Head Quarters Staff in Tokyo. The chief interest now centres upon the operations of the Left Japanese Army (Oku's Army) the left column of which crossed the Shaho on the 14th instant, and was receiving assault after assault at the hands of the Russians on the 16th instant, throughout the whole day. The last of these attacks—so far as we now know—was delivered towards sunset on the 16th by 5 or 6 battalions of infantry and 2 or 3 batteries of artillery, and when Marshal Oyama forwarded his report, the issues of the onset had not become known. It will be quite evident to any one consulting the map that to swing his left round to the east along the northern bank of the Hun so as to cut off the Russian retreat must have been the final objective of Oyama's strategy. Therefore he did not press forward vehemently with his attacks in the centre and right against the enemy's positions along the Shaho. Those positions seem to have extended from Linshingtun on the west to Fengchipau on the east, midway between which points the main road crosses the Shaho at Shahopau. It may be assumed that Kuropatkin was holding this line with strong rear-guards only, but even rear-guards number thousands of men, and if the Japanese Left Army manœuvred so as to occupy the district between the Shaho and the Hun, westward of the railway, while these rear-guards were still fighting on the Shaho, a very critical situation would have resulted. The Russians, thoroughly sensible of the serious problem in this part of the field, were hurling themselves against Oku's left when we last had news from the scene, and it is very possible that they held him back, though at the cost of heavy sacrifices. Reviewing the battle, so far as it unfolds itself to us, this position westward of the railway and north of the Shaho represents the second psychological feature. The first was at the defile called Chaohienling, where the roads from Fushun and Mukden meet. Southward of this point a large Russian force under Stackelberg struggled from the morning of the 9th until the afternoon of the 14th instant to achieve the task originally assigned to them by Kuropatkin, the task of turning the Japanese right at Penhsihu. Leaving them to continue that effort against the detached force stationed at Penhsihu, the Japanese Right Army moved northward, its objective being the range of hills commanding the roads along which Stackelberg's troops would ultimately have to retreat. Chiohienling, the most southerly of these eminences, was also the most important with regard to the Japanese strategical plan, for had it been speedily occupied Stackelberg's position would have been desperate. But the Russians held it with dogged tenacity until the afternoon of the 14th, by which time Stackelberg, whose army then constituted the "too advanced force" spoken of by Dessino—had succeeded in obeying Kuropatkin's order to retreat, and had passed Pienniulupau where the northward road bifurcates to Fushun and Mukden. Thus a supreme peril was averted in that part of the field. But we have still to learn whether the splendid bravery of Kuropatkin's rear-guard on the right of his Shaho line saved the second psychological position.

It is stated by Japanese correspondents that Rennenkampf was in command of the central column of Kuropatkin's army, and that, according to documents found in the field, the orders issued originally to him and Stackelberg were to force back the Japanese at Penhsihu and march along the south bank of the Taitsz to Liaoyang. Success would have involved an immense disaster for the Japanese. Penhsihu is 33 miles eastward of Liaoyang, and although its possibilities for such a purpose as the Russians conceived were doubtless fully appreciated by the Japanese, who had used it themselves in pursuing a similar aim, they entrusted the duty of guarding it to a detached force under Major-General Umezawa and, very finely that force discharged its duty. We are not surprised to learn that Umezawa subsequently received the much coveted *Kunjo* in front of the troops he had so ably led. Colonels Kawazaki and Taniyama were recipients of a similar honour. There is some talk, we observe, of the troops that restored Umezawa's communications having marched 80 miles in 24 hours. Whence then did they come? It is plain that Liaoyang must have been the place whence such reinforcements would have marched, and Liaoyang is 33 miles from Penhsihu. The mistake is probably due to a confusion between Japanese *ri* and English miles.

What the total Russian losses were it becomes more and more difficult to estimate. The *Jiji Shimpo* thinks that the number of bodies left on the field will ultimately be found to aggregate 15,000. That is scarcely credible, though there can be no question that the casualties were enormous. It will be observed that Reuter's agent telegraphing from Mukden mentions 30,000. Nothing is telegraphed from Mukden except

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what is thoroughly agreeable to the Russian censors. We may fairly presume that 30,000 is about one-half of the true figure. At all events, Kuropatkin himself can not have known the extent of his losses when the above telegram was despatched. Still, however, the losses of the Japanese themselves have to be told. We fear that they will not fall far short of those at Liaoyang. Already seven or eight thousand are spoken of as having fallen in the field of the Right Army's fighting, and we have an official estimate that the Left Army had lost 3,500 prior to other costly operations. That makes some eleven thousand for these two armies, and in view of the heavy fighting that fell to the share of the Centre Army, the probability is that its list will be long.

Japanese officers justly point out that this great battle was not what may simply be described as a *sogusen*, namely, a meeting of two armies in the open under exactly similar conditions. We have it on the authority of Kuropatkin himself, and we might have inferred it from previous observation of his methods, that he had carefully prepared and entrenched positions for his armies to occupy in the event of retreat. Pursuit under such circumstances is something very different from pursuit where no subsidiary aids offer for the beaten army, and it becomes necessary for the victors to exercise caution, lest, in a necessarily exhausted and somewhat disordered condition, they hurl themselves against seriously potential obstacles. That is why a pause of one day was made at the Shaho, where Kuroki had his principal position, and doubtless the day's respite thus obtained helped the Russians greatly in their hurried passage of the Hun. They were streaming into Mukden at the date of latest advices, and we shall probably be told by carpet critics, as we were told after Liaoyang, that the Japanese are great at making opportunities but small in utilizing them. It all comes to this that the Japanese are compact of flesh and blood like other men. They can not work miracles.

The Russian Government's resolve to mobilize all the troops in the empire sounds very like the decision of men in a panic. Of what use are troops thousands of miles away from the scene of action? If this resolve were accompanied by a programme for applying the whole of the great Empire's resources to doubling or trebling the Trans-Asian Railway, in the meanwhile purchasing from Japan peaceful leisure to achieve the task, we should feel that a sane purpose was really on the *tapis*.

Tuesday evening.

The information furnished by reports received after the above was written, shows that the Russians are still stubbornly holding the Shaho position, and that they have a residuum of strength and spirit sufficient to assume the offensive on an isolated scale. Of course this fine display of resolution—for very fine it undoubtedly is in view of the events of the past week—has a vital purpose, namely, to prevent the capture of the main bridge over the Hun before Kuropatkin succeeds in fully extricating his army. The Japanese Left Army has to be held back at all cost. We can not but admire the dogged determination of the Russians. Probably that fierce downpour of Manchurian rain following the continuous thunder of heavy guns proved veritably a heaven-sent aid to them.

Wednesday, October 19.

Telegrams are published in Tokyo which represent the bulk of the Russian Army that confronted Kuroki as having fallen back upon Fushun and there concentrated. Fushun is on the Hun River 28 miles east of Mukden, and it was always a possible rendezvous for the troops fighting in the Penhsihu quarter of the field. But the point is that whatever forces have fallen back upon Fushun must be counted as no longer potential in the region where the fighting is still going on, and to that extent the resistance in front of the Japanese Left and Centre Armies is lessened.

Peking telegraphs that the Japanese have bridged the Hun and that their van has almost reached Mukden, where scarcely any Russian troops are visible. From the same source we are informed that the Hun bridges being broken, great numbers of Russians have been drowned in the river. Yingkow, on the other hand, wires that Kuropatkin has caused the railway bridge to be destroyed and is now fighting with his back to the river. These rumours have evidently derived their fantastic colours from transmission through a Chinese medium. The van of the Left Army under Oku may be very near the southern bank of the Hun, but as to the Russians having evacuated Mukden or thrown down the bridges for the sake of inspiring themselves with desperate courage, such tales are undiluted foolishness. There is no question that a situation of the greatest possible interest exists between the Hun and the Shaho, but its interest turns chiefly on the question whether Kuropatkin can make time to extricate the whole of his army. It is with that object that he is holding with fine courage and stern obstinacy to his lines along the Shaho. The highest tribute of admiration must be offered to his troops, who have still sufficient morale to assume the offensive after such a week of disastrous fighting. There is probably no idea yet of cutting bridges. If Kuropatkin had half a dozen additional bridges available, his position would be much happier; nor is there we imagine, any immediate idea of evacuating Mukden. A few days' respite at Mukden to reform his shattered units and organize his tremendously over-burdered transport is absolutely essential to him. The *Russ*, according to a London telegram to the *Jiji Shimpo*, says that 23,000 wounded have already been carried into Mukden. A little reflection is necessary to realize what that means. And it greatly understates the problem with which Kuropatkin has to deal. If there are eleven thousand Russian dead lying between the Hun and the Taitsz—and we believe that a higher figure will ultimately be found to represent the truth—there must be from forty to fifty thousand wounded. Many doubtless have been transported by rail to Tiehling, but it will be a reasonable calculation that thirty thousand remain to be dealt with. Imagine what is involved in handling such a vast assemblage of disabled and suffering human beings at a time when a victorious army is knocking at the gates. It is rumoured that the handling of the Russian wounded after the battle of the Yalu was shockingly cruel, and indeed we have heard from many sources that in this respect the arrangements and methods of the Russian armies are exceedingly defective. What, then, must be the scenes now witnessed in Mukden and on the immediate south of the Hun? It is not the thousands of dead that should shock humane feelings; it is the tens of thousands of wounded.

With regard to the decision attributed to the Court Council in St. Petersburg, the decision to mobilize all the troops in the empire, the *Jiji Shimpo* is strongly inclined to think that what troubles the Tsar and his advisers is not so much the war in the Far East as the symptoms of unrest at home. The recruits are to be collected into barracks and brought within immediate reach of severe discipline, because to leave them at large would be to augment the perils of the situation. Colour is given to this supposition by a telegram from the Russian capital saying that since the news of the Shaho battle reached Europe signs of disaffection have become more visible than ever, and incendiary placards are to be seen everywhere.

The *Asahi* seems to be perplexed by the latest news, which shows the Russians as actually assuming the offensive at various points along the Shaho. Our contemporary wonders that such tactics should be possible after such losses as the Russians have suffered, and is disposed to infer that Kuropatkin means to hold the Shaho line at all hazards. But surely that is a fact needing little demonstration. If Kuropatkin can not hold the Shaho he can not hope to hold Mukden, and he is understood to be under positive orders not to retreat beyond that city. Further, even supposing that he is preparing to evacuate Mukden, he needs time to do so, and time can be gained only by a stubborn resistance on the Shaho line.

Thursday, October 20.

News from the front shows that the Japanese force which sustained a defeat at the hands of the Russians on the night of the 16th consisted of 5 battalions of infantry and 3 companies. This comparatively small body—little more than one half of a brigade—moved out on the wave of success that had attended the Japanese offensive during the previous days, and had forced its way to a considerable distance northward, breaking into the enemy's artillery lines and capturing 2 of his guns. On its return from this somewhat rash enterprise it was attacked by 12½ battalions of Russian infantry with the result already known, namely, that although the latter's frontal assault was beaten back, they enveloped both flanks of the Japanese force and after a hard fight threw these flanks into disorder, and captured 9 field-guns and 5 mountain-guns. The Russians have naturally made much of this affair, though it is noticeable that they report the number of captured guns as 12, which is 2 less than the reality. There has not been any previous instance of a loss of guns by a Japanese force, and from that point of view the incident is signal. But strategically speaking it is not of any consequence. Japanese journals say that the loss of men was comparatively small. Collating the accounts from both sides it would seem that the Japanese succeeded in taking up a position on a hill which they roughly entrenched but were unable to hold. They were, in fact, completely outnumbered.

As to the general situation, there seems to be no doubt that the Russians have determined to make another stand on the northern bank of the Shaho. The two armies are now reported to be facing each other across the river. But the Japanese are not all on the southern bank. Their left wing has been certainly thrown across the river and perhaps their right also. The Shaho, it must be remembered, is an affluent of the Taitsz, and the Taitsz itself is an affluent of the Hun. The general course of the Hun is south-westerly, but the Shaho, though parallel to the Hun, roughly speaking between its junction with the latter river and the town of Shahopau, turns to the south-east

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beyond the latter place. Hence the Japanese armies, moving with their fronts in approximate alignment, would naturally carry their wings over the river though their centre might be still on the south bank at Shahopau. Such a position is easily understood if we conceive an army advancing along a line parallel to the base of a triangle towards the obtuse angled vertex. Necessarily the wings soon overlap the sides of the triangle. We are not sure, however, that this truly represents the situation. Some authorities, apparently trustworthy, believe that both Kuroki's Army and Nozu's army, as well as the right column of Oku's army are still on the south of the Shaho, and that only the centre and left column of Oku's troops have crossed to the northern bank. If that be so it will be the imperative business of the Russians to drive Oku back if they intend to hold the Shaho line, for his present position constitutes a serious menace of out-flanking. We gather from indications furnished by various accounts that the Japanese pursuit could not be pushed to the south bank of the Hun. In fact, the Russians appear to have rallied in the position prepared for them along the Shaho, and another big battle impends immediately. The perplexing point is that Kuropatkin should deliberately fight in such a situation. His front is now only 10 miles from the Hun in some places and anything like a serious reverse would hurl him back upon the latter river. The natural thing to expect would have been a strong rear-guard fight at the Shaho and a speedy retreat of the main body across the Hun. But apparently there is to be a general engagement on the Shaho. The Russians themselves are forcing decisive issues under circumstances which assuredly do not look very promising for them. Some interruptions are evidently caused by the weather. In addition to a torrential downpour of rain induced by the continuous fire of hundreds of guns, a normal autumnal rain set in on the evening of the 17th, and as neither of the combatants can be very well supplied with bivouacking apparatus, there must be much suffering. The Russians have the advantage of balloons. Kuropatkin has been constantly using this method of reconnaissance, which, strange to say, the Japanese do not appear to possess.

We are still without any estimate of the Japanese losses. But the column on the extreme right seems to have suffered very heavily. It had to hold back a greatly superior force of the enemy, and the result was that during two days—the 9th and the 10th—it lost 1376 altogether, including 15 officers killed and 42 wounded.

Shanghai telegraphs as though Kuropatkin were hastily retiring upon Mukden with the Japanese pressing at his heels. Shanghai is often "previous."

Through Seoul comes news that the Japanese force at Samachi, which was recently attacked by a Russian detachment, pursued the latter on the 16th in the direction of Penhsihu, and fell in with Prince Kanin's cavalry. The combined body was attacked by a force of Russians at Hwaling, which lies northward of Sanklatsz on the Fushun highway. The attack was repulsed with a loss of 6 killed and 21 wounded.

Some leading members of the Seiyu-kwai intend to introduce in the next session of the Diet a bill with regard to a proposal to allow foreigners possessive rights in land. The politicians believe that by this means foreign capital can be drawn into Japan and that consequently industries will quickly be improved.

THE LATE KING OF SAXONY.

King George of Saxony, whose death on October 15th, is recorded by Reuter, was born on August 8, 1832, and succeeded to the throne on the death of his brother, King Albert, on June 19th, 1902. He was the third son of King Johann of Saxony. The royal house of Saxony counts amongst the oldest reigning families in Europe. Heinrich of Eilenburg, of the family of Wettin, was Margrave of Meissen 1089-1103; he was succeeded by his son, Heinrich (1103-1123), and Konrad the Great (1123-1156), well known in Saxon history. The house subsequently spread into numerous branches, the elder of which, called the Ernestine line, is represented by the ducal families of Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Saxe-Meiningen, and the grand-ducal family of Saxe-Weimar; while the younger, the Albertine line, lives in the rulers of the Kingdom of Saxony. In 1806 Elector Friedrich August III. (1763-1827), on entering the Confederation of the Rhine, assumed the title of King of Saxony, which was confirmed in 1815. The predecessors of the present King were Friedrich August I. (1806-1827), Anton (1827-1836), Friedrich August II. (1836-1854), Johann (1854-1873), Albert (1873-1902). The present Constitution of Saxony dates from September 4, 1831; but has undergone numerous alterations, the last being that of March 28, 1896. The crown is hereditary in the male line; but, at the extinction of the latter, also in the female line. The sovereign comes of age at the completed eighteenth year, and, during his minority, the nearest heir to the throne takes the regency. The legislature is jointly in the King and Parliament, the latter consisting of two Chambers. The Upper Chamber comprises the princes of the blood royal who are of age; one deputy of the (Lutheran) archbishopric of Meissen, the proprietor (or one deputy) of the "Herrschaft" of Wildenfels, one of the proprietors of mediatised domains, now held by five owners, one deputy of the University of Leipzig, the two proprietors of "Standesherrschaften," the Lutheran "Oberhofprediger" at Dresden, the Dean of the Roman Catholic Chapter of St. Peter at Leipzig, one deputy of the collegiate institution of Wurzen, one of the proprietors of four estates in fee; twelve deputies elected by the owners of other nobiliar estates for life; ten noble proprietors and five other members without restriction nominated by the King for life; and the burgomasters of eight towns. The Lower Chamber is made up of thirty-seven deputies of towns and forty-five representatives of rural communes. The qualification for a seat in the Upper House is the possession of a landed estate worth at least 4,000 marks a year, and the qualification for the right of electing to the same, is the possesssion of a landed estate worth at least 3,000 marks a year; which qualification, however, is not required by the *ex-officio* deputies of chapters and of the university. Members of the Lower House must be Saxon citizens over thirty, and pay at least 30 marks in direct State taxes; and electors of the "Wahlmänner," *i.e.* direct electors, are all men above twenty-five years of age who pay any direct contribution. The indirect electors are divided into three classes; the first consists of all electors who pay at least 300 marks, the second of those who pay at least 38 marks annual land tax, and the third of all the other electors. The members of both Houses, with the exception of the hereditary and certain of the *ex-officio* members, are each allowed 12 marks per day during the sittings of Parliament, and an allowance for travelling expenses. Both Houses may propose new laws; no taxes can be imposed, levied, or altered without the sanction of both.

Prince Friedrich August, who succeeds to the Throne, was born May 25, 1865. His troubles with his wife, Princess Luise of Tuscany, are still fresh in the public mind.

TIBET.

A telegram from Peking to the *Asahi Shimbun* indicates that China is still clinging to her mediæval fiction of buffer states, a fiction which has already involved her in war with France, and in war with Japan, and would have involved her in war with England had not Sir Nicholas O'Conor consented to preserve the shadow on condition that China surrendered the substance. The Foreign Office in Peking is said to have instructed its representatives in Lhassa that the Anglo-Tibetan convention must be amended so as to embody due indications of Chinese suzerainty: the Chinese almanack must be employed in designating the dates, and Tibet must be spoken of as a tributary of the Middle Kingdom. These amendments concern Tibet directly and mainly. But England is very much concerned in another mandate reported to have been issued from the same source, namely, that whatever impatience the British commissioner may evince, no final step is to be taken without previous telegraphic reference to Peking. Doubtless this version of the Wei-wu-pu's instructions must be received with reserve, but at all events we shall be safe in assuming that China insists upon preserving tangible evidences of her suzerainty over Tibet. What does that suzerainty amount to? It amounts simply to shirking all troublesome responsibilities and yet conveying to the world a significant intimation that states like Tibet must be regarded as bulwarks of the Middle Kingdom and their integrity respected in the interests of her own. China disclaims all responsibility for the action of Tibet in violating its treaty with Great Britain, yet she insists that she shall be consulted about the penalties imposed on Tibet for such *mala fides*. It is an utterly unpractical and impossible position for any Power to take. Every philanthropist must entertain a profound respect for the instinct of civilization which, during many centuries, forbade China to rely on force of arms and led her to place her trust in reason rather than the sword. But that is not the civilization of the Occident. We are not approaching a high standard: we are falling away from it all the time. China, stepping out into a world which professes to live in a moral atmosphere far more elevated than that breathed by her people, must either subscribe to the Occident's splendid doctrine that might is right, or must abandon all claims which she is not prepared to enforce with bullet and bayonet. Will she ever recognise that fact? Apparently not. Apparently she has developed a constitutional and invincible repugnance for exhibitions of force.

General Terauchi, Minister for War, has presented a piece of silk to Dr. McGee and each of her party, and the Red Cross Society has given them silver cases, and two hundred *yen* each. Baron Ozawa paid a visit on Oct. 13th to the nurses at Hiroshima and conveyed the thanks of the Emperor who profoundly appreciates their services.

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PORT ARTHUR.

Saturday, October 15.

It is predicted by Russian fugitives that so desperate has become the fighting around Port Arthur and so vindictive its character, that when the fortress falls no quarter will be given by the Japanese, and Stoessel is reported to have taken steps to disseminate this belief among his troops. Of course there is no occasion to contradict such a prediction. It is true that, judging from some accounts which have reached Tokyo, the Russians are treating in a most shocking manner any Japanese wounded they find upon the field, and it is a significant fact that in all the intelligence coming from Port Arthur, nothing is ever said about Japanese prisoners or Japanese wounded in the hospitals, whereas there must assuredly have been some wounded who would now be receiving Russian tendance had that kind of mercy been the order of the day. Of course this is a mere suspicion. It may be wholly groundless, and we trust that it is. As to the other question, however, the question of Japanese treatment of Russians, the statement is now repeated that men from the garrison are surrendering every day in increasing numbers, and that they are most grateful for the excellent treatment given to them by the Japanese. Nothing is more certain than that the Japanese, when they enter the fortress, will continue to obey the humane rules hitherto observed by them throughout the war.

It is alleged (*Fiji Shimpo's* correspondence from Chefoo) that the water-supply was not cut immediately on the capture of Kuropatkin Fort. The cutting took place only a few days ago, and since then the garrison has largely subsisted on distilled water.

The bombardment of the ships in the harbour is going on from Japanese batteries placed at Twanshantsz and Takushan (*vide* our map of the 13th instant), and much damage is said to have been done to the ships lying in the East Port. Especially on the 3rd instant the heavy shells (28-cent.) discharged by the Japanese hit their mark several times and set one of the ships on fire. Most of the vessels have now taken shelter under Pehyushan, but even there they are not safe and it is stated that no one shows upon their decks. The impression is becoming confirmed that the remnants of the squadron will not attempt another sortie, but it is scarcely possible to entertain the idea of their remaining quietly at anchor when the death of the fortress becomes certain.

Chefoo says that the latest big bombardment took place on the 5th instant, and that it reduced the forts in the front line of the permanent works to a very dilapidated condition. Stoessel is said to pay daily visits to all the forts. He expects a general attack at any moment, and he is adopting the sternest conceivable measures to keep his men at their posts. Any that distinguish themselves by leading a retreat are shot without mercy, and the soldiers seeing that to fly is certain death, fight desperately on the chance of repelling the enemy. It is stated that 300 men who defended Kuropatkin Fort died every one in his place, the last being an officer who stood up, threw his arms over his head and fell in his tracks. Another device attributed to Stoessel is a general order declaring that if fury in assault be a fine characteristic of the Japanese soldier, it is also his weak point, since the garrison has only to quietly await his coming and then shoot him down.

It is stated that the effectives in the garrison now total 10,000, and that there are 2,000 non-combatants, including women and children. For these non-combatants underground refuges are provided and there they have a miserable existence.

Many junks are now being captured by the blockading squadron. They are all loaded with food-stuffs and fruit. Quite a fleet of these captured vessels are at Dalny.

The officers in the fortress know well that no succour is to be expected from Kuropatkin, but they take care to sustain the spirits of the men by telling them that relief is near. Their own hope is said to rest entirely on the Baltic Fleet. So, at any rate, Chefoo says, but we should be inclined to doubt whether Kuropatkin's helplessness is believed at Port Arthur. Could he have achieved the programme inaugurated by his noted address, could he have struck two or three crushing blows against the army of Oyama, the result might have been signal, at least in his own estimation. For though he could not possibly expect to march through the Japanese aad reach Port Arthur before winter fairly sets in, he might have expected that a few signal defeats would have altogether altered the position by making the Japanese seek peace. From that point of view there is nothing unreasonable in the reference his address makes to Port Arthur.

As to the positions thus far captured by the Japanese it is impossible to speak with any assurance. The *Asahi Shimbun* gives some statements but they are inconclusive, and the indications do not enable us to identify anything.

Recent rumours indicated that the wireless telegraphic station at Chefoo was no longer working, but the latest news contradicts this.

All the garrison hospitals are now situated at southern Payankau (*vide* map). A Russian captain now prisoner in Japanese hands, is represented as saying that the reduction of the garrison by deaths and wounds averages 90 daily.

The *Peresviet* is reported to be disabled.

Monday, October 17.

It is stated, apparently on good authority, that the remnant of the Russian Squadron attempted to escape from Port Arthur on the 12th instant, but the ships put back again when they observed the close presence of Togo's war-vessels. The reason of this attempt is said to be that since the occupation of a certain hill by the Japanese landforces, they are able to fire with considerable accuracy into the two harbours, and within the past few days the Russian ships have been hit no less than eighteen times. To remain under such a fire would be suicidal. Probably some correction must be applied to this account.

A ship-master who arrived at Moji on the 14th instant says that his vessel passed within 20 miles of Port Arthur, and did not observe a single search-light, though as an invariable rule hitherto the search-lights on Golden Hill and elsewhere had rendered the whole vicinity of the harbour as bright as day. Possibly this may be due to the cutting of the water-supply or to lack of fuel. Of course, if it be true, it is a highly important fact.

The news is confirmed—though we have nothing official—that a party of the naval brigade recently succeeded in taking up a position whence it bombarded the town and the ships with great effect.

Tuesday, October 18.

Moji says that in the bombardment on the 11th instant, the *Bayan* and the *Retvisan* were seriously injured. Some rumours say that the former vessel was sunk at her moorings.

There is no other news from the beleaguered fortress.

Thursday, October 20.

Chefoo reports that the naval brigade at Port Arthur bombarded the ships in the harbour with much effect on the 17th instant. The *Bayan* was hit several times and had to put out to the mouth of the harbour, where she is now lying with one of her smoke-stacks shot away, and in an otherwise more or less dilapidated condition.

From the same source we are informed that on the 16th instant the besiegers attacked two forts in the immediate front of the Urlung section and captured them after a fierce combat. Urlung is at the north-east of the *enceinte*.

The Russians are said to be guarding with desperate obstinacy a hill 203 metres high on the south-west of Itszshan. This position is reported to be of vital importance to the defences.

Friday, October 21.

Moji reports that the fortress is on its last legs and that the Russians are preparing their final place of resistance at Liaotishan. But that is too vague to be convincing. Another report from the same place is more explicit. It alleges that from the Japanese positions the Russians can be seen employing hundreds of Chinese workmen to transport earth and material in the direction of Liaotishan, where they are evidently constructing a last position. Certainly if they be engaged in such work, the inference is that Stoessel despairs of holding the present *enceinte* much longer.

A Japanese who has just returned to Dalny having been released from Port Arthur, where he had been held prisoner for about a fortnight, is represented as saying that several of his countrymen are still held prisoners there, and that nothing could be kinder or more considerate than the treatment they receive from the Russians.

KOREA.

It appears from a Seoul telegram that the Russians are still showing some aggressive activity in the vicinity of Hanchang. Another abortive attack is said to have been made by them. So far as we can learn, it resulted in their repulse after inflicting a loss of two men on the Japanese. This sounds like Cossack fighting. The formidable Cossack, after having been for centuries a kind of military terror, seems likely to emerge from the war with the distinguished reputation of making the most innocuous attacks recorded in history.

Seoul reports that in the presence of signs of an advance by the Japanese force at Yuensan, the Cossacks at Kowon hastily retreated and are continuing their northward movement. This is probably the first result of General Hasegawa's arrival.

From Yuensan it is reported that the Russians have established a field hospital at Pukchhong and that a staff of doctors and nurses is on duty there. Provisions are brought by junk from Songchin.

Vladivostock, according to Korean news, is busily completing its defences. We have been hearing for a long time about Vladivostock's assiduity in that respect.

Mr. Megata was to have had an audience on the 18th instant in connexion with the signing of his agreement as financial adviser.

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GENERAL KUROPATKIN'S ADDRESS TO HIS ARMY.

St. Petersburg, October 9.

According to a telegram from Mukden dated the 8th inst., published in the *Official Messenger*, General Kuropatkin on the 2nd inst. issued the following orders of the day to the troops:—More than seven months ago the enemy treacherously fell upon us at Port Arthur before war had been declared. Since then by land and sea the Russian troops have performed many heroic deeds of which the fatherland may be justly proud. The enemy, however, is not only not overthrown but in his arrogance continues to dream of complete victory. The troops of the Manchurian army, though in unvarying good spirits, have hitherto not been numerically strong enough to defeat the Japanese army. Much time was necessary for overcoming all difficulties and strengthening the active army so as to enable it to accomplish, with complete success, the arduous but honourable task imposed upon it. It is for this reason that in spite of the repeated repulse of the attacks of the Japanese upon our positions at Tashihchiao, Anshantien and Liaoyang, I did not consider the time to have arrived to take advantage of these successes to begin a forward movement and I therefore gave the order to retreat. You left the positions you so heroically defended covered with piles of the enemy's dead without allowing yourselves to be disturbed by the foe, and in preparedness for a fresh fight. After a five days' battle at Liaoyang you retired on the new positions previously prepared. After successfully defending all advanced and main positions, you withdrew to Mukden under the most difficult conditions. Attacked by General Kuroki's Army you marched through almost impassable mud, fighting throughout the day and extricating the guns and carts with your hands at night, and returned to Mukden without abandoning a single gun, prisoner or wounded man, and with the baggage train entirely intact. I ordered the retreat with a sorrowful heart, but with unshaken confidence that it was necessary in order to gain a complete and decisive victory over the enemy when the time came. The Emperor has assigned for the conflict with Japan forces sufficient to assure us of victory. All the difficulties of transporting these forces over a distance of 10,000 versts (6,666 miles) are being overcome in a spirit of self-sacrifice and skill by Russian men of every branch and rank of the service and every social position, to whom has been entrusted this work, which for difficulty is unprecedented in the history of warfare. In the course of seven months hundreds of thousands of horses and carts and millions of poods of stores have been coming uninterruptedly by rail to Siberia and Manchuria. If the regiments which have already been sent out prove to be insufficient, fresh troops will be sent. The will of the Emperor that we should vanquish the foe will be inflexibly fulfilled. Hitherto the enemy in operating has relied on his great forces and disposing his armies so as to surround us has chosen as he deemed fit his time for attack. But now the moment to go and find the enemy, the moment for which the whole army has been longing, has come and the time has arrived for us to compel the Japanese to do our will. For the forces of the Manchurian army are strong enough to begin a forward movement. Nevertheless you must unceasingly be mindful of the victory to be gained over our strong and gallant foe. In addition to numerical strength in all commands from the lowest to the highest, a firm determination must prevail to gain the victory whatever sacrifices be necessary to this end. Bear in mind, the importance of victory to Russia and above all remember how necessary victory is the more speedily to relieve Port Arthur, where our comrades for seven months have heroically maintained the defence of the fortress entrusted to their care. Our army strong in its union with the Tsar and all Russia performed great deeds of heroism for the fatherland in all our wars and gained for itself well-merited renown amongst all nations. Think at every hour of the defence of Russia's dignity and rights in the Far East, which has been entrusted to you by the wish of the Emperor. Think at every hour that to you the defence of the honour and fame of the whole Russian army has been confided. The illustrious head of the Russian land, together with the whole of Russia, prays for you and blesses you for your heroic deeds. Strengthened by this prayer and imbued with the consciousness of the importance of the task that has fallen to us, we must go forward fearlessly with a firm determination to do our duty to the end without sparing our lives. The will of God be with us all.

Much the same thoughts will suggest themselves to everybody on reading Kuropatkin's address to his army. The Russian General's references to the achievements of his troops in the past are the first remarkable feature of this document. He virtually asks his soldiers to believe that they have been winning all the while they were retreating, and that nothing has been the matter except want of strength to follow up their victories. If Kuropatkin can induce his men to believe that, they must be very credulous. Indeed it reads very like a huge joke to find him expressing surprise that the enemy is "not yet vanquished" but has the audacity to still entertain hopes of final victory. It certainly is a surprise to believers in Russian might that a period of more than eight months has not sufficed to enable her to subdue an adversary generally considered so insignificant as Japan, but that is not the kind of surprise which Kuropatkin would have his army feel. He apparently wants them to think that victory has been within reach all the time, that the Japanese should have acknowledged the fact, and that the hour has now at length come to gather the laurels prepared by previous fighting. He further asks them to sympathise with the necessity under which he himself laboured when ordering retreats instead of consummating victories, and it is probable that he will find his soldiers and the world responsive to his appeal, for as the Generalissimo of the biggest military state among the nations, he has been compelled to follow a very humiliating course. Many of us needed no such appeal. We had already learned to sympathise with Kuropatkin, who presented the appearance of a brave and earnest soldier obliged to essay an immense task with very inadequate materials. One can not but feel sorry therefore that this address was ever delivered. So much less would have done so much better. And as a prelude to the fiasco that immediately followed, the address has the effect of bringing ridicule on a cause which had hitherto escaped scorn except in so far as men like Floug and Ogorodnikoff disfigured it. It is pitiful that all this blowing of trumpets should have preceded so futile an essay as that just made by Kuropatkin's army in the field between the Hun and the Taitsz.

MEETING OF MINISTERS AND POLITICIANS.

On the 15th instant the Prime Minister and the other members of the Cabinet entertained the leaders of the political parties in the Imperial Hotel. General Terauchi, Minister of State for War, delivered a short address with reference to the battle of the Shaho. The most interesting point he made was that Kuropatkin chose for his attack the very moment when the Japanese army itself was getting ready to resume the offensive. Count Katsura also spoke. It had been expected that he would make some definite financial statement, but he explained that he was not yet in a position to do so. He confined himself, therefore, to congratulating the nation on the results thus far brought about by its union and resolution.

Mr. Oishi Masami, one of the Progressist leaders, said that while the united support of the nation might be counted on for the prosecution of the war, the nation on its side expected to be treated with confidence. It wanted to know whether the Government was really determined to persevere with the campaign until Russia had no choice but to make peace. For such a purpose the country was willing to make any pecuniary sacrifices, but, on the other hand, it insisted that the funds supplied by it should be employed with the strictest honesty and in the most economical manner. Finally, there seemed to be good reasons for doubting whether the Government's manner of dealing with the Korean problem satisfied the situation. Korea had in effect been taken under Japan's protection, and unless the fact were practically recognised all the efforts made and the outlays incurred might result in signal failure.

CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA.

The *Leipziger Tageblatt*, the leading organ of the National Liberal party, which is often selected by the German Government as a medium for semi-official communications, had a remarkable article on August 30th on the state of affairs in Russia, which attraced wide attention. After pointing out that Germany's advantage would lie rather in the ultimate victory of Russia than in any outcome of the present war, which would unite Japan with China against Europe, the article turns to consider the situation in Russia. It says:—

The military leaders rose to command by patronage. Ships, cannon, and soldiers were there in plenty, but there was no one to use them rightly. There were stores in plenty, but they were stolen everywhere. Wherever one turned one found corruption, bribery, and incompetence. The Russian system collapses under the strain.

Equally foolish is it to believe in the elemental force of the ordinary Russian peasant. Gifted Russian writers have made us almost believe that the lower stratum of the people had a regenerative influence. This is a conventional falsehood. In reality the Russian peasant is degenerate, ignorant, and poorly fed, living under the worst sanitary conditions, the victim of all manner of diseases and epidemics. No wonder that the Russian soldier has not come up to the expectations formed of him. If we cannot deny him natural courage, all initiative, all intelligence and endurance are missing. In these respects he cannot be compared with the Japanese.

Long generations of Russians have not been crushed and exploited without punishment following as a result of these national crimes. Only regeneration can make this nation healthy. Messages of grace and amnesty like that issued on the christening of the Tsarevitch are useless. Russia needs right, not grace. It will depend on her leading men whether she will recover from these disasters in the East or still more rapidly steer towards destruction.

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IMPERIAL MESSAGE.

The Emperor has addressed the following message to the Manchurian Armies :—

Army.—Confronted by the enemy's forces, which, having been reinforced by the flower of his troops, had moved in great strength to attack you, you assumed the initiative and delivered a counter-attack, with the result that, after several days of severe fighting, you subjected him to heavy loss, drove him back in confusion from the Shaho River and completely frustrated his design.

Officers and Soldiers—We applaud the loyalty and bravery that enabled you to support the hardship of many days and to achieve a great success.

A COMPARISON.

The Shanghai journal *Sung Wai Jipao*, which is supposed to be an organ of the celebrated Kang Yu-wei, has published an article comparing Russia to China, in so far as concerns the attitude of each empire towards Japan. There are many points of similitude, according to the view of the Shanghai paper, of whose article we find a precis in a French contemporary. Russia, like China, had supreme contempt for Japan. Neither the statesmen of Peking in 1894 nor the statesmen of St. Petersburg in 1904 could persuade themselves that the little island nation would venture to cross swords with the Colossus of the Far East or the Colossus of the North. Then, just as the Chinese Government had listened to Li Hung-chang's false appreciations, so the Russian Government placed full faith in Viceroy Alexieff's miscalculations. Again, while the armies and navies of China and Russia were getting beaten by a despised enemy, Chinese officials and Russian officials were busily enriching themselves at the cost of the efficiency of both services. Yet again, while the empire's arms were being humiliated abroad, the people, in each case, were disunited at home. These are the salient features of alleged resemblance. They do certainly constitute likenesses, but perhaps a careful analysis would dispel much of the impression. Nevertheless it is interesting to find a Chinese journal instituting such comparisons. One of the Shanghai newspaper's statements, however, is not so easy to accept. It alleges that Baron Rosen, in Tokyo, failed to fathom Japan's resolve and, in effect, misled his Government just as Wang Feng-chih did in St. Petersburg. But is this fault fairly chargeable against Baron Rosen? Did he really remain blind to the fact that Japan would fight rather than submit to complete effacement in the Far East? We dare not answer one way or the other. It is possible that Baron Rosen took Japan too lightly. He was one of those who had seen the early stages of Japan's growth in Western civilization, and perhaps the closeness of his observation had impaired its perspective. It is hard, too, for a diplomat living to-day on terms of most cordial friendship with the units of a nation, it is hard for him to realize that the same nation may to-morrow be engaged in death grips with his country. If Baron Rosen's judgment erred, there are many excuses for him. Be that as it may, however,—and we may note *en passant* that Kang Yu-wei's organ can not possibly have any exact information on the subject—one thing quite certain is that in the whole of the wide empires of Russia and Japan no man more sincerely desired to maintain the peace than Baron Rosen.

THE LATE MRS. ISABELLA BISHOP.

We learn from a London telegram of Oct. 10th that the well-known traveller and author, Mrs. Isabella Bishop (*née* Bird) is dead. This enterprising lady during her long life undoubtedly spent more of her years in remote regions thanany other of her sex, for the late Miss Kingsley's travels were confined to Africa, while Mrs. Bishop went far afield. Born in 1832 she published as late as 1900, when 68 years of age, her "Pictures from China." The deceased lady was the eldest daughter of the Rev. Edward Bird, rector of Tattenhall, Cheshire, and was born at Boroughbridge Hall, in Yorkshire, one of the seats of her mother's father. Beginning to travel at the age of 22, she visited North America, and in 1856 published the results of her observations as "The Englishwoman in America;" she next spent six months in the Hawaiian Islands. "Six months in the Sandwich Islands" came out in 1873, and "A Lady's Life in the Rocky Mountains" in 1874. She then travelled extensively in Japan—her book "Unbeaten Tracks in Japan" published in 1880, attracted very general attention—and during eight years she visited many parts of Asia. She married Dr. Bishop in 1881 (this gentleman died in 1886), and after her widowhood resumed her wanderings in Asia, which in the aggregate extended over something like thirteen years. She was closely connected with philanthropic work of various kinds at home and abroad, expecially with medical missions, and spoke frequently in public on such subjects, besides delivering many lectures before geographical and other societies. In 1892 she was elected the first lady Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and in the previous year she had ridden 1000 miles in Morocco, her journey including the Atlas mountains. She usually travelled alone—she did so in Japan, and she ascended the Yangtsze under similar circumstances. Altogether she was a most adventurous lady, who in following her bent made many most valuable observations and contributed very largely to scientific knowledge. In addition to books we have mentioned she published the following :—The Golden Chersonese, 1882; Journey in Persia and Kurdistan, 2 vols. 1892; Among the Tibetans, 1894; and made many contributions to reviews and magazines. In 1896 she published a volume of Views in Western China and Korea, collotyped from her own photographs. In 1898, after journeys in Korea, Siberia, and China extending over 3 years, she published Korea and her Neighbours, 2 vols; The Yangtze Valley and Beyond, 1899.

AN AGED PRISONER.

It appears that among the officers rescued by the Japanese at the time of the sinking of the *Kurik* there was a paymaster 70 years of age. He petitioned to be set at liberty, pleading that his whole connexion with the Russian navy had been of a non-combatant character—disbursing money or tending the sick and wounded—and, above all, that his age made it pitiable to retain him a prisoner instead of allowing him to return home where his grandchildren were waiting to welcome him. This appeal seems to have touched the Japanese and it is stated that the officer will now be allowed his liberty. There has also been talk of giving freedom to all officers and men so crippled by wounds as to be incapable of further military service. That would be a humane precedent. We trust that the idea may be carried out.

Since the above was in type we learn that 13 prisoners maimed by wounds which have healed, are about to be sent home to Russia.

A PROTEST.

The following has been published in Tokyo :—

In the report of the Commander-in-Chief of the Manchurian Forces, the fact is mentioned that, on the 4th inst., a body of infantry belonging to the 3rd Russian Sharpshooter Regiment, all wearing Chinese costumes, attacked our forces on the road to Mukden. It is also reported that of late Russian soldiers, clad in Chinese costumes, have often approached our forces and even attempted surprises. Moreover, according to different reports recently received, the Russian Army is said to be purchasing even now an enormous number of Chinese costumes.

It is a matter of course that combatants who are not in their proper uniform can be punished as offenders against the laws of war, and in case they take part in actual fighting without wearing their proper uniform, as stated above, it is not only a violation of international usages as well as an unlawful act contrary to the meaning of Art. XXIII. of the Supplementary Rules to the Convention concerning the Laws and Customs of War on Land, but it will prove a source of great calamity to the innocent Chinese who will be exposed to danger, owing to the impossibility of distinguishing, from a distance, between Russian soldiers and real Chinese.

Consequently the Imperial Government have deemed it necessary to call the attention of the Russian Government to such unlawful action on the part of the Russian Army, and instructed H.I.J.M's Minister at Washington to take, through the U.S. Ambassador at St. Petersburg, necessary steps to that effect.

THE "HUPING."

The steamer *Huping* appears in Lloyds Register as a vessel of 885 tons. She was captured by the Japanese in the vicinity of Liaotishan, when attempting to carry to Port Arthur a cargo of munitions of war. The safe arrival of even one such vessel at the beleaguered fortress might make an immense difference in its capacities of resistance, for all accounts agree that the besieged are embarrassed by scarcity of explosives, and a steamer-load of these would go a long way. Want of provisions is a factor of quite secondary importance; that is to say, want sufficiently severe to affect the fighting powers of the garrison. There can hardly be any such want in the case of a place open to the sea and within a few hours' steaming of centres of supply. Let the vigilance of the blockading squadron be what it may, Russian gold will carry some ships through, whether they be Chinese junks, or foreign steamers. As to the German flag figuring conspicuously in such enterprises, not the slightest political importance attaches to it. Just as British mines are freely supplying coal for the uses of the Baltic Fleet on its voyage eastward, so German steamer owners are not averse to making money by victualling Port Arthur.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Colonel Parrish was lately decorated by His Majesty the Emperor with the 3rd order of the "Sacred Treasure," apparently in consideration of the services he had rendered by way of introducing foreign capital into Japan. He served in the late Murai Bros. Co. as the first Vice-President, representing the interests of the American Tobacco Company and also those of the British American To-

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bacco Company with which the Murai Co. had been amalgamated in 1899. Those formerly connected with the last mentioned Company, as well as many personal friends of the Colonel, will be gratified by the honour thus conferred upon him.—*Communicated.*

The Chinese Government's project of mediation does not appear to have met with much encouragement. St. Petersburg, or rather the Tsar, is showing a most determined attitude. His Majesty is said to have declared that even though Kuropatkin has to retreat to Harbin and even though Port Arthur fall, he will not hear of peace until Russia's reputation is re-established. The Chinese Representative in Washington, doubtless reflecting the American Cabinet's view, alleges that the time is not yet ripe, a verdict with which most onlookers will agree. If Russia can be induced to bow her head, it will be only after losing Port Arthur, and after failing in the grand offensive movement which Kuropatkin is now conducting. From her point of view the campaign is only now commencing. Her troops have hitherto had to act on the defensive, and to-day for the first time she has assumed the tactics of attack, with high hopes and passionate expectations. Of course mediation would be premature.

The German steamer *Emma* has left Tsingtao nominally for Australia, but her proceedings have aroused much suspicion, and she is said to be watched. This is the vessel recently reported to be loading coal for Vladivostock.

Another steamer—nationality German, tonnage 2,000, but name unstated—is said to have been seized by the Japanese as she was attempting to make Port Arthur *viâ* Kinchow Bay with 350 oxen on board.

It is stated by the *Shogyo Shimpo* that the Government have finally resolved to present to the Diet in its approaching session a bill for amending the law of hypothecation so as to facilitate the introduction of foreign capital. Our readers are probably aware that, according to the Civil Code as it now stands immovable property may not be hypothecated to aliens as security for loans. Hence it follows that although a railway or a factory, with all its appurtenances, may be hypothecated, the land upon which it stands may not be included, and thus a creditor is not able to take over such property from an insolvent debtor as a going concern. This is a very rough statement of the case, but the details need not be elaborated. It is enough to know that owing to obstacles offered by the existing law such a transaction as that contemplated by Messrs. Baring Bros. and Co. last year could not be carried to completion; in other words, private railway companies were not able to borrow foreign money on the security of their property. If the bill be of the nature described by the *Shogyo Shimpo*, a constructive result will be the abolition of the present veto on foreign ownership of real estate in Japan.

It is stated that the Colonel of infantry taken prisoner by the Japanese commanded the 145th Regiment of the First Army, and is an old friend of several Japanese officers. His regiment having been long stationed in St. Petersburg, Japanese military men visiting the Russian capital were often entertained by it, and men like Major-General Murata and Lt.-Colonel Tanaka came to know the Colonel very well.

Prince Karl left Shimonoseki at 10 a.m. on Oct. 16th for the front by the steamer *Awa Maru*, with an escort of warships. Mr. Hara, Mayor of the City, and many private persons saw him off at the pier. The warships in the roadstead were fully dressed in honour of His Highness.

Russia's weekly expenditure of £1,097,250 on the war with Japan is by no means extraordinary, says an English paper. Indeed, should she succeed in keeping expenses down to this figure throughout the war she will be fortunate. The war in South Africa, the bill for which totalled the respectable sum of £221,948,000, worked out at £1,500,000 a week. The total cost of the Crimean war was about £313,000,000. Of this Russia paid £142,000,000, France £93,000,000, and Great Britain £78,000,000, the weekly expenditure for the three countries being, Russia £1,400,000, France £900,000, and Great Britain £700,000. America's successful struggle for independence cost the mother-country £121,000,000, or just under £1,600,000 a week. France, however, has had to foot the heaviest weekly war bill on record, the total cost of her terrible conflict with Germany being £316,000,000, or over £7,000,000 a week. The Napoleonic wars which ended at Waterloo were comparatively cheap for France, seeing that the total bill only amounted to £255,000,000, while that of Great Britain, including the financing of many little Powers in their struggle against the Emperor, amounted to £831,000,000.

Changes in the fashion of wedding presents are observed by the *Lady's Pictorial*. A writer in that paper reminds us that at one time "there was a craze for giving live pets, horses and dogs being included, in all the lists of bridal gifts. Then there was the bicycle period, when no young married people considered they had been well treated unless the very latest cycles were presented to them on their marriage. Old china was another wedding present mania, and an extremely sensible one, for this, like old silver, outlives all fashions. The old furniture phase was a commendable one, too, and still obtains, now sharing popularity with motor vehicles, which are the very latest smart wedding presents. What, one wonders, will be the next ambition of brides and bridegrooms? Perhaps it will be a flying machine." A very delightful suggestion, no doubt, but in the present imperfect development of aeronautics it seems to add another terror to matrimony. In Yokohama, we might remark *en passant*, the fashion in wedding presents now runs mostly on articles of silver-ware; Hongkong principally prefers blackwood and old Chinese embroideries; while in most of the China coast ports Hawthorn jars of blue and white and Soochow lacquer run each other close in popularity.

London, according to the correspondent of the *Asahi Shimbun*, is shocked by the slaughter now taking place in Manchuria, and thinks that such a spectacle should move the civilized world to protest against the continuance of the contest. That is a humane view, and equally creditable to British discernment is another statement contained in the same telegram, namely, that whereas Japan is fighting for her existence, Russia is fighting for mere bureaucratic ambition. Upon whom in Russia does the ultimate responsibility rest for this appalling slaughter of human beings? Some say Alexieff; some Bezobrazoff; some the Tsar. Apparently it is between the three. As for Japan, it is undeniable that she did everything in her power to avoid war. The present Cabinet may truly be said to have offered itself up on the altar of peace. Its final proposal to recognise Manchuria as wholly within Russia's sphere of influence must have seemed a concession quite certain to secure tranquillity if Russia were to be credited with the smallest modicum of reasonableness. Had Russia accepted that proposal, had a convention been concluded on those lines, nothing appears to us more certain than that the indignation of the country would have blazed out very strongly against the Ministers in power and the Elder Statesmen. There would not have been any refusal to acquiesce, but there would have been parliamentary impeachment of the Cabinet, and the chauvinists, few though they be, would have acquired a large access of influence. That situation, at all events, was averted by Russia's obduracy, but shall we ever know who was the real inspirer of that obduracy? If he be a man with any spark of humanity still smouldering in his bosom, he must be on a cross of painful remorse now. And if he be a man whose responsibility is capable of being exposed, the wonder is that it has not been exposed. That line of reasoning brings us inevitably to the Tsar himself.

A St. Petersburg telegram dated Sept. 26 says:—A private letter from a person on board the Russian hospital ship, *Mongolia*, at Port Arthur, describing the fighting following Rear-Admiral Withoft's sortie, pays a tribute to the courtesy and consideration shown by the Japanese. The *Mongolia* was twice cut off from the squadron, but the Japanese signalled her to steer to the left, which she did. Once the *Mongolia* was between two ships, and frequently Japanese torpedo-boats passed quite close to her, but she was not attacked throughout the fight, and returned safely to Port Arthur.

Maria-de-las-Mercedes, Princess of the Asturias, whose death is announced, was born on Sept. 11, 1880, and for a few short months following the death of her father King Alfoso XII. was Queen of Spain. The birth of her brother on May 17, 1886, deprived her of the title, as being a male he succeeded to the Throne. The Princess married, on February 14th, 1901, Prince Carlos of Bourbon, son of the Count of Caserta, and in the following November gave birth to her eldest son Alfonso; on February 28th, 1903, her second son, Fernando was born. Her allowance from the Spanish civil list was 500,000 pesetas.

It is stated that the Diet will be summoned for the 28th of November. The proclamation will doubtless be published without delay, for little more than the prescribed interval of 40 days now remains.

An amusing incident is recorded by the *Portsmouth Evening News* as occurring in some recent military operations on Salisbury Plain. The operation, it is observed, was remarkable for the dash shown by the Portsmouth troops belonging to the 11th Brigade, which resulted in taking Major-General Grierson and his staff prisoners. The major-general, who was in command of the Western Army, was viewing the fight from Silk-hill in ignorance of the near approach of the enemy, and a battery of artillery was also in action on the hill, when the enemy captured a plantation in the locality and gathered together preparatory to storming the position. The officer in command of the infantry in the Silk-hill plantation neglected to notify the commander that he

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men were put out of action, and when the Portsmouth infantry surrounded the hill and surprised the battery in the rear, the staff endeavoured to beat a retreat, which proved to be impossible, and the umpires decided that they all must be regarded as prisoners. The incident created much amusement, and Sir Evelyn Wood smiled when he saw his former Chief Staff Officer in the enemy's hands.

A Committee consisting of Messrs. F. J. Abbott, Montague Beart, A. Harmssen, E. J. Libeaud and W. T. Payne, appointed by the shipping interests of the port of Yokohama, called on the Director of Customs on Saturday with the view of devising some means whereby to relieve the congested condition of the import sheds, and to secure a more prompt delivery of cargo, which in some recent cases has remained over a month on the hatoba, buried under subsequent arrivals. The committee was very courteously received by the Director of Customs, who gave careful consideration to the subject. It was evident from his replies to the various suggestions put before him, that Mr. Mizukami is most anxious to do all in his power to improve the situation.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

(TRANSLATED FOR THE *Japan Mail* FROM ST. PETERSBURG CORRESPONDENCE OF THE *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*.)

In Court circles here it is said that the Tsar has declared to a confidential adviser that personally he is still prepared, under present circumstances, to concede Japan's far-reaching propositions, if he were only sure it would lead to a speedy conclusion of peace. This, however, is contradicted by all his past public announcements, which seemed to show that His Majesty is, above all others, absolutely determined to continue the war, no matter if streams of blood have to be shed and if the country is ruined for many years so long as Japan is crushed and Russia's predominance on the Pacific Ocean forever assured. This can be found in certain official declarations and yet we do not doubt, that the above, coming from the immediate surroundings of the Tsar, expresses his true sentiment. Our monarch honestly, and perhaps passionately abhors war, and the policy of His Majesty was in no wise intended to culminate in a war with Japan. We also have good reasons to suppose that the wisdom of statesmanship which regards the conquering of the Asiatic continent as the historical task of Russia is appraised very low by him, and that he does not regard it as a necessary task in the interest of civilization,—though a St. Petersburg paper claimed since the outbreak of the war that "for two hundred years we have been marching, with guns on our shoulders, through Europe and Asia,"—to take the land of other people. In such a historical course the peculiar characteristic of our half Oriental race is strikingly revealed. It is exceedingly difficult to bring it into a properly settled condition, and its institutions of learning, both old and new, are still in an entirely unfinished state. But Russian rulers such as the two Alexanders and Nicholas II., never were originators or promoters of this Cossack policy which is the cause of all the trouble and the reason why this great and gifted nation would have to blush in silence were it asked how much it had contributed, in the long course of its history, toward the increase and furtherance of the higher interests of mankind.

When the Tokyo Cabinet informed ours that diplomatic relations had been broken off it led to excited disputes between the Tsar and his ministers, but this belated epilogue was of no effect. By the way, shortly before this His Majesty's own secretary, Besobrasoff, of whom it is said that, while exceedingly underestimating Japan's strength, he did all in his power to bring about the war, had gone abroad and has not returned to this day. We may confidently suppose that if his power were unlimited and his eye were all penetrating Nicholas II. would have obviated the war even if he had had to concede substantially all Japan demanded. But a few days after the proper time it was all too late and the Russian people must now wait and see how much the glory of mobilizing against the yellow family will cost. Were we in reality a civilized people, and knew what to substitute, in place of the devastation we are executing, here and in Asia, there might be some appearance of justification for our alleged mission in the Far East, though this would seem more plausible were we dealing with Hottentotts and Hereros. As it is the whole thing is senseless. Daily occurences show that we are far behind the Japanese, even in the elementary principles of how to conduct a war.

One example in the recent past may serve as illustration. After the unfortunate battle at the Yalu, General Sassulitch treated his wounded as though he were an inner African negro chief. Part of them he simply left where they fell and they had every reason to be glad if they fell into the hands of the Japanese medical corps. The others were hauled away on miserable carts, and those that could at all walk were compelled to reach the hospitals, fifty and more kilometers away, on foot. In the last Russo-Turkish war these cart transportations presented shocking spectacles of the barbarous treatment of our brave soldiers. There lay the poor victims, sometimes for more than twenty-four hours, packed hard together and sometimes piled on top of each other, without drink or food, in the burning heat of the sun or in rain, and if in consequence of the jolts of the ox-cart one or the other of the victims slipped so that his head was hit by a wheel no one paid the least attention, and the sufferer's cries were ignored. They were naturally enough of short duration, for his end soon came. Alas! we were compelled to see many such scene on Bulgarian soil. What may have happened during the retreats in Manchuria? No doubt that the Mad Madhi cares better for his people than Sassulitch did for the lion-hearted men whom he underservedly had the honour to command.

In the customary way of lying braggadocio it was said, at the beginning of the war that our sanitary organization in Manchuria was excellent. This assurance was open perjury, but there was nothing risked thereby, for it is known that nothing can be publicly exposed. Our leading society has never concerned itself, in time of war, about the awful fate of the wounded soldiers, nor taken any interest in the important sanitary service on the field. The press, also, concerns itself chiefly about victory and defeat; all else is of no consequence. When the news of the battle at the Yalu arrived here not one of our papers referred to the cruel treatment of our wounded. Gradually, however, some sort of a conscience seems to have begun to exert itself, here and there, so far that some pen was moved to enquire in the *Novoye Vremya* whether it was absolutely necessary for a great nation to kill its own fighting sons. And what happened then? The modest civilian was thoroughly chastised by a military contributor to the same paper. The teaching of this officer at once revealed the mental capacity of his class, and we will therefore disclose that the Russian General Peterson was behind this second writer. The precious confessions of General Petersen will doubtless cause merriment in Europe and the Japanese will be amused by them. His nonchalant calculation is that war demands sel-denial and self-sacrifice, but this sanitary business calls for just the opposite: self-protection and careful consideration for one's self. Consequently the two stand in direct opposition to each other and in fact one excludes the other. One can therefore allow only a compromise between the two for the reason that it is now customary, as in duels, to have a doctor present. But viewed in the true light this whole sanitary matter is a swindle. War has nothing whatever to do with human ethics; a soldier who wants to sacrifice himself would fail of his purpose were he to be burdened with sanitary duties. Ergo:—A soldier has no other claims or notion but to go like an ox to the slaughter.

This is the substance of the long-spun theories of General Petersen. With us such military men are by no means comic tin-soldiers but actual commanders of troops. In other states, no doubt, even humourous papers would despise them as being altogether too fantastic. One can imagine the contempt General Petersen must entertain for the Japanese, as he may have heard that almost every third person is a member of the Red Cross society, and that those heathens, even in time of war, entertain high regard for human ethics.

Lay figures with such Petersenic brains have a big word in our state-life. It is possible to be a Russian patriot, but it is next to impossible not to sink into pessimism.

YACHTING.

Four yachts of the cruising class started on Saturday, the race being over the Widow Buoy course. The wind was very fickle, and varied from S. to S.W. *Nina* was first to cross the line on gunfire, with *Asagao* close on her lee quarter. *Kathleen* and *Wanderer* started nearer the bathing barge, 45 and 58 seconds respectively after the gun. Spinnakers were set to starboard for the run to the Harbour Entrance, which was cleared in the following order:—*Nina*, *Asagao*, *Wanderer* and *Kathleen*. The yachts had then a close fetch to the Honmoku Lightship, and *Nina* steadily increased her lead. *Wanderer* took second place, and *Kathleen* also passed *Asagao*. In the beat to the Widow Buoy, *Kathleen* and *Asagao* kept on cross tacks, first one boat and then the other leading. At the southern mark they were timed as follows:—

	h.m.s.
Nina,	3.45 00
Wanderer,	3.57.30
Asagao,	4.10.30
Kathleen,	4.10.40

On the run back to the Honmoku Lightship the wind fell very light for some time, but *Asagao* and *Kathleen* brought up a nice little breeze with them, and on this leg reduced the distance between them and the leaders. Times at the Lightship on the return journey were as follows:—

	h.m.s.
Nina	4.23.00
Wanderer	4.36.30
Asagao	4.42.50
Kathleen	4.42.55

From these times it will be seen that the *Asagao* and *Kathleen* gained over 6 minutes on this leg. *Nina* ran away still further from *Wanderer* on the reach back to the Harbour Entrance, but in working up the harbour to the finish the wind served her very badly, and she did little more than drift over the line. *Wanderer* got a more steady wind, and regained some of her lost time, but *Nina* was too far ahead. *Asagao* and *Kathleen* were sticking very close together, and *Asagao* got inside the breakwater first, but *Kathleen* passed her on the beat to the finish.

	Official times.	Corrected Club time.	Arbitraty handicap.
	h.m.s.	h.m.s.	h.m s.
Nina	4.57.45	4.51.55	4.54 45
Wanderer	5.14.43	5.13.57	5.04.43
Asagao	5.25.05	5.06.09	5.05.05
Kathleen	5.22.46	4.58.10	4.57.46

Nina takes first prize, and two record points; *Kathleen* second prize and one point. This is the last race for record points in this class.

The 21-raters sailed over a seven mile course—out to a mark off Mandarin Bluff and a double leg to the Lightship. *Pele* and *Edna* were most promptly across the line but *Winsome* soon got into the lead and kept it all the way round, both *Valkyrien* and *Sunbeam* overhauling *Edna*. In the end *Winsome* took first prize and two record points, *Sunbeam* got second prize, and *Pele* secured one point. Times:

	Finish	Handicap.
	h.m.s.	h.m.s.
Valkyrien	4.00.00	3.57.00
Sunbeam	4.03.40	3.53.40
Winsome	3.52.26	3.52.26
Pele	3.55.55	3.54.55
Edna	4.04.50	4.03.50

Two Larks had a race and No. 11 won, getting home at 4.25 42, No 8 second, at 4 52.38.

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CONCERT IN SENDAI.

The Sixth Concert of the Second High School Musical Association of Sendai was held in the Public Hall of the Koto Gakko on Saturday evening, October 15th. An unusually large audience and an exceptional programme were the main features of the evening's entertainment. Beginning with the music we must mention a trio by Messrs. Yasui and Okomoto on violins and Rev. J. Davison on the organ. To their credit be it said Mendelssohn's Wedding March was never rendered so well in Sendai. The vocal solo by Miss Takahashi, with flute obligato, proved a very pleasant number and showed that Miss Takahashi has a fine voice. Mr. Stick again proved himself a great artist on the cornet and a musician of exceptional ability. His new cornet solo, written by himself, provoked great applause, while his two mandolin solos were very pretty and delicately rendered. But Mr. Stick's playing of the Magic Flute solo won the entire audience and the applause was immense. The Magic Flute is a new instrument in Japan and is made of tin and blown by the nose. It is quite musical and when played well is much to be admired. Mrs. Kobayashi sang a beautiful solo and her singing was perhaps the best ever heard on the Japanese stage in the city of Sendai. Next came the orchestra under the direction of Mr. Stick. Two selections were rendered: "The Institute March" and "Brook's Chicago Marine Band March," both selections composed by Roland F. Seitz, of the U.S.A. The Orchestra is composed of 8 violins, cornet, flute, clarionet, trombone, bass tuba, and piano. This was their first appearance and they did very well. Judging from the applause the orchestra should be encouraged to do still greater things and let us hope that this may prove a permanent organization for Sendai. It was the first orchestra that ever played in Sendai, and the unanimous decision of all is that this item was the best on the programme. Misses Mary and Margaret Schneder favour Sendai audiences with duetts at almost every concert but their rendition of the duet "My Black Cat" was exceptionally well rendered on this occasion, and these young ladies deserve much praise. Mr. Iglehart, who has just arrived from America, rendered a few very fine piccolo, flute, and fife solos, all of which proved him an able musician and an artist. His fancy and acrobatic snare drumming brought storms of applause and we may now expect many Japanese youths inspired to become snare drummers. We hope Mr. Iglehart may be able to visit Sendai again. The vocal duett by Messrs. Davison and Iglehart from "The Belle of New York," entitled "When We Are Married" won much applause and the audience gave no rest until another duett was sung by these young men. Miss Charlotte De Forest rendered Schuman's "Traumerei" very beautifully on the organ and her work in accompanying solos and songs is worthy of special comment. Mrs. J. Monroe Stick, who delights Sendai with her beautiful singing, was in good voice and rendered "The Rosary" by Nevin in charming style winning her audience from the start. She was greatly applauded. Messrs. Iglehart and Stick rendered several selections with the fife and drum, representing a real American fife and drum corps. The last number was a vocal trio by Messrs. Davison, Iglehart and Stick. They sang college songs and simply won the hearts of everybody.

Prof. Myoshi, head-master of the school, made a few remarks and paid a high tribute to Mr. Stick as a musician, organizer, and friend to the Japanese and students especially. He credited Mr. Stick with the success of the concert. Mr. Miyoshi also made special mention of the violin playing by Messers, Yasui, Okomoto, Maedako and Miss Shikama, and said that the vocal work by Miss Makahashi and Mrs. Kobayashi was by far the best ever heard in Sendai. Mr. Miyoshi thanked Messrs Stick, Davison and Iglehart for their great help in making this the best concert ever held in Sendai. It is the aim of the Musical Association to render a concert each month to help create a deeper interest for good music in Sendai.—(*Communicated.*)

THE RIVAL ARMIES.

A well known war-correspondent, writing to an American journal of standing under date of August 12th, makes some interesting comparisons regarding the rival armies. He says that the Japanese have proved more successful than their enemy because they make the most of their opportunities, while in the matter of complete preparation they are way ahead of the Russians. He says:—

The lesson of the campaign is a text constantly before the eyes of the military observers with the First Japanese Army. They have made no revolutionary discoveries thus far. Indeed the chief lesson has been the overshadowing importance of that complete preparation which has made every cog of every wheel of the great machine slide quietly into its groove at the appointed minute, the attention to details for lack of which the servants of the Czar are wasting so much brave food for power.

The work of the Russian artillery on the 31st of July commanded the highest praise from every one. It was in strong contrast to the showing made at the Yalu and was in every respect a credit to that arm of the Russian service. Their gun positions were selected by engineers who appreciated the possibilities of the country as they had failed to do at the Yalu. The contour of the hills which push forward into the valley both sides of Taowan afforded a line of defense which, speaking roughly, extended nearly in a semicircle. Most of the Russian guns looked down into the valley, and also commanded the lower range of hills beyond it, where the seven Japanese batteries must find cover, while they presented to the enemy only sky-line targets, difficult to gauge. Consequently they gave to the Japanese artillery a hard day of it, and compelled the batteries with the Japanese left division attempting to flank the Russian right to shift their ground repeatedly to avoid the fierce and accurate fire poured upon them wherever they opened.

BRAVERY OF GUNNERS.

Moreover, the bravery of the Russian gunners was beyond all praise. On riding over the battle ground afterward it was seen that although the Japanese shells had hardly been able to reach the Russian guns on the high peak behind Taowan, the other batteries had endured a perfect hailstorm of shrapnel, which were under foot everywhere, while common shells had torn gaps over every few feet of ground about the guns. Many statements have appeared in European newspapers about the superiority of Japanese guns, but their work so far has illustrated the Western aphorism that "success is not in holding a good hand, but in playing a poor hand well." It is conceded by the experts who have seen their work in the field that the Russian guns are better than the Japanese and that the ratio to secure equality would be about six Japanese guns against four Russians. But the showing made by the Russian infantry leaves much to be explained. If their trenches had been held by marksmen like the Boers there would have been no question of the Japanese reaching them without heavy losses, if at all. They were dug in splendid positions on the sides and summits of the hills, and the approaches across the valley and up the hillsides had little cover except patches of corn. Yet the Russian defense was either remarkably weak, or only a demonstration, because the Japanese of the central division hit by their fire numbered only a score or two.

Moreover, there were the same blunders in management as marked the Yalu. The infantry in front of the Japanese left fought well and manœuvered skillfully. But late on the night of the battle two Russian battalions appeared north of Taowan, in front of the Japanese right flank, and then retired without opening fire, and the purpose of their movement remains a mystery. At Henling, where a thousand were cut to pieces, and where, as at Hamatan, they had a brass band that left its instruments on the field, they gave one of the finest exhibitions of futile bravery witnessed during the war. They were marching in close column of four under a destructive fire, and although men were cut down by squads, they never broke, ran nor retreated. The useleasness of the sacrifice was as eloquent as its courage, and the credit for the former belonged to the officers.

DIFFERENCE IN GENERALS.

The number of casualites among the Russian officers, and particularly their Generals, while no Japanese General has been hit, is due largely to the different theories of generalship followed in the two armies. The Generals of the Japanese are directors, while the Russians cling to the old Skobeleff tradition of a commander at the head of his men leading the fighting. From the Japanese lines we can see the white-coated Russian officers riding conspicuously before their troops, while from the Russian side it must be hard to discover the Japanese officers, because their uniforms are so like those of the ranks, and because General Kuroki and the lesser Generals usually are somewhere behind the fighting lines, managing their battles by telegraph and telephone.

Probably electricity has never played so great a part in warfare as it does with the Japanese. Every General of a brigade in the field is, like a modern Ambassador, "at the end of a wire," which his division commander controls, and the Generals of divisions are in touch by telegraph or telephone with the corps commander. The engineers run wires after the columns with marvelous rapidity. Firing is heard somewhere at the front. A detachment of engineers emerges from its headquarters. pack ponies carrying bundles of light bamboo poles, while coolies and carts follow them with coils of slender copper wire. The poles, which have pointed ends, are quickly planted, the wire spreads out as fast as men can uncoil it, and a field telephone is at work. No evidences have been seen as the army advanced into the enemy's country that the Russians employ the telegraph extensively. There are no traces of wires or poles except the old Chinese line from Antung to Peking.

The Russian generalship is more spectacular and perhaps inspires the soldier with greater courage, the Japanese is essentially businesslike. These generals do not play to the galleries at all. The censorship which they enforce tends to deprive them of their just dues in reputation. Often correspondents are forbidden to mention the names of the leaders in daring and important fights, because the names might give the enemy a clue to the identity, and therefore to the strength and the characteristics of the organization opposing them.

General Okzawa gathered his troops in the fog of early morning on the 4th of July and prevented the Russians from seizing the Mo-tien-ling; he turned Keller's almost successful attack of the seventeenth into a disaster, and his soldiers, from the rock above the Yush-i-ing, shot down a thousand Russians without any compensating damage to themselves. He is a strategist and fighter. In England or America he would be a popular hero, but the Japanese newspapers which have come to the camp fail to mention him.

How unpopular a censorship that excludes exploitation of Generals would be in certain other armies is appreciated by correspondents who have accompanied those armies. General Kuroki is a quiet and unassuming gentleman, rather the Moltke type than the theatrical General who rides about exhorting and cursing his men. His type is apparently the prevailing one in the Japanese service. Sometimes it appears that he has worked out his plan of battle so perfectly before the event that he can sit down confident of its fulfillment, and take little further interest in the proceedings. During the critical hour of July 31st, when his infantry was advancing across the valley to charge the Russian intrenchments on the heights, he sat in the courtyard of a Chinese temple, chatting casually with members of his staff. A court painter could have made no battle picture there.

NO TRUMPETS AT FRONT.

General Kuroki's force partakes of his character. It might be described as the silent army. The Russians have their regimental bands which play at sunset hours, and on the march and during battles, and their soldiers advance to the sound of drums. They chant their evening hymn around the soup kettles, and sometimes the roar of a patriotic chorus rolls through the hills from the Russian camp fires to the ears of Japanese pickets. But in this campaign, although the infantry carry bugles by whose notes they march in peace times, I have never heard the sound of trumpet near the front. No war songs are sung. The band of the Imperial Guards has been with head-quarters occasionally and the magnificent service in memory of the dead at Feng-wang-cheng was concluded with a ringing benediction of trumpets. But music has no part in the soldier's daily life. Their enthusiasm is displayed to the ear only in moments of victory by that weird and stirring cheer "Benzai" with which they charge. Nor is this a convivial army. The few campfollowers whose presence near the front is sanctioned, sell cigarettes, fans, sandals, handkerchiefs, tooth brushes, writing paper and envelopes. The nearest shop where a bottle of saki or beer can be bought is at Feng-wang-cheng, fifty miles in the rear, and that means that the officers get very little and the soldiers none.

There are no restaurants dispensing champagne and vodka, which figure so conspicuously in accounts of the Russian army and no cafes with blonde-haired singing girls; indeed, no women of any sort in the wake of the army.

Tea, fans and cigarettes are the soldiers' luxuries, fishing, writing letters and reading newspapers their amusements. The field post carries an enormous amount of mail every day between Antung and the front. Riding about the camps one always sees hundreds of soldiers sitting cross-legged under the

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trees painting artistic epistles to relatives with brushes on thin rolls of paper. The greatest indulgence of the officers is the big iron kettles carried in netting, two on a pony, which are used for heating water for hot baths as well as to cook the company's mess of rice. A few squares of straw matting to construct a bath house, a fire and an immense stone jar for a tub, spell comfort.

FANS AND TEA KETTLES.

Fans for soldiers seem an anomaly, particularly for soldiers so far removed from suspicion of effeminacy as the Japanese. Yesterday a battalion of infantry was toiling past, perspiring, through the sandy cornfields, under an almost tropical sun, and every man was plying a paper disk. The fans and tea kettles dangling from saddles and from soldiers' packs have surprised some of the conservative European attaches. But they are the concessions Japan's Europeanized army makes to old Japan, and since they contribute to the contentment of the soldiers out of all proportion to their weight, there seems no valid argument against them. Another souvenir of home life which the soldiers have brought into Manchuria is a fishing line in every knapsack. From the commanding General down to the humblest coolie who trots after his master's horse, they are disciples of the rod. Seeing these wild-eyed boys sitting for long hours by the banks of mountain streams waiting for a three-inch minnow to bite at an angle worm, it is hard to realize them as the same fighting men who storm rocky embankments under showers of shrapnel and bring back the huge Cossacks of awesome reputation docile captives.

No description of the Japanese soldiers would be complete which failed to mention their courtesy and honesty. Living in the midst of the army, displaying many luxuries, which must be tempting to soldiers kept on a most economical basis, the correspondents leave their effects about the camp, without fear for the safety of them. Nothing is stolen, not even tobacco or food. The same thing could hardly be said of other soldiers.

Y. A. R. C. AUTUMN REGATTA.

The autumn regatta of the Yokohama Amateur Rowing Club was held on Saturday afternoon under most favourable conditions of weather. There was a fairly large attendance of spectators and a band played selections of music during the afternoon. The racing was good, there being one or two splendid finishes, and the whole programme was gone through with commendable promptitude, Mr. F. J. Hall acting as starter. Under the superintendence of Mrs. F. J. Hall and other ladies refreshments were served in the Boathouse.

The officials were :—Messrs. H. C. Litchfield, President, F. J. Hall, Captain and Starter ; L. Mottu, timekeeper; F. H. Abbey, Hon. Treasurer ; O. Strome, Hon. Secretary, Dr. E. Wheeler, Rev. W. Weston, M. Schellenberg and H. E. Hayward, Committee.

SENIOR FOURS.—1 MILE.

I.—Swan (White.)	lbs.	
Str. H. A. Poole	162	1
3. J. S. Cartwright	161	
2. P. E. Nicolle	155	
Bow. F. H. Abbey	136	
III.—Seamew (Green.)	**lbs.**	
Str. W. M. Squire	165	2
3. G. B. Spain	150	
2. F. J. Nutter	150	
Bow. G. Kenderdine	138	
II.—Darter (Black.)	**lbs.**	
Str. Jas. Helm	155	3
3. O. Strome	197	
2. J. L. Graham	142	
Bow. A. E. Caro	119	

After a good start Squire drew ahead, Helm being slow in getting away. A good race ensued between Squire and Poole, the former having a lead of about half a length at the P. M. Wharf. Poole's crew made a fine effort to secure the race, but an exciting finish resulted in favour of Squire by about three seconds. Time, 8 min. 19 sec.

JUNIOR PAIRS.—¼ MILE.

II.—Mallard.	lbs.	
Bow. A. E. Caro	119	1
Str. R. Wallace	133	
Cox. G. Kenderdine		
I.—Widgeon.	**lbs.**	
Bow. L. Stornebrink	140	2
Str. D. L. Abbey	115	
Cox. J. Abbey		

This race was well contested, the boats being close together throughout the course. Wallace won by seven seconds. Time, 7 26 sec.

SENIOR DOUBLE-SCULLS.—¼ MILE.

II.—No. 2 Boat.	lbs.	
Bow. P. E. Nicolle	155	1
Str. C. L. Timm	154	
I.—No. 1 Boat.	**lbs.**	
Bow. H. A. Poole	162	2
Str. Jas. Helm	155	

The race was marred by very bad steering, but resulted in favour of Timm by about two lengths. Time, 67⅘ secs.

JUNIOR FOURS.—¼ MILE.

III.—Swan (White.)	lbs.	
Str. E. W. Kilby	140	1
3. I. Lipman.	165	
2. H. Schwarz	145	
Bow. L. Meyer.	139	
V.—Seamew(Green.)	**lbs.**	
Str. G. Charlesworth	124	2
3. L. Stornebrink	140	
2. A. Casati	125	
Bow. J. Helm, Jr	115	
IV.—Peewit (White.)	**lbs.**	
Str. D. L. Abbey	115	3
3 J. Charlesworth	140	
2. E. Dentici.	140	
Bow. F. J. H. Stone.	115	
VI.—Flamingo (Red.)	**lbs.**	
Str. F. S. Booth	145	0
3. E. A. Wiedemann	170	
2. A. Nicolle	123	
Bow. A. P. Miller	124	
I.—Darter (Black.)	**lbs.**	
Str. G. B. Spain	150	0
3. A. W. S. Austen	144	
2. J. Weill	148	
Bow. W. Graham	125	
II.—Pelican (Blue)	**lbs.**	
Str. R. Wallace	133	0
3. O. T. Gillon	155	
2. W. D. Cameron	122	
Bow. A. H. Young	126	

The six boats were got off well in line. *Swan* assumed the lead, followed by *Pearwit*, *Seamew*, *Flamingo*, *Pelican* and *Darter* in order named. *Swan* finally won by twelve seconds, *Seamew* being second.

SCRATCH FOURS.—¼ MILE.

Five boats turned out for this event and a good race ended in favour of Helm's crew.

SENIOR PAIRS.—1 MILE.

I.—Widgeon.	lbs.	
Bow. G. B. Spain	150	1
Str. J. L. Graham	142	
Cox. J. Abbey		
II.—Mallard.	**lbs.**	
Bow. H. A. Poole	162	2
Str. Jas. Helm	155	
Cox. C. H. Abbey	115	

This was a fine, close race throughout and resulted in a win for Graham by about a length. Time, 6 mins, 36 secs.

After the conclusion of the races the prizes were presented to the successful competitors by Mrs. N. G. Maitland.

L'ALLIANCE FRANCAISE.

At the annual meeting of L'Alliance Française the following report was rendered by the President (Mr. J. de Cuers de Cogolin) and with the accounts was adopted by the meeting :—

RAPPORT DE MR. J. DE CUERS DE COGOLIN, PRÉSIDENT DU COMITÉ DE L'ALLIANCE FRANCAISE A YOKOHAMA.

MESDAMES, MESSIEURS.—La Convocation que vous avez reçue vous l'a déjà appris :

Nous sommes rénuis aujourd'hui pour jeter un coup d'oeil en arrière sur l'année coulée depuis la fondation de l'Alliance Française a Yokohama, et aussi pour examiner par quels moyens notre jeune Société pourra continuer à prospérer en tenant de plus en plus les promesses du début.

En même temps le Comité actuel arrivé au terme de son mandat, vous demandera de vouloir bien approuver sa gestion et de lui choisir un successeur.

Tout d'abord, Mesdames et Messieurs, il est un devoir pour le comité sortant, c'est de vous remercier de vous être joints à lui en si grand nombre. A l'heure présente notre Société compte plus de 200 membres. Chaque semaine des adhésions nouvelles sont la meilleure preuve de la vitalité de l'Alliance Française à Yokohama. Ceci nous est un précieux encouragement. Car on pouvait craindre que le succès des premiers mois, dû aux efforts de mon prédécesseur, le populaire Mr. Pravieux, ne fût un peu une question de mode, une affaire d'engoûment. . . . ete que ce beau feu passé, en préseance de résultats que toute notre bonne volonté n'a pu empêcher d'etre fort inférieurs à notre ambition, il n'y aît de la désillusion, que des défections ne se produisent.

Eh bien non ! L'empressement du début, où il y avait beaucoup de curiosité, s'est cimenté solidement pendant l' année écoulée. Il a constitué un groupement durable. Les nouveaux venus ne feront qu'y apporter plus de vie et augmenter avec les ressources, les éléments d'une prospérité désormais assurée.

Il dépend de vous, Mesdames, et Messieurs, de vous surtout Mesdames, de recruter des adhérents toujours plus nombreux, en faisant autour de vous une propagande amicale.

Depuis sa création l'automne dernier, l'Alliance Française a donné á ses membres cinq conférences : 21 octobre 1903—" Les Chansonniers Francais " par M. le Cte de Périgny. 28 Novembre—" La langue franaçise et l'étranger " par Mr. E. Labarthe. 25 Janvier 1904—" Impressions sur la poésie Japonaise " par Mr. P. L. Couchoud. 25 Mars—" Le Dédale " par Mr. P. O. François. 25 Mai—" Les Chansons de Béranger."

Nous serions des ingrats si en adressant nos remerciments á M. le Cte. de Périgny, á Mr. Labaithe, à Mr. Couchoud et à Mr. François, nous passions sous silence la collaboration artistique et musicale qui a si puissamment contribué à la réussite de nos petites réunions, et en a été le charme. Qu'il me soit permis de remercier ici dans l'ordre de leur participation au programme : Madame Laeroix, Madame Barmont, Madame André, Madame Irwine, Mademoiselle Leach, Madame L. Suzor, Madame N. G. Maitland, Madame McIvor, Madame Payne, Mademoiselle Mendelson, Madame Skrimshire, Monsieur C. Laurent, Monsieur G. Lefeuvre, Monsieur R. Jamin, et Monsieur L. Chefils.

Ces conférences, Madames et Messieurs, nous nous proposons de les continuer cet hiver et le printemps prochain. Tout nous permet d'espérer qu'elles auront lieu au Van Shaick Hall, oú nous trouverons dans des conditions économiques un local des mieux aménagés.

Trois conférenciers nous ont déjà promis leur concours, et le Comité que vous élirez se fera certainement un devoir de stimuler le zèle de ceux qui pourront venir étudier devant vous, un sujet artistique ou littéraire, vous donner des impressions de voyage intérresantes.

Nous avons tout lieu d'espérer que l'exercise 1904-1905 tiendra, et au delà, les promesses de celui qui vient de finir.

Puisque nous parlons de promesses, nous sommes heureux de pouvoir vous annoncer aujourd'hui la réalisation très prochaine d'un des engagements que nous avions pris vis-à-vis de vous : Dans quelques jours s'ouvrira au Consulat de France, dans le local que Mr. F. Steenackers a gracieusement placé à la disposition de l'Alliance, la bibliothèque placée à la disposition des membres de notre Association. Pendant son séjour en France Mr. Jamin a eu l'amabilité d'entrer en rapport avec le Comité Central, il a effectué, de concert avec ces Messieurs, de nombreux achats. Grâce à ces livres, grâce à ceux que l'Alliance Française nous a offerts gratuitemént, grâce a'de nomebreux dons votontaires de nos amis de Yokohama, nous possedons aujourd'hui un fond de bibliothèque très suffisant. Et nous serons heureux de vous voir y puiser.

Je tiens à remercier en même temps que M. le Consul de France, Monsieur Jamin qui pendant son court sejour à Paris, a se trouver le temps nécessaire pour acheter les livres dont nous avions besoin, et Mr. Cherfils qui après avoir rempli avec dévoument les fonctions de secrétairc-trésorier intérimaite, a accepté d'organiser la bibliothique et s'en occupe activement.

Cette année la modicité de nos ressources ne nous permettra pas d'avoir un Salon de lecture. Mais les livres pourront être emportés à'domicile, à la condition d'être retournés dans les huit jours. La bibliothèque sera ouverte l'aprés-midi de 4 a 5 houres, et un bibliothécaire indigéne parlant français inlescira les entrées et sorties des livres en lecture.

Des revues, des journaux vont être commandés en France. Ils seront mis en lecture aux mêmes conditions que les livres, mais en restant moins de temps, 2 ou 3 jours seulement, à la disposition de chaque lecteur—et cela afin de leur permettre de passer en plus de mains avant d'avoir perdu de leur actualité.

Nous espérons, Mesdames et Messieurs, que ces dispositions que l'expérience pourra modifier, obtiendront votre approbation.

Dans ce court exposé de notre passé et de nos espérances, j'ai déjà distribué au nom de Comité bien des remerciments. Combien en aurais je encore à adresser si je ne voulais oublier personne ?

Mais toutejois, je ne veux pas céder le parole à notre trésorier sans remercier, S. E. Mr. Harmand, Ministre de France, d'avoir le bien voulu se faire représenter à notre assemblée annuelle, et vous tous, Mesdames et Messieurs d' étre venus y assister ; sans dire à la Presse de Yokohama combien nous lui sommes reconnaisants de sa bienveilance qui nous

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a été d'un si grand encouragement, et sans exprimer notre gratitude à l'Administration du Public Hall qui a mis aimablement cette salle à notre disposition pour la réunion de ce soir.

RAPPORT DE MR. L. CHERFILS, TRESORIER, POUR L'EXERCICE, 1903-1904.

	Dr. Yen.	Cr. Yen.
Cotisations		601.00
Frais des 3 premières conferences	42.67	
2 dernières conferences :—		
Impression	68.25	
Timbres	11.72	
Fleurs	42.00	
Momban Public Hall	7.00	
Location Public Hall	15.00	
Location Piano	30.00	
Omiya pour l'école française du Couvent	10.00	226.64
* Balance au crédit de la Société (H. S. B. C.)		374.36

Cotisations non encaissées à Tokyo : environ *yen* 90.

* Le Crédit de *yen* 374.36 va être affecté au payement des livres et à l'installation de la bibliothèque.

THE LAW COURTS.

CLAIM AGAINST MARQUIS OYAMA.

The hearing of this case in which K. Kiyofuji, plaintiff, claims *yen* 672.54, was resumed on Oct. 13th in the Tokyo District Court when Mr. Uyeki, Superintendent of the Akasaka police, and Mr. Hamada, a detective of the same station, were examined as witnesses.

Their statements were that they were not personally present at the accident when the carriage of Marchioness Oyama injured Makino Masa, plaintiff's female servant, on Nov. 8th, last year, at Omote-cho, Akasaka. Therefore, the witnesses could not make a definite reply.

Plaintiff's counsel asked the Court for leave to examine N. Yamagishi, a jinrikisha coolie, as witness. The Court decided to summon him on Nov. 4th.

THE INTERNATIONAL HOSPITAL CASE.

Judgement was given on Oct. 19th in the Court of Cassation, Tokyo, in the appeal instituted by the trustees of the International Hospital, Kobe, against two Japanese, B. Hiramori and S. Takamura, the owners of the land whereon the hospital is established. The Court quashed the decision given in the Osaka Appeal Court, and decided to remove the case to the Appeal Court for re-examination.

AN ARCHITECT'S CASE.

The hearing of a case lodged by Shimoda & Co. against Mr. F. Retz claiming *yen* 1,645, began on Oct. 19th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that on July 27th last plaintiff made a contract with defendant to build two dwelling houses at No. 179, Bluff, and a godown at No. 223, Yamashita-cho, for *yen* 12,000. The buildings were all completed before the end of December. During the building defendant proposed several new designs such as were not embodied in the specification originally given by defendant, for which new work defendant agreed to pay *yen* 1,195, making a total of *yen* 13,195 in all. After all the works were finished, defendant paid *yen* 11,550 to plaintiffs, leaving a balance for which the latter claimed.

Defendant's Counsel held that the construction of the buildings was not completed on the due day and further the work was so imperfect that defendant had to ask plaintiffs to execute repairs. The contractors, however, refused to do this. In accordance with the stipulation of the contract between the parties, defendant declined to pay the remainder till the defects of construction were made good. As to the amount of money claimed by plaintiffs, there was a difference, the balance being *yen* 1,145 not *yen* 1,645. The difference was a mistake made by plaintiffs.

Plaintiffs' Counsel stated that the constructors put up the buildings according to the price fixed by Mr. Retz, but he wished the houses to appear as splendid as if they had cost thirty or forty thousand *yen*. This was unreasonable.

Having produced a letter to the Court, defendant's Counsel held that it was a copy of a complaint which defendant lodged in the Court against the present plaintiffs claiming loss caused by imperfect work. Counsel added that the other case had a close relation with the present one and that if the former was sustained by the Court, the latter would be invalid. Therefore the present case filed by plaintiffs should be set aside until the other case had been concluded.

Plaintiffs' Counsel refused to admit the contention and said that the cases were entirely different.

The Court decided to resume the hearing on Nov. 11th, when the other case filed by defendant is set down for hearing, and declared it would deliver a decision on the objection of defendant after hearing his statement.

The Court then rose.

ALLEGED UNJUST APPROPRIATION.

The hearing of a case lodged by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation against Mr. H. Sato, liquidator of the bankrupt estate of Mr. F. Herb, claiming *yen* 167 and interest from Feb. 25th last to the execution of judgment, began on Oct. 20th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Yasuda.

Mr. Masuda, the representative of the bank, stated that on Sept. 6th, 1901, Messrs. Herb received forty cases of candles and a case of enameled wares, and in Nov. the same year two cases containing lamps and sundry goods from Messrs. Boye and Lemcke, Hamburg. The draft was assigned to the plaintiff bank by the shipper, with instructions to hand it to Mr. F. Herb on his taking up the shipping document. Mr. Herb on receipt of the draft from the bank endorsed it as "accepted" with a promise to pay on a certain day. The goods consigned to Mr. Herb were then handed over to him by the bank. Before paying the draft, Mr. Herb closed his business and subsequently a decision in bankruptcy was given in the Yokohama District Court. The goods concerned were to be delivered back to the bank after the bankruptcy. Mr. Sato, the liquidator of the bankrupt estate, sold twenty cases of candles for *yen* 90.25, a case of enameled wares for *yen* 46.75, a case of lamps for *yen* 26, and another case containing sundry goods for *yen* 14, making a total of *yen* 167 in all, which he did not pay to the bank as he should have done.

Defendant, Mr. Sato, contended that plaintiff's bank was not the owner of the goods nor had it any right to them. Mr. Herb, on the receipt of the merchandise with the document attached, promised to pay the bank concerned. Thus the money was merely a loan to Mr. Herb from the bank and plaintiff had no preferential right on the goods in accordance with the Commercial Code. After the "acceptance" of the draft by Mr. Herb, the nature of the relation between the merchandise and the draft was entirely changed. The liquidator further stated that after a decision in bankruptcy was given, the bank lodged a case petitioning for the return of the goods, but it was rejected in the Yokohama Court and also in the Tokyo Appeal Court and the Court of Cassation. Plaintiff had brought a claim for the same object, under a different guise.

Plaintiff's counsel added that in the contract between the bank and the bankrupt estate, the goods were regarded as security by the latter against the draft, which was now changed into a loan to him, so that plaintiff, according to commercial usage in Yokohama, had a right to receive the money obtained by defendant through their sale. Counsel asked the Court for leave to examine Mr. Charles Sale, Vice President of the Foreign Board of Trade, as an expert who knew the commercial customs in Yokohama.

Defendant also asked the Court to take into cognizance the statements with regard to another case in which plaintiff had claimed on the same goods.

The Court acceded and declared that it would give a decision at the next hearing as to the expert whom plaintiff required to examine.

The case was adjourned till Oct. 25th.

P. SARDA V. GRAND HOTEL.

In the Yokohama District Court, the hearing of this case was resumed on Oct. 20th before Judge Yasuda.

Mr. Sato, representative of the Grand Hotel, produced some letters as evidence and gave a lengthy explanation of them.

Plaintiff's Counsel in reply refused to admit the new evidence brought in by defendant, after which the Court adjourned the case.

LADIES' INTERNATIONAL READING ROOM.

The tenth annual meeting of the Ladies' International Reading Room was held at the Public Hall on Wednesday, October 19th, at 2.30 p.m., the President, Mrs. Eldridge, in the chair.

The report of the last annual meeting was read by the Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Dearing. According to this report it was noted that the membership fees had been raised to twelve *yen* a year, a plan which has proved entirely satisfactory, bringing the L.I.R.R. to a self-supporting basis. Thirty monthly and twelve weekly periodicals have been in circulation during the year. The greater popularity of the Reading Room is proved by the increased number of visitors, 6,306 this year against 3,804 last year. The library has been increased by two large donations from Mr. O. A. Poole and Mrs. N. F. Smith, and its usefulness enhanced by the publication of a Catalogue, the gift of Mrs. Lowder. At present there are in the library 2,133 volumes. Two social teas were given during the season by the Directors to the subscribers and their friends. Mrs Edwards, Honorary Treasurer, read the following report for the year :—

Receipts.	Yen.
Balance brought forward from 1903	91.58
Yearly Subscriptions	880.00
Subscriptions for Visiting Members	47.00
Fines	69.35
Sale of Books and old Magazines	16.75
Loan of Crockery	2.00
Donation from Mrs. Lowder	5.00
Sale of Catalogues	14.00
Total	1,125.68

Expenditures.	Yen.
Liblarians' Salary	228.88
Periodicals and Newspapers	358 27
Stamps and Postals	2.695
Stationery and Sundries	6.98
Rent	240.00
Momban's Wage	18.00
Coal and Charcoal	54.50
Printing	8.25
Printing Catalogues	35.00
Fire Insurance	11.75
New Year's gift to Librarian	5.00
Coolie Hire	1.30
Balance in hand	160.055
Total	1,125.68

Mrs. Eldridge, having resigned as President, a new President and Commitee were elected as follows :—President, Mrs. Merriman ; Vice-President, Mrs. Dinsdale ; Treasurer, Mrs. E. B. S. Edwards ; Secretary, Mrs. Dearing, Directors ; Mrs. Bellows, Mrs. Booth, Mrs. McArthur, Mrs. Post, Mrs. F. J. Hall, Mrs. E. J. Moss, Miss Lily Hall, and Miss May Merriman.

A vote of thanks was extended to the retiring president, Mrs. Eldridge, in appreciation of her wise management and inspiring leadership.

INTERPORT CRICKET MATCH.

Matters opened badly for Kobe in the Interport Cricket Match, which began on Tuesday in not altogether promising weather. Two wickets were lost for no score, Mollison bowling Lightfoot in the second ball of the first over, and taking Lacas' sticks with his second delivery in the third over. Gillingham joined Ellerton and Kobe then began scoring, but at 32 Argent took the former's wicket. Green succeeded him but when the score had reached 37 Piggott took his wicket with a break to the off and he retired without breaking his duck. He was followed by S. Stephens, who was cought in the short slips by Mollison off Piggott—no runs having been put on. Gordon Stephens came next and the pair began scoring but Ellerton was neatly caught by Edwards at mid-off, six wickets for 52, of which Ellerton's share was 22. Jeffery took his place and scoring continued but at 84 Gordon Stephens (28) was given out leg-before. Sykes Thompson

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joined Jeffery and between them the score began to look more pleasing to Kobe eyes—three figures being brought up by a boundary drive of Jeffery's off E. W. Kilby—when Thompson (9) was caught by the wicket-keeper, Duff, off H. Kilby at 102. Warren joined Jeffery but almost instantly the latter's wicket fell to a break-to-leg ball from E. W. Kilby—104. Kibble now went in but Warren was soon bowled by H. Kilby for 2, and the whole side retired for 106 a minute before the mid-day gun went. The score was:—

K. C. C.

Lightfoot, b. Mollison	0
Ellerton, c. Edwards, b. Piggott	22
Lucas, b. Mollison	0
Gillingham, b, Argent	18
Green, b. Piggott	0
S. Stephens c. Mollison, b. Piggott	0
G. Stephens, l.b.w., b. Mollison	28
Jeffery, b. E. W. Kilby	17
Thompson, c. Duff, b. H. Kilby	9
Warren, b. H. Kilby	2
Kibble, not out	0
Byes	7
Leg-Byes	4
Total	106

BOWLING ANALYSES.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mollison	19	11	22	3
Kingdom	5	1	10	0
Edwards	[illegible]	2	13	[illegible]
Argent	5	[illegible]	9	1
Piggott	7	[illegible]	23	3
Kilby, E. W.	6	[illegible]	15	1
Kilby, H.	3½	1	4	2

The two Kilbys opened for Yokohama and at 22 the tiffin adjournment took place.

Tiffin was served in the Gymnasium and photographs were taken of the two elevens, together with the scorers, the Rev. J. and Mrs. Davies, and the umpires, Messrs Strome and Pakenham.

At 2 sharp play was resumed and for exactly an hour the brothers faced the bowling of S. and G. Stephens, Lucas and Green, but at 3 o'clock E. W. was caught in the slips by S. Stephens off Green—the score 69, of which the retiring batsman had made 35. Foster succeeded but after a brief innings sent up a ball off S. Stephens and was caught by Thompson at square leg—76. Edwards went in next and with H. Kilby started a regular course of scoring, boundary hits for a time seming the order of the day, so far as they were concerned. At length Edwards lifted a sky scraper which was caught away in the distance by G. Stephens—four wickets down for 162, of which Edwards' contribution was 48. Mollison joined Kilby and the two hit out pretty freely till Mollison (20) was bowled by Warren with a clever leg-break—199 for five wickets. Yokohama's captain (White) took Mollison's place and rapid scoring continued but soon after 4,30, the light beginning to fade, Kilby was caught out by Warren after knocking up 89. Kingdon joined White but was at once caught and bowled by Warren, Duff succeeded but play being suspended for a few minutes in consequence of a nasty knock which Kibble, the wicket-keeper, received in the face, it was ultimately decided to draw stumps—the score being then 205 for seven wickets.

Y. C. C.

E. W. Kilby, c. G. Stephens, b. Green	35
H. W. Kilby, c. Lightfoot, b. Warren	89
Foster, c. Thompson, b. S. Stephens	5
Argent, b. Green	0
Edwards, c. G. Stephens, b. Gillingham	48
Mollison, b. Warren	20
White, not out	1
Kingdon, c. and b. Warren	9
Duff, not out	0
Piggott, Maitland, } Did not bat,	
Byes	5
Leg-Byes	2
Total	205

The Sanyo Railway Co. intends to purchase the Sanuki Railway for *yen* 1,600,000. The former will hold a general meeting on Oct, 28th in order to discuss the project.

INTERPORT BASEBALL.

There was rain and to spare during yesterday, said the *Kobe Herald* of Oct. 15th, and, with intervals, throughout the night, so that things looked rather gloomy early this morning and it was feared a further postponement might be necessary. The ground, which has always been noted for its quick drying propensities, was, however, a long way from being the slough which people might have expected and a sprinkling of sand on the homeplate and elsewhere made play quite possible. By ten o'clock the rival captains had decided to call a start for eleven, provided the rain held off, and screens and nets were fixed up accordingly. It was determined to play, if possible, for, as one man remarked, the dinner would be so foolish if in the speeches afterwards Kobe could only allude to the victory that of course would have been theirs had the game come off. In spite of the clouds spectators began to assemble soon after ten and by eleven o'clock there were quite a number of foreigners on the ground. The Japanese had evidently thought it would be impossible to play, for there were not nearly so many present as at the ordinary matches.

K. C. C.

Name.		T.A.B.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Chalfant	C.F.	3	4	1	5	0	1
Hellyer	2.B.	5	3	3	3	3	5
Barto	1.B.	6	2	1	9	—	—
McLaren	S.S.	5	4	1	1	1	1
Atkinson	3.B.	6	0	1	2	—	2
Bates	L.F.	4	1	2	—	—	—
Weed	C.	4	0	—	5	1	—
S. Stephens	R.F.	6	0	1	2	—	—
G. Stephens	P.	6	3	1	—	3	1
		45	17	11	27	[illegible]	10

Bases Stolen: 8. Bases on Balls: 9. Struck out by Stephens. 4. Wild pitch: 1. Time of Game: 1 hour 35 minutes. Umpire: Mr. F. S. Hahn. Scorers: Messrs. J. Briggs and P. Sillius.

Y. C. & A. C.

Thompson	C.	4	—	—	4	5	1
Garton	1.B.	5	—	1	14	1	3
Correa	L.F.	5	—	—	3	—	2
Webster	C.F.	5	—	—	1	1	—
Reinen	R.F.	4	2	2	—	—	1
Mollison	3.B.	5	1	—	1	3	2
Perrin	P.	4	1	2	—	3	1
Blake	2.B.	4	—	1	3	4	1
McChesney	S.S.	4	1	1	1	1	3
		40	5	7	27	18	14

Bases Stolen: 2. Two base hit: Perrin: Double Plays: Blake, Webster, Blake. Bases on Balls: 2. Struck out by Perrin, 2. Wild Pitch: 1.

RUNS BY INNINGS.

Name.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.
K. C. C.	3	0	1	2	0	4	5	1	1	= 17
Y. C. & A. C.	0	3	0	0	[illegible]	0	0	2	0	= 5

Owing to the rain it was found impossible to play off the second match. In consequence of this postponement, Mr. Lightfoot, the President of the K. R. & A. C., together with Mr. Pakenham, Mr. Hahn, the Umpire, the two nines and a few privileged guests remained in the Gymnasium after the excellent tiffin there had been partaken of, and a few informal speeches were made. Rain certainly stopped the play, but it did not seem to have much effect on the general merriment of the forty gentlemen seated at the tables. Later in the afternoon Mrs. King was good enough to wade through the rain with sufficient refreshments to give tea to such ladies as came to accept her hospitality, and the few who did come thoroughly appreciated the excellent fare Mrs. King had provided. Rizzetti's band was on the spot and brightened things up considerably.

The second game of the Interport Baseball contest started just before ten o'clock this morning (said the *Kobe Herald* of Monday, 17th.) The clouds were very heavy but no rain fell until noon, so that the Baseballers at any rate have no reason to complain. There was a large and enthusiastic crowd on the ground and the play proved far keener than on Saturday.

Yokohama went in first and the final score was, Yokohama three, Kobe five.

Y.C. & A.C.

Name.	Pos.	T.A.B.	R.	I.B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Thompson	S.S.	4	1	1	2	—	4
Garton	1.B.	4	—	1	6	—	1
Correa	L.F.	4	—	1	1	—	—
McChesney	C.F.	4	—	—	2	—	—
Reinen	R.F.	4	—	—	—	—	—
Mollison	3.B.	4	1	—	—	1	1
Perrin	C.	4	—	2	10	1	2
Blake	2.B.	4	—	—	3	2	—
Webster	P.	3	1	1	—	3	—
		35	3	6	24	7	8

Bases Stolen: McChesney. Three Base Hits: Blake, Perrin. Struck out by Webster, 9. Time of Game: 1h. 15 minutes. Umpires, Messrs. R. J. Tobin and F. S. Hahn. Scorers: Messrs. P. Sillius and J. Briggs.

K. C. C.

Chalfant	C.F.	5	1	1	3	1	1
Hellyer	2.B.	4	1	—	1	4	1
Barto	1.B.	4	—	—	15	—	—
McLaren	S.S.	4	1	2	1	1	1
Bates	L.F.	4	—	1	—	1	—
Atkinson	3.B.	4	1	—	—	1	1
Weed	C.	4	1	—	6	—	—
S. Stephens	R.F.	4	—	—	1	—	—
G. Stephens	P.	4	—	2	—	6	—
		37	5	6	27	14	4

Bases Stolen: McLaren, Atkinson. Home Run. McLaren. Bases on Balls: Chalfant, Hellyer. Earned Run: McLaren. Struck out by Stephens, 3:

RUNS BY INNINGS.

Y. C. &. A. C.	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	=3
K. C. C.	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	0		=5

Mr. Bates wins the handsome silver bowl presented by Mr. Penney for the one who made top batting average during the Interport matches. The scores are as under:—

W. C. Bates	375
A. T. Hellyer	333
D. McLaren	333
G. Stephens	300
A. J. Chalfant	250
F. E. Barto	100
C. W. Atkinson	100
S. Stephens	100
D. Weed	000

Tiffin was served in the Gymnasium as on Saturday and about the same number sat down to the table as on the former occasion. Mr. Pakenham presided, and after the repast had been concluded, he proposed the toast of our Yokohama visitors.

Mr. White made a suitable reply, and afterwards Mr. Gillingham called attention to the fact that Mr. Duff had played exactly twenty years ago, and that the occasion was not one which should be allowed to pass without comment. Mr. Gillingham then proposed Mr. Duff's health and that gentleman was brought to his feet by the hearty way in which the toast was received.

Mr. Duff said it was indeed twenty years ago that he first played in the Interport Cricket Matches, and it was very pleasing to him after all those years to have the opportunity to see his old friends once more. There still remained Mr. Lucas, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. Stephens and probably many others, and they were all just as keen on the game now as in the old days.

Tea was served later in the afternoon in the Gymnasium. Mrs. Pakenham took charge at the tables, and Rizzetti's band was requisitioned to play dance music.

Owing to rain having set in shortly after noon, the cricket match which was to have started that afternoon had to be postponed.

THE BASEBALL DINNER.

A dinner was given in honour of the Yokohama visitors on Saturday evening at the Oriental Hotel. Mr. Pakenham occupied the chair and had the captains of the rival nines on either side. Apart from the two teams there were quite a number of local men present, and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

After the excellent viands had been removed, the Chairman rose to propose the toast of the Emperor and success to his army. Rizzetti's band played the national anthem and the company gave several banzai at its conclusion. Mr. Pakenham then proposed "Our Yokohama Visitors" and in so doing alluded to the unfortunate humidity of the atmosphere. The second game, he hoped, would be played on Monday morning and should occasion arise for a third match, this would be played the same afternoon. Previously Yokohama and Kobe had each won four times and everyone would be keenly interested to see who could secure the odd one.

Dr. Garton, as Captain of the Yokohama nine, responded on behalf of his men and himself, and thanked Kobe for the hospitality shown during the visit. He hoped to be able to put up a livelier game on Monday than they had had that morning. Dr. Garton then proposed the toast not only of the Kobe Baseball Nine but of Baseball interests in general in Japan.

Mr. McLaren, who followed, hoped for a good game on Monday and lots of enthusiasm.

Repeated calls on Mr. Hahn brought that gentleman to his feet, but he refused to do more than propose the toast of "Old Friends" which was heartily received.

Mr. Blake recalled the names of Messrs. Chandler Gibbens and Cecil Guinness, the pioneers of Baseball in Japan, and after the memory of these two gentle-

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men had been duly honoured an adjournment was made to the Kobe Club where with the help of a gramaphone and piano, the enjoyment was prolonged until a late hour.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Thirty Russians arrived on Oct. 13th at Matsuyama.

Marquis Ito left Tokyo on Oct. 15th for Oiso by the 10 p.m. train.

Prince Karl Anton of Hohenzollern arrived at Dalny on Oct. 18th.

A hundred and twenty-one Russians were expected at Ujina on Oct. 20th from the front.

A correspondent of the *Hochi* reports that the temperature at Mukden is now down to 35 degrees Fahrenheit.

The *Hochi* has a telegram from Chefoo to the effect that the *Glory* and four other British warships have left Wei-hai-wei for Hongkong.

A hundred and eighty invalids on Oct. 15th and eight hundred and seven on the following day arrived at Marugame from the front.

Thirty-two Russians arrived on October 18th at Ujina by the *Rosetta Maru* from the front. They were to be removed to Matsuyama.

General Baron Nishi, Commander of the Second Division (Sendai), arrived on Oct. 19th at Ujina from the front.

On Oct. 18th, 13,655 blankets had been collected in Yokohama and 94,797 in Tokyo. These were all forwarded to the front.

Viscountess Takashima, wife of a councillor of the Privy Council, died on the morning of Oct. 18th. The funeral will take place on the 21st.

Count Okuma will proceed on Oct. 29th to Yamanashi, being invited by the Progressists there. He is expected to deliver his opinion on financial affairs.

Mr. T. Akidzuki, a secretary of the Legation at Seoul, who recently returned to Tokyo on official business, was decorated on Oct. 17th with the Second Class of the Sacred Treasure.

On account of a charge brought against them, two Russian prisoners were removed on Oct. 16th from Matsuyama to the Court-martial of the Marugame Division.

Mr. Kyohe, Taotai in charge of Hunan province, accompanied by forty-four students, arrived on Oct. 17th at Nagasaki by the *Manchuria* on their way to Kobe.

Thirty-eight Russians and a number of Japanese invalids arrived on the night of Oct. 14th at Ujina by the steamers *Miyoshino Maru* and *Tairen Maru* from the front.

The Emperor will pay a visit on Oct. 24th or 25th to the Military College to encourage the progress of the students. It is said that His Majesty will distribute some rewards.

Wo Ung-feng and another Chinaman living at Kyobashi, Tokyo, have been arrested and removed to the Tokyo District Court. They are charged with the forgery of private letters.

A telegram from Taipeh, Formosa, to the *Nichi Nichi* states that Lieut.-General Y. Kurose and Mr. K. Hasegawa, chief engineer of the Formosan Railway, left on Oct. 19th for Tokyo.

A correspondent reported on Oct. 1st that in the compound of Mukden Castle, nine Russian hospitals are established with over a thousand invalids each. Their condition is pitiable.

About 8 o'clock on Sunday morning fire broke out in the servants' quarters of the compound of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., No. 1, Yokohama. The fire was soon put out and the damage was confined to the inside of the rooms. The cause is not yet known but it is alleged to be negligence. After the accident, two Chinamen among the employees of the firm were examined in the Kagacho Police Station.

Colonel Lockwitsky, of the Russian Army, who calls himself a political refugee, and who recently arrived from Shanghai by the *Bengloe*, is reported to be about to leave Yokohama on Oct. 23rd by the *Manchuria* for America.

Mr. S. Kuroiwa and seven other officials of the Bureau of Mine Affairs, etc., who were recently ordered to inspect mines at Kinchow, Liaoyang, and on the frontiers of the Yalu and Lengfang left on Oct. 20th for Manchuria.

Mr. Akidzuki, a member of the Upper House, was promoted on Oct. 16th to the Senior Class of Second Rank and decorated with the Second Class of the Sacred Treasure. He is now ill.

High officers of the army and navy held a conference at 3.30 p.m. on Oct. 15th in the Palace before the Emperor. The Crown Prince, and Princes Arisugawa and Yamashina were also present.

On Oct. 16th, 257 invalids arrived at Tokyo; the following morning, 270; and on the 18th a further number was expected. They all belong to the First Division and the Imperial Body Guards.

On receipt of a telegraphic report with regard to the death of King George of Saxony, the Emperor of Japan, on Oct. 16th, conveyed by telegram his profound condolence with the Court of Saxony.

Baron Ogawa, Marchionesses Nabeshima and Oyama, and some leading members of the Red Cross Society gave a garden party on Oct. 16th at Hiroshima in honour of Dr. McGee and her party, who will shortly leave for home.

A telegram from Gifu reports that heavy rains were experienced there on the night of Oct. 15th submerging several dwellings. A Matsuyama correspondent states that the same night that locality was visited by a severe thunderstorm.

The Grand Hotel, Yokohama, has presented the War Office with fifteen cases of champagne valued at *yen* 570; and the Nippon Red Cross Society with 79 cases of vermouth, 10 cases of cognac, and 74 cases of marsala, valued at *yen* 1,716.

The Russian names of streets in Dalny are reported by the *Hochi* to have been changed by the Japanese as follows:—Witte street into Oyama-dori; Alexieff street into Oku-machi; other names are Nogi-machi, Kodama-machi, Fukushima-machi, etc.

By the end of August last T. Hayward, the Surrey professional, had completed his 3,000 runs in first-class cricket this season. Abel in 1901 scored 3309 (the record), Ranjitsinhji in 1900 obtained 3065, and in 1899, 3159. C. B. Fry made 3147, and J. T. Tyldesley 3041 in 1901.

Mr. J. W. Davidson, U.S. Consul at Antung, who has been Acting Consul at Nanking, has been recalled from the latter port to Shanghai by telegram from Washington, his post at Nanking being taken until Mr. Martin's return by Mr. W. T. Gracey, Deputy and Vice-Consul at Foochow.

Snipe-shooting has begun and the usual parties went out on Saturday and Sunday. Birds were generally wild. Messrs. L. W. Eyton and W. W. Jarmain got 73 birds; Messrs. Watanabe, Hiranuma, Ikeda and one other gun, 41: Messrs. J. Eyton Jr., C. Thwaites and J. B. Gibbs, 40; and Messrs. J. Higginbotham, George Hood, J. Drummond and W. McGowan bagged 151.

Work is still proceeding on the wreck of the Chinese cruiser *Hai Chi* which was wrecked some time ago at the Elliott Islands. All the small guns, have been recovered, beside eleven of the big guns. It is hoped to bring up all the gun platforms in a few days. At the present time heavy seas are continually washing over the wreck. A Norwegian steamer is expected in two weeks from Europe, says the *Shanghai Mercury*, and a final effort will be made to float the vessel, which if it is successful, will be taken to one of the local docks for repairs.

A telegram from Moji reports that the German steamer *Trieste(?)* with coal collided at 2 a.m. on October 19th with a Japanese ship off Bungo province on her way to Taketoyo from Moji, which she had left on the previous day. She sustained damage to her hull, and returned to Moji. Details are not yet reported.

Twenty-six Russians belonging to the medical corps, thirteen woundedcombatants and an officer seventy years of age were released on Oct. 19th at Matsuyama. They will leave Kobe for home. A Matsuyama telegram adds that another Russian attacked one of the Japanese guards, and the latter injured him with a sword while trying to arrest him.

Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim launched from their yard at Barrow on Sept. 14th the troopship *Dufferin*, built for the Government of India. This is the largest troopship afloat, being capable of carrying 1,500 officers and men. She was designed by Sir Edward Reed, M.P., and is so constructed that she can be used as an armed cruiser, having four 4.7 guns and eight 3-pounders. Her speed will be 18½ knots.

A. Nishijo (27) an incendiary, was executed at 8.20 a.m. on October 19th in the Ichigaya Prison, Tokyo. It may be recalled that he set fire on December 24th, 1902, to the dwelling of a farmer living at Hamamatsu in Shidzuoka prefecture, with the result that fifteen other houses and a factory were also destroyed. On March 25th last, he was sentenced in the Shidzuoka District Court to death. His appeal was subsequently rejected in the Tokyo Appeal Court and the Court of Cassation.

A Manila telegram of Sept. 22nd said: Captain R. Colledani, of the Austrian steamer *Austria*, which arrived here from Shanghai, says he was offered $25,000 to transport the crew and 26 officers of the Russian cruiser *Askold*, from Shanghai to Russia. The *Askold* escaped from Port Arthur last month and found refuge at Shanghai where she was dismantled. The Japanese Consul at Shanghai warned the Captain that if he did this service he would run the danger of being held up or sunk by the Japanese warships and the offer was consequently declined.

Rifle competitions were held at Omori on Sunday last. Mr. L. Mottu having scored ten "bulls" in succession in the 300 yards handicap, got a prize for the highest possible. The prizes were won as follow:

300 yds. open competition, ten shots, possible 1,000—P. Gampert 580 1st prize, L. Mottu 500 2nd prize.

300 yards Handicap, ten shots, possible 100—L. Mottu, scratch, 100, 1st prize; J. Catto, 2nd prize.

500 yards, Handicap, ten shots, possible 50—L. Mottu, scratch, 47, first prize; P. Gampert, 2nd prize.

The C. N. S. *Chenan*, which arrived at Shanghai on October 11th from Tangku, Chefoo and Tientsin, reported:—When 86 miles S.E. of Taku Bar, at 7 p.m. on the 5th instant, a searchlight was playing on the ship at intervals until the vessel with the searchlight was astern. At 7.40 p.m the searchlight was on the ship constantly and a projectile landed about 40 feet off the port beam. Half-a-minute later another projectile landed right astern, about 20 feet off. Both raised columns of water. At 7.55 p.m. we were boarded by a Japanese naval officer, who examined our papers. He said that two blank shots had been fired to which we had paid no attention, before the projectiles had been discharged. We neither saw nor heard the blanks. When informed how close the shots had landed, the officer chuckled with satisfaction. He was very polite and gave the name of his own ship as the Japanese cruiser *Suma*. At 8.45 p.m. we proceeded again.

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TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

THE RUSSIAN DEFEAT.

London, October 14.

Marshal Oyama met General Kuropatkin's advance with a general advance in main strength along a broad front from a line near Yentai The Russians were apparently scattered having tried to strike before they had concentrated their forces. They were in touch with the enemy on Tuesday. Besides a direct movement the Russians attempted to strike the Japanese right at two points widely separated.

ACCIDENT TO THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

Later.

The Duke of Connaught, while motoring near Edinburgh, met with an accident, sustaining injuries on the head which are reported as being slight. He returned to Edinburgh, where he is attended by two doctors.

London, October 14.

The motor car accident by which the Duke of Connaught was injured, was due to a collision, the Duke being thrown out of his car. The Duke was accompanied by Major Murray. It is officially stated that the Duke of Connaught is suffering from a scalp wound and that his left ear is injured, but no serious consequences are anticipated.

London, October 15.

The Duke of Connaught is progressing satisfactorily.

THE DOOMED FORTRESS.

London, October 14.

General Stoessel reports that on the 1st inst. the Russians recaptured Signal Hill. The Japanese are bombarding the interior of the fortress from new batteries, the bombardment becoming more and more violent.

THE BATTLE NEAR MUKDEN.

London, October 15.

The capture of 16 guns by the Japanese is officially admitted at St. Petersburg.

The Russian correspondents agree that the fighting is more desperate than at Liaoyang, the combatants showing a complete disregard of life. Positions are taken and retaken six or eight times daily, at terrible cost, and there are frequent hand-to-hand encounters, both combatants throwing hand grenades with murderous effect. The cannonade is continued nightly.

KING OF SAXONY DEAD.

London, October 16.

The King of Saxony is dead.

ST. PETERSBURG GLOOMY.

A Reuter's telegram from St. Petersburg says the news from Manchuria has caused profound gloom, in striking contrast to the elation provoked by General Kuropatkin's proclamation. The Russian losses are understood to be about 8,000.

A VERITABLE DISASTER.

Later,

French correspondence from St. Petersburg reports that Kuropatkin's defeat is a veritable disaster. It is reported in various quarters that Kuropatkin's advance was due to a desperate need of victory in order to hold and stem the tide of popular discontent and the reluctance of the peasantry to go to the front. Marshal Oyama estimates the Russian losses at 30,000. The Russians are retiring everywhere crushingly defeated.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

London, October 17.

Twenty-eight Russian warships have passed Bornholm Island, *en route* to the Far East.

THE BATTLE OF THE SHAHO.

Reuter's correspondent, telegraphing from Mukden on the 16th October, says there was a lull in the fighting yesterday, but the battle was resumed to-day ten miles southwest of Mukden. It is now certain that Kuropatkin will be able to extricate his army, though he has lost 30,000 men.

A telegram from Mukden says that the Seventeenth and the Sixth Army Corps bore the brunt of the fighting on the 14th of October. They repulsed six attacks and thrice silenced the Japanese artillery before retreating across the Shaho. The Russians are still fighting doggedly but every despatch shows with greater clearness the decisiveness of the victory won by the Japanese, who not only defeated the Russians but are pursuing them in every direction.

London, October 18.

Reuter's correspondent with the Russian Western Army, telegraphing on the 15th, said that the six days' fighting exceeded that before Liaoyang in ferocity. It resulted in the continued retirement of the Russians. The Japanese are now driving a wedge into the Russian centre. The terrific bombardment caused a heavy storm of rain and hail, and the battlefield became an impassable morass in which both armies stuck.

JAPAN ORDERS WINTER CLOTHING.

Later.

Japan is placing large orders for army winter clothing with manufacturers in the south of Scotland.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

The Baltic Fleet coaled yesterday from 3 steamers in the Great Belt.

THE CAPTURE OF JAPANESE GUNS.

General Sakharoff reports that the Russians after desperate fighting yesterday drove the Japanese from a hill on the southern bank of the Shaho, capturing 12 guns.

PRINCESS OF ASTURIAS DEAD.

The Princess of the Asturias has died in child-birth.

RUSSIANS WILL STAND AT THE HUN.

London, October 10.

Reuter's correspondent with General Oku, telegraphing on the 15th, said it was believed that the Russians intend to make a stand at the Hun river. The Japanese propose to force an entrance to Mukden at the soonest possible moment.

THE QUESTION OF CONTRABAND.

London, October 19.

The British Foreign Office has informed the Holt Steamship Company of Liverpool (Blue Funnel line) that railway material and raw cotton can be shipped only at senders' own risk.

GREAT BRITAIN AND TIBET.

Reuter learns there is every probability of the British occupation of the Chumbi Valley being continued for 75 years while the indemnity is being paid only at the rate of a lakh of rupees annually. It transpires that the Chinese Amban refused at the last moment to sign the Treaty, saying that Chinese sovereignty was not sufficiently recognized. He was thereupon told that sovereignty also implied responsibility, and moreover that Great Britain had not spent a million sterling for nothing.

MORE COAL FOR RUSSIA.

London, October 20.

Upwards of 500,000 tons of Welsh coal and quantities of patent fuel will be shipped to the Mediterranean, West Africa, and the Cape in October, November and December on Russian account, the orders for which are mainly through the Hamburg-America line and are divided among a dozen firms, all represented at Cardiff.

RED CROSS MATTERS.

Later.

The German Red Cross Society announces that, the Russian Red Cross Society having asked for further assistance, it will erect a hospital at Irkutsk and equip an ambulance train. It has offered similar assistance to Japan.

THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

The Baltic Squadron is now passing the Great Belt.

(Received at the Foreign Office.)

THE BATTLE OF THE SHAHO.

According to a Reuter's telegram General Sakaroff telegraphed as follows on the 11th of October:—

"A fierce fight is raging north of Yentai. The Russian troops and the Japanese troops are occupying alternately the hills in this region. General Damiroff, commanding the Siberian Rifles, has been wounded in the foot but continues in the field."

Reuter's correspondent has received the following information from the Russian Staff:—"The Russian Army, at every stage of its advance, has constructed strong defensive works, and is moving with unlimited caution."

Another Reuter's telegram says that Rear-Admiral Dessen has been appointed to command the Russian First Pacific Squadron, namely that now in the East.

Reuter telegraphs that Sakaroff's telegrams of October 11th state that during the 10th October the Manchurian Army was strengthened to hold on to the positions occupied the previous evening eight kilometres south of Shaho. The enemy about 3 p.m. on the 10th October assumed the offensive between Mandarin-road and Tumintsu with about one division and several batteries. The enemy's attack was checked by the fire of our advanced guards. They maintained the bombardment until the evening. The Japanese on the 11th October assumed the offensive on both sides of the railway and north of the Yentai mines. A fierce fight raged all day. The greater portion of the enemy's position at Khuelin pass, east of the Yentai mines, fell into our hands, but the culminating point, consisting of a wooded hill, was not taken by 5 p.m. Our troops throughout the 11th maintained their advanced positions along the entire front of the Japanese attack, except some points whence they withdrew to strengthen their principal positions.

A telegram from Kuropatkin dated the 13th October, states:—

The Manchurian Army on the night of October 12th and throughout the 13th carried on a fierce fight. The Japanese concentrated great force against our centre and right. We fought on our advanced positions and waited for the necessary support of advanced guards from the main position. The right wing of our troops retired only at nightfall from their advanced positions on my orders to maintain the main position. The centre troops were forced to retire to the main position about 2 p.m. According to reports received and my own observation the fighting was very desperate. We repulsed numerous attacks, ourselves assuming the offensive. The Tomsk Regiment distin-

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guished itself in an heroic defence. On the advanced position our right flank troops during the night recaptured at the point of the bayonet the village lost the evening before. On the left flank severe fighting for the possession of the Pass also continued. The troops scaled almost inaccessible rocks; and held their ground there for two days, gradually approaching the enemy. The result of to-day's fight on this wing is not yet reported. Under such conditions of fighting our losses are considerable. I ordered the positions we occupy to be stubbornly defended to-morrow.

Reuter transmits a telegram of Kuropatkin dated October 13th which says: According to reports up to one p.m. two regiments on our right flank, having sustained considerable loss, retreated Oct. 12th, leaving their artillery on the field. The Commanding Brigadier was wounded, and one regimental colonel was killed. Afterwards the same regiments under Colonel Vannovsky, now provisional brigadier, renewed the fight, and recaptured the lost artillery excepting sixteen guns. However the final issue of this flank's fighting on Oct. 12th was failure, owing to a Japanese night attack. Our troops were not only forced to abandon position, but again lost the recovered guns and retreated to the position at Shaho previously prepared.

A telegram from Sakaroff dated Oct. 14th said: Fighting continued Oct. 13th. The enemy assumed the offensive vigorously and persistently attacked our right, especially in the direction of Siauliaokhuzu but our troops there held all points, repulsing numerous Japanese assaults. Our extreme right troops also maintained their positions. Our troops near Siauliaokhuzu being more advanced in position than our extreme right were ordered in the morning to hold their ground until dusk and then withdraw to avoid being isolated. Retreat began at six p.m.; effected in perfect order. Our left on Oct. 12th continued to attack the passes. The enemy very stubbornly resisted but we occupied rocky hills near the passes. Japanese, however, were strongly reinforced and our troops owing to danger of becoming isolated were ordered to withdraw short distance. In the fighting on Oct. 13th the Fourth East Siberian Regiment, the Fifth Irkutsk Regiment, the Eighty-fifth Wiborg Infantry Regiment distinguished themselves. Our losses in the three days' fighting were considerable.

A telegram from St. Petersburg says that in consequence of the frequent reports recently circulated about intervention, the Russian Government caused the following to be published on the 10th instant by its organ, the *Journal de St. Petersburg*:—"There is nothing to be surprised at in the reserved attitude of the Russian Government and in the silence of the Foreign Office towards these reports. It has already been clearly declared that the mediation of foreign States will not be allowed, and this declaration admits of no doubt whatever. Hence there is no occasion to repeat the same words."

On the 13th instant the Russian staff officer in Shanghai published the following report of the fighting in Manchuria, as received from the head-quarters there:—

A portion of the Russian army now operating between Mukden and Liaoyang, the communications of this force having been cut, is now retiring in order to join its main body, which is posted behind the Shaho River 20 versts south of Mukden. On the 13th the Japanese army attacked the Russian position and was repulsed at every point.

A telegram has been received announcing that the King of Saxony died on the 15th instant.

A St. Petersburg telegram alleges that the Russian Second Pacific Squadron (the Baltic Fleet) left Libau on the evening of the 13th for purposes of exercise, and arrived at a certain place the following day.

A London telegram says that the various London journals fully recognise Japan's great victory on the north of Liaoyang. Of course, the fighting not being yet over, its final results and the extent to which the Russian army is broken are still uncertain. It is further not yet clear how the Japanese will be able to utilize their victory, and therefore the press avoids delivering any definitely final opinion with regard to the fight, preferring to wait for the ultimate reports. Nevertheless that the Russian army's attack has completely failed, that they have been compelled to retreat, and that the Japanese counter attack succeeded—these facts alone are considered to be of the greatest importance. Such is the outcome of Kuropatkin's celebrated address. Of course the Russian General's assumption of the offensive was dictated from above in deference to political considerations, and it is considered that he himself is not responsible for the bombastic language of the address issued in his name. Therefore many persons sympathise profoundly with him. The effect that this Japanese victory has produced upon public opinion in London may be gauged by the fact that Japanese securities have appreciated one point and Russian have depreciated half a point.

The German journals all consider that Kuropatkin's latest defeat proves the inferiority of the Russian army to the Japanese in offensive as well as on the defensive. The *Vosische Zeitung* says that Kuropatkin's bombastic declaration of resolve to assume the offensive astonished German military men, and as might have been expected, the Japanese quickly understood this vain boasting and succeeded in placing the Russian army in a perilous position.

The Berlin *Tageblatt* says that Russia's present defeat admits of no dispute. It shows that alike in field-fighting and in hill-fighting the Russian army is not a match for the Japanese. West Europe had regarded Russia's troops with much apprehension, but the incidents of the war have largely detracted from her military rank. It will be no easy matter for her to correct this impression. That as the war proceeds a complete change of policy on the part of the great European Powers will not be witnessed, is more than be asserted.

London, October 17.

The various London journals, which had been waiting for news of the conclusion of the battle, are now persuaded that Japan has won a great victory and Russia experienced a serious disaster. They express great satisfaction, and are more than ever persuaded that the Japanese army is superior to the Russian.

St. Petersburg correspondents of London papers say that although the journals of the Russian capital are trying to minimize the affair, there are signs of profound disappointment everywhere.

The French newspapers all recognise the battle of the Shaho as a brilliant Japanese victory and a heavy defeat for Russia. They compare Kuropatkin's loud sounding declaration with its pitiful results. All discuss the question of where the responsibility for Kuropatkin's rash venture rests. The Russo-phils and the Republicans all continue their tactics of minimizing Japan's victory. This was to have been expected. On the other hand, the socialist organs do not show the least reserve in criticising Russia's ineptitude. The *Humanité* says that, however certain journals may seek to deceive the public about the important events now transpiring in the Far East, such procedure can not have any lengthy success. They may endeavour as much as they please to minimize the results of the Shaho battle, but there is one indisputable fact, namely, that whereas the Russian General had stirred up the world by his loud announcement of resolve to assume the offensive, and had created a new sentiment of hope in the bosom of the Russian people, he no sooner encountered the enemy than all these ideas were dispelled. The time has come to abandon vain imaginings about the value of Russia's military strength, and in her interests to consider some plan of bringing the war to an end.

The *Aurore*, after frankly condemning Russian strategy, says that this rash assumption of the offensive has resulted in failure, and that no small influence will be produced upon the internal condition of the empire. "May not the announcement of offensive tactics in the field prove an incentive to the hidden forces of revolution?"

The military critic of *Gil Blas*, in that journal's issue of the 15th instant, contrasting the pre-eminent readiness, endurance, quickness and solidity of the Japanese army with the carelessness, thoughtlessness and want of definite purpose shown in this last Russian essay, says that when standing on the defensive the Russians showed some appreciable power of resistance, though they were always broken, but that their offensive tactics have merely brought confusion on them, and that they have now plainly demonstrated their want of talent.

The Havas Agency, referring to French newspapers' estimate of the feeling likely to be produced among the Russian people by this last defeat, says:—"Just as the public had begun to feel some ease of mind, this incident occurs, and people are all the more disturbed since, in spite of the fact that every one knows of a defeat having been sustained in Manchuria, Russia carefully conceals it and publishes no official statement. It is concluded that this reticence is because the calamity is too great to be openly stated, and loud voices of criticism and anger are raised against Kuropatkin who, on the morrow of issuing a proud proclamation of offensive tactics, has fallen with his army into this evil plight."

Reuter publishes the following telegram from Kuropatkin dated Oct. 15th:—

On the night of the 13th a large Japanese force attacked the corps drawn up on the line of the Shaho on the Mandarin road. Several attacks were repulsed, but the last succeeding the centre of our corps was broken. Fighting then began on the right flank in the neighbouring section. The possible rupture of the centre of our whole formation threatened the neighbouring troops, and might force them to retreat. Several battalions were rapidly pushed forward to support the troops on the Mandarin road, enabling them to take the offensive. They re-took Shahopau and re-occupied their first positions. The Japanese, reinforced by reserves, dislodged us again from Shahopau. I then ad-

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vanced my reserves. The troops defending the positions resumed the offensive, and after a stubborn fight we reoccupied Shahopau, driving the Japanese back two kilometres therefrom. Position of our right wing was for some time very alarming; our troops were attacked from the front, and by a turning movement on the right flank. The chief of the detachment advanced troops set apart for the last rally. They attacked the Japanese from the flank-retaking several villages, and the right wing maintained the position on the line of the Shaho. Positions of our centre were noticeably advanced compared with those of the other troops in general. The position of the line on the right flank was consequently chosen beforehand and partially fortified. Our troops after a stubborn fight retired on those positions. The troops fought four days, and many regiments did not sleep for three nights. I have nevertheless full hope in their capacity to continue the struggle. The Japanese losses must be very considerable.

Another telegram from Kuropatkin is dated October 15th:—

The night of the fourteenth past quietly. Before nine a.m. a rather marked movement of the enemy was noticed in the direction of our positions on the Mandarin road. Our batteries opened fire. The commander of the left wing reported to me that the enemy was strongly reinforced there. As at Liaoyang, the heavy firing caused a storm followed by torrential rain, the roads are very bad, and the rivers have risen. The general order for all troops is the same as before, namely, that they must offer the most resolute resistance. I have just received a report that considerable Japanese forces have crossed the railway from west to east.

Three battle-ships, 2 torpedo-boats and 1 transport belonging to the Baltic Fleet passed the Denmark Straits on the afternoon of the 18th instant.

[Copy of telegram from Viscount Hayashi dated 18th Oct., received at the Foreign Office, 19th Oct.]

Reuter states that a telegram from Sakharoff dated Oct. 16th runs: The Japanese at noon on the fifteenth began most vigorous operations against our right; our attempts to advance and seize Linshinpu being unsuccessful. Our centre troops were only bombarded. The day on the whole passed comparatively easily and our losses do not appear to be considerable. The Japanese last night attacked a position in our centre, held by two regiments, on an eminence called Wooded Hill, to the northeast of Nanchintzu, and compelled our force to retire behind the Shaho near the hill. Our troops, reinforced by reserves, attacked the hill after a preparatory bombardment, regained it after fierce hand-to-hand fighting, and then pursued the Japanese far beyond the hill. On our right the artillery duel was intense and in the afternoon the Japanese bombarded us with enfilading fire.

Sakharoff's telegram on Oct. 17th was as follows: Last night was quiet; during yesterday an assault was made on Lonely Tree Hill and the enemy occupied a strong position skillfully bnt hastily fortified. The enemy's strength was not exactly ascertained, but from the fierceness of the fighting it supposed to have been considerable. After a most successful preparatory bombardment, our troops assaulted and captured the enemy's position, and pursued him two kilometres. Fighting continued until morning. The Japanese defended their ground with extreme stubbornness, accepting bayonet attack in which many perished, being run through in their trenches. We took eleven field pieces and one quickfiring gun; our losses are as yet unascertained. At eight a.m. a desultory cannonade was proceeding along the whole of our position. The troops are very tired but in splendid spirits.

[Telegram from Viscount Hayashi to Baron Komura.]

Reuter wires Sakharoff's telegram of Oct. 18th as follows:—According to reports received, the Japanese on the night of Oct. 17th repeatedly attacked the positions on our right flank. The attacks were repulsed. During the day, our troops seized Shalandtzy on the Shaho, west of Shliopau. The enemy violently bombarded the positions captured from him near Shalanotzy but did not attack the lonely tree hill, namely Putiloff Hill. Numerous dead were buried in the evening; the interments continue to-night. Military honours were rendered to the Japanese. Both Russian and Japanese dead bear evidence of a desperate hand-to-hand fight. A considerable concentration by the enemy against our centre is observable. There was no fighting yesterday on our left flank.

(Received in Tokyo).

The Second Army Corps for Manchuria has been organized. General Russki has been appointed Chief of Staff.

German newspapers say that the 1st, 3rd, 4th and 19th Corps have been attached to this Army.

Officers commanding companies of the East Siberian Skirmishers, from the 9th to the 12th, were appointed on the 9th inst. and will start after a few days.

[Received in Tokyo from Europe.]

The Russian force at Penhsihu was about 6 Divisions. The Russian Army has now abandoned the idea of recovering Liaoyang. The Hun river is a great obstacle. There are only 2 bridges. The Russian Sixth Division was in Mukden on the 9th.

The Russian Government originally published reports of the battles, but during the operations it does so now only when convenient.

There is consternation in all classes in Russia. The Tsar, in consequence of the great defeat on the Shaho, held a Court Council yesterday (15th), the result of which seems to have been a decision to send all the troops in Russia to the Far East.

(This looks like an unreasoning panic. How on earth are all these troops to come?—Ed. *J.M.*)

It appears that the van of the Fourth Division of Don Cossacks is arriving at Harbin.

According to an army order issued in Russia on the 30th of September, a third battalion, consisting of from 11 to 14 batteries, is to be added to the East Siberia Siege Gun Regiment. These batteries will be taken from the First, Second and Third Regiments of the Caucasus Siege Artillery.

The Seventh Army Corps and 5 brigades of rifles are reported to be now mobilizing. The date of the issue of orders for mobilization is not clear, but the decision appears to have been taken prior to the recent defeat.

(Received at the Foreign Office.)

Four battle ships, 11 cruisers and 7 torpedo-boats, belonging to the Baltic Fleet, passed the Straits of Denmark on the 19th.

The Italian Chamber was dissolved on the 18th instant by order of the King. The general election has been fixed for the 6th of November and the assembling of the new Chamber will be on the 30th of November. This step was taken by the Italian Government because a majority of the Socialist and Republican members had declared themselves hostile to the Government.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* in its issue of the 16th, in a very short article with regard to the present aspect of the war, says that, by whichever side the battle now raging is won, it will have an important influence on the future of the war. But nothing can be certainly affirmed as yet with regard to the issue of the fight. The troops hitherto employed by Kuropatkin have been only 60 per cent. of his whole army. The rest will not remain mere idle spectators of the war.

(Received by the "Asahi Shimbun.")

Yentai, 7.35 p.m. Oct. 15th, by field-telegraph, from the *Asahi Shimbun* correspondent representing the whole of the war-correspondents:—

Our engineers mended within 24 hours the railway bridge over the Shaho, which the enemy had broken and captured guns have been already carried over this bridge by goods truck. The enemy, fearing to have his retreat cut off, is obstinately holding Latin, and our army is now assaulting the enemy's entrenchments. It is a heavy fight.

A telegram from the St. Petersburg special correspondent of the *Asahi* says that consternation and grief prevail in the Russian capital.

The Times says:—"The Russian Government has taken a gambler's risk as to whether Kuropatkin and his army will fall before the Japanese, or will make up for previous failures. They have lost thoroughly."

THE FIGHT ON THE TAITSZ AND THE HUN.

[Received at the Military Head Quarters from Field-Marshal Marquis Oyama on the night of the 13th instant.]

In the Penhsihu quarter several counter-attacks of the enemy were repulsed yesterday. On the same day at 5 p.m. signs were visible that the enemy would retire, and our troops confronting him in this part of the field assumed the offensive from early this morning. What subsequently occurred is not yet clear.

A large body of cavalry lead by Prince Kanin emerged on the enemy's left flank and rear and dispersed his reserves in confusion, an operation which had much effect in bettering the situation in this part of the field. This body of cavalry was to continue its advance against the rear of the enemy.

The right column of the Right Army is attacking the enemy at Chaohsienling. Its central column has occupied all the ground at Lienshan and Marhshan. The right of its left column is attacking the remnants of the enemy on the highlands north of Shaotakau.

The features of the ground in the region where the Right Army is fighting are such as to interfere with the satisfactory employment of artillery.

At 10 a.m. the right column of the Centre Army advanced attacking towards the highlands north of Kukiatz and Hukia. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the enemy's artillery, which had been at Hukia and Kukiatsz, began apparently to retire.

On the morning of the 13th the right column of the Left Army occupied Pankiaopau and its van reached Pakiatsz. This column, stiffened by reserves, is now attacking about one division of the enemy near Hwanghwatien. The result is not clear, but several batteries of artillery which the enemy

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had massed at Tsenhwanghwatien, and which were offering an obstinate resistance, have been attacked by a part of our reserves and excellent progress is being made. The pursuing force of the central column of this army has already occupied Liusankiatsz and is now continuing the pursuit towards Konsuitan (?) The right of the left column is now attacking the enemy at Hunglingpan.

[Received at the Military Head Quarters on the forenoon of the 14th from Field-Marshal Oyama.]

Since the despatch of my last report the right column of the Right Army was confronted by a superior force of the enemy at Chaohsienling, but reinforcements having arrived, the complexion of affairs in this quarter is becoming favourable to us. The central column (of the Right Army) has advanced and is attacking a superior force of the enemy holding the district about Lienhwashan and Marhshan. The right wing of the left column (of the Right Army), after a severe fight, has occupied the highlands on the north of Shaotakau, which highlands are the key of the enemy's position there.

THE CENTRE ARMY.

The attack of this Army is progressing favourably. The highlands from Mangkiafen to Kukiatsz and Hukia have been occupied.

THE LEFT ARMY.

The central column is attacking Shahapau and the right column Hwanghwatien. At sunset the right of the left column attacked Linshingpau and a part of these troeps occupied Wankiayuantsz. The left of the same column has occupied the Heilintun and Fukiachwang line.

The newly come re-inforcements are rapidly arriving at Yentai and its vicinity.

[Received at the Military Head Quarters on the night of the 14th instant from Marshal Oyama.]

RIGHT ARMY.

A column of fresh re-inforcements for the Kiaotau district arrived in the neighbourhood of Kiaotau this morning.

The column led by Prince Kanin has been engaged with the enemy near Wulungtsun, on the left bank of the Taitsz, since daybreak this morning.

The enemy attacked by us between Penhsihu and Tumentszling began to retreat from 11 a.m. to-day, so the Penhsihu column engaged in pursuit.

The column of this Army having received re-inforcements on the night of the 13th, is firmly holding its position at Chaohsienling against a superior force of the enemy.

The central column, at 7 a.m. to-day (13th), occupied Lienhwashan and all the highlands north of it.

The left column, during yesterday (13th) night, occupied the ground near the heights on the north-east of Kaoshantun (which is north-east of Kinchwangshan). The first line of the left column appears to have occupied the Hsikaushan heights at 9 a.m. on the 14th.

Summing up these results, it appears that in the Right Army's quarter of the field the conditions of the fight are becoming more and more favourable since morning (14th).

THE CENTRE ARMY.

The Centre Army, since this morning, occupied the whole of the highlands northward of the Tungshankau-Hukia-Kukiatsz line, and is continuing its attacking advance.

THE LEFT ARMY.

From this part of the field I am not yet in receipt of certain information, but the main body of the right column seems to have occupied the heights on the north-east of Hwanghwatien at about 1 o'clock this morning. The central column, at about 7 a.m., occupied the heights on the south of Shahopau and a part of the columns attacking the enemy's infantry at Kankiawa, captured 10 guns. The enemy broke in confusion and retired to the north-east. Since this morning about 5 companies of the enemy's infantry have taken up a position between Linshingpau and Talientun and one company has posted itself at Matafentun. The left column of the Left Army is now fighting against these forces.

[Received at the Imperial Head Quarters on the 15th instant from Field-Marshal Marquis Oyama.]

The enemy repulsed by our troops on guard near Hanchang seem to have halted at Pingtingshan. According to the statements of prisoners this force of the enemy had previously been at Lutauhotsz under the orders of Madoliroff, and his losses in the assault were about 60, including officers. Our casualties were 2 lieutenants and a sergeant slightly wounded, and a few rank and file killed and wounded.

[Received on the forenoon of the 15th.]

As there were signs on the afternoon of the 14th that the enemy confronting the Penhsihu force on the right of the Right Army near Tumentszling and Taling, were about to retire in consequence of our attacks, the officer commanding the Army ordered the Penhsihu force to pursue the enemy rapidly to the north and east. The force therefore formed two columns at once and took up the pursuit, driving the defeated enemy before it and advancing in the direction of Pingtaitsz and Hsiataho. The enemy halted near Pienniulupau and is now entrenching there.

The right column of the Right Army, which confronted the enemy at Chaohsienling, seeing indications in the afternoon that he was about to retire, at once drove him back and pursued in the direction of Taikioka. The central and the left columns (of the same Army), joining forces, attacked the enemy in the direction of Hsikauchau, and, driving him back, the two columns reached the Shaho.

The enemy confronting the left column (of the Right Army), about one division strong, retired in disorder towards Fenchipau. His artillery, taking up a position near Tashan, is still bombarding us.

A force of the reserves drove back a small body of the enemy on the morning of the 14th and took possession of Waitaushan; but at 3 p.m., observing a column of the enemy's waggons retiring, it at once pursued, and one part of it was directed to advance towards Sunshuchitsz.

THE CENTRE ARMY.

On the morning of the 14th the Army attacked the enemy's position near Chanlingtsz, Putsaowa and Tungkiafen, and drove him north of the Shaho river, reaching the bank of that river.

THE LEFT ARMY.

The main body of the right column which had advanced towards Hwangkiatien, drove the enemy north at 1 p.m. on the 14th, and took possession of the neighbouring heights. The central column, breaking the enemy on the heights south of Shahopau in the afternoon (14th) captured the heights. A part of this central column, which had gone towards Linshingpau, cooperating with a part of the left column, charged Linshingpau at 4 p.m., captured it after a severe hand-to-hand fight, and is now pursuing the enemy. The enemy had at Linshingpau a regiment of infantry and over 2 batteries of artillery. These retreated to Sufantai and halted there. A part of the central column is pursuing the enemy towards Labokuton(?).

On the side of the left column which was posted near Chang-liangpau on the left of the Army, the enemy gradually received reinforcements at 3.20 p.m. and made several counter attacks, all of which the column repulsed. The enemy opposed to this column mustered at least 4 regiments of infantry and one battery of artillery.

Summing up the results of this fight, which lasted several day, continuously from the 10th to the 14th instant, it appears that our men drove back superior forces of the enemy at every point, and pursuing with resolute valour, forced him back to the left bank of the Hun River, inflicting heavy losses on him and capturing more than 30 field-guns, taking hundreds of prisoners, defeating his plans and converting his offensive operation into a radical failure.

The corpses left by him in all parts of the field are too numerous to be easily counted. As the fight is still going on it is impossible to ascertain his exact losses, but he must have had at least 30,000 casualties. In the matter of spoils he lost more than 30 guns, as stated above, and an immense quantity of small arms, ammunition waggons, etc.

From the 10th to the 13th the enemy's dead found by our men on the field and buried total over 2000, and he left a further very great additional number on the 14th. Subsequently we took 100 more prisoners.

[Received at the Imperial Military Head Quarters on the night of the 15th instant from Field-Marshal Marquis Oyama.]

The losses of the enemy in the Right Army's part of the field alone, according to calculations thus far made are as follows:—

The dead left by him on the field on the left bank of the Taitsz in the Penhsihu direction number 350; opposite Penhsihu, 1,500; at Taling 300; near Tumentszling 200; on the side of the right column, 200; near Kouinkoku and on the north of Tumentszling, 600; each, near Chientan, 300; near Wumingsz on the north of Paulishan, 150; on the north of Shaotakan in the direction of the left column (of the Right Army), 300; making 4,500 in all, and there are still very many that have not yet been counted. The enemy's casualties in this part of the field alone must exceed 20,000.

The prisoners taken by the Right Army number 100. Spoils subsequently taken are 6 ammunition waggons, and 2,000 rounds of gun-ammunition. These matters are still under investigation.

The enemy's losses in the quarters where the Centre Army and the Left Army fought are still unascertained.

[Received at the Imperial Military Head Quarters on the afternoon of the 15th from Marshal Oyama.]

The main body of the Right Army, having occupied the highlands of Chukiafen, reached the line of the Shaho, and there found about a division of the enemy at Sanjoshizan, which is resisting stubbornly.

(This division would seem to be a rear-guard.—Ed. *J.M.*)

The Centre Army, having reached the contemplated line, has been engaged since morning (15th) in a great fight.

The enemy confronting the Left Army is on the north of Shahopau and at Limatun, where he continues to resist obstinately. The central column of this Army is engaged occupying Shahopau. The main part of the

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right column is advancing to attack Limatun. The enemy has about 6 batteries of artillery between Shahopau and Safangtai and is cannonading our attacking forces as well as Linshingpau, but he has not sufficient strength to hold our attacking force.

[Received on the night of the 15th.]

I hasten to give a rough estimate of our losses and those of the enemy in the Left Army's part of the field :—

During the 5 days from the 10th to the 14th our Left Army had 3,500 casualties of all ranks.

During the 4 days from the 10th to the 13th the enemy's dead left upon the field and already buried by us, totalled 2,000. In the fight on the 14th he left a further very large number. The prisoners taken by this Army are 80. The spoils are over 30 guns and a great number—still uncounted—of rifles, clothes and articles of various kinds.

[Received at midnight on the 15th.]

The enemy has some force on the right bank of the Shaho facing the main body of our Right Army and our Centre Army, but he is not strong enough to give battle.

The enemy opposing our Left Army at Shahopau and Limatun offered a stubborn resistance, but on the evening of the 14th we captured these places.

This afternoon a force of the enemy appeared on the left of our Left Army at Hou-Litajentun, but our troops dispersed him.

Until evening to-day the enemy's cavalry remaining in the vicinity of Santaukontsz is offering resistance, but forces of our Centre and Left Armies are now engaged driving him back.

Later.

According to reports from the Centre Army, the prisoners taken on the 13th inst. numbered 150, and the dead left by the enemy on the field will amount to 500, but the calculation is not yet complete. On the 14th the enemy left about 1,000 dead and lost 100 prisoners, as well as some guns of small and large calibre and some ammunition the number which has not yet been ascertained.

Adding together the figures since the 10th, the dead left by the enemy on the field in front of the Centre Army are expected to aggregate 2,500.

The calculations thus far made by our armies show that the Russian dead found on the field total 8,550, but this does not include the results of the fighting by the Left Army on the 14th and 15th, and, moreover, there are many bodies that have not yet been found, so that altogether the enemy's dead abandoned on the field will probably reach ten thousand.

THE BATTLE OF THE SHAHO.

[Received at the Imperial Military Head Quarters at midnight on the 15th of October.]

Information obtained from one of the Russian officers taken prisoner by the Centre Army enables us to estimate with tolerable accuracy the enemy's programme and his military strength. The main facts are as follows :—

"The fortress at Port Arthur was daily falling into a more desperate condition. On the other hand, reinforcements had steadily arrived in Southern Manchuria from Europe. The troops that Kuropatkin had actually under his hand in Mukden and its vicinity amounted to 9 *corps d'armée*. Therefore on the 27th of September the Tsar addressed this order to him :—"You must not retire one step to the north of Mukden, and with whatever speed circumstances permit you must assume the offensive, driving the Japanese out of southern Manchuria and succouring Port Arthur in its extremity." Kuropatkin, then marshalling his whole strength, moved south from Mukden and assumed the offensive. He divided his forces into three columns, the centre, the left, and the right. The centre column consisted of the First, the Fourth and the Fifth *Corps d' armee*, and was under the command of General Salabaeff. These were the troops that appeared in the field at Tungshankan and Lienhwashan. The left column comprised about two *corps d'armée*. Under the command of General Stackelberg it moved against the right wing of the Japanese First Army. The right column consisted of three *corps d'armée* and it operated against the Japanese left wing. There was another *corps d'armée* held in reserve behind the centre column. Further, General Linevitch, at the head of the Ussuri local field army, was to make a great out-flanking movement on the east, and approaching Liaoyang from the south-east, was to threaten the Japanese communications. Mischensko, at the head of 6 regiments of dragoons, was to operate on the right of the centre column; the Fourth Army Corps, and the Fifth Corps was in rear of the centre. This Fourth Army consisted of the four divisions—I to IV inclusive—of the Siberian Reserves. Each division had 4 batteries of quick-firers. I saw the 9th division on the right wing of the 37th division in the First Army.

"I think this war will continue still longer. The Emperor of Russia will go on until he wins final victory whatever he has to pay for it. The result of defeat would be for Russia a great revolution which would mean the disruption of the empire.

"In this battle the 37th division, especially its first brigade, suffered terribly. Thus the first company of the 145th Regiment, which was holding the crest of Sankwaishishan, was completely annihilated. The battalion commander and all the officers were either killed or taken prisoners. The casualties in the 3rd division of the Siberian Infantry Reserves also were very great. When this division first took the field each of its regiments mustered some 4,000 of all arms, but in the Liaoyang battle they were reduced to 2,500 or 2,600, and after this Shaho battle the 12th regiment, for example, had only 800 men left. The result was that a captain had to command the regiment, sub-lieutenants the battalions, and first-class privates the companies. I do not know the state of affairs in other regiments but their losses were certainly not small."

[Received at the Military Head Quarters on the afternoon of the 16th.]

Things are quiet in the direction of the Right Army and the Centre Army. But in front of the Left Army there is violent artillery fire. The enemy shows no activity in the Litajeutun direction.

Major-General Yamada's force, when it seized the heights near Santaukongtsz during the night of the 15th instant, captured one gun and two ammunition waggons.

Later.

It has been decided to call the battle that began on the 10th the "Battle of the Shaho."

(Received at the Imperial Military Head Quarters on the forenoon of the 17th.)

The enemy's small force in the vicinity of Kaukansai has retired in the face of our attack, one part of it to Hwaling and the remainder to Kantailing. Our pursuing force has captured Kaukansai.

There is about one brigade of the enemy collected at a village on an eminence about 1000 metres to the north-west of Fengchipau. Its artillery is at the eastern extremity of the village.

About 2 companies of scouts are seen on the hills to the north-east of Tashan.

There is no special change in the conditions confronting the Centre Army up to the evening to-day (16th).

The enemy, since this morning, made six counter attacks in front of the left column of the Left Army, but all were repulsed with heavy loss. Nevertheless in the evening 5 or 6 battalions of infantry with 2 or 3 batteries of artillery advanced to attack this column, which is now engaged repulsing them.

Yesterday (15th) the number of the enemy's dead left on the field in front of the Left Army increased and reached about 4,000. Further there are a very great number of bodies in front of the left column of that Army. There has not yet been time to count them.

[Received on the night of the 16th.]

According to reports received from Hanchang, the enemy that retired to Pingtingshan continued his retreat to Hwachientsz and Kingking. There is as yet no news from Weitszku and Siaotientsz.

Reports from Kwantien seem to show that the enemy's force which was at Hwaijen has not returned thither since its defeat at Hanchang.

Our force which advanced from Samachi to Kiaotao, reached Niusintai on the 14th in company with our cavalry. This body engaged in pursuit of the enemy and reached Kiaotsz on the same day.

Our force which proceeded from Hanchang to Kiaotao pursued the enemy and, on the 15th, reached a place about 10 miles to the south-west of Kauliying.

[Received at the Head Quarter Staff on the 17th instant, at night.]

About a regiment of the enemy's infantry advanced to attack a part of the Right Army which had crossed from Shangpingtaitsz to Taikiaku and was holding the position, but at 9.30 a.m. our counter-attack drove him back in confusion and he retreated northward.

The enemy's troops in the Waitanshan direction seem to be still holding their ground, but the state of affairs there is not clear.

There is no other great change on the side of the Right Army.

In the front of the Centre Army, also there is no special change.

Yesterday evening, the 16th instant, a mixed body under Major-General Yamada, going to assist an attack made by a part of the Left Army against the enemy on the north of Shahopau, lined up on the right, opened the attack and, repulsing the enemy at Weikialautsz, took two guns and two ammunition waggons. Subsequently this force, reaching Santaukongtsz, deployed, drove back the enemy and, having accomplished its duty, was taking advantage of the darkness to return to its original position when, at about 7 p.m. on the 17th, a division of the enemy advanced fiercely and enveloped both wings of the force. A heavy fight ensued, the combatants engaging hand to hand. The front of our force succeeded in repulsing the enemy, but the two wings being unable to check him, their units had each to force for itself a way back to their original position. On this occasion the artillery, losing the greater part of the gunners and

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horses, had to abandon 9 field-pieces and 5 mountain-guns.

The enemy in front of the Left Army remained to-day in his position of yesterday. There were light engagements in front of each of the columns until evening. The enemy, however, has increased his forces. This is especially noticeable in front of the Centre Army. His force facing the left flank of the Left Army does not fall short of about one brigade.

Our losses in the fighting to-day will reach about a thousand.

In consequence of the Russian retreat, Russian securities have declined on the Berlin market, in spite of endeavours made by her capitalists to maintain the prices. The 4 Per Cents were quoted on the 17th at 92.

The Baltic Fleet, consisting of 6 line of battle ships, 12 cruisers, 6 destroyers, 5 transports, and 3 colliers, anchored in the Langeland Belt on the 17th and is now engaged coaling. The fleet is to pass the Sound on the 18th and sail for the Far East.

During the night of the 17th the enemy delivered two fierce attacks against the front of the right column of the Left Army, and further made minor attacks in the direction of the Centre and Right Armies, but all were repulsed, and he retired leaving many dead upon the field.

[Received at the Military Head Quarters at midnight on the 18th instant.)

There is no marked change in the conditions on the front of the Right Army.

The enemy's forces that were driven back from Penhsihu have retreated in the direction of Kautailing.

For the rest the enemy's forces in front of the Right Army seem to have diminished, but small bodies continue to be active.

In front of the Centre Army there is no great change. During the night of the 17th the enemy came and made a frontal attack in this quarter, but was totally repulsed. To-day there has merely been a light interchange of artillery-fire.

The enemy in front of our Left Army occasionally searches our position with languid gun-fire. He has halted within a distance of from 600 to 1000 metres of our position and is entrenching.

The enemy confronting the left wing of the Left Army is on the line from Mengtapau to Sankiatsz and Hangkaitai, where he is entrenching.

[Received at the Military Head Quarters at midnight on the 19th.]

Yesterday night (18th instant) the central column of the Right Army drove back the enemy at Tungkiafen, but a small body of his infantry again re-occupied the same position. The enemy at Waitanshan is still holding his position. On the morning of the 19th instant it was stated that near Kaukansai on the right of this Army (Right) there were two battalions of the enemy with supports. A reconnaissance is now being made. At 2 p.m. about 2 battalions of his infantry and a battery of artillery, advancing towards Titishan from Tungkiafen on the right of the centre column, took cover. Near Fenchipau about a brigade of the enemy is concentrated, and from the highlands on the north of Fenchipau he occasionally bombards our position. For the rest, there is no change on the side of the left column of this (Right Army).

In front of the Centre Army there is no change. Only an occasional interchange of gun-fire takes place.

Things are very quiet in front of the Left Army. The enemy merely directs a languid fire of artillery against the right flank of the Army. On the night of the 18th he delivered a frontal attack against the left column, but it was repulsed.

(Received at Military Head Quarters on the night of the 19th.)

The chief spoils taken by the Left Army near Langtszchieh were 4,920 rounds of gun-ammunition; 6 field-gun limbers; 5 field-gun ammunition waggons; 5,354 rifles; 78,000 rounds of small-arm ammunition; 20 swords; 92 spades and shovels; 23 axes; 366 overcoats and 85 tents.

From an extra issued by the *Asahi Shimbun* on Thursday we take the following:

(Telegram from Paulishan, dated 9 p.m. 19th instant.)

One of our officers asked a Russian captain taken prisoner at Penhsihu why the Russians had not succeeded in capturing the latter place. The reply was that the defences constituted a fortress, and that no number of troops could have taken it. That was the reason why the enemy left so many dead there.

Rumour says that the enemy has received reinforcements numbering 30,000.

To-day (13th) the weather cleared. There was a cold wind in the morning.

The Centre and the Left Armies continue to face the Shaho with the river between them and the enemy. An exchange of gun-fire is taking place. Things are quiet in the direction of the Right Army.

[Special from the Left Army, Yentai, 19th.]

The enemy, in spite of continuous defeats, essays fresh attacks. No sooner did our Army (Left) halt on the Shaho line than he set about constructing defensive works by day and by night on the 16th and 17th. During the latter night he attacked along the whole front of our Army, especially against its right column, where he twice advanced to the assault, and was repulsed with heavy loss.

It is evident that since the 16th the enemy's casualties have been heavy. After his repulse on the night of the 16th he was observed carrying away his wounded in ambulances by lamp-light, but as he could not perform this office for those lying near the fighting line, a force of our (Left) Army's right column went out and found near one village no less than 500 Russian dead. He left numerous corpses in other places. Unfortunately the front lines of his forces and ours are so close that it is impossible to collect the whole of the wounded, and brave men are left lying in pain.

At present the enemy's forces confronting our (Left) Army consist of the Eighteenth Army Corps, a great part of the Tenth Army Corps, one part of the Fifth Siberia Army Corps and the greater part of the Sixth Siberia Corps—about 6 divisions in all. Among these the Fifth and Sixth Siberia Corps are newly arrived.

The night of the 17th was wet, and it was impossible to advance, but the region reverberated with the sounds of gun-fire.

Our troops having achieved great success in their offensive operations, their spirits are very high. Those that distinguished themselves have received *kanjo* from their commanding officers, which fact has heightened their spirits.

On the 18th instant things were quiet on the fighting line. The Second Army's casualties up to that day had been about 5,000, including 150 officers. The ratio of killed to wounded is exceptionally small.

This morning (19th) the Centigrade thermometer registered two degrees, but the afternoon was like second spring (Japanese October). There is intermittent gun-fire.

(From the "Asahi Shimbun.")

THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

London, October 19.

During September and October, half a million tons of Welsh coal has been sold to Russia for the use of the Baltic squadron.

The squadron to-day passed Frankeklent, going in a northerly direction.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEDIATION.

A rumour that the United States intends to mediate between Japan and Russia is baseless. The American Government still maintains strict neutrality and the people sympathize with Japan.

WAR NEWS IN LONDON.

London, October 19.

A representative of Reuter has had an interview with Viscount Hayashi, Japanese Minister in London. The latter said that with regard to proposed peace, Russia must be expected to make the first overtures not Japan, and that there are no obstacles to fighting through the winter. He added that the next Japanese objective point is to occupy Tiehling after which came the difficult task of capturing Harbin.

CHINESE NEWS.

Peking, October 19.

A telegram received at the Foreign Office from the Governor of South China says that the Russian consul at Shanghai has asked permission of the Taotai to convert the ground belonging to the Russo-Chinese Bank into a parade for Russian blue-jackets. The Chinese prefect allowed the request.

PIRATES.

Shanghai, October 19.

It was telegraphed from Hongkong that on the night of the 17th, pirates fired on two British steamers (whose names are given as *Hoihow* and *Backninh*) off Sihkian. At the present time the pirates are believed to be very active. It is expected that a British gun-boat will shortly proceed to the place where the pirates appeared.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

Mdme. Sarah Bernhardt has sent the following message to the Editor of the *Daily Telegraph* in reference to the proposed memorial to be raised somewhere in London to Shakespeare:—It is not too late to pay universal homage to the greatest poet who has ever lived on this earth. The intellectual brotherhood of all civilised minds will give to that homage colossal proportions. This monument must, in truth, be more beautiful than all the monuments raised to emperors, to kings, to great men, for this Poet is King over Kings and Elect among the Elect."

Mr. Heinemann announces for publication this winter three books of memoirs widely different in character. The first to appear will be the "Recollections of Edward Marston," the veteran publisher, entitled "After Work." The second book will be the "Memoirs of John Wilson Murray," who laid open the great American bank note forgery case, in which no fewer than $1,000,000 of forged notes were circulated. In all, there were no fewer than sixty cases which his detective department dealt with successfully. The third book will be the "Recollections of Sarah Bernhardt." These will hardly be out before the turn of the year, but the extracts from them, which have appeared in the *Strand Magazine*, have been received with the greatest interest.

One does not easily imagine Jules Verne as returning to the realm of fiction after his long quiescence, but the statement is so confidently made in Paris that it can not be altogether ignored. According to the report, it is automobilism which has again fired the old veteran to attempt new literary conquests, and "Automobilism" is to be the title of his book. M. Verne is now 80, and his first successful romance, "Five Weeks in a Balloon," appeared as long since as 1863.

It is not often that one collaborator in a book survives the other by forty years. This was the case with Dean Hole, whose "Little Tour in Ireland" was so capitally illustrated by John Leech. It will be forty years on October 29 since Leech died. In Dean Hole we have now lost one of the most abundant and entertaining of story-tellers.

Mr. W. F. Monypenny, to whom has been assigned the task of preparing for the reading public the "Life and Letters" of Lord Beaconsfield, has just entered his thirty-ninth year. He is of Irish parentage, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and at Oxford. He was a contributor to the *Spectator* in 1891-3, and from 1894 till 1899 was assistant-editor of the *Times*. In

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the latter year he went to South Africa as editor of the *Johannesburg Star*; he served through the siege of Ladysmith in the Imperial Light Horse, resuming the editorship of the *Star* on its revival in 1902. He returned to England a short time ago.

Latin appears still to be a living tongue, and in New York of all places. In that city, so the *Sun* declares, it serves as a common tongue for educating Roman Catholic immigrants who have not yet learnt English. The other day a reporter who knew no Italian interviewed an Italian woman who knew no English, by means of a German priest who knew English but not Italian and an Italian boy who knew no English. The reporter asked a question in English, the priest turned it into Latin, and the boy put it to the woman in Italian. The answer came back in the reverse order. The conversation continued for a quarter of an hour without any hitch. The boy had been in America only two weeks, but he had been educated at a Roman Catholic school in Italy where Latin conversation was practised. The priest told the reporter that he used Latin in a third of his parish work.

Home papers announce the death of Capt. M. Horace Hayes, F.R.C.V.S., the well-known veterinary writer. Capt. Hayes was an authority upon everything associated with horses. He was well-known in Japan, having paid several visits to the Far East. His long illness has left his widow in very straitened circumstances.

Professor Cattell, of Columbia Uuniversity, has taken the four principal encyclopædias of the world—English, French, German, and American—and made out a list of a thousand famous men and women who are given the most space. He has found that Napoleon heads the list, Shakespeare comes second, Mahomed third, and Voltaire fourth.

The materials of the new book entitled "Further India" by the Hon. Hugh Clifford, C.M.G., author of "In Court and Kampong" are now ready and will be published by Messrs Lawrence and Bullen. It is edited for an exploration series by Mr. J. Scott Keltie of the Royal Geographical Society.

The English papers are full of good stories concerning the late Dean Hole. His wit was equal to any occasion. In 1878 he set the Midlands laughing. Canon Ryle, the late Bishop of Liverpool, had written to the Nottingham papers to controvert some of Canon (as he was then) Hole's statements. In the course of his letter he introduced references to several of his tracts, mentioning that they were still in print, and could be obtained for a penny. Dean Hole's winding-up of the correspondence was this:—"I am lost in admiration of Canon Ryle's canniness in getting round you Nottingham editors and securing a gratuitous advertisement for his tracts. Fairplay is a jewel; permit me, then, in my turn, to use your columns to assure your readers that my 'Book About Roses,' price ——, published by ——, is still in print, and is a most suitable present at Christmastide." Once when the Dean was playing whist for threepenny points, he appeared to be very well provided with threepenny bits. "Ah," his opponent remarked, "have you the offertory with you?" "What, sir," the Dean answered, "do you recognise your miserable contributions?"

The death occurred on August 5, at Convent Station, New Jersey, of Mr. Charles Wesley Harper, the youngest son of Joseph Wesley Harper, the third in seniority of the four founders of the firm of Harper & Brothers. Mr. Harper was born at the old Harper homestead in Brooklyn, at 103-105 Clark Street, in 1840

Mr. Marion Crawford, who spent the months of May, June and July in Rome, has left the Eternal City for his villa at Sorrento, where he is finishing his new novel. "Whosoever Shall Offend." This is a story of present day life in Rome and Sicily, its hero being a bright Italian child, of whom, however, certain persons attempt to make a criminal. This will be Mr. Craword's thirty-eighth romance, one or more of them having appeared every year since he began novel writing with "Mr. Isaacs" in 1882.

Dr. Max Nordau, the author of "Degeneration," is about the last man in the world one would expect to find busying himself with fairy stories in the midst of a life crowded to the uttermost with science, literature and Zionism, not to mention political correspondence. Yet in a recent letter to a friend the versatile doctor says: "I am finishing now a book which is to stand alone in my life work, namely, a volume of fairy stories, mostly humorous, but some also pathetic, as I told them to my little daughter, Maxa, from her fourth to her seventh year, which she accomplished in 1904." The doctor writes from the island of Jersey, whither he has gone from his Paris home in the Rue Leonie for "a bit of vacation," which he is enjoying in the fashion prescribed by the good old proverb, "A change of work is rest." Since "Degeneration" made so much talk in the United States, Dr. Nordau has written no other book of this sort, turning his hand indeed to the writing of novels, "Morganatically," is about to be published in England and the United States. Dr. Nordau's work is generally written in German, although he seems equally at home in English and French. His latest novel, which has an American hero, was translated by Miss Elizabeth Lee, sister of Sidney Lee, the Shakespearean scholar.

Dr. Emil Reich, whose industry, versatility and fiery zeal reminds one of Dr. Nordau, is also spending his vacation—in his favourite Contrexaville, France—working as hard as when he stays at home. He has in hand a huge scheme to bring his native Hungary more prominently before the world at large; is editing a series of readers on philosophy, theology, natural science and political economy for a new London publishing house; is putting some finishing touches on his "Universal History," and amusing himself between whiles with magazine onslaughts on the critics of his latest book, "Success Among Nations." The doctor stands manfully to his guns in what was considered by some of the American papers as an attack on American women. He says it is absurd to interpret his appreciative comments as an attack. But he has a definite impression that there are lines along which American womanhood could develop to greater usefulness, and at last accounts he was setting down these impressions with his usual vigour and enthusiasm for immediate publication in the United States.

TREASURY BONDS.

On the afternoon of Oct. 14th the leading bankers of Tokyo met at the Bankers' Club and decided to subscribe towards the 3rd Treasury Bonds as follows:—

	Yen.
Bank of Japan	20,000,000
15th	10,000,000
Mitsubishi	5,000,000
Mitsui	5,000,000
Yokohama Specie	5,000,000
Nippon Kogyo	3,000,000
First	3,000,000
Hundredth	1,000,000
Teikoku Shogyo	1,000,000
Nippon Industry Encouragement	1,000,000
20th	202,000
Tokai	200,000
Nakai	200,000
Teiyu	200,000
Morimura	150,000
84th	150,000
Tanaka	100,000
Buso	100,000
Imamura	80,000
Kyobashi	80,000
30th	50,000

Besides the foregoing banks, the Yasuda, the Kawasaki and four or five other banks will subscribe. It is expected that the Imperial Household will also subscribe for twenty million *yen* and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, about a million *yen*. The subscriptions from various insurance and railway companies, peers, etc., are not yet known. The total subscribed in Tokyo only is estimated at over a hundred million *yen*.

CONSULAR REPORTS.

The Japanese Consuls abroad, according to the *Official Gazette*, send the following commercial reports:—

Shanghai, October 15.

Owing to scarcity of stock, Japanese cotton yarn has slightly advanced and transactions are very few, only small purchases for temporary use being reported. There is no demand from Newchwang for Indian yarn and business is dull. The Chinese output is comparatively active. The stock of Japanese goods is calculated at 3,000 bales and Indian at 3,800 bales.

Bombay, October 15.

The cotton crop this year is expected to be favourable so that prices have generally fallen by three or four rupees. The stock is estimated at 215,292 bales.

New York, October 14.

Transactions in raw silk are very dull. Prices are: Japanese filature No. 1 $377.50 to $383.50. Business in cotton for future delivery is scarce. Quotations are: cent 10.05 for January delivery; cent 10.13 for March delivery; and cent 15.35 for present delivery. The stock in the whole country is put at 861.189.

Lyons, October 15.

Price of raw silk is generally steady. Among Oriental goods, Japanese filatures are principally in demand and quotations are No. 1½, 9-11 deniers, 42.50 or 43.50 francs. The *kabutai* silk market is very quiet and demand generally small. The standard price for Echizen *kabutai* of 23 inches (six *momme*) is 43.50 francs. The enforcement of the new duty on Japanese silk has been postponed till January 1st.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A HINT TO THE THOUGHTFUL.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—Old Christmas cards or picture calendars for the factory girls, or for invalids in hospitals, are much needed. Those written on are equally acceptable and are considered treasures by the recipients. Will friends please to post to Miss Holland, No. 12, Kawaguchi, Osaka.

Yours truly, J. M. HOLLAND.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The *Ontario Gazette* announces that a charter has been issued to the Northern Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., which, with a capital stock of $2,500,000, has been organized to take over and operate the Cramp Steel Works at Collingwood. This means that Canadian capital is now in control of the enterprise started by the American Cramps.

According to *Collier's Weekly* only a small minority of that most august body, the Senate of the United States, is free from corporation rule to-day. Many a State is ruled by railroads. New Hampshire, for instance, is ruled by the Boston and Maine, which is as much a part of the commonwealth as the jury system or the postoffice. Wisconsin has three ruling railroads. We are not yet convinced that government or State ownership is necessary, for we hope regulation may some day suffice. The objection, however, that owning the railroads would increase government patronage is absurd, for the government and the railroads have one grand clearing house of patronage already. Nothing is so important, in passing upon a candidate for governor, senator or President, as to discover whether he stands with this system or against it.

There is a wide field in the Philippine Islands, says the Manila *Times*, for "philological research, not in the mere classification and description of the various dialects, but in the collecting and recording of the legends and stories current among the different tribes scattered throughout the archipelago." The same paper continues: "Every custom, social or domestic; the ceremony attendant upon marriage, birth, or death, has its germ of history if we can but find it. The belief in ghosts, the worship of trees, animals, or of the stars, if interpreted aright will aid in the solution of the great problem of the origin of man. The legends, descriptions of ceremonies and games, and the trival songs can be collected by any one who is an intelligent and unprejudiced observer and the classification and significance left to the students. Let the great unworked mine of legend

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and traditionary customs of the Philippines be exploited."

"A bird's-eye view of the Connecticut valley in 1902 and 1903," says the Springfield *Republican*, "shows a remarkable change in 1904. The white tents which dotted here and there the green valley between Hatfield and Hartford have been silently folded away, and the raising of Sumatra tobacco under shade is to-day largely a matter of history and a subject of further experiment. It is estimated that between $800,000 and $1,000,000 have been lost in this venture. In 1902, 700 acres were planted under shade, but this year only a few acres are still being experimented with by a small minority. Wide interest was at once shown in this agricultural experiment, and promoters found little difficulty in securing capital to start companies in the raising of shade-grown tobacco. Two seasons of bad weather and dull markets have swept most of these companies from the tobacco fields. The shade-grown Sumatra of Connecticut had too many flaws in it. The leaf is said to have lacked elasticity, that it is dull in colour, and green, and that its aroma when used in wrapping good cigars is undesirable. Cigar manufacturers bought small quantities for trial, but with unsatisfactory results, and the consequence is there is no market at present for Connecticut shade-grown Sumatra."

The increase in exports of manufactures from the United States during the past year, and especially in recent months, has led the Bureau of Statistics, says *Bradstreets*, to a study of the relative growth of exports of manufactures from the principal countries which supply the $4,000,000,000 worth of manufactures which enter into the international commerce of the world. The chief countries exporting manufactures at the present time are the United Kingdom, Germany, France and the United States. These four countries supply about three-fourths of the manufactures entering the international markets of the world, the total exports of manufactures from these countries being, in round terms, $3,000,000,000. It is shown, furthermore, that the exports of manufactures from the United Kingdom grew from $964,540,000 in 1880 to $1,142,595,000 in 1903, an increase of 18.46 per cent.; France, a growth from $339,186,000 in 1880 to $405,794,000 in 1903, a gain of 19.64 per cent.; Germany, an increase from $460,279,000 in 1880 to $780,926,000 in 1903, an increase of 69.66 per cent.; while the United States shows a growth from $102,856,015 in 1880 to $452,445,629 in 1904, an increase of 339.85 per cent. Not only has the percentage of increase by the United States been greater than any of the other countries named, but the actual gain has also been greater. The increase in exports of manufactures from France during the period named has been $66,608,000; from the United Kingdom, $178,055,000; from Germany, $320,647,000, and from the United States, $349,589,614.

Speaking of heraldry in America, Mr. Cussans calls attention to a fact, which may be verified seven days in the week by a walk along Fifth Avenue; how among the passing carriages he noticed many which bore arms to which the owners had no right, while an equal number bore monograms where a crest or coat of arms might justly have been blazoned. He goes on to quote an anecdote told by Mr. Crampton, who was once British minister at Washington. It seems that he imported a brougham from England, and on visiting a carriage-builder some time later found a miscellaneous collection of vehicles ornamented with his own arms. On making inquiries he learned that several citizens who "liked" the pattern had had it copied. Few Americans, says F. J. Knight Adkin in the *Smart Set*, would recognize the description, "A shield argent, charged with six pallets gules; on a chief azure, thirty-eight stars of the first," as the emblem of the United States, one of the most simple and beautiful of all emblems. Simplicity, nevertheless, is not a leading feature in all American arms. For instance, the only possible way to blazon the arms of Kansas would be as follows: "Two ox-teams and wagons between a man plowing in sinister foreground, and Indians hunting buffalo in dexter middle distance; on sinister a double-funneled and hurricane-decked steamer; behind mountains in distance, sun rising; on sky in half-circle, thirty-seven stars; all proper. Motto, Ad astra per aspera."

A writer in the *World's Work* declares that "it is southwestward that the star of empire takes its way; for Texas has this year passed Missouri in population, and there are now only four states that contain more people—New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Ohio. In area, Texas is nearly a third larger than all four of them. At the present rates of increase of population, Texas will pass Ohio before 1920, Illinois before 1930, Pennsylvania by 1949 and New York by 1950, and become the most populous state in the Union. If it were as densely settled as New York now is, it would contain 41,000,000 souls, and when it becomes as densely populated as England or Germany is, it will contain 95,000,000. By the act of Congress admitting it into the Union, the state may be divided into as many as five states whenever the people desire division; but division has never been seriously proposed. Since 1860 Illinois has had more miles of railroad than any other state till this fall; but on September 1st Texas exceeded it, having now 11,517 miles of main track. Texas produces about one-third of our whole cotton crop. More wheat is now shipped thence than from both New York and New Orleans. Galveston is nearer the trans-Mississippi wheat fields than any Atlantic port, and the Panama canal will bring it very much nearer than it now is to the Pacific ports both of North and South America. The growth of the southwest is indicated by the steady moving of the centre of population during the last census decade fourteen miles westward and three miles southward, and the centre of cotton production is moving from western Mississippi across the river."

The bonded debt of New York State amounts to only $9,665,660. All but about one million dollars of this sum consists of indebtedness incurred for enlarging the Erie Canal a few years ago, the whole of which indebtedness will have been liquidated by January 1, 1913. The present revenues of the State would permit the liquidation of this indebtedness long before the date in question. Relatively to population the debt of the Empire State, with its 7,300,000 inhabitants, is small. Louisiana, with a population of 1,400,000 has a bonded indebtedness of $10,900,000; Massachusetts, with a population of 2,800,000 has a bonded State debt of $13,675,000, besides a large contingent debt. Tennessee, with a population of about 2,000,000, has a State debt of $16,625,000; Virginia, with a population of 1,900,000, has a State debt of $24,440,000; Alabama, with a population of 8,800,000, has a State debt of $9,400,000; Georgia, with a population of 2,200,000, has a debt of $7,630,000; and Pennsylvania, with a population of 6,300,000, has a debt of $7,800,000. The only States that are absolutely free of State indebtedness are New Jersey, Nebraska and West Virginia, although the State indebtedness of Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Ohio, Oregon, Vermont and Wyoming amounts practically to nothing in each instance. But New York's immunity from heavy State indebtedness is not destined to last very long, however. The propose barge canal, the construction of which is to be begun soon, is expected to cost $101,000,000 in payment of which bonds extending over a series of years are to be issued, and it is quite likely that the cost of this work will be much heavier than is now anticipated. Even should the cost of it not exceed $101,000,000, that sum will constitute an indebtedness almost as great as the combined State debts of all of the rest of the States in the Union at the present time.

According to the New York *Sun*, "our share in the trade of foreign nations is susceptible of illustration by a series of wave lines whose force lessens as the distance from our borders increases. The rule holds good with only a few comparatively insignificant variations. On our north line lies Canada, to whom we sell 66 per cent. of all her imports. Northeastward, Newfoundland comes to us for about 37 per cent of her needs. Southward, our immediate neighbour is Mexico. She obtains from our market nearly 60 per cent. of her importations. Southeastward are Cuba, buying nearly 40 per cent.; Hayti, taking a similar percentage; Santo Domingo, taking 55 per cent., and the British West Indies, coming for about one-third of their imports. In the next trade wave to the southward there lie the states of Central America, giving us collectively about 27 per cent. of their trade. Colombia and Venezuela give us each about one-third of their business. Following down the west coast, the rule holds good with Ecuador at 20 per cent.; Peru, 12 per cent. and Chili, 8 per cent. Along the eastern coast Brazil gives us 9 per cent.; the Argentine, 10 per cent., and Uruguay, 6 per cent.; while the interior countries are represented by Bollvia's 1¼ per cent. and Paraguay's two-thirds of 1 per cent. Looking eastward, England gives us 20 per cent. of her trade; Germany, 13 per cent.; Belgium, 10 per cent.; Spain, 9 per cent.; France, 8 per cent.; Italy, 9 per cent., and Russia, 2 per cent. Westward, Japan gives us 16 per cent.; China, 11 per cent.: the Philippines, 12 per cent.; Australasia, about 10 per cent., and British India, about 2 per cent. The regularity of all this is more than a curious coincidence. It is probable that it is a correct indication of American trade conditions. We are not yet trade hunters is an active and energetic way, and proximity to these markets appears to be a strong factor in the trade which comes to us almost without solicitation. Facility of transportation is evidently likewise a factor. The situation is at least suggestive of large trade opportunities by a little extension of commercial activity which would increase the force and volume of these wave lines."

"A PILLAR OF THE LAW."

The Babylonian collections of the British Museum have just been enriched by a most important addition—namely, a cast of the famous column on which are inscribed the Code of Laws which was promulgated by Khammurabi, King of Babylon, about B.C. 2250. In the annals of Oriental exploration no more important discovery is recorded than that of this wonderful code of laws, which is undoubtedly the basis of the Hebrew legislation on which all the codes of modern civilisation are founded. The grey diorite column is about eight feet high, and is inscribed with about thirty columns of archaic writing, and surmounted by a bas relief, representing the King receiving the laws from the Sun God, as Moses received them from Yaveh on Sinai, some thousand years later. The monument was found in the latter part of 1901 at Susa by M. du Morgan, and the original is now in the Louvre; but this beautiful cast, which has been obtained by Dr. Bridge for his department, will render the study of the original text possible by all students of Assyriology.

The promulgation of this unique code is one of the most striking proofs of the highly developed character of Babylonian civilisation, and of the wonderful political system of organised and centralised government which Khammurabi established, and which continued in force until the fall of the Empire in B.C. 538. The King, in the beautiful epilogue which concludes the inscription, sets forth clearly the object he had in view in setting up this column in the great temple of Bel Marduk in Babylon. He tells us that this ancient law book was so placed to be accessible to all that he who had a case at law might read the words that the King had written, and thereby ascertain the law by which his case would be judged, that his heart might be satisfied, and that he might say Khammurabi is as a father who had borne his people. That is, that he might recognise the fatherly care of his King. From the valuable collection of letters of Khammurabi in the British Museum, we learn that this patriarchal rule, by which the King was accessible to the poorest of his subjects, was a marked feature of his rule. Legal troubles of often the most trivial kind were investigated by the King, disputes with money-lenders, runaway slaves, or harvest disputes—all received the royal attention, and the minute details of this wonderful code of laws are quite in harmony with this system. The careful arrangement of the clauses in groups or sections, each relating to some specific subject, show that we have to deal with a legal system that had long been established, and not one newly-drawn up by the royal legislator. Beginning with two clauses relating to witchcraft, we have next laws relating to the

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administration of justice directed against bribery and unjust judgment, laws as to stolen property, agricultural laws, and commercial laws, the latter showing a very advanced system. The family and domestic laws are especially remarkable for the wonderful recognition of the position and rights of women.

Essentially the basis of the code is that of the "lex talionis," as in the Hebrew code an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. Thus, we read, "If a man destroys the eye of another man, his own eye shall be put out." Often this drastic system produced rather anomalous results, as it would not suit the medical profession of to-day if this clause were enforced: "If a doctor operates on a man for a severe wound with a bronze lancet and causes the man to die, they shall cut off his fingers"—a most effective way of preventing a recurrence of the event. In the same way, the jerrybuilder is dealt with. "If a buildea builds a house, and does not make its construction strong, and the house that he built falls down, and causes the death of the owner of the house, that builder shall be put to death." If some of the laws are drastic, and if the death penalty is awarded for many offences which we deem much less serious, there are some clauses which exhibit a wonderful spirit of mercy and justice. Such, for example, as the prohibition to divorce a sick wife. "If a man takes a wife and sickness seizes her, and he sets his face to take another he may not put away the wife whom sickness has seized. In the house he has built (home) she shall dwell, and as long as she lives he shall provide for her." She was, moreover, protected from cruel treatment, for we read: "If that woman does not wish to reside in her husband's house, he shall give her the dowry she brought from her father's house. She may go her way." One of the most curious clauses is that which relates to the re-marriage of a widow and essentially contains the principles of wards in Chancery. "If a widow whose children are young has set her face to enter the house of another without the consent of the judge she may not do so. When she enters the house of another, the judge shall make inquiry regarding the house (property) of her former husband." This property could only be entrusted to the widow and her second husband in trust for the children, and they were bound to deposit a deed. "They may bring up the young children, but no article may they sell for money, and any person buying such goods must return them and forfeit the money." The stern Babylonian parent could not cut his son off with the proverbial shilling without giving justification. "If a man has set his face to cut off his son, and has said to the judge 'I will cut off my son,' then the judge shall inquire into the matter. If the son has not committed a serious crime such as entails disinheritance, his father may not deprive him of his son-ship." Even if guilty, the quality of mercy is still strained, for in the first case "the judge shall turn his face," that is, overlook the offence, and it is only when committed a second time that the penalty is inflicted. At the present time, when the Licensing Law is a subject of public interest, a clause of these old laws may be of special interest. "If a wine merchant has allowed riotous characters to assemble in his house and has not seized them and driven them to the palace (police station) that wine merchant shall be put to death."

It is impossible in a single article to deal with the many interesting points which this wonderful inscription raises. The acquisition of this important monument will render the magnificent Babylonian collection in the British Museum, already the finest in the world, even more complete, and the excellent arrangement of the room will enable students and teachers, to use these treasures as a means of education.—*The Globe.*

TRADE OF JAPAN.

Summary of the foreign trade of Japan for September, 1904, and comparison with the corresponding month of the previous year:—

EXPORTS.

MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

	1904. Yen.	1903. Yen.
Silk tissues, habutae	2,710,286	1,966,764
Silk tissues, kaiki	59,136	37,752
Silk handkerchiefs	480,185	256,171
Cotton tissues	634,156	876,774
Towels	154,971	105,958
Matches	794,422	697,186
Mats and mattings, hanagoza	608,663	351,186
Porcelain and earthen ware	436,880	315,864
Lacquered ware	100,135	79,807
Umbrella, European	50,233	54,974
Cigarettes	83,809	195,767
Others	2,136,982	1,656,478
Total	8,249,858	6,594,681
MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, HALF WROUGHT.		
Silk, raw	12,686,982	8,742,945
Silk, noshi and kibiso	314,899	749,447
Cotton yarns	1,902,333	3,274,621
Straw-plaits	553,532	387,550
Tea	1,307,496	1,473,607
Camphor	199,542	419,035
Others	2,249,454	1,324,141
Total	19,214,238	16,371,346
RAW PRODUCTS.		
Coal	869,484	1,602,432
Rice	148,029	161,515
Cuttle-fish	260,931	205,388
Sea-weeds & cut sea-weeds	206,889	285,906
Mushrooms, dried	117,478	57,983
Copper, coarse & refined	747,173	1,288,413
Fish oil	53,506	150,714
Vegetable wax	38,134	102,182
Others	1,237,200	1,374,544
Total	3,678,824	5,229,077
Grand total	31,142,920	28,195,104

Summary of total value of specie and bullion exported from and imported into Japan for the same period.

EXPORTS.

Gold	3,686,560	2,464,512
Silver	41,693	171,356
Total	3,728,253	2,635,868

IMPORTS.

Gold	515,447	888,899
Silver	8,689,038	19
Total	9,204,485	888,918
Excess of exports	—	1,746,950
Excess of imports	5,476,232	—

Summary of the shipping (foreign trade) for the same period.

ENTERED	Ton.	Ton.
Japanese	71,501	442,501
Foreign	832,370	668,454
Total	903,871	1,110,955
CLEARED.		
Japanese	71,262	440,718
Foreign	829,156	668,903
Total	900,418	1,109,621

IMPORTS.

GROUP I.

	1904. Yen.	1903. Yen.
Cotton, raw	4,040,743	1,999,911
Cotton yarns	25,587	31,880
Wool	791,845	281,193
Flax, hemp, jute, &c.	164,652	53,808
Iron nails	149,118	169,185
Rails	95,331	62,772
Iron, bar and rod	279,549	435,852
Iron pipes and tubes	141,645	115,638
Other iron and steel	736,391	688,865
Indigo, dry	94,893	233,840
Paper	297,227	257,364
Leather, sole and other	334,460	113,756
Machinery and engines	811,086	1,135,104
Locomotive-engines, railway passengers and freight	221,939	246,970
Steam vessels	707,086	246,547
Others	3,774,826	3,573,188
Total	12,666,378	9,645,903

GROUP II.

Mousseline de laine	138,535	268,680
Woollen cloths	245,578	661,383
Shirtings & cotton prints	510,207	817,222
Cotton satins & velvets	125,491	298,556
Sugar, brown & white	1,879,991	1,497,213
Others	1,981,783	1,721,845
Total	4,881,585	5,264,899

GROUP III.

Rice	4,869,391	1,241,330
Beans, peas & pulse	454,312	340,800
Flour, wheat	1,023,635	711,036
Kerosene oil	3,184,708	796,784
Oil-cake	209,949	500,663
Others	3,680,455	1,459,687
Total	13,422,450	5,050,300
Grand total	30,970,413	19,961,102
Total of exports & imports	62,113,333	48,156,206
Excess of exports	172,507	8,234,002
Excess of imports	—	—

Summary of the foreign trade and shipping of Taiwan (Formosa) for the same period.

	1904. Yen.	1903. Yen.
Exports	1,139,702	1,108,556
Imports	1,588,709	841,876
Total	2,728,411	1,950,432
Excess of exports	—	266,680
Excess of imports	449,007	—
Exports, specie & bullion	17,455	34,920
Imports, specie & bullion	60,529	79,911
Excess of exports	—	—
Excess of imports	43,074	44,991

Summary of the shipping (foreign trade) for the same period.

ENTERED.	Ton.	Ton.
Japanese	785	7,066
Foreign	38,197	7,627
Total	38,982	14,693
CLEARED.		
Japanese	1,289	8,059
Foreign	33,004	9,545
Total	34,293	17,604

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Manchuria 1	F. Oct. 21
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian 2	F. Oct. 21
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Princess Alice 3	Sa. Oct. 22
America	P. M. Co.	Siberia 4	Tu. Oct. 25
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China 5	Th. Oct. 27
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic 6	Sa. Oct. 29
Hongkong	B. & T. Co.	Lyra	F. Nov. 11
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	M. Nov. 14
Tacoma	B. & T. Co.	Pleiades	M. Nov. 14
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	W. Nov. 23

1 Left Nagasaki on the 18th inst.
2 Left Hongkong on the 11th inst.
3 Left Nagasaki on the 20th inst.
4 Left San Francisco on the 5th inst.
5 Left Hongkong on the 19th inst.
6 Left Hongkong on the 15th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line.	Steamer.	Date
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Sa. Oct. 22
Portland	P. & A. Co.	Nicomedia	Sa. Oct. 22
America	P. M. Co.	Manchuria	Su. Oct. 23
Hongkong	P. & A. Co.	Arabia	Su. Oct. 23
Hongkong	P. M. Co	Siberia	W. Oct. 26
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	F. Oct. 28
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Princess Alice	Sa. Oct. 29
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Bengloe	Tu. Oct. 30
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Tu. Nov. 1
Tacoma	B. & T. Co.	Lyra	Sa. Nov. 12
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	M. Nov. 14
Hongkong	B. & T. Co.	Pleiades	Tu. Nov. 15
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Th. Nov. 24

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Knight of St. George, British steamer, 2,967, A. Putnam, 13th Oct.,—Cebu, P.I., Ballast.—American Trading Co.

Deucalion, British steamer, 4,476, Geo. D. Keay, 14th Oct.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Sleipner, Norwegian steamer, 1,387, Holm, 14th Oct.,—Moji, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Ras-Bera, British steamer, 2,500, A. G. Morris, 14th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nichiyei Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,427, S. Matsume, 15th Oct.,—Formosa, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Taiyuan, British steamer, 1,459, L. Dawson, 15th Oct.,—Australia via ports, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Sealda, British steamer, 3,438, G. Brown, 15th Oct.,—Rangoon, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Wingsang, British steamer, 1,644, W. Stalker, 16th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Dragoman, British steamer, 2,215, R. Owen, 16th Oct.,—Otaru, General.—Okura.

Algerine (6 guns), British sloop, 1,050, Com. Rowland Nugent, 17th Oct.,—Hakodate.

Macquarie, British steamer, St. John George, 17th Oct.,—Moji, Coal.—Yamagataya.

Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 884, ——, 17th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hyades, American steamer, 2,932, Geo. Wright, 18th Oct.,—Seattle, Wash., 27th Sept., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 18th Oct.,—Vancouver, B.C., 3rd Oct., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Machaon, British steamer, 4,277, G. W. Long, 18th Oct.,—Puget Sound ports, 29th Sept., Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

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Haldis, Norwegian steamer, 1,055, J. C. Jensen, 18th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, 17th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Khalif, British steamer, 2,219, J. H. Middleton, 19th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Prima, Norwegian steamer, 761, Somoe, 19th Oct.,—Suminoye, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Bewenue, British steamer, 2,505, R. Kroble, 19th Oct.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 17th Oct., General.—Cornes & Co.

Ragnar, Norwegian steamer, 1,220, H. G. Nielsen, 18th Oct.,—Karatsu, General.—Yamagata-ya.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 19th Oct.,—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tremont, American steamer, 6,195, T. W. Garlick, 20th Oct.,—Manila and Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 18th Oct., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Gaelic, British steamer, 2,690, Wm. Finch, 20th Oct.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 1st Oct., Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Heindal, Norwegian steamer, 762, Johnsen, 20th Oct.,—Hongkong via Kobe, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Gerd, Norwegian steamer, 750, Halvesen, 20th Oct.,—Muroran and Shinagawa, Ballast.—Japanese.

DEPARTURES.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,580, S. Muramatsu, 13th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Haldis, Norwegian steamer, 1,055, J. C. Jensen, 13th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Taisang, British steamer, 1,544, G. H. Bowker, 14th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Lennox, British steamer, 2,361, F. McNair, 14th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Albenga, German steamer, 2,796, W. Peterson, 14th Oct.,—New York via ports and Suez, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Amoy, German steamer, 663, H. Plamberk, 14th Oct.,—Ujina, General.—Hirama.

Claverhill, British steamer, 1,829, W. H. Seldon, 14th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Zieten, German steamer, 5,052, F. von Binzer, 15th Oct.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Doris, Norwegian steamer, 965, K. Jakobsen, 15th Oct.,—Otaru, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Brisgavia, German steamer, 4,166, O. Schuelke, 16th Oct.,—Havre, Bremen and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Foochow, British steamer, 1,228, H. Smale, 16th Oct.,—Shanghai, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Sleipner, Norwegian steamer, 1,387, Holm, 16th Oct.,—Moji, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Glenlochy, British steamer, 2,997, E. J. Stallard, 16th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Heathdene, British steamer, 2,277, W. J. Milburn, 16th Oct.,—Muroran, Ballast.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

Kilburn, British steamer, 2,111, E. Le Templier, 16th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kagoshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,716, T. L. Harrison, 17th Oct.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Knight of St. George, British steamer, 2,967, A. Putnam, 17th Oct.,—New York via ports and Suez General.—American Trading Co.

Deucalion, British steamer, 4,476, Geo. D. Keay, 18th Oct.,—Puget Sound ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Urlana, British steamer, 3,384, J. E. T. Burton, 18th Oct.,—Kobe, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Taiyuan, British steamer, 1,459, L. Dawson, 18th Oct.,—Australia via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Dragoman, British steamer, 2,215, R. Owen, 18th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Okura.

Putney Bridge, British steamer, 2,147, E. Robinson, 18th Oct.,—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Standard Oil Co.

Empress of India, British steamer 3,003, R. Archibald, 18th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Ras-Bera, British steamer, 2,500, A. G. Morris, 18th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Haldis, Norwegian steamer, 1,055, J. C. Jensen, 19th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wingsang, British steamer, 1,644, W. Stalker, 19th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Machaon, British steamer, 4,277, G. W. Long, 20th Oct.,—London via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Algerine (6 guns), British sloop, 1,050, Com. Rowland Nugent, 20th Oct.,—Shanghai.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 20th Oct.,—Moji, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. K. Marsham, Mr. H. W. Eastcott, Mr. H. R. Eastcott, Lady Maginis, Mr. and Mrs. Bain, Misses Bain (2), Mr. and Mr. Horsey, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. D. W. Stevens, Hon. R. Collier, Miss Filley, Miss H. Gratz, Miss Collins, Mr. K. Kitagaki, Dr. and Mrs. Maxwell, Mr. S. Shimizu, Mr. J. N. Crawe, Mr. Yabie, Miss L. Hambly, Miss Scribe, Mr. and Mrs. Murphy and child, Mrs. Kose, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd and 2 children, Miss Cockshutt, Prof. and Mrs. Sharp, Lord Anson, Hon. Coke, Lord Lewisham and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Corderoy, Miss Ashton, Miss Hayday, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm, Mr. and Miss Smith, Miss C. C. Chaplin, Miss L. Allen, Miss Chaplin, Mr. and Mrs. Obee, Mr. S. B. Boucha, Mr. A. E. Davar, Mr. R. M. Engineer, Mrs. Bennett, Miss C. Smith, Count Hatzfeld and servant, Mr. R. J. Brishinor, Mr. T. Noma, Mr. Russell, Mr. A. L. Hauston. Mr. K. Beebe, and Mr. T. Momonai, in cabin. For Kobe:—Mr. L. P. Dickie, Mr. C. N. Crosse, Mr. J. Tartas, Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich and 2 children, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Col. Monckton, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Rev. Graham, Mr. W. H. Hunt, Mr. G. J. Pervear, Miss Coaness, Mr. C. N. Morris, Misses Morris (2), Mr. and Mrs. Ayscaugh, Mr. and Mrs. Wheelock, child and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Bethell, Mr. and Mrs. Wheelock, and Mr. Hayward, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. A. B. Hawes, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Quick, Mr. J. Hess, Mr. W. G. Smith, Mr. W. Oldfield, Miss Flusk, Miss Oehme, Miss Allwood, Miss Dyer, Miss Lugebike, Miss Limberg, Miss Bremerman, Mr. H. B. Carter, Mrs. Ure, Rev. and Mrs. White and 2 children, Mr. L. D. Hansen, Mr. B. Baldwin, Mr. D. Davies, and Mr. W. H. Welsh, in cabin; 17 in intermediate; 568, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Gaelic*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. E. W. Hewson, Mr. S. Ichii, Mrs. J. E. Otterson, Mrs. A. Stevens, Mr. O. C. Brock, and Mrs. M. C. E. Mayers, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Miss C. Oberle, Rev. J. F. Ray, and Mrs. J. F. Ray, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mrs. E. Brewster and six children, Mr. John Cooper, Mrs. John Cooper, Rev. W. R. Cunningham, Mr. R. Henkel, Mr. L. Jacob, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Jessup, Miss Elizabeth B. Jessup, Rev. Gilbert Lovell, Mrs. Gilbert Lovell, Rev. W. S. Meck, Mrs. W. S. Meck, Rev. H. W. Province and infant, Mrs. H. W. Province, Miss Maggie J. Rogers, Rev. C. K. Roys, Mrs. C. K. Roys, Rev. W. B. Seabury, Rev. S. E. Stevens, Mrs. S. E. Stevens, Rev. T. M. Thomas, Mrs. T. M. Thomas, Miss M. M. Thomas, Miss C. Voltner, Miss Ellasue Wagner, and Miss Janie Watkins, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Miss Mary Bankes, Mr. Chas. Brurein, Mr. Jerry H. Cook, Mrs. L. M. Curry, Mr. A. Fuster, Rev. R. H. Graves, Mrs. R. H. Graves, Mr. A. J. Gibson, Mr. Gustave T. Herrman, Rev. J. Lake, Rev. J. G. Meadows, Mrs. J. G. Meadows and infant, Miss Julia Meadows, Mr. Marion F. au Miller, Mrs. Marion F. au Miller, Miss H. F. North, Mr. W. Riesbol, Mrs. W. Riesbol, Mr. Loxley J. Smith, Mrs. L. J. Smith and two children, Miss Margaret Hay South, Rev. W. H. Tipton, Mrs. W. H. Tipton and two children, Mrs. Jos. B. Wilkinson, and Miss Sally S. Wilkinson, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Tremont*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. Auld, Mr. Allen, Lieut. Wescott, Mr. Rievers, Mr. Reed, and Miss Sale, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per German steamer *Zieten*, for Europe via ports:—Lt. T. S. Piggot, Mr. F. L. Elliott, Mr. S. F. Hibbs, Mr. F. E White, Mr. E. W. Maitland, Mr. B. C. Foster, Mrs. M. Oswald, Mr. H. A. Jaehne, Mr. S. Elphinstone, Mr. H. F. Arthur, Mr. W. A. Bradley, Mr. R. J. Tobin, Mr. Chas. A. Fraser, Mr. P. D. Jolles, Mr. Bostwick, Mr. Wirth, Lady and Miss Bredon, Mr. W. A. Stopani, Mr. W. A. Cattley, Prof. Dr. Hecker, Dr. Edward Lax, Mr. M. Ota, Mr. Carl Pfeiffer, Mr. Paul Danner, Mr. Fera Geerz, Prof. Dr. Alfr. Gorni, Mrs. Bessie Nickels, Mr. R. Deon, Mr. F. Hackbarth, Mr. H. Herling, Mr. L. H. Gage, Mr. G. W. Garges, Miss Denton, Miss Gurley, Capt. Rowing, Mrs. V. P. Greene and children, Mr. Pietz, Mr. A. Cantley, Mr. Yoshinaga, Mrs. Leonard, Mr. Nishigori, Mr. Wong Chin Pam, Mrs. Grand, Mr. Hattori, and Mr. W. Lloyd, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Tremont*, for Tacoma, Wash.:—Mrs. J. D. Auld and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Blain, Rev. and Mrs. Blandford, Miss F. F. Cattel, Miss J. P. Cattell, Mrs. H. Clarke, Miss F. M. Day, Mrs. J. Daneal and child, Mr. Dong Sing, Mrs. F. R. Delano, Mr. S. D. Emerson, Miss Hamilton, Mr. A. A. Hashim, Mr. A. T. Heliyer, Dr. Jahrling, Mr. V. Jahrling, Mr. C. H. Kendall, Mr. Lee Fun, Mr. and Mrs. Lim Fat, Mr. J. J. Long, Mr. C. Linder, Mr. A. Lewis, Mr. R. McWade, Miss M. McWade, Mr. H. Mead, Mrs. L. R. Morgan, Mrs. Ng She, Mr. C. W. O'Brien, Mrs. S. Porter, Mrs. F. L. Rodgers and 2 children, Mr. P. Schemker, Mr. J. P. Scouller, Mrs. Tong She, Mrs. H. A. Wachein, Mr. and Mrs. Wong Gee Yuen, and Miss H. J. Worthington, in cabin.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw and Waste Silk shipped per steamer *Zieten*:—

	Raw.				Waste.			
Nabholz & Co.....	337	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	274	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siber, Wolf & Co..	367	—	—	—	141	—	—	—
Sieber & Co.....	151	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DelPOro & Co.....	—	—	—	—	81	—	—	—
Jewett and Bent ...	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulysse Pila & Co....	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Herbert Dent & Co.	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cl. Eymard	40	—	—	—	84	—	—	—
Otto Streuli	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
L. Mottet	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varenne & Co.....	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.....	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bavier & Co.....	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P. Dourille	11	—	—	—	63	—	—	—
Longin & Co.	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1,715	—	—	—	369	—	—	—

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, October 21.

There is still no business in Yarns, and Shirtings also are quiet. The same remark applies to Fancy Cottons and Woollens.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER YARD.
White Shirting—{40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.} ...	0.10 to 0.18
	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—8¼ lb, 38¼ yds. 39 inches	Y. 3.90 to 4.50
Grey Shirting—9lb, 38½ yds, 45 inches	3.90 to 4.50
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches...	2.80 to 4.00
	PER YARD.
Cotton Italians and Satteens...	0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels	Y. 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in....	0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches...	0.16 to 0.22
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches ...	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66
	PER PIECE.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.80 to 10.80
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches...	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches...	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 nches...	2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALE.
Nos. 16/24, Singles ... ... Y.	Nominal
Nos. 28/32, Singles	—
Nos. 38/42, Singles	—
Nos. 32, Doubles...	Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	250.00 to 260.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	300.00 to 310.00
Nos. 2/100 ,Gassed	440.00 to 470.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling...	40.00 to 40.50
Indian Broach...	31.00 to 32.00
Chinese	27.50 to 29.50

METALS.

A fair volume of business has been passing.

	PER PICUL.
Round and square ⅜ inch and upward...	Y. 4.05 to 4.35
Iron Plates, assorted	4.30 to 4.60
Sheet Iron...	4.65 to 6.90
Galvanised Iron sheets	9.75 to 10.75
Wire Nails, assorted	6.25 to 6.50
Tin Plates, per box...	7.00 to 7.50
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.00
Hoop Iron (⅜ to 1⅜ inch)	5.00 to 5.50

KEROSENE.

There is practically no change in the market.

American	$3.31
Russian	3.10
Langkat	3.05

SUGAR.

The market has been strong; prices are firm. Business is on a limited scale.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	Y. 8.60 to 9.00
Brown Manila...	8.80 to 9.80
Brown Daitong	8.00 to 8.20

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Brown Canton...	9.80 to 10.80
White Java and Penang...	11.50 to 12.50
White Refined...	12.20 to 15.80

INDIGO.

This market is still firm.

	PICUL
Java, Medium to best...	210.00 to 260.00
Calcutta, Medium to best	140.00 to 220.00
Madras (*Kuppah*), Medium to best ...	100.00 to 140.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ..	—

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The rush continues and settlements are very heavy. Prices have again been forced up and sellers will listen to nothing but top quotations. The outgoing Pacific steamers will take a very large shipment for the American market.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ...	...Y.1,000 to 1,010
Filatures—Extra, Fine	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	960 to 970
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	—
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	930 to 940
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	940 to 950
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	910 to 920
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	920 to 930
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	— —
Common—Coarse	— —
Re-reels—Extra	— —
Re-reels—No. 1	940 to 950
Re-reels—No. 1½	920 to 925
Re-reels—No. 2	910 to 915
Re-reels—No. 3	880 to 890
Kakedas—Extra	925 to 930
Kakedas—No. 1	900 to 910
Kakedas—No. 1½	880 to 890
Kakedas—No. 2	860 to 870

WASTE SILK.

Good daily business at quotations, especially in the better classes of Noshi and Kibiso. Stock is heavy, but dealers find no difficulty in holding it and will not listen to lower offers at present.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	160 to 165
Noshi—Filatures, Good	150 to 155
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	155 to 160
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	145 to 150
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	135 to 140
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	110 to 115
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	100 to 105
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	165 to 170
Noshi—Bushiu, Good...	155 to 160
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	145 to 150
Nsohi—Joshiu, Best	100 to 105
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	90 to 95
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	115 to 120
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	100 to 105
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	55 to 60
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	50 to 55

TEA.

Very little business. Stocks are small and arrivals have practically ceased. No change in prices. Settlements from May 1st to Oct. 14th aggregate 176,500 piculs against 188,500 piculs at same date last year.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	48 & upwards
Choice	43 to 47
Finest	38 to 42
Fine...	33 to 37
Good Medium	28 to 32
Medium	24 to 27
Good Common	21 to 23
Common...	20 & below.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, October 20.

London silver unchanged, but Shanghai sterling quotations advanced ½ yesterday and local rates on China are somewhat easier.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0 3/16
— — Bills on demand	2/0 3/4
— — 4 months' sight	2/0 1/8
— Private 4 months' sight	2/0 5/8
— — 6 months' sight	2/0 3/4
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	254
— Private 4 months' sight	259 @ 8½
— — 6 months' sight	260 @ 59½
Hongkong—Bank sight ...per $100.	91½
— Private 10 days' sight do.	89½
Shanghai—Bank sight	77½
— Private 10 days' sight	79½
India—Bank sight	151
— Private 30 days' sight	153
America—Bank sight	49½
— Private 30 days' sight	49⅜
— Private 4 months' sight	50⅛ @ ¼
Germany—Bank sight	206
— Private 4 months' sight	210½ @ 10
Bar Silver (London)	26⅞

SAVE YOUR HAIR

With Shampoos of Cuticura Soap and Light Dressings of Cuticura.

This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, and for all the purposes of the toilet, as well as by millions of women in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and mothers.

COMPLETE TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOUR,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 27-28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials, containing 60 doses. CUTICURA PILLS are alterative, antiseptic, tonic, digestive, and the purest, sweetest, most successful and economical of blood and skin purifiers, humour cures, and tonic-digestives.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS.

LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, October 20.

Helms, buyers at *yen* 55. Nickels, buyers at *yen* 30. Kirin Breweries, buyers at *yen* 70. Grand Hotels, sales at *yen* 200. Engine and Iron Works, offers for shares are wanted. Lang-feldts, sales at *yen* 40. Osaka Beer, sellers at *yen* 47. Yokohama Dock, buyers at *yen* 43.50. Tokyo Electric Car, sellers at *yen* 77.50. Tokyo Street Railway, buyers at *yen* 77.40. Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Co., buyers at *yen* 41.20. Yokohama Water Works Bonds, sellers at *yen* 91. Tokyo City Bonds, sellers at *yen* 97.30.

CHINA STOCKS.

According to latest telegraphic advices—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, buyers at $670. Indo-Chinas, buyers at Tls. 93. China Traders, sales at $60. Raub Mines, sales at $6. Kowloon Wharfs, sales at $114. Hongkong Lands, sales at $153. Humphreys Estate, buyers at $12¾. Green Islands, buyers at $31. Farnhams, buyers at Tls. 175. Shanghai Lands, buyers at Tls. 112.

	YEN.	
Brett & Co., Limited	8.40	Sales.
Club Hotel, Limited	60	Nominal.
Grand Hotel, Limited 200		Sales.
Helm Bros., Limited	55	Sales.
Langfeldt & Co., Limited.....	40	Sales.
C. Nickel & Co., Limited	30	Sellers.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., Founders...450		Nominal.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., Ordinary... 75		Nominal.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., Preference. 80		Buyers.
Japan Brewery Co., Limited .. 70		Buyers.
Yokohama E. & I. Works 90		Nominal.

Telephone No. 328.

JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, October 21, a.m.

	Paid up.	Div'd 1 year.	Q'ation.
Provincial Exchequer Bonds 1st Issue	Yen. 72	per cent. 5	Yen. 66.00
Provincial Exchequer Bonds 2nd Issue	22	5	16.00
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri) ...	100	5	86.65
War Bonds (Gunji)	100	5	86.65
5 % Imperial Bonds (Goburi).	100	5	82.70
Navy Bonds (Kaigun)	100	5	85.50
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	97.30
Y'hama Water-works Bonds .	100	6	91.20
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	88.00
Osaka Harbour Bonds	100	6	87.90
Sanyo Railway Debentures ...	100	6	*87.00
Sanyo Railway	50	8	*60.00
Sanyo Railway, new	12.50	8	*25.20
Kyushu Railway	50	8	*54.60
Hokkaido Colliery Railway ...	50	11	68.30
Sobu Railway.....	50	8	52.20
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha).	50	11	77.80
Tokyo Street Railway (Shigai)	50	8	78.20
Tokyo Street Railway new ...	12.50	—	30.10
Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki)	50	—	57.00
Tokyo Electric Railway, new.	30	—	37.90
Yokohama Electric Railway..	27.50	—	26.80
Odawara Electric Car	50	2.7	20.50
Keihin Electric Railway	50	5	52.90
Tokyo Marine Insurance	12.50	12	27.50
Yokohama Fire Insurance ...	12.50	10	14.60
Tokyo Fire Insurance	12.50	12	18.90
Kanegafuchi Spinning	50	6	41.70
Fuji Cotton Spinning.....	50	—	38.00
Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning.	50	8	47.30
Yokohama Dock	33	10	43.50
Yokohama Electric Light.....	50	15	80.00
Tokyo Electric Light	50	12	71.00
Tokyo Electric Light, new ...	12.50	12	25.30
Osaka Electric Light.....	50	20	96.00
Kobe Electric Light	45	17	75.80
Tokyo Gas.....	50	14	78.40
Tokyo Gas, new.....	1	—	15.80
Osaka Gas new	12.50	—	14.00
Tokyo Rope Manufacture ...	50	12	81.00
Tokyo Rope, new	35	17	61.00
Nippon(Tokyo)Sugar Refined.	50	15	88.50
Nippon (Tokyo) Sugar R., new	50	15	88.00
Nippon (Osaka) Sugar Refining	35	20	82.00
Nippon Beer Brewery (Yebisu)	50	20	96.20
Nippon Beer Brewery, new ...	25	20	51.50
Japan Beer Brewery (Kirin)...	50	17	80.00
Osaka (Asahi) Beer Brewery..	50	10	49.00
Marusan Beer Brewery.....	50	—	7.50
Y'hama Chuo Godown	50	12	53.70
Yokohama Boeki Godown ...	20	12	23.50

* Ex dividend.

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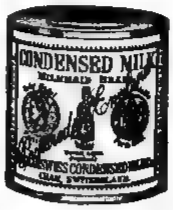

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Palpitation,
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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29TH, 1904.

MARRIAGE.

On October 24th, at No. 238, Yokohama, by the Rev. Alfred Pettier, in the presence of U. S. Vice-Consul-General John McLean, Esq., Mr. BEECHAM ROBERTS, of Yokohama, to EMILY, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Gabaretta.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

COLONEL S. SURISAWA has been promoted to Major-General.

ADMIRAL COUNT KABAYAMA was appointed a member of the Privy Council on Oct. 21st.

MR. OURA, Minister for Communications, and party arrived on Oct. 24th at Liaoyang.

MAJOR-GENERAL Marui has arrived at Himeji from the front. He was wounded at the battle of the Shaho. The injury is slight.

THE *Jiji* says that forty thousand tons of charcoal are being shipped at Kobe for the front. The cost is estimated at half a million *yen*.

TWO RUSSIANS charged with theft and an attempt to escape from the Matsuyama detention houses have been sentenced by Court-martial to three months' imprisonment with hard labour and six months' police surveillance. They were removed on Oct. 21st to the Matsuyama Prison.

THREE British sailors and thirty-eight Chinamen from a captured ship arrived on Oct. 25th at Nagasaki from Saseho. They had been released at Saseho.

THE War Department intends to employ motor-cars in Manchuria to carry light baggage. Trials are now being made in the compound of the Department.

SOME Tokyo journals report that the Government has decided to issue further treasury bonds for four hundred and seventy million *yen* in 1905 to meet war expenses.

SAYS the *N.-C. Daily News*—The supply of refugees from Port Arthur has fallen off so seriously that Chefoo is now almost destitute of war news of any kind.

IT is reported by a Shanghai telegram to the *Asahi* that the Dalai Lama of Tibet has gone to Tsaitama in Kokonor, where he is detained by the Governor of Chining.

MAJOR-GENERAL MARUI, who sustained a wound in the Shaho battle, arrived on Oct. 25th at Hiroshima and proceeded to the military hospital. His injury is reported to be slight.

EARLY on the morning of Oct 25th, fire broke out in the village office of Tsurikake, in Okujiri, near Sapporo, destroying the building and causing the death of an employee of the office.

EARLY on the morning of Oct. 26th, fire broke out at Funamachi, Yotsuya, Tokyo, destroying one building. The cause was incendiarism and the culprit was arrested at the scene of the fire.

A GENERAL meeting of the Sansho Bank, Osaka, was held on Oct 19th, when the shareholders decided to wind up the concern. Messrs. Hamasaki, Wada and Matsuyama were elected administrators.

IT was reported by telegram that on Oct. 22nd, snow fell on the mountains near Hakodate, fourteen days later than last year. On the following morning, snow also visited the district of Asahikawa, Hokkaido.

COUNT VINCI, the new Italian Minister, proceeded at 10.30 a.m. to the Palace accompanied by the ex-Minister and Madame Melegari, and had audience of the Emperor, when the former presented his credentials.

M. KATO, an employee of the Department of Communications, has been sentenced in the Tokyo District Court to six years' minor confinement. It appears that he stole some packing paper belonging to the office and sold it.

IT is reported by telegram that F. Tomohiro, a farmer, who had placed an obstacle on the Sanyo Railway with the purpose of damaging a train, was sentenced on Oct. 24th in the Yamaguchi District Court to six years' minor confinement.

ACCORDING to official investigations up to Oct. 22nd, the Russian prisoners at Matsuyama, Saseho, Himeji, Marugame, and Fukuchiyama are as follows: 95 officers and 3,005 non-commissioned officers and men, making a total of 3,100 in all.

THE military authorities have decided to provide houses of detention at Nagoya and Shidzuoka for the accommodation of Russian prisoners, who are gradually increasing, particularly since the Shaho battle. The *Nichi Nichi* adds that there are now about a thousand prisoners at Dalny.

ON the night of Oct. 25th, a thief entered the hotel Sagami-ya in Kojimachi, Tokyo, where General Baron Nishi, who recently returned from the front, is staying, and stole several articles belonging to that officer, including the insignia of the Third Order, a gold watch, etc., valued at some six hundred *yen* in all.

THE Conference of Commanders of various Divisions at home which commenced on Oct. 24th concluded on the 26th. At the close of the meeting, General Terauchi, Minister for War, gave instructions with regard to strategical affairs, when Major-Generals Nagaoka, Murata and other staff officers were present.

ABOUT four hundred students of the Tokyo Female High Normal School participated in some athletic sports on Oct. 25th in the compound of the Toyama hospital, where over three thousand invalids from the front are undergoing treatment. The programme consisted of twenty events, including two concerts.

SCIENCE, it is said, has no nationality. In existing circumstances, observes a London journal, it is at least courteous on the part of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society to present to the Geographical Society of London fifty photographs of Lhassa and other places in Tibet, taken by Russian subjects during 1900 and 1901. The photographs were placed on exhibition in London.

THE *Awa Maru*, which recently carried Prince Karl and party to Dalny, returned on Oct. 25th arriving at Moji. According to the crew, when His Highness arrived at the port Japanese naval and army officers and the residents welcomed him very warmly. He left by train for Liaoyang. At present, the average temperature in Yinkow is 32 degrees Fahrenheit.

T. ENOMOTO (68) who murdered his wife named So (31) on Sept. 23rd at Abekawa-cho, Asakusa, Tokyo, was sentenced on Oct. 25th in the Tokyo District Court to twelve years' penal servitude. The cause of the crime was jealousy and it was stated by the convict in Court that his wife had removed several of his goods to her friend, a jinrikisha coolie named S. Kamiha.

TOKYO papers say that Prince Karl of Hohenzollern, who is now at Liaoyang, has ordered from the Hogyoku-do, watch and jewellery dealers, in Tokyo, a number of gold watches, binocular field glasses, etc., numbering over sixty pieces in all. The German Prince intends to present them to Japanese officers in commemoration of his visit to the Japanese armies in the field.

MR. M. KANAI, ex-Representative for Gumma prefecture, was arrested on Oct. 22nd in connexion with the cases of A. Hashimoto, headman of Oshima-cho, Maebashi, and Y. Moki, an accountant of the street office in that town, and charged with embezzlement of money belonging to the office. On the same day, Y. Kabai, a bailiff belonging to the Kyoto Local Court, was arrested. The charge against him is not yet known.

THE funeral of Captain Asaba, Commander of the *Heiyen*, and other officers, who died on Sept. 18th off Pigeon Bay when the ship sank after having struck a floating mine, took place on Oct. 23rd at Aoyama. The Chief of the Department of Naval Materiel spoke very touchingly on the careers of the deceased. As usual, high officers of the Navy and Army, representatives of Admirals Togo, and Kamimura and other commanders at the front and high officials of various Departments were present.

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THE MILITARY SITUATION.

Friday, October 21.

There is no special change in the military situation so far as is shown by reports received up to Friday morning. The Russians seem to be concentrated in considerable force along the main-road northward of Shahopau and also on the east (northward of Pienniulupau) opposite the Japanese Right Army. This latter disposition indicates that they are guarding in force the approaches to Mukden on the east *viâ* the Fushun road, Fushun being the place where a turning movement would naturally be made on that flank. All this seems to show that the Russians are determined to hold Mukden. Naturally it must be Kuropatkin's aim to cede to the Japanese as little ground as possible between the present time and the intervention of the winter. Since his offensive movement has failed in its first stage, his business must be to facilitate its resumption on a large scale when the great army which the Tzar has ordered to be massed in Manchuria shall be prepared to move. The tenure of Mukden and Tiehling is of much importance from that point of view.

Russian prisoners state, it is said, that before going into the battle of the Shaho they were assured by their officers that the war could have no end until either they were all killed or the Japanese had bit the dust. To enforce this view of the situation the officers did not hesitate to cut down any soldier who showed a disposition to fly.

It is stated that at the fight in the Lienhwashan section of the field the Russians guarded against the surprise of a night attack by stretching wires connected with bells. The Japanese, unprepared for such a device, stumbled over the wires, the bells summoned the Russians, and many deaths were the immediate result.

Shanghai, speaking on the authority of Kinchow, says that the chief Russian concentration is at Pehtahu. Pehtahu is a place on the Mandarin road between Mukden and Shahopau. This news thus goes to confirm the conception that the Russians are determined to hold the approaches to Mukden. These troops at Pehtahu have their van pushed southward as far as Changkiapautsz, which is the next village on the south of Pehtahu. Thus the left of Oku's army and the van of Kuropatkin's right are only some 3 or 4 miles distant from each other.

Saturday Morning, October 22.

It is perhaps superfluous to point out that the two guns which Sakharoff reports to have been captured by "a bold reconnaissance" of volunteer chasseurs on the night of the 18th, were evidently the remaining two pieces abandoned by the Japanese on the night of the 16th. The Japanese official report said that 9 field-guns and 5 mountain-guns had been abandoned, nearly all their horses and gunners having been killed. The Russian official report announced the capture of 12 guns only. What then had become of the remaining two? Obviously, though abandoned by the Japanese, they were not carried off by the Russians until the 18th, when a cavalry reconnaissance, visiting the scene of the recent fight, found the pieces and made prize of them. General Sakharoff frankly adds that there was no fighting, which fact alone is sufficient to identify these cannon as part of those previously abandoned.

It must be confessed that there is considerable difficulty in reconciling the reports received from Marshal Oyama and those sent by General Sakharoff. Generally the Russian pronunciations of place-names are so bewildering that any accurate comparison of the two sets of reports is impossible, but where the corps engaged are designated, the analysis becomes easier. For example, Marshal Oyama telegraphed to Head Quarters on the 18th instant with regard to the Japanese Left Army:—"The enemy in front of our Left Army occasionally searches our position with languid gun-fire. He has halted within a distance of from 600 to 1000 metres of our position and is entrenching. The enemy confronting the left wing of the Left Army is on the line from Mengtapau to Sankiatsz and Hangkaitai, where he is entrenching." There is not here the least indication of active forward movements by the Japanese and indeed it may be confidently affirmed that all such movements ceased on the 16th instant, by which time Oyama's armies had reached the positions previously fixed for them on the Shaho. Yet Reuter makes Sakharoff responsible for the following:—"According to reports received, the Japanese on the night of Oct. 17th repeatedly attacked the positions on our right flank. The attacks were repulsed." Of course the explanation of this marked discrepancy is that the so-called attacks were mere reconnaissances, and as such were never intended to be pressed home. In fact careful perusal of the Russian accounts compiled since Kuropatkin's forward movement was converted into a retreat, indicates, as not unnatural, a certain measure of nervous excitement. Events trivial in themselves are given salient importance, and an impression is conveyed of great activity which has a certain air of men in buckram. Thus the defeat of Yamada's force at Lonely Hill is magnified out of all due proportion, and is referred to with bewildering iteratioh. The facts to be kept in mind are that all significant fighting ceased temporarily on the 16th instant when the Russians had fallen back on their fortified position along the north bank of the Shaho and the Japanese had advanced to the south bank, and that since that time both sides have been merely observing each other and preparing to renew the struggle. At any moment news may reach us that it has been renewed, for when two armies are posted within field-gun range of each other, the peace can not be long preserved. The Russian programme is to strengthen their various units as much as possible with a view to the attack impending from the Japanese side. Thus whereas up to the 18th they had only some 3 companies holding the position opposite to Marshan—on their left—, they then increased this force largely, and especially on their right wing they are seen to be massing large bodies. It is on this wing that the really critical situation exists. Oku's left being considerably thrown forward, threatens the railway, the Mandarin road from Shahopau to Mukken and the railway bridge. Kuropatkin must strain every nerve to hold Oku in check. This will be at once plain when we observe that Kuropatkin's extreme left at Pienniulupau is some 26 miles from the chief bridge-head on the Hun, whereas his right is only 5 miles from the same point. Of course his left has the Fushun route for retreating purposes; that is to say, it can retire upon a place 27 miles eastward of Mukden. But the situation of his centre would be extremely critical if he gave battle in his present position without thoroughly securing his main line of communications on the right. In fact, his alignment may be said to be almost entirely on one side of his chief line of communications, to which it is inclined at an angle of some 45°, and if his right be forced eastward, he not only uncovers Mukden altogether, but also jeopardises the retreat of a large part of his army. We do not understand why he should offer battle in such a position unless it be that he had not leisure to fall back upon the Hun, which would, apparently have been a much more advantageous line of defence.

A telegram to the *Asahi* shows that the Russians are evacuating the places they had occupied on the west of the Liao—Changshantsz, Tamingtung, etc. They are said to have been guilty of many excesses on the eve of departure, and the people are represented as praying for the advent of the Japanese troops. One is forced to conclude that very great differences of discipline exist in the various units of the Russian Army. Sometimes the men seem to distinguish themselves by good conduct; sometimes they disgrace themselves by excesses.

The same paper has information from the front that the Russians seem determined to cling to every inch of ground along the northern bank of the Shaho. They are busily entrenching there, with the evident intention of awaiting the arrival of re-inforcements from Mukden, and there have been signs that small bodies of fresh troops are arriving upon the scene. At present the only large body of reinforcements understood to be within reach is the 4th Division of Don Cossacks, but there may be a considerable number of reliefs still arriving at Mukden from Harbin.

As yet no definite statement has been officially published with regard to the total Japanese casualties in the battle of the Shaho, but the *Asahi* says that a fairly trustworthy estimate puts the figure at from 12,000 to 13,000, which is from 4,000 to 5,000 less than the losses at Liaoyang. If that be correct, and if also it be true that some 10,000 Russian dead have been found on the field, then indeed an extraordinarily signal victory has been won, and, considering that the battle took place virtually in the open, it is very difficult to account for so great a discrepancy in the casualties.

General Tseng is said to have telegraphed to the Chinese Government that the backforcing of the Russians beyond Mukden by the Japanese is now certain, and that there may be ground for apprehending that the Russians will wreak a part of their vengeance upon China by devastating Mongolia. Tseng recommends that General Ma should be warned to guard against such a contingency. It is a rather perplexing warning, for we see no reason why Russia should at this season become reckless of antagonizing China to a still greater degree. Tseng is, perhaps, a little nervous, as well he may be. It has seldom fallen to the lot of an official to perform such functions as he has discharged throughout the past year, and although there is no evidence that he has achieved any signal positive successes, his negative merits have certainly not been small. At all events he has managed to preserve a semblance of Chinese authority at Mukden, while the real administrative power was wielded by Russia.

Monday, October 24.

There is absolutely no news of any value from the region of the Shaho to-day. We hear of an attack by Hunghutsz on a Russian convoy of 300 waggons while *en route* for Mukden, the result being that 60 Cos-

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sacks were killed and all the waggons carried off, but as to the incidents in front of the two armies report is silent. Sakkaroff's telegrams about the guns lost by the Japanese constitute an amusing interlude. These guns figure in no less than three reports. First the capture of 12 was announced, whereas the Japanese had officially reported the abandonment of 14. Then came a second announcement that a cavalry reconnaisance had captured 2 more, without any fighting. And now we have a third statement that the total number captured *since* the 16th is 14. Thus we revert to the original Japanese record, but the Russian process of divided announcements has had the effect of producing an impression that there has been a continuous loss of guns by the Japanese for several days.

There is no explanation of the curious item telegraphed by Sakharoff, namely, the precipitate retreat of the Japanese from Shahopau. The Russian General does not suggest that there was any fighting, but his use of the term "precipitate" is apparently intended to suggest some kind of panic. Marshal Oyama's report with regard to the conditions in front of the Centre and Left Armies during the 20th was that the enemy carried on a light artillery fire, using some 15-cent. mortars, and that from Szfantai he bombarded the railway station at Shahopau. There is nothing whatever about the evacuation of Shahopau, but possibly the Russian guns at Szfantai proved too inconvenient for the continued occupation of the place. At all events the incident has no special importance.

Tuesday, October 25.

A Chinese subject who left Mukden on the 20th instant for Peking is reported (*Jiji Shimpo's* correspondence) as saying that there were no Russian soldiers then in Mukden but that many were moving south towards the Shaho. Near the railway station there were many killed and wounded awaiting transportation. The only evidence of retreat being regarded as a possible contingency was that 23 locomotives were kept constantly available. Numbers of Chinese, who had been driven from their homes by Russian excesses, were assembled within the walls and were receiving succour by orders of General Tseng. The Russians, being short of winter clothing, had purchased some 30,000 suits of Chinese wadded garments, and were now buying native foot gear. This news reached the ear of the public sometime ago. It explains the protest made by the Japanese military authorities as to the Russians going into battle without distinguishing uniforms. There is probably no idea of treachery or disguise in such a device. The simple explanation is that the Russians have not received a sufficient supply of warm clothing and are consequently obliged to fall back upon local resources. So far as mere comfort is concerned they could not do better. The long sheep-skin robe which the Chinese of Manchuria and Mongolia wear in winter is an ideal protection against cold. Even at night it suffices if a man is careful enough to curl himself up so as not to expose his extremities. The Chinese foot-gear also is admirable. But of course by wearing these garments the Russians violate a fundamental rule of war and expose themselves to the unpleasant consequence of being shot off-hand should they be captured in such gear.

The same traveller says that the Russians have their chief line of defences at the Hun, and that if they be beaten there they will evacuate the Mukden district. That is likely enough, but Japanese accounts suggest that they are holding the line of the Shaho, which is a very different thing.

There has been another irruption of bodies into Sinmintun and Tamintun. The number in the former case is given as only 30, but the number in the latter is 5,000. This would suggest an attempt to turn the Japanese left, but it may also be a precaution against outflanking in that direction.

The Russians are said to have placed fougasses along the line of railway near Mukden, their intention being to destroy the route should they be compelled to retire. On the right bank of the Hun they have prepared their usual obstacles—wire entanglements, trenches, rifle pits and palisades—and on the left bank also they have made some preparations.

The *Asahi Shimbun* justly remarks that we have not heard the last of the Russian losses. It is impossible in the course of a few days to arrive at any final calculation where such great numbers are concerned. Even in the case of the Japanese army, although the total casualties are not supposed to exceed thirteen thousand, no exact statement has yet been possible, and it is notable that the aggregate of Russian dead left upon the field grew in the interval between Marshal Oyama's ultimate and his penultimate reports from 10,550 to 13,333. Still, even taking the Russian figures, it appears that more than two and a half *corps d'armee* were completely wiped out in the battle of the Shaho, and consequently the resources of the Trans-Asian Railway would be occupied for fully two months making good this loss. Our contemporary adds that the Russian system seems to be to send out troops of new corps without supplying the place of the casualties in the old units; a bad system, calculated to produce an injurious moral effect on the men. Japan on the contrary, keeps up the supply of reliefs with steady regularity. Altogether her position now is excellent, for not only is the sea open for the conveyance of her troops in almost unlimited numbers, but the possession of Dalny, Yingkow and Liaoyang enables her to procure food stuffs to an extent which almost dispenses with supplies from home.

Colonel Matsuishi, speaking through a correspondent of the same paper, offers the first intelligible explanation of the enormous losses incurred by the Russians in the Battle of the Shaho. He says, in effect, that the enemy, wholly unprepared for an assumption of the offensive by the Japanese along their whole line, was caught while still in the column formation adopted by him for the purpose of his own advance. Thus he had to fight in the old-fashioned close order though confronted by men wielding modern weapons of destruction. That certainly enables us to comprehend the terrible carnage in the opening stages of the battle, but what is to be said about its subsequent phases? The combat lasted many days and it is inconceivable that after the first day the Russians should have failed to deploy as a mere measure of self-protection. This Shaho battle is of incomparable interest, and we must apparently wait some time longer before any satisfactory explanation is furnished of the enormous disparity of losses. It will be remembered that even at the outset of the fight Marshal Oyama's resolve to assume the offensive was said to have been taken partly because he foresaw that he could strike before the enemy had time to deploy. To this we may add the comment that the rapidity with which the Japanese resolve was put into execution is one of the most noteworthy features of the affair. Only a military man can appreciate the immense amount of preliminary work needed in order to set in motion an army of 200,000 men with a front extending over some 25 to 30 miles, and to direct it towards the accomplishment of a fixed purpose. Even granting that the unfortunate Russians made their offensive essay just when the Japanese were contemplating a similar step, still the fact that between the afternoon of the 9th and the morning of the 10th Marshal Oyama's three Armies could be started upon their destructive counter-attack, is an unprecedented record in military annals and we are much mistaken if it does not elicit the astonishment of experts in every country.

Dessino reports that the Japanese armies have desisted from fighting. Their artillery either keeps silence or makes only a very languid reply to the Russian guns, and they have withdrawn their lines considerably to the southward of the Shaho. We gather from Dessino's statement that the Japanese are believed to have given up fighting for this year.

The Imperial Head-Quarters issued a report last night to the effect that collating all reports received from all quarters up to the 25th inst. the total Japenese casualties at the battle of the Shaho was 15,879 of all ranks.

Wednesday, October 26.

It is utterly denied in Tokyo on the best authority that the Japanese have evacuated Shahopau. How to account for Sakharoff's message that such a movement had taken place and that the Japanese had made it so precipitately as to abandon a gun, a quantity of small arms and some provisions, no one pretends to guess. Possibly there may have been some mistake of place-name. A previous telegram from the Russian Staff spoke of "Sandepu," which position no one has been able to identify. At any rate so far as Shahopau is concerned, it is still garrisoned by the Japanese, who having captured it with considerable loss, are not at likely to surrender it without any struggle.

No one can have failed to observe that the Russian telegrams since the battle of the Shaho have been deliberately framed so as to minimize the defeat and suggest a situation unfavourable to the victors. There are doubtless good reasons for such a *suggestio falsi*, but the public should not be misled.

Up to a recent date there were some indications, it is said, that the Russians intended to resume the offensive, but they are reported to have now settled down to a defensive role, and to be chiefly busied entrenching the line of the Shaho.

Rumours from Chinese sources say that steps are being taken to strengthen the defenses at Tiehling. In confirmation of this it is mentioned that the re-inforcements arriving from Russia are divided between Tiehling and Liaoyang, the greater part halting at the former place, where they are at once put to work on the fortifications.

Thursday, October 27.

It would seem, by collating the various accounts sent to Tokyo by Japanese correspondents, that the three Japanese armies did not advance simultaneously in the battle of the Shaho as was originally supposed. This is a point which had perplexed military observers, whose idea of the strategy probable in the given conditions was that only a part of Oyama's forces would as-

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sume the offensive so as to turn the flank of the Russians, instead of seeking to roll them back along the whole front. We now gather from the correspondence that two of the three Japanese armies stood on the defensive while the third advanced. General Kuroki, who commanded the Right Army, knew from reports constantly brought in by his scouts, that the Russians were developing an attack in great force in that part of the field. He therefore drew in his advanced detachments, especially from Pintaitsz, and prepared to meet the threatened onset. It was because of these precautions on his side that the Russians at the outset of the fight, reported the Japanese as retiring in various sections of the field, and abandoning positions previously captured by them. Having thus consolidated his front Kuroki awaited the development of the Russian attack, his men posted in carefully chosen positions, and the Centre Army—that commanded by Nozu—, which stood on his left, was instructed to adopt the same tactics. But Oku's Army, on the left, received orders to push forward along the line of railway. Throughout the 10th and on the 11th the Russian attacks upon Kuroki and Nozu continued with unabated vigour, and on the morning of the 12th orders reached Oku that his advance must be pushed at all hazards so as to relieve the pressure on the centre and right. Oku, in fact, found himself now placed in exactly the position assigned to Kuroki, at the battle of Liaoyang. He commanded men to whom the duty of advancing in the face of obstacles was very familiar, and in a few hours they reached a point where their presence threatened disaster to the Russian left and centre, then greatly advanced by comparison. The Russians were at any rate worn out by this time and probably disheartened. They commenced to retreat, and in doing so some of their units appear to have marched in close order past the positions of Oku's men, who were watching for just this contingency. It is stated that Oku's scouts climbed trees in order to obtain a wide look-out. In one case a large body of Russians moved across the front of a small Japanese detachment. The Russians were in column and the Japanese did not fire a shot until the range was reduced to 50 metres, when they pumped the contents of their magazine rifles into the enemy's dense array. It is related that the Russians fell helplessly in their tracks, and that they retained their formation throughout, their officers apparently failing to grasp the elementary necessity of deploying without a moment's delay. About a thousand were shot down at this point by a couple of Japanese companies, and if such incidents were repeated in many parts of the field it becomes easy to comprehend the reason for the enormous losses sustained by the Russians.

Several Tokyo journals contain references to the disaster which befel the Yamada brigade on the 16th instant near the banks of the Shaho. There are no explanations as to the exact circumstances of the affair. We find only a broad statement that the brigade sustained a night attack at the hands of two Russian divisions—the official report spoke of one,—and that after desperate resistance and a fierce fight at close quarters, a remnant of the force barely succeeded in extricating itself. The disparity of numbers was quite overwhelming, and a night attack offers no opportunities to redress such a difference. Colonel Uzawa was among the killed and his second in command was wounded. The whole of the colours company with the exception of 30 men were left on the field, but the colours were saved. That the Russians also suffered heavily is beyond question.

RUSSIAN LOSSES.

The Russian estimate of their losses in the battle of the Shaho exceeds the Japanese estimate by 7,868. They put their total casualties at the enormous aggregate of 67,868. Such a figure makes the engagement one of the most remarkable in the history of the world. It is one-fourth of an army of 271,472 men, and since the Russians are not supposed to have had over 250,000 in the field, it becomes evident that they lost more than one man in every four that entered the arena. In the case of forlorn hopes or other small parties detailed for specially perilous service, a loss of 25 per cent. or even more is not very exceptional. But such a loss as that average for the whole of an immense army is quite stupendous. Some of Kuropatkin's units must have been nearly annihilated.

Another very remarkable fact is that the Russians succeeded in carrying off virtually the whole of this immense host—55,868—of wounded officers and men. It was probably the difficulty of completing such a task that delayed Kuropatkin at the Shaho, whereas his true strategy would seem to have been to carry his forces across the Hun at once. All his available bridges must have been occupied for days with transporting the wounded alone. Probably in this context some allowances have to be made for political considerations. Kuropatkin may have desired to render his defeat less signal by halting his army at the Shaho. But we are inclined to conclude that tactical embarrassments had more to do with the measure.

Some surprise will probably be engendered by the frankness of the Russian announcement of loss. It is surprising. There has been no such frankness hitherto. So far as Kuropatkin himself is concerned, he may have been disinclined to preserve secrecy inasmuch as the battle was precipitated by orders which he obeyed in despite of his own better judgment. But Kuropatkin's reports to his own Government must always have been exact. It is the Government's openness that astonishes us. For the effect of such an announcement on the people of Russia must be incalculable. They may not be prepared to believe that the Japanese casualties were less than one-fifth of the Russian, but they can not doubt that there was an immense disparity, and at any rate a defeat that produces nearly 68,000 killed and wounded is an appalling catastrophe. Are we to conclude that the complaints so loudly preferred of late against official concealment have produced an effect, or should we infer that the Government has determined to show the nation frankly how huge is the task to be faced and how ungrudgingly ample must be the efforts made to face it? If the latter be the true conclusion, then it would follow that the *entente* between rulers and ruled in Russia is closer than some publicists admit. At all events the shock must be great.

There is as yet no official statement of the Japanese casualties, but they are authoritatively believed to be less than 13,000. Let us assume, however, that they will aggregate 15,000, and even then the discrepancy between that figure and 68,000 is extraordinary. Had the battle taken the form of a repetition of Russian attempts to carry by storm a line of strong Japanese entrenchments, the disparity might be explicable. But it took no such form. It was a fair fight in comparatively open ground without fortifications of any kind. The story it tells, then, is one of singularly superior manœuvring and superior shooting on the Japanese side. We do not see what other interpretation is reasonable. But that is a radical interpretation. It points to the operation of factors which will be as decisive in every future battle as they were in the Battle of the Shaho.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters on the 23rd instant from Marshal Oyama.)

Since the telegram sent yesterday the number of the enemy's dead found upon the field has increased to the following figures :—

In front of the Right Army	.....	5,200
" " Left Army	.....	5,603
" " Centre Army	.....	2,530
Total	.....	13,333

The number of prisoners has risen to 709.

In the great Franco-German war twenty battles were fought and twenty fortified places were taken by the Germans during the short period of the war's duration—7 months. The total German casualties were 129,700 of all ranks. In the last two battles fought between Japan and Russia in Manchuria the Russian casualties were 95,000 approximately—69,801 at the Shaho and 25,000 at Liaoyang—and the Japanese casualties were 33,418. Thus the total for the two sides in these combats alone was 128,418, a figure a very little short of the aggregate German casualties throughout the whole war of 1870-1. The injuries to life and limb in this present struggle are appalling. Europe and America have not perhaps yet awakened to the dimensions of the tragedy.

GENERAL NISHI.

General Nishi, hitherto commanding the Second Division, returned to Tokyo at half-past nine on the 22nd instant, preparatory to assuming his duties as Commander-in-Chief of the Manchuria Garrison, a post corresponding with that conferred on General Hasegawa in Korea. Tokyo gave a very enthusiastic reception to the distinguished General as he drove from Shimbashi to the Palace. We need scarcely say that he was welcomed at the station by many notables, among them being the Prime Minister, the Ministers of State for War, the Navy, Foreign Affairs, and other Departments, Count Matsukata, the Governor of Tokyo, and so on.

General Nishi, interviewed by the *Jiji Shimpo*, makes some interesting statements. He says that the Taitsz, though a big river, is fordable in many places, the water not being above a man's waist. The same is true in a lesser degree of the Hun. It is wider and deeper than the Taitsz on the whole, but there are spots where it can be forded. Concerning General Kuropatkin's unsuccessful flanking essay at the battle of Shaho, General Nishi says that it was by no means an extravagant enterprise, and that its success might have been great had it succeeded.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

General Prince Fushimi left Tokyo on the 23rd instant *en route* for the St. Louis Exposition. His Imperial Highness' suite included Mr. Sato, Minister *en disponibilité*, Mr. Terajima, Mr. Mihara, &c. The party sailed from Yokohama in the steamer *Manchuria*.

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PORT ARTHUR.

Friday, October 21.

From Chefoo comes news that the attack against the fortress progresses daily. Special attention is paid to bombarding the vessels in the harbour, and it is alleged that the Japanese have now found the range of the ships lying under Pehyushan, so that, on the 19th instant, several big shells struck one of the largest vessels. If all these accounts be only partially true, it is remarkable that the Russian ships lie so tamely quiescent. Unless they make a break for freedom they must be prepared to die a lingering death. History does not contain many instances of men-of-war lying quietly to be destroyed by shore batteries, and it must be confessed that Port Arthur's uses as a naval base have become almost comically small.

With regard to the attack on the enceinte, it seems to be directed mainly against the north-eastern face, namely the Urlung forts. Panlungshan is known to be in the possssion of the Japanese—obtained at heavy cost—and a recent cablegram said that they had captured certain positions north of Urlungshan. We now hear of their silencing forts in the immediate vicinity of the latter. One account alleges that the head of a Japanese sap having been carried to dangerous proximity, the enemy made a sortie on the 9th instant (or the 11th), and having repulsed him the Japanese pushed home a counter-attack which resulted in the capture of an important part of the defences. The assailants were thus brought within about a thousand yards of the Urlungshan permanent fortifications.

On the 12th a squadron of 7 Russian destroyers emerged from port and attempted to bombard the Japanese positions at Shaopintau, but these craft were quickly driven back.

The Russians seem to make frequent sorties for the purpose of interrupting the progress of the Japanese saps but it is said that their attacks prove abortive. The works proceed steadily. Otherwise operations are confined to digging approaches and bombarding. The latter was particularly heavy on the 16th.

A Chinese hitherto employed as watchman in the new city, made his escape on the 17th. He gives a somewhat confused account of certain operations on the 8th and 9th, when the Japanese appear to have made a forty minutes' attack on No. 5 Fort, said to be on the north-east of the enciente. He also alleges that the Japanese have mounted very heavy guns at Takushan, whence they bombard the city and the harbour with much effect. These are probably the guns spoken of by Stoessel in a recent report. It may be observed *en passant* that little is heard direct from Stoessel now-a-days. He no longer tells of attacks repulsed and positions recaptured. On the other hand it is perhaps questionable whether there have been many attacks to repulse.

From another source Chefoo learns that the troops in Port Arthur are suffering greatly from cold. They have no supply of winter clothing and their foot-gear especially is in a dilapidated condition, so that many of them have to bind their feet with linen bandages. That is probable enough, though it is a fact which has hitherto escaped comment.

General Nogi entertained the Japanese and foreign correspondents on the 9th instant. There seems to have been great conviviality. The General made a speech of a very hospitable character, and Mr. Ashmead Bartlett replied on behalf of the foreign correspondents. Mr. Glossop (*Yorkshire Morning Post*) is said to have created much merriment by some impromptu representations. Half a gale of wind was blowing at the time, and the music provided for the entertainment of the guests had a perpetual accompaniment of gun-fire, for the bombardment was in full progress meanwhile. Indeed it was upon this day that the attack took place against the outlying forts of Urlungshan, and the correspondents found that one part of the entertainment had been the capture of important Russian positions. Mr. Ashmead Bartlett expressed a hope that General Stoessel might be among the guests at their next convivial meeting.

Little is said now about Admiral Togo's doings, yet he and his men must have a very arduous time. The weather is most changeable at this season of year, and the variations of the thermometer are very great. Yet the ships have to be always at their posts and the vigilance of the officers and men may not be relaxed for a moment. It is precisely when heavy winds prevail that attempts are made to run the blockade. The men-of-war are now said to coal at sea: they do not leave their posts even for that purpose, since the time has fully come when the much battered and badgered squadron in port may be expected to make its last rush.

Saturday, October 22.

News from Chefoo seems to indicate that the Japanese are now erecting forts above Pigeon Bay, but as Chinese junkmen alone are the informants it is hard to be trustful. They say also that the *Bayan* has been badly injured, and as it comes from so many quarters this information is probably correct.

Sunday, October 23.

According to accounts received this morning from Moji, accounts given by a Japanese who returned from Dalny on the 18th inst., the situation at the fortress is growing more and more intolerable for the besieged. There appears to have been on the 17th an assault which ended in the enemy's abandoning his positions near the Urlung forts, but it is not quite clear whether this was the result of a Japanese attack or whether it was caused by the fire from newly mounted guns of large calibre which are said to be causing terrible damage. The Russians, on the other hand, seem to be short of ammunition for their 23-cent. pieces, and thus they are placed at a great advantage. The ships are obliged to go out for shelter under Golden Hill Fort during the day, returning to the harbour at nightfall, but even this precaution does not save them altogether from damage. These details are given by the *Hochi Shimbun*, and the telegram adds a strange item, namely, that it has become a habit with the Russians to make sorties in parties of three, for the purpose of stealing kegs of water from the Japanese trenches. Our contemporary's informant affirms that the men strip themselves for this purpose, but why they should resort to that strange device in a climate already becoming bitterly cold there is no explanation. In the *Asahi Shimbun*, however, we find it stated that great scarcity of water distresses the garrison, for not only has the aqueduct been cut, but the wells are now beginning to freeze.

We hear again of the *Bayan*. A few days ago she was said to have been sunk, or at any rate rendered unserviceable, but it is now said that she went out of port on the 15th instant, returning, however, when she perceived the Japanese fleet in waiting. It is, indeed, hard to know how much of these tales may be credited. Thus the garrison is now said to be reduced to some 5,000 effectives, a figure which we find impossible to believe, since there has not been of late any fighting which could have caused such tremendous casualties.

The *Fiji Shimpo* writes that whenever a Japanese shell strikes one of the ships, signals are made by her to her consorts, and from the nature of the statement we gather that such incidents are frequent. About 40 horses are killed daily for the use of the garrison. These animals are said to be purchased from Chinese subjects but one would imagine that the Japanese lines are now drawn too close to permit such transactions. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* news from Moji is to the effect that the doom of the fortress is very near and that it may be expected to fall within the present month. In the *Asahi's* Shanghai correspondence there is an account taken from the Chefoo telegrams of the "Russian organ" in Shanghai, by which name the *Ostasiastiche Lloyd* has come to be known. This account says that about a fortnight ago the Japanese secured a position near Pigeon Bay whence the Liaotishan forts and the harbour are commanded. There they mounted heavy artillery of the same calibre as the pieces with which they are now doing such execution from the Takushan batteries. The results have been very distressing for the Russian war-vessels. By the same authority it is stated that the Russians are still in possession of all the permanent forts, and that a heavy bombardment of Liaotishan with field-pieces has produced no result whatever. We take leave to doubt, however, whether Japanese artillerists are perpetrating the imbecility of bombarding permanent fortifications with field-guns. On the other hand, the German journal alleges that the Liaotishan gunners, having obtained the exact range of the Japanese batteries, are inflicting heavy damage on them. Here again we venture to interpolate the opinion that if Liaotishan has been so successful in finding the range of newly planted batteries, its own range may perhaps have been discovered quite as accurately by the latter. The Chinese residing near Liaotishan are reported as saying—we still quote the *Ostasiastische Lloyd*—that one Russian shot is equal to 10 Japanese, a comparison which Chinese peasants are thoroughly competent to make, and which must be quite convincing to the Shanghai journal. The Russians have naturally razed a number of Chinese habitations which interfered with the free range of the Liaotishan guns, but they do not allow the Chinese to seek shelter behind the Japanese lines, nor can these homeless folk obtain the services of junks to carry them away. Another Chinese witness, speaking from Chefoo through the *Asahi's* correspondent, relates that the Japanese batteries at Shuishiying struck two Russian ships between the 12th and the 16th, seriously injuring them; that a shell burst in the machine room of the dock, also, and that the two dredgers have been sunk. He himself had to abandon his pursuit—that of boatman in the harbour—on account of the dangers attending any navigation within the port. Coal is said to be almost unobtainable and medicines for use in the hospitals are nearly exhausted. Altogether the state of affairs is very painful for the garrison and the Russians in Chefoo are said to be lamenting that the fortress can not possibly hold out much longer.

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Tuesday, October 25.

There continues to be a dearth of anything like definite news from the beleaguered fortress. An officer who has just come to Takeo in Hizen is reported as saying that the garrison's condition has become exceedingly precarious, and that they have been compelled to abandon all hope of repairing the damages which the forts are suffering from Japanese fire. They seem to have determined upon making a final stand at Liaotishan, where 10-cent. guns have been mounted in a position at once commanding and also well-nigh inaccessible. This is to be the citadel of ultimate refuge, and steps are now being taken to render it impregnable. Ten-cent. guns (3.9-inch), however, are not very formidable weapons in the face of such artillery as the besiegers could bring to bear.

This same officer declares that the blockade is now of the most rigid description, and that the passage of provision-bearing ships is out of the question. Hitherto the enemy has been able to send messages and his method of doing so long escaped Japanese observation. But it has now been discovered that his plan was to conceal despatches under the thwarts of small Chinese fishing boats which the Japanese did not subject to any careful examination. The boats used to put out from the base of Golden Hill Fort at evening, ostensibly to fish, but in reality to carry these despatches to Chefoo. The thing having been discovered, all traffic of the kind is now stopped.

Chefoo, under date of the 23rd instant, gives a confused report of an attack said to have been made by the Japanese on the 16th instant. It ended in the capture of some important positions, but whether near Urlung or Itszshan we can not decipher. The Japanese casualties are said to have been very small. Since the 16th there has not been any severe fighting.

Takahashi, master of the sailing vessel *Sumiyoshi Maru*,-who, with the rest of his crew, was set free on the 3rd instant by the Russians, reports that his little craft was captured near Iron Island in Louisa Bay on the 16th of September. He received excellent treatment from the Russians. They told him that the question of his vessel and her remnants of cargo could not be judicially examined by the prize court at Port Arthur until the 28th of January, and that since it would be a hardship to detain him so long, they would sell the ship and her goods and take charge of the proceeds, pending the judgment of the court. If the master had any objection, he should formulate it in St. Petersburg within a certain limit of time. While in custody the men received bread and soup. They found in the same place of detention 17 survivors of the third blocking expedition, 30 Japanese soldiers taken prisoners during the course of the siege and 10 men belonging to the *Hanyei Maru*. All were well. It appears with regard to the crew of the *Hanyei Maru* that they have not been released, as was recently reported. On what pretext the Russians detain them there is no explanation, but it must be assumed that the circumstances are not fully known to the public.

Wednesday, October 26.

The *Jiji Shimpo's* Chefoo news indicates that on the morning of the 25th the Japanese opened with heavy artillery against some new part of the main enceinte. This would indicate that the sapping has been carried close to the fortress on that side, and therefore on the other sides also, it may be assumed.

The ships continue to lie in the neighbourhood of the East Harbour. They do nothing, but within the past few days they and the town have received fresh attentions at the hands of the besiegers.

We ourselves have information direct from Port Arthur under date of the 17th instant, to the effect that the Russians were not fighting then with quite the same vigour as formerly, and that the end seemed to be getting near. More than that general statement the censor did not allow to pass.

Friday, October 28.

Junkmen who left the Miao Island on the 26th instant report that they heard the sound of a violent explosion at Port Arthur that morning.

Statements published by the *Jiji Shimpo* and the *Asahi Shimbun* are vague, but they go to show that the condition of the besieged is becoming more and more distressed. The Japanese bombardment has greatly increased in intensity—probably because the parallels have been pushed nearer—and the town has been again set on fire. There are other vague statements, from which precision is evidently banished owing to apprehension of the censor, their gist being that the attack is developing and that a crisis may be expected soon.

KOREA.

Saturday, October 22.

It is stated that the Crown Princess of Korea is suffering from dropsy of the stomach and that her condition is perilous.

The Korean officials are said to be cutting off their top-knots, not under compulsion but voluntarily. That may sound a trivial bagatelle, but these top-knots have their own importance. After the China-Japan war there was an attempt to have them docked by order. It not only failed but created a strong anti-foreign reaction, and a great many ill-informed critics insisted on blaming the Japanese, who were falsely accused of having dictated the measure. The Japanese had not done anything of the kind. Their own abandonment of the queue had been largely brought about by a popular song, but never by official mandate, though in truth such sumptuary interference would not have been any novelty in Japanese history. They understood very well that compulsion in such a matter would be at once futile and dangerous. But the Korean authorities were not equally prudent. Now, however, the change appears to be coming of its own accord, and since the top-knot is an emblem of conservatism, its disappearance would mark the spread of a spirit upon which Korea is to be congratulated.

Monday, October 24.

The 200 Cossacks, who recently rode down to Hamkwaling are now said to be retiring. At least the Cossacks in north-eastern Korea keep their horses exercised.

Seoul reports that in the beginning of this month 5 Chinese subjects were executed by the Japanese at Kwantien, having been convicted of acting as Russian spies. One of them was an ex-officer of the Chinese army. He seemed to have rendered valuable service to the Russians, for he had been highly rewarded.

The ringleaders of the recent riot at Koksan have been arrested and carried to Seoul. It is alleged that the inhabitants of the district are thoroughly satisfied with the impartial measures adopted by the Japanese in this matter.

It is reported that the Russians continue their retreat from North-eastern Korea, but that some 50 or 60 Cossacks are still quartered at Songchin and Pukchhong.

Thursday, October 27.

After all the top-knot question seems likely to create some disturbance in Korea. There has arisen of late in the peninsular empire an association calling itself the reform party. It has affiliated branches throughout the country, and the members of these have recently distinguished themselves by docking their top-knots. The act seems to have alarmed the Court, which probably regarded it as a sign of insurrection in some form or other. Instructions are said to have been accordingly issued to the local authorities to punish all persons found without top-knots, and of course profound indignation has resulted inasmuch as the provincials who had parted with their old-fashioned coiffure were merely following the example of high officials in Seoul. The only possible comment is that Korea appears to be in the hands of men totally unfitted to direct the affairs of any country. The manifesto of the Japanese Progressists will derive additional force from this incident.

Friday, October. 28.

The Russians appear to be still lingering here and there in the north-eastern regions of Korea, but it continues to be impossible to read any set purpose into their movements. At one moment we hear of their retreating, at another of their advancing, and the broad impression conveyed is that their proceedings are regulated mainly to suit foraging convenience.

Seoul reports that General Madoriloff, who recently led the extreme easterly flanking movement against Hanchang, is now at Kuchin with 1,000 troopers. There are no Russians at Hwaijien. Until recently there were 2,000 Cossacks at Tunghwa near the upper reaches of the Yalu, but they too have disappeared. Except in the sense of occupation suited to the nomadic disposition of the Cossacks, one does not perceive what the Russians contemplate by their erratic movements in the highlands between Mukden and the head-waters of the Yalu. The troops employed in these regions would be more useful did they form part of Kuropatkin's concentration.

General Hasegawa has issued detailed regulations with reference to the application of military law in the province of Hamyong-do. They present no novelty.

The coining of nickels has been abandoned by the Korean Government and the officials engaged in this work have all been removed or dismissed. This is understood to be the first step taken under the advice of Mr. Megata.

LIAOYANG AND ITS CRITICS.

It will be remembered that shortly after the battle of Liaoyang Reuter telegraphed to the various Eastern centres which receive intelligence from him in the sense that a very marked change of sentiment had been produced in England by the telegraphic accounts of the battle of Liaoyang and that Japan's prospects of ultimate success were no longer regarded with confidence. This evoked many comments in the Japanese press and the following telegram was addressed to *The Times* by its Tokyo correspondent:—

Tokyo, September 14.

The leading Japanese journals are much surprised by the change of sentiment reported to have been produced in England by the news of the Liao-yang

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battle. They observe that Japan is fighting, not to win the applause of the nations, but to secure her own existence and the peace of the East. Therefore, she is not greatly concerned with the character of the estimates formed by foreign peoples, but she is deeply interested in the sentiment of England, her ally, to whom she owes so much. Consequently it becomes the duty of Japan to consider why the prospects of the war are no longer regarded by the British with the same confidence as previously.

The prime purpose of Japan in the recent battle was, it is observed, to drive the Russians out of Liao-yang, which is the richest town in Manchuria, the chief emporium of local supplies and foodstuffs, and the principal strategical base. Therefore, Russia steadily concentrated her forces there in increasing numbers, constructed strong fortifications, and showed an unmistakable intention of converting it into a permanent base. General Kuropatkin announced that he hoped to make a successful stand there, and promised the Tsar to fight a decisive battle. From that position not only were the Russians expelled after many days' hard fighting, with a loss of at least 25,000, but they were also compelled to burn or abandon ammunition and provisions in such quantities that to make good the loss will demand several months' work on the Siberian Railway.

Thus, the strategical, and moral consequences of the battle are most serious. True, the victory would have been more signal had the Russians been enveloped and annihilated; but such a result could not reasonably be expected where the forces were nearly equal and the Russians had the enormous advantage of a position deliberately chosen and fortified by many months' labour.

All this, it is remarked, is unquestionably appreciated by thoughtful Englishmen. Nevertheless, London despatches suggest that, although Kuropatkin has been driven out of a valuable position and signally defeated, yet British faith in Japanese strategy has been shaken, and the final issue of the war is considered more doubtful.

It is surmised by the Press here that it is not English opinion that has changed, but the tone of the war correspondents, who are thought to be dissatisfied because they have not been given larger facilities. It is admitted that Japanese officialdom has not shown the highest tact in the treatment of correspondents, some of whom have nevertheless retained undiminished their respect for the justice and impartiality of the authorities, perceiving that individual aims must be subordinated to national interests. Others, however, gradually becoming inimical, have telegraphed statements and appreciations which cannot possibly have been based on actual observation, but have been necessarily founded on hearsay coloured by prejudice. The Japanese journals express a firm belief that the English nation will not allow these accidents to warp its judgment and undermine its confidence.

Commenting editorially on this *The Times* said:—

Our Tokyo Correspondent tells us that the leading Japanese journals "are much surprised" by the change of sentiment reported to have "been produced in England" by the battle of Liao-yang. London messages to the Japanese Press apparently indicate that the issue of the battle has aroused doubts in the mind of the British public as to the outcome of the war. We do not think that the Japanese journals need be under any serious apprehension. There have been no particular signs of such a receding wave of public feeling as in Tokyo is assumed to exist. On the contrary, we should be inclined to think that never have the English people as a whole so fully fathomed the depth of Japanese courage and Japanese resolution to conquer as after reading the accounts of this historic battle. Certainly no reason has been given to suppose that, because the Japanese have merely driven one of the most stubborn foes in the world from his chosen entrenchments, instead of finally annihilating him, an adverse judgment has, or can have been, passed on Japanese tactics in a battle fought at the other end of the world, and under conditions with which we are only imperfectly acquainted. It is thought in Japan that the tone of the war correspondents who have been attached to the invading armies may be to blame. No doubt there may have been disappointment in some quarters, and irritation in others, because the facilities for getting information came to something very much less than had been expected. We cannot but regret that our Special Correspondent whose brilliant account of the southern battle at Liao-yang threw such a vivid light on those operations should have been unable to send it, except by severing his connexion with the Japanese armies. In Tokyo they admit that the Japanese officials have not shown the highest tact in their treatment of correspondents, and it might, perhaps, have been better had Japan at the opening of hostilities taken a definitely and unmistakably negative line in the whole matter. Had she declared that, engaged in a life and death struggle as she was, involving the lives of thousands and the future of her nation, she could run no risks such as the transmission of telegraphic intelligence might entail, we believe that her standpoint would have been appreciated by all Europeans who were not irrevocably biassed against her. In view of the vastly altered conditions of modern war, and the vital considerations introduced by any struggle between two equally matched opponents commanding all civilized appliances, it would have been difficult for any nationality to object, when it reflected that its own turn might come to-morrow. At the same time, it is perfectly easy to realize that such an uncompromising step was precisely what Japan would have wished to avoid at the beginning of a war which was to test, as nothing else has tested, her claim to an equality with the most powerful and civilized of European communities.

"SAVAGERY IN THE WAR."

This is the title of an article in the *Literary Digest* epitomizing expressions of journalistic opinion with reference to the mood of the combatants at Port Arthur. It appears that Lieutenant Prince Radzivil, of whom the Far-Eastern public heard on the occasion of his visit to Chefoo, has been recounting in America his Port-Arthur experiences, and describing how besiegers and besieged are so infuriated that all their instincts of mercy have disappeared and how when the fortress falls it is to be feared that the Japanese will show no quarter. The notable fact is that the Prince represents his own countrymen as firing deliberately on a Japanese flag of truce, but he does not give any similarly explicit instance of corresponding conduct on the part of the Japanese. We are inclined to think, however, that there is some truth in this officer's representations, for a few weeks ago it was reported that owing to Russian abuse of the white flag the Japanese were precluded from respecting it any longer. But probably there is great exaggeration. For certainly not a few Russians are constantly surrendering to the Japanese, which is conclusive testimony concerning the nature of the treatment they anticipate at the latter's hands. Neither need there be the least apprehension about the conduct of the Japanese soldiery when the fortress falls. They will be guided by the same humane principles that they have obeyed throughout this war.

It was to be expected that these stories told by Prince Radzivil would suggest some curious reflections. The Cleveland *Leader*, for example, is quoted as saying:—"It is an old proverb that if you scratch the Russ you reach the Tartar, and there are plenty of evidences that civilization is to the Japanese a veneer that sloughs off under stress, revealing the brutality that went with the wars led by the old-time Samurai." It would probably astonish the editor of the *Leader* to hear that the Japanese were a highly civilized nation when his own ancestors were only a few degrees removed from savages. This "veneer of civilization" to which flippant paragraphists are fond of referring is of dimensions such as their imagination does not picture. And when they speak of "the brutality that went with the wars led by the old-time Samurai" they fall into the common error of forgetting how we Occidentals waged war a few decades ago. Many men now living were contemporaries of the Duke of Wellington in his latter years, and the Duke of Wellington delivered it as his fixed opinion that if a general expected his soldiers to fight well, he must allow them to sack the enemy's cities. The horrors attending the sack of a city by Occidental troops as late as the 19th century were never surpassed in any of the "wars led by the old-time Samurai," and if we go a step further and recall the stretchings on the rack, the breakings on the wheel, and the burnings at the stake practised by our own "civilized" ancestors upon men and women whose only crime was that they held unorthodox religious views, we lose our inclination to speak of the veneer of civilization worn by the Japanese.

Discussing this same Port Arthur subject the Springfield *Republican* writes:—

"Then, too, we all have been profoundly impressed by the ease and delight with which a Japanese soldier dies for his country. The fact that he would rather die on the battle-field than live away from it is not the least of the lessons of this war. A writer in the London *Times* now regrets that English patriotism has not reached quite the pitch of the patriotism in Japan. . . . What a situation this is, to be sure, when Western writers lament that Christian Occidentals have not been favoured by a civilization and a religion that teach strongly a pagan contempt for life and the glorious privilege of being butchered on a battle-field. If the Japanese actually draw from their ancestor worship and their heathen rites an inspiration that makes them superior to us in the frenzied daring of battle the military 'lesson' is, apparently, that we should introduce their forms of religion."

A very good specimen is this of "blind and naked ignorance delivering brawling judgments all day long on all things unabashed." We have some acquaintance with the religions of Japan but we have never discovered that they teach "a pagan contempt for life" or "the glorious privilege of being butchered on a battle-field." The Shinto cult teaches nothing of the kind; "ancestor worship" and what this courageous critic calls "heathen rites" do not teach it; Buddhism does not inculcate it, for Buddhism holds all life sacred. What teaches it and inculcates it more than any other ethical system is Occidental civilization. We say that deliberately. A great part of the wealth of the West and a great part of its intellect are devoted to maintaining and devising engines for the destruction of human life. From that point of view the Chinese are incomparably more civilized than Europeans or Americans, for the Chinese do not make armies and navies the first cares of the State as we in America and Europe do. If only the glib editorial critics could learn to look at home before penning their comments we should hear less foolishness.

RUSSIA'S INTERNAL CONDITION.

This is a subject with which, in all probability, a very much smaller number of commentators would undertake to deal if a little more were known about it. But where evidence conflicts in the most bewildering manner and opinions clash perpetually, there is manifestly good opportunity for the ignorant to "take a hand." Russia ought to have been shrivelled up long ago by the flames of insurrection, had certain seers predicted truly. According to others, she is as far from insurrection as Germany is. A few of the soberest authorities in London predicted, months ago, that were the Russian troops compelled to fall back upon Harbin and Mukden, there to spend the winter in inaction, "the suspense and strain would intensify the revulsion of feeling which must come soon among the Russian public." It really seems as though the Emperor himself and his closest advisers apprehended something of the kind when they ordered Kuropatkin to assume the offensive. But if so, what effect must have been produced by the resulting disaster? A signal defeat with a loss of 70,000 men ought to make the bomb of rebellion explode if its condition were anything like so combustible as the public has been led to imagine. But instead of an insurrection, we hear of a vast force of fresh reserves being called out and the Baltic fleet being despatched eastward.

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THE HULL FLEET'S DISASTER.

Thursday, October 27

It really does not seem worth while to discuss the extraordinary occurrence in the North Sea. When, immediately on the heels of the first most incredible intelligence, a second statement came speaking of two fishing-boats having been run down by the Russian war-ships, the natural inference was that the story of the firing had been suggested by that of the accident. But later news dispelled this comfortable hypothesis, and showed that the Russians had actually perpetrated the wonderful blunder of mistaking fishing-smacks for torpedo-craft. Of course the Russians will plead that it was merely an error, which may be sufficiently expiated by an apology and indemnity. But even those taking that view must admit that the incident will greatly intensify the enmity already harboured in England against Russia on account of her arbitrary attitude towards the question of contraband, and on account of her palpable discrimination in favour of German ships. One may merely laugh at naval officers who can thus cover themselves with ridicule, but the public at large will scarcely be persuaded to credit such a degree of fatuity as could seriously expect to meet a flotilla of Japanese torpedo-craft in the North Sea.

Nothing is wanting to complete the absurdity of the Russian procedure. They appear to have fired 300 shots, and to have actually used 12-inch shells against what they supposed to be frail torpedo-craft. Their heated fancy converted the buoys on fishing nets into mines, and they blazed away wildly for 20 minutes, with results so paltry as to increase the ridicule attaching to the affair. A Japanese journal justly compares them to the mad *samurai* who, mistaking a pumpkin for a ghost, slashed into it with his sword. The perplexing element is that the Russian torpedo-boats approached the trawling fleet, and though none of the latter was actually visited, the fact that they were engaged in a peaceful operation and that all their lights were duly exposed can scarcely have escaped the attention of the Russians, whatever their condition of mental perturbation. Great Britain has an indisputable right to demand that the fullest investigation shall be made and that the officers responsible for the outrage shall be punished, even though the satisfaction of her demands entail a delay of the Baltic Squadron's journey. Such officers can not be allowed to navigate the high seas. Every vessel happening to cross their path would be in imminent danger. There is also another phase of the matter to which we refer reluctantly. It is that if the Admiral commanding the Baltic Squadron really believed in the presence of a Japanese torpedo-flotilla in the North Sea, he must have supposed that they had received substantial assistance from Great Britain. On no other hypothesis could they have reached such a place. The idea that they coaled at sea all the way from the Far East is preposterous. They must have called secretly at British ports *en route* from Japan, or—and this is probably what the Russians really imagined—they were boats built in England and just sent out from Hull or some other English harbour with full connivance of the British authorities. We must assume that some measure of reasoning faculty remained to the Russian officers and if so that is obviously the groove in which their thoughts worked. His Britannic Majesty's Government may not deem it necessary or advisable to emphasise that phase of the matter, but it will be quite clear to the British people.

Friday, October 28

The only point likely to create any serious complication in connexion with the Baltic Fleet's escapade in the North Sea, is that Great Britain will probably insist upon the detention of the Fleet until some settlement is arrived at. A telegram to the *Jiji Shimpo* alleges that the views of other Governments have been consulted as to their attitude toward such a step, and that the Washington Government has signified its approval. But we imagine that in this matter England is likely to act without seeking any foreign concurrence. At the same time it is undeniable that all maritime Powers are concerned in procuring the imposition of some effective restraints upon the officers responsible for the doings of these Russian war-ships. If the Russians are in such an exceedingly nervous condition that immediately on emerging into the North Sea they begin to see pumpkin ghosts, as the Japanese saying goes, what may not be expected of them when they reach Far-Eastern waters? They will then be blazing into everything that crosses their path. No contingency could be less inconceivable than to encounter a flotilla of Japanese torpedoers in the North Sea, yet the Russians were ready to materialize this chimera forthwith, and to use even their 12-inch guns against it during a cannonade lasting for 20 minutes. Was ever such a thing imaginable as that a powerful fleet of warships should devote all its artillery for one third of an hour to bombarding a few fishermen who were engaged drawing in their nets? There must be some guarantee that these lunacies shall cease, and the only satisfactory guarantee is severe punishment for the officers concerned. That, however, will entail delay for the Fleet, and Russia will be terribly humiliated if she has to stay the progress of this much-advertised flotilla.

The *Jiji Shimpo* observes that this trouble has fallen upon England in her relation as Japan's ally. Already her commercial steamers have been much inconvenienced owing to the same cause, and the Japanese fully appreciate the fact. Our contemporary advises that telegrams of condolence should be sent from the mayors of the chief cities to the people of Hull. Discussing the details, the *Jiji* infers that since the Russians ceased firing when they had inflicted only a comparatively small measure of injury on their supposed enemies' they must have recognised that they had erred, yet they made not the least attempt to succour the victims of their sanguinary mistake, and did not even convey information to any British port.

The Russian Baltic fleet, which is now passing down the English Channel, comprises the following war vessels:—

BATTLESHIPS.

Names.	Tonnage. tons.	Speed. knots.
Alexander III.	13,516	18.00
Borodino	"	17.80
Orel	"	17.60
Prinz Souvaroh	"	17.60
Oslabya	12,674	"
Navarin	10,206	15.80
Sissoi Veliky	10,400	15.65
Total	87,344	

CRUISERS.

Dmitri Donskoi	6,200	17.00
Admiral Nakhimoff	8,524	16.60
Oleg	6,645	23.00
Aurora	6,731	20.00
Svietlana	3,727	20.20
Gemtchug	3,103	24.00
Izumrud	"	"
Almaz	3,258	19.00
Ural	8,430	20.00
Don	8,430	19.50
Thelek	7,421	19.00
Kubare (?)	8,479	18.00
Total	73,899	

Grand total: 19 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 161,243.

RELEASED RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

The number of Russian prisoners just released by the Japanese authorities and handed over to the French Consul at Kobe on October 21st is 47. Of these 12 only are combatants, and the reason of their release is that their wounds, though completely healed owing to Japanese ministrations, incapacitate them for further military service. Therefore their detention as prisoners of war becomes unnecessary. We are not aware, however, that any country except Japan has ever taken the course of releasing prisoners on such grounds, though now that the precedent is furnished, its wisdom and reasonableness will certainly be acknowledged.

One of the prisoners is the seventy year-old paymaster who pleaded for liberty to see the faces of his children and grand-children once again in his declining years. His release is a pure matter of mercy and should be appreciated as such.

The remaining 34 prisoners are surgeons, nurses or ambulance-men. Some explanations are given on this point. The surgeons and nurses were for the most part allowed to follow their wounded nationals into the Japanese lines for the purpose of tending them. The services of a few were requisitioned in order to meet emergencies, and to all, of course, applied the obvious rule that once having been admitted to the Japanese lines they could not be allowed to return forthwith to the Russian Army. As to the ambulance-bearers, however, there is an interesting point. Ambulance-bearers are classed as non-combatants by the Geneva Convention, and are exempt from capture. On the other hand, they are required to have a red-cross mark fastened on their left arm, and without it they forfeit their non-combatant privileges. The Japanese ambulance-men are all thus distinguished, as will have been observed by any one meeting them in the streets of a garrison town. But it appears that the Russians have a different method—sometimes at all events. They give badges to their combatant soldiers who carry these insignia in the breasts of their tunics, and fasten them on their sleeves when there is occasion to lay aside their rifles and become stretcher-men. This has been proved to have been the case with some of the prisoners now released, but the Japanese authorities argue that the men themselves are not responsible for the irregularity and therefore should not be punished for it. So they have been set free.

It may be mentioned here that the Russian prisoners now in Japan number over 3,000, including 166 who recently arrived. Ninety-three of these are officers, who are all at Matsuyama. The men are distributed as follows:—Matsuyama, 1462; Saseho, 10; Himeji, 892; Marugame, 350; Fukuchiyama, 107. As to the newly arrived 166, their allottment is not yet published.

A Russian lieutenant and a hundred and fifty-five men who were captured at the beginning of the battle of the Shaho arrived on October 20th at Moji.

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POEM BY THE EMPRESS.

The following admirable rendering of a poem by Her Majesty the Empress appears in the *Independent*, from the pen of the Rev. A. Lloyd, who, we are glad to learn, will shortly publish a volume of Imperial poems:

WISDOM'S GOAL,

BY HER MAJESTY, THE EMPRESS OF JAPAN.

(The following poem was written for the students at the Peeresses' School of Tokyo. It is translated by our Japanese correspondent, Arthur Lloyd.—EDITOR.)

The water placed in goblet, bowl or cup
Changes its form to its receptacle;
And so our plastic souls take various shapes
And characters of good or ill, to fit
The good or evil in the friends we choose.
Therefore be careful in your choice of friends,
And let your special love be given to those
Whose strength of character may prove the whip,
That drives you ever to fair Wisdom's goal.

Tokyo, Japan.

CHINA.

The *Asahi* has a telegram from Shanghai saying that some serious difficulties have arisen in connexion with the Canton-Hankow Railway, and that work has been suspended.

The Commissioner of Customs at Chefoo seems to be exercising his authority to prevent the conveyance of contraband of war from that port to either of the belligerents. He is said to have stopped a steamer suspected of carrying contraband for the Japanese army. The Japanese Consul, however, has protested against the measure, and an appeal is said to have been made to Mr. Uchida in Peking.

There are reports that a British steamer —the *Kashin* or *Kiabin*— struck on errant torpedo-mine on the 25th instant while *en route* from Chefoo to Shanghai. She put into Wei-hai-wei where she now is. One of her Chinese passengers was killed and three were wounded by the explosion. The wonder is that an accident of this kind has not occurred long ago.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

On Sunday at noon a very impressive ceremony took place in Tokyo. It was the funeral of all the officers, 8 in number, that perished on the occasion, of the sinking of the *Heiyen*. The remains were carried from the Naval Club to the Awoyama cemetery, escorted by a battalion of marines headed by a band and followed by a large number of mourners in carriages, *jinrikisha*, or on foot. The cortège passed along the south and east sides of the Hibiya Park and thenceforth followed the line of the castle moats, finally turning up by Nagatacho. Crowds of people lined the streets, and nothing was wanting to mark the sorrowful solemnity of the occasion.

The news sent by the *Asahi's* Peking correspondent that the German Minister in Peking frankly opposed the Anglo-Tibetan convention, ought to be received, we think, with much reserve. There is a strong disposition in some quarters and a strong effort in others to place Germany and Russia in the same camp with regard to the war now going on, but whatever direction Germany's inclinations may ultimately take it is plainly not her policy at present to show any partiality or to antagonise England, and the action attributed to her Representative in Peking would certainly produce the latter effect directly, and would indirectly be a clear evidence of strong sympathy with Russia. Rumour often takes an epidemic form, and such seems to be the case just now in the case of rumours about the Russo-German relation. Their persistency is apt to procure for them credence which their intrinsic value should not command. In the face of such conditions it is well not to credit anything without the most conclusive evidence, and plainly that a great deal of evidence is needed to confirm the truth of this Peking telegram.

The Duke of Cambridge's insignia of the Order of the Garter, including a beautiful George, have been purchased, says the *World*, by the Emperor William for £1,300. These insignia were sold at Christie and Manson's a few months ago to Herr Marx, of Hamburg, for £1,100. Lord Beaconsfield's star, which had been worn by four Marquesses of Hertford, and which was given to him in 1878 by Sir Richard Wallace, was valued at £12,000. The Duke of Wellington's star belonged originally to the first Duke of Marlborough. George IV. purchased it for £10,000 and presented it to the great Duke.

A writer in *Photographische Chronik*, has made some interesting experiments on direct photography in natural colours upon paper. He found that oil of anise, owing to its anethol, enhances the sensitiveness of organic pigments to light. Writing paper is sensitised in a bath containing a mixture of alcoholic solutions of primrose, Victoria blue, cyanin, curcumin, auramin, with anethol added. The bath is kept at a temperature of 68 deg. Fahr. (20 deg. Cent.) The paper is then drained, and dried at the same temperature. As soon as it is dry on the sensitised surface, the paper is exposed to sunlight in a printing frame under a picture of coloured glass, or a transparency, or a coloured lantern-slide. Under favourable conditions he gets a good impression in five minutes. Delay reduces the sensitiveness of the paper to light. When the picture is clear in its details it is washed in pure benzol for an hour and dried at 86 deg. Fahr. (30 deg. Cent.) If the odour of anethol appears after this treatment the washing is repeated, because a trace of anethol diminishes the permanency of the picture. The print is now left for two or three hours in concentrated solution of copper sulphate, then washed, dried, and mounted with paste on cardboard. Direct sunlight soon bleaches such pictures. They last some weeks in diffused daylight, and even for years in a portfolio. With an exposure of two hours in direct sunlight he has obtained impressions of coloured flowers. Glass, previously coated with gelatine or collodion, can be used instead of paper, but the results are inferior. The experiments are still in progress, and he has found that some resinates are more effective than anethol.

Maj.-Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A., who was married at the age of fifty-nine, when his salary was $7,500 a year, is being criticized for saying in his annual report that "our army is over-married," that a subaltern officer can not support a family on his pay, and "no officer should enter the marriage relation without first getting the authority of the War Department." Major-General Chaffee, who was married at the age of thirty-three, when a cavalry captain, "sniffed when his eye fell upon such a suggestion so perilously near snobbishness," says the New York *Globe*: and the Baltimore *Sun* suggests that General Corbin "has placed himself in a position to be called down by the commander-in-chief of the army and navy," who has well-known views on race-suicide. General Corbin's suggestion "contemplates a species of paternalism, flunkeyism, and social opportunism that is abhorrent to Americans," and "is the reversion of the theory of independence, self-reliance, frugality, and simplicity," says the Detroit *Tribune*, which adds that the "sole purpose" of his "vicious recommendation must be to encourage the marrying of rich wives by the officers for the creation of a pampered coterie of social flunkeys." This recommendation "smacks more of German social and military ideas than it does of American," observes the New York *Evening Mail*. The New York *Times*, however, is of the same opinion as General Corbin on the consequences of army marriages on insufficient incomes: "It is not right to demand of a young man without fortune that he shall assume the obligation of celibacy if he elects a military career; but it is eminently right to impress the young soldier with a realizing sense of the fact that if he can not support a wife in comfort on the resources in sight it is 'conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman' to ask a young woman to share his insufficient earnings, knowing as he must that her lot will be one of disappointment and privation." The *Evening Post* sees "a good deal of sound common sense" in the recommendation, but the *Globe* believes that the matrimonial problem can be solved better by the common sense and inclinations of the parties most concerned. "Would a right-feeling young man, one fit to be a husband, be willing to submit to the decision of an impersonal department the question of whether he should wed the one his heart throbbed for? Would a right-feeling young woman be willing to marry a man ready to tolerate such red-tape interference?"

At the graduation ceremony of the Officers' College on the 24th instant there were 92 names of Chinese students among the graduates. The total number passed out, including these Chinese, was 549. To four of the Chinese students who had specially distinguished themselve Japanese swords were given by the Emperor, and among the Japanese, eight were recipients of silver watches.

Berlin has been reached by the rumours formerly prevalent in Tokyo that General Nogi had been recalled and that Field Marshal Yamagata had taken his place at Port Arthur. These rumours were audible two months ago but they did not appear to us to be deserving of even the briefest reference. They had their origin, we presume, in the extravagant notion that Port Arthur would act like a modern Jericho and fall at the sound of the Japanese trumpets, which expectation not being fulfilled, thoughtless folk began to imagine that Nogi was to blame. Berlin does not appear to have been at all misled by the rumour. The military experts there understood that a first-class fortress is not to be captured by "senseless and unprepared rushes."

Some of our Japanese friends, among others the *Japan Times*, take exception to a statement contained in an article published by us on the 25th instant. The statement is this:—"To invade Japan with any chance of success, Russia must be prepared, in the first place, to sweep the Japanese squadrons from the sea, and in the second to land at least half a million men on Japanese soil." This appears to have been read as a declaration that half a million Russians, if once

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landed in Japan, could conquer the country. Of course we entertain no such view. What force of foreign soldiers would be necessary for such a purpose we are not prepared to say, but our disposition would be to put the number at five or six times half a million. But in this particular part of the article referred to, the point we had in mind was not the actual number of men that would be required to "crush" Japan, but the minimum number of men for whom Russia would have to provide transport. In that context whether we say half a million or two millions the feat is equally impossible. It is well to be moderate in one's estimates of such contingencies. Any tinge of exaggeration merely spoils an argument. Thoughtful men will find quite sufficient food for reflection in such a picture as Russia sweeping Japan's squadrons from the seas and then bearing down on Japan's shores with a fleet of 400 transports. The feat need not be carried to larger dimensions. It can stand at that.

Zone time has been adopted in Hongkong in compliance with a suggestion emanating from the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs. We read in the letters which have been officially published in the Hongkong papers that quietly and without any public notification a standard time has been adopted in the Eastern part of China, and is now in use from Newchwang and Swatow, up the Yangtse as far as Hankow, and at Weihai-wei and Tsingtau. In addition zone time is in operation in Japan and in the Philippine Islands. A great and important progressive movement has thus been inaugurated in the Far East. The Governor of Hongkong seeing that no advantage would be gained by delaying the reform, has ordered that the Colony shall adopt the time of 120° East Longitude on and from Sunday the 30th October. Local time being in force there, the only change necessary will be to put clocks on 23 minutes, or thereabouts, on the appointed day A slight advantage is gained by the business community through the fact of the working day starting earlier and closing correspondingly sooner than now, thereby giving 23 minutes more daylight after the usual closing hour of 5 o'clock as at present.

VLADIVOSTOCK.

A traveller who has just returned to Chefoo from Vladivostock resuscitates the story that the *Bogatyr* was floated off the rocks and is now in dock. But in view of the very distinct denial made by the Naval authorities some time ago, we must hesitate to believe this latest story. This same witness confirms a report already received *via* London that the repairs of the *Rossia* and the *Gromoboi* have been concluded. He even adds that the two vessels have been to sea for trial purposes. Apparently, then, these commerce-destroyers may be expected to make another raid ere long. Another statement is that guns and troops have been placed on four or five steamers, and that they were seen to go out of port. It would seem that this informant left Mukden on the 17th, having gone thither from Harbin on the 13th. He speaks of the railway service being chiefly occupied in transporting wounded men and hospital corps, which is more than probable, for the whole of the resources of the line must be fully needed to get away the crowds of wounded men now on Kuropatkin's hands.

YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

The fortnightly meeting of the Yokohama Literary Society, held in Van Schaick Hall on Friday, inaugurated what may prove, we hope, another successful season. Before beginning his lecture on "The ruined Abbeys and Castles of old England," the President (Mr. A. Bellamy Brown) said that in accordance with custom he would give the members a short outline of the season's programme so far as the Committee could anticipate it at present. He himself, in default of any offers from members of the Society, undertook the delivery of the first illustrated lecture which had come out from London. Pressure of business had prevented him from carrying out all the researches that such a subject required, but he hoped that they would find that the bare skeleton had been fairly decently clad, though not so well as he could have liked. At their next meeting they would have an illustrated lecture entitled "A Trip through Malaysia," which would record the impressions of a well-known mining engineer who had spent some years in those little-known regions of the earth. This would carry them on to the 18th November, by which time he hoped Mr. F. S. Booth would have put into shape an illustrated lecture dealing with a few of the scenic beauties of the United States along with views of some of its more famous cities. They would, he thought, be glad to hear that Mr. T. Satchell, Editor of the *Japan Herald*, would again favour them with a critical address, and judging from his former papers—"Thomas Hardy" and "Robert Browning"—the one which he now promised on "Some Women Novelists," would be infused with that fine literary charm and intellectual savour, born of wide-ranged, well-digested and eclectic reading, which they had come to associate with all Mr. Satchell's contributions to their programmes. They might also expect something from the witty, urbane pen of the Rev. George Wallace; while Mr. J. E. de Becker had promised an illustrated lecture on the legends and historical traditions which cluster around Kamakura and Enoshima. The Society might also look forward, he thought, to an address by the Rev. C. J. L. Bates upon the customs and traditions of some tribes of North American Indians whose habitat is found within the Dominion of Canada. If time and engagements permitted, the Rev. Walter Weston would also give an illustrated lecture dealing with his experiences while exploring that submerged mountain chain which runs from the Japan Sea across the main island of Japan to Fuji-yama and thence on through the Isles of Idzu, and which separates the volcanic zone of Fuji and her sisters from the geological system to which the volcanoes of northern Japan belong. With regard to the sets of slides coming out from home, the only other volunteer beside Mr. Booth, had been their Vice-President. Mr. W. K. Vincent had kindly offered to lecture on the Lake District of England, and the speaker hoped that the music on that evening too would be somewhat special to the delightful subject of the lecture. The dates of these lectures could not yet be fixed, as most of those who promised them had asked for time for preparation and some had even fixed next spring as the earliest possible date, but the last meeting of the season had been definitely appropriated by Dr. Munro, who chose to bring their labours to a close with a lecture on the appropriate subject of "Rest." So much for their literary side. He was glad to report from the musical committee that the prospects before them were bright concerning the musical portion of their programmes. Several new singers were now resident in Yokohama and they hoped to have them all on the programmes in the course of the season; while all the old friends, singers, instrumentalists, and reciters, had promised to rally round them as in the past.

The President then turned to the lecture on the programme. "The ruined Abbeys and Castles of old England," which was illustrated by some fifty coloured lantern slides. Beginning with Colchester Castle, built on the site of the ancient stronghold of the Iceni, and which has seen Britons, Romans, Angles, Saxons, Danes, English and Normans as masters, he worked gradually along the coast to Corfe, perhaps the oldest of all the fortified strongholds of England, then on to the castles of the Welsh Marches, the midlands, the Yorkshire ridings, etc., and finished with the fortresses which figured so largely in the border warfare between England and Scotland. Of the ruined Abbeys particular mention was made of St. Botolph's, Colchester; Rievaulx, Fountains, Kirkstall, Tintern, Bolton, Tynemouth and Furness.

At the close of the lecture the following musical programme was given:—

PART II.

Piano Solo ....."Liebeslied".....Henselt.
Miss Watt.

Vocal Duet....."Still is the Night".....C. Gotze.
Mrs. Walter and Miss Mendelson.

Readings..... { "The Scriptorium" / "In the Cloisters" } ...Longfellow.
(From "The Golden Legend")
Miss Rogers.

Songs...(*a*) "Auf Flugeln des Gesanges".....
Mendelssohn.
(*b*) "Es that die Rose sich berklagt"...Franz.
Miss Jeanie Watt.

Song....."Mary of Argyle"...Scottish Ballad.
Mr. Kenneth Dodds.

Mr. Dodds received a very hearty encore for his exquisite singing of the old Scottish ballad.

THE "FIRING-LINE."

The *World's News* contains a new and virile poem by Henry Lawson, an Australian poet. Since the publication if "In Days when the World was Wide" it is doubtful, says the *China Mail*, if Mr. Lawson has written anything so strong and vigorous as this latest production, which was suggested by a recent cablegram from the seat of war in the Far East:—

"Many of the soldiers were so exhausted that they fell asleep in the firing-line."

They are creeping on through the cornfields yet.
and they clamber amongst the rocks.
Ere they rush to stab with the bayonet and smash
with the rifle-stocks.
And many are wounded, many are dead—some
reel as if drunk with wine.
And fling them down on a bloodstained bed, and
sleep in the firing-line.

And they dream, perhaps, of the day shut back,
while the shrapnel shrieks and crashes.
And field guns hammer and rifles crack, and the
blood of a comrade splashes.
In horrible shambles they rest awhile from murder
by right divine:
They curse or jest, and they scowl or smile, and
they dream in the firing-line.

In the dreadful din of a ghastly fight they are
shooting, murdering, men;
In the smothering silence of ghastly peace we
murder with tongue and pen.
Where is heard the tap of the typewriter—where
the track of reform they mine—
Where they stand to the frame and the linotype
—we are all in the firing-line.

Weary and parched in the world-old war we are
fighting with quivering nerves;
The dead are our fathers who charged before, and
the children are our reserves.
In the world-old war, with the world-old wrongs
that shall last while the stars still shine,
My comrades and I, who would sing their songs,
are all in the firing-line.

There are some of us cowards who hug the ground
and some of us reckless who jest;
And some of us careless who slumber sound, and
some of us weary who rest.
There are some of us dreamers, whose beds seem
soft, and, O heart! O friend of mine!
The brightest and bravest of earth too oft lie
drunk in the firing-line.

But the sleeper may wake ere the fort we storm
and the coward be first to dare.
And the weak grow strong, and the drunkard
reform, and the dreamer strike hardest there.
God give me strength in my country's need,
though shame and disgrace be mine,
And death be certain, to rise and lead when we
charge from the firing-line.

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THE KNIFING PROCESS.

THE offended correspondents are beginning to make their voices audible. A great deal will be heard from them no doubt and a great deal of mischief they will do. Among them there are evidently not a few men who think that their own personal interests outweigh all international considerations. And there are also men whose sense of honour is so defective that having availed themselves of facilities afforded by the Japanese under certain well defined conditions, they think nothing of casting those conditions to the winds when it suits their convenience to do so, and using to Japan's prejudice the information which her hospitality enabled them to collect. What is the complaint of the discontented correspondents? It is simply that they were not allowed to go where they wanted to go and see what they wanted to see. To give weight to this complaint they contend that the restrictions placed upon them were contrary to explicit promise. Yet the fact is that, speaking generally, the only promise made was made by themselves; a promise that when they reached the field they would observe Japanese rules and regulations. Minor grievances of a legitimate nature they doubtless had, but are they really such creatures of impulse and prejudice that their whole outlook on a great interstate problem takes its colour from paltry annoyances about the despatch of telegrams or the spectacular opportunities provided for them in a battlefield? It is probably to the influence of one of these malcontents that we owe an article recently sent to the *New York Herald* by its Washington correspondent. The *New York Herald* is pro-Russian; proverbially pro-Russian. It has a perfect right to be pro-Russian. To reproach it for the complexion of its sympathies would be unjust and extravagant. But being pro-Russian it may derive the animus of its writings from some source other than the disgruntled correspondents. We do not pretend to discriminate. It seems to us, however, that we detect the trail of the correspondent. Here in the article, widely quoted by American journals:—

"Army and navy officers who have recently returned from the Philippines and the China station report that at present the Japanese have not a friend in the East among mercantile, military, or naval men of white extraction. Their success has made them insufferably overbearing and insolent. They implicitly believe that their army and navy are invincible and give their views publicity in a manner which is galling. Their total disregard of the truth, their apparent inability to conceive that there is anything sacred about a promise or agreement, and the barbarism which is so clearly apparent through their veneer of politeness and civilization have irritated and alienated all who have come in contact with them. The disillusion of the pro-Japanese correspondents who flocked to Tokyo early in the year is an old story.

"In Manila and the Philippines generally the steady successes of the Japanese are viewed with disfavor and some concern. It was well understood that the Japanese supplied munitions of war to the insurgents on very favorable terms, and that there was more than mere commercialism behind the aid given the Filipinos. It is believed that a number of Japanese officers under leave of absence served with Aguinaldo's forces.

"That Japan resents our occupation of the Philippines is well known. A naval officer tells a story which shows the attitude of the Japanese on this matter in a strong light. While several Japanese ships were in the harbor of Manila before the outbreak of the present war a number of our officers were invited to a dinner on board the Japanese flagship. To the astonishment of the American officers the younger Japanese officers discussed quite freely our position at Manila. They showed a remarkable knowledge of the fortifications, and the disposition of our troops; they had exact data as to the length of time it would take a fleet of ours to reach those waters, and gleefully declared that there was not a gun on the island that they could not silence in fifteen minutes, and that we could not assemble a fleet large enough to prevent them from landing 200,000 men on Luzon within two weeks after the order to mobilize was given. They also announced that Japan would never wait for a formal declaration of war to strike an enemy.

"Among Southern men, especially, sympathy is now entirely with the Russians. As a former Confederate colonel stated the other night in a hotel corridor:

"'We Southerners don't like to see a colored man licking a white man.'

"And this feeling seems to have entirely supplanted the former sympathy with the small man fighting the big one.

"It is realized now also that so far as resources available at the point of contact were concerned Russia was at a disadvantage at the beginning of the war, and has continued in that condition. The splendid defense of Port Arthur and Kuropatkin's desperate efforts from Tashechiao to Liao-yang to hold back the far superior Japanese army have appealed to our soldiers.

"Among military men there is a general feeling that the Japanese soldier is 'uncanny.' The average white man does not care to die and does not welcome an opportunity to advance to certain death. He is ready to take all necessary chances in the pursuit of glory, or through patriotism, and is willing to go wherever he is told to. But the ancestor-worshipping Japanese, who regards himself as but a link in a long chain, who is content to die at any time if he is sure that a certain number of joss sticks will be burned in his memory by his descendants or successors, and who fears his officers more than any possible enemy, has introduced a new factor into the war game. He is not acting according to the rules which govern the sport.

"But, though the Japanese navy fights on more orthodox lines than the army, and while its efficiency is admitted, the sailors of Nippon are unpopular with every navy in the world, even that of England. Their manners are 'cocky' and offensive and display the contempt of the self-sufficient barbarian for ideas and customs different from his own.

"Even the Japanese butlers, valets, and stewards have been affected by Japan's victories. Many have become unbearable to their masters and have been discharged in self-defense.

"There are several places where friction between Japan and the United States might arise. The Philippine and Sandwich islands are the most dangerous. It will be remembered that Japan once sent a cruiser to Honolulu to back up complaints of ill-treatment of her subjects. In the salmon fishing country there has been much trouble with the Japanese.

"In the navy it is generally believed that we will have to meet Japan's fleets on the Pacific before the century is old."

When we read this article our first impulse was to count the falsehoods it contains. The numerical result would be interesting. Downright, unalloyed falsehoods, so flagrant that if their utterer did not know them to be untrue, his want of discernment disqualifies him for any kind of hearing. But among his American readers, how many have any means of detecting his untrustworthiness? Probably not one in a thousand. The other 999 will derive from his farrago of inventions an honest conviction that the Japanese are detestable upstarts, and that to sympathise with them would be a sin against humanity as well as against the political interests of the United States. That is the curse of the modern newspaper. Its potentialities for disseminating falsehood are out of all proportion to the sense of responsibility that free access to its columns engenders. This Washington correspondent is either a knave who deliberately essays to give currency to lying slanders, or a simpleton who has no title to be listened to. We do not believe that he could give the name of so much as one solitary army or navy officer "recently returned from the Philippines and the China Station" who "reports that at present the Japanese have not a friend in the East among mercantile, military or naval men of white extraction." Nine out of every ten Englishmen and nine out of every ten Americans are as staunch friends of theirs as ever. There is indeed, and there has always been, a large volume of anti-Japanese sentiment among continental Europeans. In that respect there has been no change. But the only so-called friends Japan has lost are the offended correspondents. As to the allegations that "success has made the Japanese insufferably overbearing and insolent," and that "they implicitly believe their army and navy to be invincible and give their views publicity in a manner which is galling," we can not readily conceive how any greater injustice could have been penned. The remarkable and really admirable trait displayed by the Japanese, the trait which any frank observer must of necessity adduce as redounding conspicuously to their credit, is their entire freedom from precisely the objectional characteristics laid to their charge by this extraordinarily unscrupulous correspondent of the *New York Herald*. They are just the same quiet, unegotistical, modest, self-effacing people that they were before the war. If invited to catalogue the noteworthy results of the war, we should certainly commence with the negative item that there has not been the slightest access of apparent "cockiness" among the Japanese. "Confederate Colonels," speaking in "hotel corridors" and quoted by Washington correspondents, may say that they "don't like to see a coloured man licking a white man," and Russo-phils may endeavour to play upon racial prejudice by conjuring up yellow-peril spectres, but the Japanese is too genuine a gentleman to betray such offensive sentiments. He that was once taunted by America and Europe for exclusiveness and seclusion is to-day more liberal and less disfigured by racial prejudice than almost any of the nationals who assign to themselves a proud place in the foremost files of time. And this Washington correspondent prates, forsooth, about "total disregard of the truth" as a Japanese characteristic. In all our long experience of the Japanese we have never encountered a publicist so reckless of facts as he himself is. Even the splendid valour of the Japanese soldier does not escape his malicious slanders. It is "uncanny"; it is fatalism; it is due to fear of his officers; it is "not acting up to the rules which govern the sport." And what a naïve traducer he is after all! The manners of the Japanese, he tells us, "are cocky and offensive and display the contempt of the self-sufficient barbarian for ideas and customs different from his own." "The contempt of the self-sufficient barbarian for ideas and customs different from his own"! What a faithful picture if we add to it the

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little rider *de te fabula narratur*. If it be the mark of a barbarian to show contempt for ideas and customs different from his own, at which door must the charge of barbarism be laid, at the door of the East or at that of the West? And can there in the whole world be found any other people so free from such conservatism as the Japanese? America has a remarkable power of digestion. The poison of these wretched libels will not hurt her much. But when they are succeeded, as they surely will be, by others and yet by others, who can tell? Perhaps the constant dropping will wear the stone, and Japan will lose an asset which she values incalculably, American sympathy.

THE PROGRESSISTS AND KOREA.

THE Progressists show some dissatisfaction with the Government's management of the Korean problem. Under the leadership of Mr. OISHI MASAMI, who has always adopted a stalwart tone in this matter, and who showed, when he represented his country in Seoul, that he was prepared to display the courage of his opinions, the Party is disposed to advocate measures of a drastic nature, its leaders being convinced that no satisfactory solution of the problem is otherwise feasible. At a recent meeting they adopted the following five propositions:—First, that Japan should post in Seoul plenipotentiary commissioners, with authority to superintend and reform the domestic and foreign policy of the Empire. Secondly, that the police system should be organized on a solid footing, so as to bring about the better preservation of good order and offer to Koreans and foreigners a guarantee of security. Thirdly, that the manufacture of spurious or debased coins should be prohibited, and the monetary system improved so as to remove existing obstructions to the progress of commerce. Fourthly, that Wiju, Yongampho and other important places in northern Korea should be opened to the trade of all nations. Fifthly, that all the railways in Korea should be brought together under official administration.

One of the chief objections advanced by the Progressist leaders to the Government's lately concluded convention is that while it pledges the Koreans to accept the advice of the financial and diplomatic advisers furnished by Japan, it provides no remedy for the contingency of the Korean Authorities neglecting to follow such advice. In fact, these politicians appear to think that in practice the convention can be rendered abortive should the Koreans be so minded. That is a very natural objection for practical men to advance, but we do not know that any treaty of amity ever included penalties of the nature contemplated by the Progressists, and we therefore conclude that they object to the new convention *in toto*, and would fain see it replaced by a system virtually transferring the control of Korean affairs to Japanese hands just as the control of Egyptian affairs is in British hands. Japan, however, is greatly hampered in this matter. She is not by any means as free an agent as even England was in the case of Egypt, for while England had to answer to only one Power, or two at most, Japan has to answer to the whole world. She stands before the nations as the guarantor of Korea's independence, and if she adopt at this moment of belligerent victory any measures calculated to render her little neighbour's independence illusory, she will see a vehement renewal of the Yellow-Peril outcry, and a renewal on a scale such as has not previously been witnessed. It is unfortunate for Japan that she has to play to the most critical gallery which ever over-looked the doings of a nation, but such is certainly the fact. The great bulk of public opinion in continental Europe is hostile to her cause, and even her staunch friend, the United States, would be at once estranged if she displayed any clear evidence of aggressive designs in Korea. Russia, indeed, may openly violate her pledges about Manchuria, and may persist in a military occupation of the three provinces without adding much to the distrust with which her Asiatic policy is already regarded. But Japan is required to live up to a different standard, and while not pretending to assert the justice of such differentiation, we do distinctly affirm that her wisest course is to recognise and bow to the necessity. A halting and vexatiously inefficient programme may thus be imposed upon her in her dealings with Korea, but it will be better for her in the long run to be able to marshal such a catalogue of failures as will convince the world than to take the law into her own hands at once at the cost of Occidental confidence.

WILL RUSSIA CRUSH JAPAN?

IN a recent number of *The Independent* there appears a remarkable article from the pen of Prince OUKAHTOMSKY, editor of the St. Petersburg *Viedomosti* and Gentleman of the Bedchamber at the Court of the Tsar. It is remarkable because of the splendid egoism that permeates every sentence and the fine indifference to fact that characterizes every historical statement. Prince OUKAHTOMSKY is introduced to American readers as "particularly qualified to speak of the war in the Far East because he is thoroughly acquainted with that part of the world by reason of long service there." If with such opportunities he is so conspicuously ill-equipped, how crass must be the ingnorance of stay-at-home Russians!

Before attempting to answer the question that stands at the head of this article, let us briefly consider some of the Prince's allegations.

Japan, he says, has had "five or six men to our one in all the battles." At the time when these words were written three battles had been fought: Kulienching, Nanshan and Tehlisz. In every one of these fights the Japanese had to take the offensive under circumstances where, according to military theories, the assailants should have been at least four times as numerous as the assailed. In no one case was this ratio reached. The closest approximation was at Kiulienching, where thirty-five thousand Japanese attacked sixteen thousand Russians entrenched in a splendidly defensive position.

"The Japanese fleet on the spot was much stronger than that of the Russians," continues Prince OUKAHTOMSKY. Now, when the war broke out, the relative naval strength of the combatants, so far as concerned first-class fighting material, was that Russia had 7 battle-ships against Japan's 6, and 9 cruisers of 6,000 tons or upwards against Japan's 8. In second-class fighting material Japan was the stronger, but second-class fighting material has not played a cardinal part in the war.

In less recent history the Prince is even more strikingly misinformed. Thus he affirms that "at the close of the war between China and Japan Russia interposed to stop hostilities." She did nothing of the kind. Hostilities had ceased and a treaty of peace, duly negotiated and ratified, had nearly reached the stage of exchange of ratifications before Russia interfered. When she did interpose, it was not in the cause of peace, as the Prince's words imply. She interposed to prevent the littoral of Manchuria from falling into Japanese hands, a consummation fatal to her own ambitious designs, inasmuch as Manchuria without its sea board would be a wholly useless acquisition and she intended to acquire it.

In short, herself purposing the theft of Manchuria from China at a later date, she took care that its value should not be previously impaired by Japanese acquisitions.

It is necessary to assume that Prince OUKAHTOMSKY has faith in his own convictions, yet the assumption is difficult. For in the immediate context of this picture of Russia as a peace-maker, he declares that "It was Russia who aided China to pay a war indemnity of four hundred million dollars, by reason of which immense payment Japan was able to equip her great fleet, and later this powerful weapon *is* turned against us who gave it to the Japanese." The indemnity was not four hundred millions of dollars. It was little more than one third of that sum, namely a hundred and fifty millions. A small matter this arithmetical blunder, however, in the face of the colossally pharasaical pretence that Russia benevolently aided China to pay the money. Prince OUKAHTOMSKY seems to have profound confidence in the world's naïvete. The truth is that in 1895 the great European Powers competed for the privilege of becoming China's banker. Believing her to be in a moribund condition, each was anxious to acquire the title of residuary legatee. The relief of China's embarrassment for China's sake was a motive that never entered the calculations of St. Petersburg statesmen, and a Russian publicist who makes controversial drafts upon such a hypocritical exchequer must be barren indeed of sound arguments.

Besides, it was not Russia alone that took

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up China's bill after the war of 1894-5. France, Germany, England, all acted as capitalists. If, then, Russia enabled Japan to procure a strong navy, so did England, Germany and France.

Prince OUKAHTOMSKY's code of international morality is not less striking than his perversion of historical facts. He declares with fine frankness that Russia's wisest policy would have been to crush Japan ten years ago. Why? For two reasons: proximately because Russia's relative strength was then greater than Japan's; remotely, because a powerful Japan must interfere, sooner or later, with Russia's over-lordship of all Asia. Apart from the beauty of the doctrine that the rule of a great State should be to smash with timely prescience every potential obstacle to the satisfaction of its own inordinate ambition, one is bewildered by the frankness of Prince OUKAHTOMSKY's declaration that Russia's purpose is the reign of the White Tsar "from sea to sea throughout all Asia." Japan must be crushed because she is "a menace to the peace of Asia" and "an enemy of civilization;" England must be "driven out of India" for then alone will Russia be "without a rival" in Asia. Not often does a publicist who claims to represent a European Power and who is believed to have intimate access to its Sovereign's ear—not often does he openly announce so wholesale a programme of aggression. Not often does any educated man display such unconsciousness of the iniquity of territorial theft. Once, indeed, Prince OUKAHTOMSKY appears to be visited by a glimmering sense of the distinction between might and right. It is when he attempts to justify in American eyes his country's acquisition of Manchuria, "Manchuria," he explains, "lay in the line of Russian advance and it was the force of evolution that necessitated our occupying that country." The force of evolution! Russia then enjoys a monopoly of the force of evolution. There are no limitations. Anything and everything that stands in the path of her selfish expansion is to be crushed. Japan has no title to expand; China no title; England no title. The fullness of the earth is for Russia alone. In this context it would plainly have been very inconvenient for Prince OUKAHTOMSKY to recall the fact that Russia's vested interests in Manchuria were never challenged by Japan. All Russian publicists find it advantageous to thrust that historical truth out of sight. All pretend that Japan wanted to deprive their country of the fruits of her immense outlays in Manchuria. It is a reckless falsehood. Japan, in her last proposals before the severance of diplomatic relations, offered to recognise Manchuria as falling within Russia's exclusive sphere of influence, if Russia consented to efface herself similarly in Korea. Russia refused. It did not consist with her monopoly of evolutionary rights that any part of continental Asia should be placed outside her "line of advance." The whole vast area must be available to satisfy her inordinate appetite of aggression. Students of contemporary history should make no mistake about this cardinal fact. The war was not undertaken on account of Manchuria. Japan offered to step out of Manchuria altogether. The war was undertaken because Russia would not pledge herself to refrain from aggression in Korea, and because the possession of Korea would confer on Russia the control of the whole Sea of Japan, and would place at her mercy the whole of Japan's western littoral. It was not for the sake of evolutionary privileges that Japan drew the sword: it was to preserve her own life.

Will Russia crush Japan? Appearances do not suggest a positive answer. Prince OUKAHTOMSMY, writing in the last decade of June, predicted that the tide of war would turn in a few weeks, when Russia would have six hundred thousand men in the field. It is now sixteen weeks since his prophesy was published. Within that time the Japanese have won 7 victories—exclusive of the operations round Port Arthur,—whereas Russia has not scored one solitary success. And General KUROPATKIN, concentrating his forces to-day for a grand defence on the Shaho, finds not more than one-third of six hundred thousand men under his standard. All this may change, it is true, but will it change in time to save Port Arthur, and to save Vladivostock? Impossible. The close of the fighting season, now only one month distant, will see Japan's armies seated in the Manchurian capital, her ships and her soldiers holding the wide littoral of Manchuria and Russian East Asia. To restore the situation it will be necessary for Russia to organize a military expedition more stupendous than any recorded in history; to transport an army of at least three-quarters of a million men to a distance of 4,000 miles from their prime base; to keep them supplied with food and munitions of war by means of a single line of railway, and having marched them through the resistance of half a million Japanese whose military qualities have been proved to be of the highest order, thereafter to march them, without the assistance of so much as one war-ship—for Russia can not have warships without ports—to the attack of sea-side fortresses within full range of Japan's powerful fleet. Even supposing these colossal feats accomplished, would Russia be within measurable distance of "crushing Japan?" To achieve that she must invade Japan, and to invade Japan with any chance of success, she must be prepared, in the first place, to sweep the Japanese squadrons from the sea, and in the second to land at least half a million men on Japanese soil. Some shattered remnants of the war-ships she now possesses in Far Eastern waters may survive the present phase of the struggle, but years would be needed to collect a squadron big enough for the "crushing" programme, and it would have to be collected in Europe, since so long as a Japanese fleet is *in esse* Russian armies unsupported themselves by ships, could not recover or hold Port Arthur. It is this essential necessity of synchronizing land and sea operations that renders the situation so hopeless for Russia, unless she speedily succeed in beating back the armies of Japan and in saving Port Arthur. With troops alone she can not recover and hold naval ports; without naval ports she can not have a navy. Prince OUKAHTOMSKY—and in this he follows Mr. HENRY NORMAN—marvels at the temerity of the Japanese in attacking Russia; thinks that they were guilty of an act of suicidal folly, and opines that, instead of perceiving the impossibility of the Northern Giant's ultimate defeat, they rushed in blindly, attracted by the prospect of a few initial triumphs. Japanese statesmen have more foresight than either Prince OUKAHTOMSKY or Mr. HENRY NORMAN imagines. They saw clearly the situation Russia would occupy in the sequel of these "initial triumphs," and if they took a risk, as they certainly did when they measured swords with such a mighty Power, it was a risk dictated by the unendurable alternative of their own country's final effacement.

The Russian Prince does not hesitate to stigmatise Japan as "an enemy of civilization," as "a menace to the peace of Asia," and as an "aggressive State." It is the old story of a purely subjective standard. By cognate instincts he judges the American people. "When the tide of war turns, as it will in a few weeks," he says, "and when the Americans see that the Japanese are not invariably successful, I expect there will come a change in the sentiment of the people here." It is not to be supposed that the Russian Prince deliberately intends to insult the American nation when he thus bluntly accuses them of prostituting moral standards to physical results. It is only that he himself is incapable of appreciating any principle except that of might is right. Happily in Eastern Asia there is one little Power brave enough to take up arms against the application of such an uncivilized doctrine, and whether victor or vanquished that Power may count on the sympathy of all Anglo-Saxon peoples.

THE BALTIC FLEET AND FRENCH PORTS.

THE public, observing France's uniformly circumspect demeanour towards international questions and also—we may be permitted to add—the very marked tact shown by French residents in the Far East under circumstances which must greatly try their self-restraint, can not but be surprised to learn that coaling facilities are granted in French ports to the Baltic fleet. There is some ambiguity about the language of the telegrams thus far received in Tokyo; ambiguity as to whether the hospitality of Cherbourg was limited to allowing its waters to be used merely for the transfer of coal from the Fleet's colliers to the war-ships, or whether it extended to actually granting a supply of coal. The conclusion

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suggested, however, is in the latter sense; and it need scarcely be said that this violation of neutral obligations astounds the Japanese, judging, at all events, from the language of the Tokyo press. Indeed, whichever be the correct version of what has taken place at Cherbourg, there can be little question as to its international illegality. A plea may perhaps be advanced that coaling from one's own colliers is an act not hitherto brought within the purview of international law. But could such a plea be regarded as anything save a subterfuge? The basic fact is that facilities are granted such as enormously lighten the difficulties confronting the Russian ships. What troubles them above everything is the embarrassment inseparable from coaling in the open sea; an operation wholly dependent upon the state of the weather and highly inconvenient under all conditions. But if the Baltic Fleet can look forward to touching for coaling purposes at Toulon, at Jibouti, at Saigon and in Kwanchau Bay, any one can see how enormously its difficulties are lightened. It does not matter to any appreciable extent whether the coal is laden from stores kept at these places or from colliers waiting there. Either arrangement is equally facile for Russia. The right or wrong of such a problem is often elucidated by supposing an extension of its application. Imagine, then, what would be the case if all European Powers followed France's example in this matter. The Baltic ships would be free to cruise quietly from port to port all along the route to the East and would have no more trouble in reaching the seat of war than a mail steamer has in getting from Marseilles to Yokohama. Can that be right? Can it be defended for one moment? It seems to us that the answer must be negative. It seems to us that no practical difference exists between granting such facilities to the war-ships of a belligerent and allowing his troops to march through neutral territory wherever they can find a convenient avenue to the field of the fight. In fact, these things are so plain that we hesitate to credit the accuracy of the telegrams hitherto received. Some months ago the French Government, when approached with reference to allowing Russian cruisers to use Jibouti as a coaling basis, took a very unequivocal line; a line quite inconsistent with the course now attributed to the Cherbourg authorities. There is no apparent reason why any radical change should have occurred in France's policy since that time, and it will perhaps be wise to await fuller informatiou before forming any final conclusion.

THE CORRESPONDENTS.

The following letter has been kindly placed at our disposal:—

Headquarters of the Third Imperial
Japanese Army, October 13th, 1904.

DEAR GENERAL NICHOLSON,—I have noticed from stray copies of the *Japan Times* which have reached us here that you have been compelled to deny some stories which have been circulated in Japan regarding the treatment of military attachés and newspaper correspondents in the field with the Japanese Armies. While I know nothing about the treatment accorded correspondents with the first, second, or fourth Japanese Armies, I am glad to be able to say without a single reservation that the treatment accorded the correspondents with the Third Imperial Japanese Army in front of Port Arthur has been marked throughout with the most unexpected kindness and consideration. With the exception of a prohibition regarding the sending of accounts of what has taken and is taking place here, we have all been treated in the kindest and most considerate manner. We are allowed to go where we like, even into the advanced firing lines, and every facility is afforded us to do our work. In addition to this General Baron Nogi, the Commander-in-Chief, seems to take an especial interest in our welfare, and never loses an opportunity of showing us that he desires our stay with the army he commands to be a pleasant and profitable one to us professionally. I can only say kind things about our treatment here.

I am sending this to you in case you might like to have some evidence that there are foreign correspondents who are well satisfied with the treatment accorded them by the Japanese authorities. You may use this letter in any manner in which you think fit.

Yours respectfully,
W. RICHMOND SMITH.

Lieut.-General Sir WILLIAM G. NICHOLSON,
Imperial Hotel, Tokyo, Japan.

INTERPORT CRICKET.

Play recommenced on Wednesday shortly before 10 a.m. under more favourable conditions than on the previous day. The sun had dried the ground to a certain extent and gave things a more cheerful appearance. With seven wickets down for 205 runs, Duff and White took their places before the wickets, the latter going out to a ball from S. Stephens. Eight wickets down for 221. Piggott joined Duff and between them they brought the score up to 248, when the latter, who is declared by the *Kobe Herald* to have been playing a dangerous game, was caught by Lucas in the slips. Piggott carried his bat. Score:

Y. C. C.

E. W. Kilby, c. G. Stephen, b. Green	35
H. W. Kilby, c. Lightfoot, b. Warren	89
Foster, c. Thompson, b. S. Stephens	5
Argent, b. Green	0
Edwards, c. C. Stephens, b. Gillingham	48
Mollison, b. Warren	20
White, not out	1
Kingdon, c. and b. Warren	0
Duff, c. Lucas, b. S. Stephens	19
Piggott, not out	16
Maitland, did not play	0
Byes	5
Leg-Byes	2
Total	248

BOWLING ANALYSES.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
S. Stephens	29½	5	78	3
G. Stephens	14	4	31	0
Lucas	5	3	5	0
Green	29	9	72	2
Jeffery	4	—	17	—
Gillingham	4	—	18	1
Warren	5	3	8	3

Just after eleven o'clock Kobe went in for the second innings, being represented by G. Stephens and Ellerton. The first ball of Argent's second over took Ellerton's wicket and he retired without breaking his duck. Eight runs for one wicket. Lucas joined Stephens but when the score was at 30 the latter succumbed to a ball from Mollison. Jeffery went in but Mollison at once took his near stump—3 down for 30. Gillingham took his place but when the score stood at 58 was given out l.b.w. with 15 to his credit. S. Stephens followed and the tiffin adjournment took place with the score at 59 and four of Kobe's best men out.

Tiffin was again served in the Gymnasium, and afterwards Mr. Pakenham proposed the toast of the Non-Players coupled with the name of Mr. Mollison.

Mr. Mollison in reply said he was very pleased to be there in the old building just as he had been sixteen years before and he was glad to see so many of his contemporaries of that year still going strong. There was one face, however, he missed, and that was Mr. Groom's. Mr. Groom had captained the first Yokohama eleven visiting Kobe in 1884. Mr. Mollison proposed the jolly good health of Mr. Groom.

Mr. Griffiths, as the only other survivor, as he humourously put it, of the first interport team who was present, returned thanks on behalf of his friend Mr. Groom.

Mr. Gillingham announced that Mr. Penny's Baseball Prize, which had been won by Mr. Bates, would be presented by Miss Penney during the course of the afternoon. Mr. Bardens was also presenting a prize for the one who, in the opinion of the Interport Eleven, had shown himself the best field throughout the season. This also would be presented by Miss Penney.

The Rev. G. H. Davies wanted to know if Mr. Gillingham were quite sure the prize was not to be presented for the one who made top score, for in that case he wished to lay claim on his own behalf (laughter).

The result of the ballot for best fielder gave Mr. Barden's prize to Jeffery, who secured five votes. Thompson came next with four votes, and Lucas had one. Only ten votes were cast.

Play recommenced a few minutes after 2 p.m. and almost immediately Kilby sent Lucas' wickets flying—5 out for 67, of which Lucas' share was 28. Green went in next and the pair seemed to be doing nicely, till Green was given out l.b.w.—6 down for 81. Lightfoot, who succeeded him, nearly made a pair of spectacles, for he gave an easy catch at square-leg to Piggott, who, however, had the sun in his eyes and missed it. The score now began to mount up steadily but after several changes of bowlers Lightfoot was got rid of—caught and bowled White—with 19 runs. Seven down for 126. Thompson was bowled by White, and Kibble, who joined Stephens, was, after the bowling had been changed nearly every over, bowled by Piggott—9 down for 169. Warren now took the bat and getting a ball on his game leg had Green to run for him and slogged a lovely one into the road—the first 6 of the match. He was run out, however, at 4.30, and S. Stephens after scoring 80 runs was carried off the field shoulder-high—209 to Kobe's credit.

K. C. C.

Ellerton, b. Argent,	0
Stephens, G. b. Mollison,	13
Lucas, b. E. Kilby,	28
Jeffery, b. Mollison,	0
Gillingham, l.b.w. b. E. Kilby,	15
Stephens, S. not out	80
Green, l.b.w. E. Kilby,	8
Lightfoot, c. and b. White,	19
Thompson, b. White,	4
Kibble, b. Piggott,	4
Warren, run out	14
Byes	14
Leg Byes	5
Wides	5
Total	209

BOWLING.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mollison	12	4	14	2
Argent	5	0	27	9
Piggott	13	4	45	1
Kilby, E. W.	14	4	29	3
Kilby, H.	4	0	28	0
White	7	3	21	2
Foster	2	0	3	0
Kingdon	1	0	1	0
Edwards	7	2	12	0

At 4.45 Yokohama went in for the second time, Edwards and E. W. Kilby batting. They wanted 69 to win and free hitting was indulged in, with the result that when Edwards was caught in the slips for 34, the score stood at 47. The light now began to get bad. Piggott drove a beauty for 6 on to the pavilion roof. At 66 E. W. Kilby was caught out by the wicket-keep, Kibble, with 21 runs to his credit. Argent then went in and Pigott at once knocked up the winning 2.

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Edwards, c. S. Stephens, b. Green	34
E. Kilby, c. Kibble, b. G. Stephens	21
Piggott, not out	13
Argent, not out	0
Total	68

BOWLING.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Green	8	2	38	1
G. Stephens	7½	1	30	1

MODERN SCHOOL v. ST. JOSEPH'S INSTITUTE.

The return match between these two teams was played on the cricket ground on Tuesday afternoon. In the first match the Institute was victorious by 23 runs, but on this occasion the Modern School succeeded in turning the tables on their opponents, by a margin of 47 runs. Gorman batted well for the School, and in the bowling Drummond and Upton took 5 wickets each for 10 runs. For the Institute Brinkmeir was most successful with the ball. The scores are as follows :—

MODERN SCHOOL

A. Gorman, c and b. Walker	24
W. Scott, c. and b. Brinkmeir	3
D. E. M. Drummond, l.b.w. b. Brinkmeir	4
G. N. R. Upton, c. S. George b. Walker	1
S. A. Vincent, b. Brinkmeir	5
R. Holmes, b. Brinkmeir	0
F. J. H. Stone, c. and b. Walker	11
P. A. Gorman, b. Walker	0
N. H. Fearon b. Brinkmeir	0
W. A. Bailey, c. Holm b. Brinkmeir	2
N. G. Brockhurst, not out	0
Extras, 17.	17
	67

ST. JOSEPH'S INSTITUTE.

T. W. Thompson, c. P. A. Gorman b. Upton	0
S. George, c. Vincent, b. Drummond	2
C. Oberlein, b. Upton	7
Delgaro, b. Upton	2
G. Walker c. A. Gorman, b. Drummond	4
R. Brinkmeir, b. Upton	2
C. Holm, c. P. A. Gorman, b. Upton	0
D. Curtius, b. Drummond	0
P. Holm, b. Drummond	0
Carroll, not out	0
M. Luther, c. P. Gorman, b. Drummond	2
Extras	1
Total	20

Up to September 10th the cricket averages at Home showed that Ranjitsinhji headed the list with an average of 74.17, while N. J. Crawford was top of the bowling with 16.93. Those to score over 2000 runs during the season were Hayward (3124), Ranjitsinhji (2077), Fry (2824) Tyldesley (2377) Hirst (2453), and Denton (2072), while bowlers to take more than 100 wickets were Hearne (145) Blythe (138), Bosanquet (132), Rhodes (129), Dennett (129), Hirst (128), Cox (127), Warren (124), Gunn (123), Haigh (121), Kotze (121), Braund (120), Wass (117), Lees (116), Arnold (112), Odell (112), Hallows (108), Trott (108), Reves (106), Hesketh-Prichard (106), Relf (102), and Cuttell (100). The principal averages are :—

BATTING.

	IN.	RUNS	AVE.
Ranjitsinhji, K. S.	34	2077	74.17
Fry, C. B.	42	2824	74.60
Tyldesley	42	2377	64.24
Jones, A. O.	34	2756	60.55
Iremonger	34	1983	60.09
Hayward	61	3124	55.78
Hirst	48	2453	54.51

BOWLING.

	O.	M.	R.	W.	AVE.
Crawford, J. N.	262.5	59	745	44	16.93
Smith W. C.	400.0	102	1146	64	17.90
Schwarz, R. O.	313.2	33	1187	65	18.26
Hallows	885.5	277	2021	108	13.71
Hearn J. T.	1153.3	330	2732	145	18.84
Blythe	1024.2	274	2705	138	19.60

The late Dr. Samuel Smiles was the forerunner in a field of literary work where his followers have been innumerable. One of the latest is Mr. John Alexander, who has compiled a series of "Stories of Self Help," whose sub-title sufficiently indicates their character : "Present and Living Examples of Men who have Risen from the Ranks." Among Mr. Alexander's heroes (most of whom are still living), Dr. Smiles himself occupies a place.

REGATTA.

The regatta which was arranged by members of the Yokohoma Rowing Club, by way of supplement to the usual autumn regatta, took place on Saturday. The day was fine, but in consequence of the fresh easterly breeze there was somewhat of a sea which made it necessary to bring off the various events inside the harbour. The races were started by Mr. C. Thwaites (Starter) and F. Pollard (Assistant Starter), Mr. F. H. Abbey was Judge, Mr. O. T. Gillon attended to the boats at the Pontoon, and Mr. Cyril Allen was Time-keeper.

The following were the events on the programme :—

SKIFFS—HEAT 1.

	Handicap.
1 G. B. Spain	5 Seconds
2 C. L. Timm	Scratch
0 G. Kenderdine	5 Seconds

Spain and Kenderdine went off at the first gun Timm allowing them five seconds. Kenderdine gave up, and though Timm pressed his remaining opponent hardly Spain finished some three lengths ahead.

PAIRS.—¼ Mile.

Boat.	
1 *Scoter*	G. Charlesworth L. Stornebrink
2 *Scaup*	A. E. Caro G. Kenderdine
0 *Sheldrake*	A. W. S. Austen W. Graham

Scaup seemed to get off most smartly, but at the half mile *Scoter* had the lead undeniably, *Sheldrake* with a disabled stretcher being out of the race. Three lengths separated first and second.

SKIFFS—HEAT 2.

	Handicap.
1 W. D. Cameron	8 Seconds
2 J. L. Graham	3 "
0 W. Graham	8 "

Cameron got well away and, keeping a good position throughout, won by a length from J. L. Graham.

SKIFFS—HEAT 3.

	Handicap.
1 A. W. S. Austen	8 Seconds
2 A. E. Caro	5 "
0 F. J. H. Stone	8 "

In this race only two boats started ; Stone scratched, and Austen, getting the better of the start, held the lead to the finish.

FOURS.—¼ MILE.

SWAN.

1 ..... Str. J. Helm.
3. O. T. Gillon.
2. L. Stornebrink.
Bow. W. D. Cameron.

DARTER.

2 ..... Str. J. Abbey.
3. J. Lipman.
2. A. W. S. Austen.
Bow. D. L. Abbey.

FLAMINGO.

0 ..... Str. A. E. Caro.
3. G. B. Spain.
2. C. Charlesworth.
Bow. H. Young.

SEAMEW.

0 ..... Str. J. L. Graham.
3. E. A. Wiedemann.
2. J. Hearne.
Bow. F. G. H. Stone.

A disappointing race. *Flamingo* and *Seamew* ran into each other and *Darter* slowed up for a moment but afterwards kept on and finished the race, astern of *Swan*, however.

SKIFFS—FINAL.

Austen	1
Cameron	2
Spain	3

Austen took the lead in this event and kept it to the end, Spain finished outside the markboat 2 seconds later but Cameron, crossing the line properly, was awarded second place.

DOUBLE SCULLS—FINAL.

Spain and Hearne	1
J. Helm and Stornebrink	2

The preliminary heats in this contest had been rowed off earlier in the week. Spain and Hearne, chiefly through the erratic steering of their opponents, got the lead and finished well in front.

BASEBALL.

What was probably the last baseball match of the season was played on the Y. C. and A. C. ground on Saturday afternoon under very pleasant conditions of weather. It had originally been intended to pit the Interport team, entitled for the nonce "The In Practice"—against the "Out of Practice," but owing to Webster and Thomson having business engagements this arrangement fell through and scratch teams under the Captaincy of Mr. Cowan and Mr. McChesney respectively took the field. The play was interesting all through and resulted in a win for McChesney's team by 11 runs to 7 rolled up by their opponents : —The teams and score by innings were :—

COWAN'S TEAM.		McCHESNEY'S TEAM.
E. W. Kilby,	Catcher	Perrin.
Parker,	Pitcher	McChesney.
Merriman,	1st Base	Jenks.
H. W. Kilby,	2nd Base	Correa.
E. B. S. Edwards,	S. S.	Mollison.
Cowan,	3rd Base	Reinen.
Messer,	R. Field	Argent.
W. D. S. Edwards,	L. Field	Waddilove.
Berrick	Centre Field	Goddard.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
McChesney	0	0	1	0	3	2	0	5	0	=11
Cowan	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	=7

WALKING.

Shanghai has just been indulging in an international walking race and the event evidently proved a huge success. The winners were ; 1—Mr. Oudin (French) ; 2—Mr. Giroux (French) ; 3—Mr. Horst (Dutch) ; 4—Mr. Marge (French) ; 5—Mr. Poulsen (Danish) ; 6—Mr. Ayres (English) ; 7—Mr. Anderson (Scotch) ; 8—Mr. Mathiesen (Danish) ; 9—Mr. O. V. Lanning (English) ; 10—Mr. Gerrard (English).

Team Prizes :—1.—English—Messrs. Gerrard, O. V. Lanning, H. Quelch and Ayres. 2.—French—Messrs. Marge, Saubolle, Oudin and Giroux. 3.—Danish—Messrs. Poulsen, Kolte, Mathiesen, and Klubien.

In regard to the walk itself, (says the *N. C. Daily News*), it is impossible to pass without further mention the really astonishing walking of the three Frenchmen, who came in out of the first four. Mr. Oudin was apparently not the least inconvenienced by his exertions and was here, there, and everywhere among the crowd afterwards as though he had merely strolled out to look on. In conversation afterwards he placed all the credit for the victory on Dr. Fresson, who has been tireless in training the men, and who neglected not the least precaution, even going to the length of measuring the distance three times in different ways. The final conclusion was that for walking (a different thing from cycling) the course was 25 kilometres and 160 metres. This is something short of the English estimate of seventeen miles and a third. Mr. Oudin is confident that had he not also been a recent sufferer from dengue he could have covered the distance in two hours and a half. Asked if he had previous experience of walking, he said with a shrug ; "Like every Frenchman I've been a soldier, accustomed to route marching with heavy arms." The umpires had little to do in the way of disqualifying competitors, but the Japanese style did not commend itself to them and one of the team was penalised within thirty yards of the start. He was using the customary jog trot of the Japanese on the march, which scarcely comes under the definition of heel and toe.

THE LAW COURTS.

THE CAMPHOR MONOPOLY CASE.

On Oct. 22nd, the hearing of this case, in which the liquidator of the bankrupt firm of Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann & Co. claims *yen* 226,250 from Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co., took place in the Court of Cassation before Judge G. Baba and six Judge associates.

It may be remembered that on May 29th, 1904, judgment was given in the Yokohama District Court in favour of the liquidator of the bankrupt

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firm. Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Co. having appealed in the Tokyo Appeal Court against the decision given the lower Court, judgment was this time given in favour of Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Co. which was rendered on June 9th this year. Mr. Hioki, the liquidator, then appealed to the Court of Cassation.

At the outset of the hearing, Mr. Hioki, liquidator of the bankrupt estate of Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann & Co. asked the Court to reverse the judgment given by the Tokyo Appeal Court. He contended that appellants (Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.) borrowed the money (*yen* 226,250) in dispute from a third party (the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation) and invested it with respondents (Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co.) on business arranged in the Contract of Exhibit A-1. After the bankruptcy of the appellant's firm, the foregoing contract was naturally extinguished and consequently appellants demanded return of the invested money. The Tokyo Appeal Court, however, rejected the claim, whereas the lower Court (the Yokohama District Court) decided in favour of Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann & Co. As to the principal ground on which the Tokyo Appeal Court rejected the appellants' claim, the following explanation was given: "According to statements made by the parties at the hearing which took place on April 10th, 1903, in the first Court, and to other evidence plaintiff's firm borrowed *yen* 226,250 from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and handed it over to Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co. as a portion of the camphor monopoly business, and the amount was deposited with the Formosan Government as guarantee for the business. On the other hand, it was especially understood among the three parties that Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co. would directly pay to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank the loan (*yen* 226,250) of Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann & Co. after the expiration of the monopoly contract when the deposit would be returned from the Formosan Government through the Bank of Formosa, and that the plaintiff's firm did not object to the capital being invested with defendants' firm." The Tokyo Appeal Court, therefore recognized the persistence of appellants, but rejected their claim because they had no right to make a claim against the respondents asking for the return of the money invested. A definite explanation was not given thereon. The same lower Court, however, also recognized, on the evidence of Exhibits A-4 and A-14, the fact that Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann & Co. were paying the interest for their loan to the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank up to the time when the decision in bankruptcy was rendered. The Court further summarized, in order to illustrate its judgement, official records of the proceedings which took place on April 10th, 1903, the statement, however, being rather in favour of the appellants. In the statement given by respondents, a point was quoted that "As Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann & Co., insist, they invested *yen* 226,250 with Messrs Samuel, Samuel & Co., as a portion of the capital needed in the camphor monopoly bussiness in Formosa. Appellant's firm borrowed the amount from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and it was immediately deposited with the Bank of Formosa. The Japanese bank made out a receipt and handed it over to Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co. That firm put its endorsement on the receipt and transferred it to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. The foreign bank was thus authorized to collect the money deposited with the Bank of Formosa by Messrs Samuel, Samuel & Co., on presenting the endorsed receipt to the Japanese bank at the expiration of the time arranged in the contract. That is, the three parties made an agreement that the money was to be drawn directly on the due day by the foreign bank from the Japanese bank by means of the endorsement made by Messrs. Samuel, Samuel and Co. When the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank received the deposit from the Japanese bank, the loan of Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann and Co. would be cleared and at the same time Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Co. would be understood to have paid back the money invested by the bankrupt firm." At the hearing in the Appeal Court, respondents did not contend that the foregoing agreement made a change of their obligation. The Appeal Court also not regarding this agreement as making a change in the obligation, seems to have understood that Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co. had promised to pay the money on behalf of the bankrupt firm, so that the liquidator of the bankrupt estate of Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann & Co. had no right to claim against the respondent's firm for the return of the invested funds. That was to say, the Court must have clearly known that there was a special understanding between the parties with regard to the loan. It might therefore be considered that (1) Messrs. Samuel, Samuel & Co. were not authorized to pay back to the liquidator the capital invested by the bankrupt firm, but to pay it to the bankrupt firm; (2) without referring to the Bankruptcy Law, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was enabled to get back its loan from the bankrupt firm (through Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Co.); (3) without any preferential right, the foreign bank should have the whole amount of the loan paid back; and (4) the liquidator will consequently be unable to collect any of the loan by the bankrupt firm. The reason explained in the judgment given by the Appeal Court conflicts with provisions of Arts. 985, the 987, 1,006 and 1,019, etc. of the Bankruptcy Law.

2.—Supposing that the reason given in the Appeal Court is just, another proposition conflicting with the above appears, viz. the change of debtors and by the change of creditors—the debtors (Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann and Co.) to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank were changed into Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Co. and the creditors were also changed to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. The Appeal Court did not give any further explanation as to this perplexing reason, but merely added that the plaintiffs, as was stated in the first Court, borrowed *yen* 226,250 from the foreign bank and invested it in the camphor monopoly business, and the loan it was agreed should be paid back by Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Co. directly to the bank under a special contract between the parties, so that appellants' firm was not allowed to claim for the invested money. As to the change of obligation with reference to the loan, and as to the legal relations between the parties, the Appeal Court did not give a definite explanation. The judgment delivered in the Court was thus considered to be incorrect.

3.—Admitting that there was change of the obligation with regard to the loan of Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann and Co., there is no evidence as to the fact inasmuch as the Tokyo Appeal Court did not give its decision with the necessary explanation. Nevertheless, several documents of evidence under Exhibit A show that Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann & Co. had received interest from Samuel Samuel and Co. against the money invested by the former and the interest received was paid to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and that inasmuch as this fact was clearly acknowledged in the Yokohama District Court, the parties were not agreed in transferring the obligation for returning the loan to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank by Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Co and not by the bankrupt firm.

4.—Having adopted Exhibits B 1-3 produced by the respondents, the Tokyo Appeal Court decided to reject the claim of appellants, adding that Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann & Co. gave a promise to Messrs. Samuel, Samuel and Co. that at the expiration of the contract with regard to the camphor monopoly business between the Formosa Government and Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co., the loan, *yen* 226,250 to the bankrupt firm by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was to be paid back to the bank or to any other person appointed by the endorser on the receipt given by the Bank of Formosa. This merely indicates the result after the expiration of the contract between the Formosan Government and Messrs. Samuel, Samuel & Co. but could not be applied to the case of the bankruptcy of Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann & Co. The Appeal Court, having confused these two visible differences, did not give a further explanation as to its judgement. The decision, therefore, is considered to be unjust.

5.—As to the nature of the firm under the name of Messrs Mourilyan, Heimann and Co., the Tokyo Appeal Court chose the various documents of evidence produced by respondents. This is deemed to be a mistake in the adoption of evidence.

At the conclusion of the argument of Mr. Hioki, some questions were asked by the Court as to the dates when the decision in bankruptcy was given and when Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Co. endorsed the receipt given by the Bank of Formosa for the deposit of *yen* 226,250, etc. Having referred to the statements made in the lower Courts, the liquidator made replies, after which the Court declared that judgment would be delivered to-morrow, Oct. 25th.

This appeal case, in which the liquidator of the bankrupt firm of Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann & Co. claim *yen* 226,250 from Messrs. Samuel, Samuel & Co. came up again in the Court of Cassation, Tokyo, on Oct. 27th, before Judge Baba, when the Court rejected it on the ground that there is no reason for any appeal against the judgment given in the Tokyo Appeal Court.

CLAIM FOR LIFE INSURANCE.

In the Yokohama District Court, the hearing of a case lodged by K. Miyamoto, residing in the district of Ayauta, Kagawa prefecture, against the Yokohama branch of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, claiming twenty-three thousand *yen* and interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from Dec. 1st 1903 till the execution of judgment, began on Oct. 24th before Judge Nakanishi.

Mr. T. Hiro-oka represented the plaintiff and Dr. R. Masujima was for defendants.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that T. Miyamoto made a contract on Nov. 2nd, 1903, with the defendant firm insuring himself for the amount plaintiff now claims, and paid *yen* 203.09 as one-third of the first year's premium. Later a policy, No. 152,450, was delivered by defendants. The insured died at 9 a.m. on Nov. 30th the same year from apoplexy, his age being then twenty years. Plaintiff succeeded the deceased as his heir so that the money provided for in the policy must be paid to him. As evidence, Counsel produced to the Court the policy and a Japanese translation of it, a certificate of the headman of the village where the insured died, and another certificate of Dr. Asano who attended and examined the remains of T. Miyamoto, upon which the doctor stated that the deceased was suffering from brain complaint since Nov. 28th, 1900, and died on Nov. 30th, 1903, with the same illness.

Having refused to admit certain evidence introduced by Plaintiff's Counsel, Dr. Masujima, representative of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, asked the Court to adjourn the case on the ground that he was not sufficiently prepared with rebutting evidence. He said that the manager of the Yokohama branch had sent a letter to the head office by the steamer *Manchuria* which left Yokohama on Oct. 23rd forwarding various documents in connexion with the policy alleged by plaintiff, and that a reply is expected to reach Yokohama within about two months.

The Court adjourned the case till Dec. 16th.

A PEER SENTENCED.

Viscount M. Asukai was sentenced on Oct. 25th in the Tokyo Appeal Court to pay a fine of a hundred *yen* for an infringement of the Census Law. It may be mentioned that Viscount Asukai's father was a *Kuge* (Court Noble), before the Restoration.

INFRINGEMENT OF REGISTRY LAW.

A case brought against Mr. H. C. Gulland, Manager of the International Banking Corporation, No. 75, Yokohama, who is alleged to have infringed the Registry Law, came up on Oct. 26th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nagasaki, when a Japanese employee was present. The Court was closed for a short interval after which the Japanese representative retired.

It appears that the bank had overlooked notifying to the Yokohama Local Court its change of office when it removed from No. 50 to No. 75, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

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CLAIM AGAINST THE MINISTER FOR COMMUNICATIONS.

M. Yanagi, a farmer residing at the village of Machishiro, Higuchi-Kubiki, in Niigata prefecture, has initiated a case in the Niigata District Court against Mr. Oura, Minister for Communications, claiming five thousand *yen*. The hearing will take place on Nov. 2nd. Mr. S. Okazaki, a lawyer of Tokyo, will represent defendant.

It appears, according to the complaint, that in connexion with another case, plaintiff posted a letter, enclosing certain documents, addressing it to the Tokyo Appeal Court, and registering it so that it might be delivered with urgency. The Takata Post Office, by mistake, treated it as common postal matter and thus a day was allowed to lapse before it reached the Tokyo Appeal Court. The appeal of the plaintiff was therefore refused in the Court. The claimant contends that defendant should be responsible for the remissness of the post office under his superintendence, by the careless management of which plaintiff sustained damage in losing the right of appeal.

MR. KUHN'S ASSAULT CASE.

Mr. S. H. Kuhn, who is still undergoing preliminary examination on account of having assaulted Mr. F. S. Boyes, inflicting injury to his left eye, was temporarily released on the evening of Oct. 25th from the Negishi prison on bail of three thousand *yen*. It is said that the preliminary trial is almost concluded, and that the judicial official concerned in the case is awaiting confirmation as to the nature of the injury of Mr. Boyes, upon which will depend the grade of the penalty. It is probable, however, that a decision on the preliminary examination will shortly be delivered.

NICKEL v. DA COSTA.

In the Yokohama District Court, the hearing of a case filed by Mr. C. T. M. Nickel, Kobe, against Mr. J. P. da Costa, Yokohama, claiming *yen* 215 and costs began on Oct. 27th before Judge Yasuda.

Plaintiff was represented by Mr. Uzawa, but defendant was absent.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that Mr. Nickel lent *yen* 240 on July 6th, 1903, to Mr. da Costa, but the borrower did not pay the sum back though the lender repeatedly urged him to do so, except only *yen* 25 paid in August of the same year.

The Court gave judgment in favour of the plaintiff.

YACHTING.

A race over the Widow Buoy course was scheduled for the 39 raters on Saturday, but *Mary* was the only yacht in the class that got under way, and after crossing the line, she returned and declined the sail over.

The Cruising Class started at 2.30 p.m. *Nina* was first over the line, followed by *Asagao*, *Kathleen* and *Wanderer*. They had a close fetch to the Harbour Entrance, a beat to the mark boat off Tsurumi, and thence a reach to the Honmoku Lightship and back to Tsurumi; from there a run with spinnakers to the finish. *Nina* led throughout, with *Asagao* second and *Kathleen* last. The race was sailed in quick time, considering that the wind was never more than moderate, and the sea outside was short and decidedly choppy. The times at finish were as follows:—

	Finish	H'cap.	Corrected H'cap.
Nina	4.01.08	Scratch	4.01.08
Asagao	4.07.20	10	3.57.20
Wanderer	4.10.40	10	4.00.40
Kathleen	4.18.40	25	3.53.40

Kathleen therefore took the first prize on arbitrary handicap, and *Asagao* second prize. No record points.

Five started in the Lark Class, their race resulting as follows:—

No. 12..... Finish 3.40.45.
" 1..... " 3.41.45.
" 13..... " 3.42.43.
" 3..... Fouled the bathing barge.
" 5..... Fouled the conical buoy.

The Mosquito Yacht Club had a race over the figure of eight course, *Sunbeam* winning by a bare margin of 8 seconds from *Pele*.

SUNT LACHRIMAE RERUM.

I sometimes like to wander among graves
And read the names and texts upon the stones,
And muse upon the lives and thoughts of those
Whom I have never known and shall not know;
Or on those names which conjure memories
Up from the far and swiftly fleeting past.
One grave there is by which I sometimes stray,
Which has no name or empty epitaph,
But two initials on its granite slab.
And though I rarely think upon that grave
Save when haphazardly I pass its way,
I never see it but I muse on him
Of whom, save two initials, nought remains.
Then Recollection in her misty dress,
Taking me gently, with unsteady hand,
Shows me a youthful couple, one a boy
Something past twenty, tall and eager-eyed,
A girl some ten years younger than himself.
Ah, oftentimes for hours these two would sit,
While he with kindly elder brother air,
Would tell long tales from poets to the child.
Tell her of him the dreamer, who on wings
Of purest fancy soared in the sublime,
But found his soul too heavy for his wings.
Of him who sang of verdurous paths and flowers
And rainbow-tinted seas and cloudless moons.
Of him who told sweet stories of true love,
And spoke in tones of one not lost in dreams,
But in continual touch with what he wrote.
Ah, how the child would listen to these tales,
Or to the pictures which he drew in words
Of English country with its hedge-lined lanes
And wide, green fields thick-carpeted with flowers.
She seemed to smell the cowslips while he talked,
Or hear the white lambs bleating by the streams.
And often would she say with wistful sigh,
"I want to see this England which you love.
"For here we have no fields or lambs at all,
"And nearly all the wild flowers have no smell."
And he in turn would sigh, then brightly say,
"You will see English country some day, dear.
See England and forget about Japan.
Yes, even Fuji in her snowy dress."

And as time passed the words he spake came true.
She left the fair land of her infancy,
And sorely missed the youth his three dear friends,
The child's kind parents and her merry self.
For life is friendless in these Eastern lands,
Acquaintances are many, but those few
To whom we can unburden what we feel,
Are rarer than fresh pools in desert tracts.
And only those who once have known a friend,
Can know the bitter meaning "friendless" has.
The youth was lonely then, and loneliness
Preys on its victims unremittingly.
The men he mixed with would have scoffed at him
Had he confessed the feelings he possessed,
Or told them half the longings which he felt.
Longings for things he could not put in words,
But which red sunsets and bleak mountain tops
And ocean music would arouse in him.
Longings which wake the God within men's souls
And bring them nearer to the vague Beyond.
And how could they, these men whose only thoughts,
Apart from money-getting, seemed the race,
Abundant whisky and their game of bridge,
Know how he longed for somthing more than these,
To bring a purpose to his aimless life.
And so he suffered, for those few who ask
The most from life, get most grief for their pains.
Depression came to him, then recklessness—
And all the sins she brings where e'er she comes.
And he began to let his footsteps slip,
Nor further dreamt of seeking mountain heights,
But sloping paths which led to restful plains.
At least they seemed so from his vantage ground.
"I will not wander far" he told his soul,
"But I must only do what others do,
"And climbing backward will be manly work,
"For I must drink the whole long cup of life,
"And who drinks deep must not disdain the dregs."
And so he wandered; and the sloping lanes
Seemed sweet at first and turning back was hard,
For steeper seemed the path on looking back,
And pleasant looked the plains that lay beyond.
The rank, coarse weeds seemed tender close-clipped grass,
The poisonous flowers the flowers he loved in youth.
And as years passed less often looked he back,
Though now and then remorse would seize his soul;
And yet remorse without resolve is naught,
And he who weeps that he has lost his way,
Without one step to seek the path he missed,
No less avails than he who mourns past sins
Without the strength or will to conquer Sin.

One day the man, alas no more a youth,
Was shambling down a road with aimless air
Which leads where Fuji blocks the nearer west,
Fuji, the pure Madonna of the East,
Rising, a giant drift of spotless snow,
Out of the blue-green glory of the sea.
The road was lined with pale pink cherry flowers,
Already shedding petals on the grass.
The sky was blue with just a few shy clouds
To show that April was earth's mistress still,
And blue thin smoke, like wraiths of those same clouds,
Rose from the cottages among the trees.
The man, who idly walked along that road,
Saw not the beauty of the sun-washed sea
Nor marked the sail-furled vessels on her breast
Like angels' wings so white and far away.

But all at once he started, for the sound
Of voices rose on the crisp April air.
Two riders were approaching, one a girl
Of that rare loveliness which youth alone
Added to innocence and charm can give.
Bright curls played on her forehead creamy white,
Too red for gold and far too gold for red,
Her lips were smiling and her eyes smiled too,
Eyes deep in colour like an inland sea.
Yes, she was beautiful to look upon
For age may pay one tribute to past youth.
But when she saw the man, her merry eyes
Grew dim one moment with a mist of tears.
For something was there in his hopeless mien,
His ruined beauty and his ruined youth,
Which woke the woman's pity in her breast.
She did not recognize her childhood's friend,
And when her father urged her pony on
And cantered with her up the hilly road
She soon forgot the sorrow she had felt.

The man recalled the face he knew in youth,
And from his heart he groaned "God, I have sinned
"Sinned against Thee, oh God, but most of all,
"Sinned against what I was and hoped to be;
"For I have been a devil not a man.
"Yet though I sinned against Thee, Thou art God,
"While I can never be what I have been."

Then suddenly a thought flashed through his brain.
He traced his way back to the noisome road
Where he had passed his latter evil days,
And there with quivering hand though steady brain
He wrote a last repentant letter home.
Telling his mother he was sick at heart
For he had sinned too deeply to live on.
Oh, God, give comfort to such mother hearts
That have to mourn the ruin of a son.

The man awakened by his new resolve,
Leaving his hovel with a manlier step,
Walked westward down the cherry petal'd hill.

There in a sloping field of fresh young green
From whence is heard the murmur of the sea,
And where is seen in distance veiled in mist
The seaport city crowding on a hill.
In this green spot near to the setting sun,
Which now made mellow all the silent air,
The man stood with his eyes towards the sea;
The restless, golden, burning, yearning sea
So pitiless though lovable withal.
Beyond it lay the flaming sunset clouds
Which seemed to hide the radiant throne of God,
Yet catch the glory which they sought to hide.
The scene was one which might make angels weep
Nature so Godlike, man so sin-defiled.
Wistful and long the glance the gazer cast
On all the silent beauty of the sight,
And, listening, stood as though to hear again
The old earth's sounds dear to each child of earth,
The distant crow of cocks, the children's shouts,
The far-off call of boats upon the bay.

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At length he drew a book from out his breast
A dog-ear'd Shakespeare he had loved in youth,
And dreamed his dreams o'er ere he ceased to dream.
He opened it and, reading, reached these words
"Or that the Everlasting had not fixed
"His canon, 'gainst self-slaughter." There he stopped
And broken-hearted bowed his heart in prayer,
As though to ask one pardon more of God.
Then standing up erect he paused a while
Then fell, his hand pressed 'gainst his bleeding heart.

They gave his story in next morning's *Mail*,
A dozen lines or more in soulless print,
Together with his contrite letter home;
And those who never knew him blamed his deed,
And those who knew him shed a tear or two.
And one there was who wept as though her heart
Were broken by his tragic, hopeless end.
But hearts break not and tears are quickly dried.

M. K.

NAGASAKI HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT.

The present month witnesses the conclusion of the Nagasaki Harbour Improvement Scheme. The work was commenced in October, 1897, and has cost the sum of *yen* 4,750,000. *Apropos* of this subject, *Cherry Blossoms* (the Nagasaki monthly, a second issue of which we welcome) says:—

The hills which surround the harbour are at once Nagasaki's greatest charm and greatest drawback. No more beautiful walk could be desired than is to be obtained on getting to the summit of any of them. The views of hill and vale, sea and islands, are well worth the labour, expended on the climb. From Inasa-yama (or Russian hill), which is on the western side of the harbour, may be seen on a clear day the Goto Islands (50) miles distant), the Gulfs of Omura and Shimabara, and Unzen (2,550 feet high) and innumerable smaller hills; and the summit of Inasa may be reached in an hour.

Beautiful Nagasaki! But there is the other side of the question. The hills would be more appreciated if they were not quite so near to the water's-edge. If they could only be pushed back so as to leave at least half-a-mile of flat country between them and the harbour, and thus give ample room for docks and wharves, a railroad right round from Fukahori to Kozaki, and similar institutions, how pleased the business community of Nagasaki would be, not to mention such smaller fry as cricket and football clubs.

It is impossible to move the hills and that is why the Nagasaki Harbour Improvement Scheme was inaugurated. Roughly speaking, the northern part of the harbour has been reclaimed to the extent of 180,000 tsubos (6,480,000 square feet), and now, where once sampans and junks held sway, a railway station is to be built and land suitable for the erection of warehouses, etc., etc., may be bought or leased.

Much has said of late about the aptitude with which Japan has cultivated modern methods of warfare but equal ability has been shown in the adaptation of Western industrial ideas and inventions, an evidence of which may be seen in the iron bridges used throughout the area of the reclaimed land. Jump into a ricsha and ask the coolie to take you to the Urakami railway station; on your way notice the systematic manner in which the new land is drained and laid out for building purposes and you will, doubtless, come to the conclusion that the Japanese have not omitted the cultivation of the peaceful side of modern progress.

KING'S DAUGHTERS CIRCLE.

The annual meeting of the King's Daughters Circle was held at No. 1 Bluff, on Tuesday, Oct. 18th. Miss Manley, Treasurer, read the following report for the year:—

	YEN.
Ladies' Benevolent Association towards the schooling of three American children.....	100.00
General Hospital	100.00
Provisions to poor family	12.00
	212.00

The new officers elected were Mrs. Manley, re-elected Leader; Mrs. Lowder, Vice-Leader; Miss Manley, Treasurer; Miss Mendelson, Secretary. The meeting then adjourned.

WORK FOR SOLDIERS AT THE FRONT.

The Young Men's Christian Association Union of Japan has organized an Army Department to send representatives to the principal bases near the front to provide quarters which will be a social and recreational centre for all officers and soldiers. The Committee in charge of this work is composed of Dr. Yoichi Honda; Hon. Soroku Ebara, M.P.; Dr. Hidei Fukuoka; Dr. Kajinosuke Ibuka; Mr. Kinji Hirasawa and Mr. R. S. Miller. The committee entered upon negotiations with the Army Department early in the spring, looking to official recognition and sanction for this work. The proposed plan of the Committee was submitted to Count Katsura, Prime Minister; Gen. Terauchi, Minister of War; and Admiral Yamamoto, Minister of the Navy; all of whom, after careful examination, expressed their hearty approval of the plan and gave assurance that so soon as conditions at the front permitted, permission would be granted to inaugurate the movement.

Permission was granted for the first work at Antung, which is located near the mouth of the Yalu River; and the first representatives sailed August 30th. The party was composed of Rev. J.K. Ochiai of Sendai, formerly Rector of Trinity Cathedral, Tokyo: Mr. T. Takabatake of Kyoto and Mr. C. V. Hibbard of Tokyo. The outfit taken by these gentlemen will indicate the general plan and scope of their efforts. As Headquarters for the work they took a large tent, capable of holding 200 persons. For the Library there was a good assortment of works on literature, history, fiction and general subjects. There was a large supply of current periodicals, and arrangements had been made for magazines and daily papers to be forwarded regularly. There was an initial supply of 10,000 sheets of letter paper, 5,000 envelopes and 10,000 postal cards and Japanese pens and ink for the free use of soldiers. There was a gramophone with records of foreign and Japanese music and a good supply of games. For more practical uses there were hair clippers, razors, shaving soap, simple medicines and bandages and needles and thread. For the soldiers who might desire them there were also taken supplies of tracts and scriptures. Since these men left for the front, additional supplies have been sent them for the several months of winter during which the port will be out of communication by reason of ice. This includes a second instalment of stationery and gramophone records, several hundred scrap books made by girls' schools in Tokyo, also certain musical instruments and a fencing outfit, which will be appreciated on the cold days when exercise is desired.

Reports of the opening work have been received. Through the official permission granted by the Minister of War, the secretaries were received cordially by the officers in charge. En route to Antung there was an enforced stop of ten days at Chinnampo, during which time work was conducted in behalf of the garrison at that point. The military and civil authorities granted every assistance possible to the work, the entire upper story of the Japanese municipal building was loaned for the use of the Association, and there were constant visitors from morning until evening. The patients in the hospitals particularly appreciated the concerts by the gramophone, and the presents of books and writing materials given to them by the secretaries. Near the close of the ten days at Chinnampo a farewell concert was given at the rooms used by the Association, and practically all the able-bodied soldiers not on special duty were present. The Consul and his entire suite were present, also the Commandant with a number of his officers. The latter stated publicly his great obligation for this work, and requested the secretaries to transmit to the Young Men's Christian Associations his most cordial thanks. He later assured the secretaries that through his reports and by personal influence he would do all in his power to promote the interests of this work.

The secretaries moving on to Antung, their original destination, met a most cordial reception. The Commandant has assigned them quarters in a new building in one of the best locations in the city. These rooms, equipped as attractively as possible, are the only place for recreation and diversion the men possess. Officers and men meet on perfect equality, enjoying the games, magazines and other supplies together. All the supplies are used freely and extra amounts have been requested. The officers and soldiers have shown their appreciation by naming the Association "the mother of soldiers."

The National Committee of the Association consider this only their beginning and have definite plans for extension as rapidly as conditions will warrant. They already hold permission of the Army Department to begin work at Yingkao, and a representative of the Committee has sailed for that point to make arrangements for the opening. Already all officers at Antung have urged the secretaries there to push eighteen *ri* into the interior to start work for the troops at headquarters of that section of Manchuria. The secretaries are eager to do this, and the Committee will undertake this extension so soon as the necessary permission can be secured. It is expected also to equip and man other important points before the winter sets in and the troops are shut up for several months of inactivity.

This work is not an experiment, but has been conducted successfully by the Associations among the troops of Great Britain and America. In the campaign in South Africa secretaries went to the front with the men and were given every facility to conduct their work. They met with heartiest endorsement from officers and men, including Lord Wolseley and Lord Roberts, the latter of whom had special occasion to see the actual results. During the Spanish-American war tents were supplied to each regiment in the camps in America and were sent to Cuba and the Phillipines. The appreciation of the work was such that after the war the Army and Navy Departments asked the Association to make their work permanent. President Roosevelt and leading naval and military officers have united in hearty approval, and one of the first actions of Secretary of War Taft was to instruct commanders of military posts to facilitate the work of the Association in every way possible.

Mr. W. B. Millar, secretary of the Army and Navy Department of the Young Men's Christian Associations of America, was in Tokyo recently on his return from the Philippine Islands, where he had been further organizing the work among American soldiers. During his stay in Tokyo he was favored with interviews with Marquis Ito, Count Katsura, General Terauchi and other high dignitaries, all of whom had known something of the proposed plans of the Japanese Associasions, and who were all pleased to learn more of the methods of work by Mr. Millar. Count Katsura was one of the very first to endorse the proposed plan of Association work among Japanese soldiers which he did most heartily. In his interview with Mr. Millar he spoke as follows of his belief in the importance of such work: "Ten years ago, when I was in command of a Division during the Japan-China war, I was impressed with the fact that one of the important problems was how the men might be assisted in spending their leisure time profitably. I have heard somewhat through your Committee of the work done in that direction among the armies and navies of America and Europe, and of the plans already on foot to begin a similar work among the soldiers of Japan. The result of the experiment about to be tried will be watched with interest."

The sending and support of men at the front and keeping on hand for them abundant supplies of materials and attractions requires a large outlay of money. The launching of the work has been made possible by the deep interest taken by the American Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, which has co-operated by raising funds in that country, and aid is hoped for from Great Britain. The Committee estimate that to conduct work at six points will require an outlay of *yen* 30,000 during the next year. Supplies or money for this work are received at the Y.M.C.A. headquarters, 3 Sanchome, Mitoshiro-cho, Kanda, Tokyo. Any amounts may be paid through the Specie Bank, Yokohama, and the Mitsu Bishi Bank, Tokyo.—*Communicated.*

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MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE CURRENT LITERATURE.

As an organ of general public opinion on a variety of topics, learned and political, the *Taiyō* has no rival in this country. We quote from it largely from month to month because we perceive that it commands the services of more good writers than any other magazine. Its size enables it to print long and exhaustive essays. It evidently aims at giving the public the benefit of an acquaintance with different sides of important questions. As regards literary style perhaps the most polished writer among its regular contributors is Mr. Toyabe Shuntei, a verse composer of considerable note, who prepares the character sketches. One of his articles (on the Foreign Minister) was epitomized by us a few months ago. In the October number of the *Taiyō* Mr. Toyabe writes on Mr. G. Hayashi, Japan's Minister in Korea, comparing his character and qualifications with those of Mr. Katō Masuo. The *Taiyō*, in its October number, has followed in the wake of other periodicals in supplying its readers with quotations from newspapers and magazines, both Japanese and foreign, bearing on the questions of the day. To this part of the magazine the appropriate title of *Hyōron no Hyōron* (Review of Reviews) has been given. The only drawback to this addition to the *Taiyō* is the smallness of the type used—mostly No. 7. But the quantity of the matter collected is very large. The quotations from Japanese journals and periodicals covers 12 closely printed pages; whereas that culled from foreign sources extends over another 12 pages; this material being honoured with a bigger type. The plan followed in this new venture of the great magazine is to give in their own words the opinions of Japan's best writers on current events. The first subject taken up is "The Value of Japan's Victory at Liaoyang" On this topic the following organs are quoted: The *Ōsaka Asahi*, *Kokumin Shimbun* and the *Nippon*. The next subject on which various opinions are collected is "Japan's Agreement with Korea." On this the views of the *Jiji Shimpō*, *Kokumin*, the *Niroku*, and the *Tōkyō Asahi* are given. Then the "Pessimistic view of the War," set going by a correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, is dwelt on, and on this subject the *Japan Mail* of Sept. 15th is quoted and the *Tōkyō Asahi* of the same date. By citations from the *Jiji*, the *Yomiuri* and the *Kokumin Shimbun*, it is shown that the pessimism in question had two sources, one being the impatience and irritability of a war correspondent, and the other unreasonable expectations in Europe as to the possible achievements of the Japanese armies moving on Liaoyang, that is, it originated with a misconception of the actual strategic position of affairs. The next subject taken up is, "What the nation has to be prepared for?" On this two excellent articles published in the *Jiji Shimpō* and the *Nichi Nichi* are quoted from. Finance is the next topic treated. On this an article from the *Ōsaka Mainichi* is epitomized, urging more discrimination in levying taxes. Among the other subjects handled are "The Enduring Powers of the Nation;" "A scheme for Governing Manchuria;" The Japonization of Korea and China"; "The shame brought on Christian Countries," and "The Treatment of the Sick and Wounded." A very good summary of foreign public opinion on the war is given by the *Taiyō*. *The Times*, leading French papers and learned American journals are cited on this subject. Turning to another part of this month's *Taiyō* we find a long interesting article from the pen of Dr. Tsubouchi Shōyō on the Japanese Stage and the best way of improving it. For many years past Dr. Tsubouchi, Dr. Tanaka, and Mr. Fukuchi Genichirō have been considered the chief authorities on Japanese histrionic art, and they have all three advocated radical changes in stage-acting and all the accessories thereto. The title of Dr. Tsubouchi's article is *Kokugeki Kairyō no Hōshin* (The Policy to be adopted in the Reform of Stage-acting). We give below in an abbreviated form Dr. Tsubouchi's leading ideas on this subject. The Japanese drama consists of three distinct methods of acting, says the learned Doctor. (1) There is the *Nō* acting; (2) the *Kabuki-geki* (acting in which dancing and singing form the principal part); and (3) *Furi-goto-geki* (Posturing). Foreigners are apt to describe the *Nō* acting as mere dancing. But this is due to misapprehension on their part. The *Nō* performances represent the very highest form of the Japanese drama. Many foreigners and not a few Japanese fail to see any distinction between the vulgar acting known as *Kabuki* and *Furi-goto*, posturing. But they belong to a different category and must not be confused. But there is one particular in which the *Nō*, the *Furi-goto* and the *Kabuki-geki* are alike, and that is in the music which accompanies the acting. Our *Nō* acting resembles the Greek drama in some respects, but is less elaborate and depends more on the musical part of the performance for its success than was the case with the Greek drama, with its exciting epic poetry, which was understood and appreciated by the whole audience. . . . . After deploring the deterioration which has taken place in Japanese stage-acting during the past 50 years, Dr. Tsubouchi goes on to discuss possible ways of reforming the stage so as to bring it into harmony with modern national sentiment. He says that two methods suggest themselves to him. One is to discontinue the musical part of the performances altogether and render plays in much the same way as they are rendered in Europe and America; the other is to retain such musical accompaniments as are of acknowledged merit and which afford much pleasure to educated theatre-goers and suppress all the rest. That stage reform and musical reform must go together is insisted on by Dr. Tsubouchi. He is of opinion that the operatic performances known as *Nō* are too peculiar and technical to form the basis of drama intended for the masses. The upper classes undoubtedly appreciate *Nō* music, and even the extreme stiltedness of the language used and its permeation with Buddhist thought are to them recommendations. And there are, says Dr. Tsubouchi, foreigners who have been charmed by the weirdness of many of the Choruses, by the superb beauty of the dress of the performers and by the grace of their posturing. What seems quite sure, continues Dr. Tsubouchi, is that the *Nō* acting must be left as it is. Any attempt to alter it so as to bring it into line with Occidental ideals would spoil it altogether. This is the view also taken by Dr. Tanaka. As now practised it constitutes a valuable representation of the ways of old Japan. According to Dr. Tsubouchi the following are the chief defects of ordinary stage-acting in Japan to-day. (1) The plays take the form of prose narratives too exclusively. They are, moreover, burdened with a number of expressions that are no longer heard in common speech. The plays lack the charm of poetic form.* (2) In the way the scenery is arranged there is a great want of unity of design. Representations are inconsistent with each other and tend to obscure rather than to illustrate the plot which forms the chief interest of the play. (3) The ideas underlying the plays are realistic, materialistic, and hedonistic. Hence the language grovels in the lower regions of thought. People of taste and refinement are apt to turn away in disgust from representations of the animal side of man's nature only. Instead of appealing to the higher instincts of the audience, the actors are too apt to address the vulgar sense of wonder. Many of the exhibitions are grotesque, others may be justly pronounced hideous; but still they appeal to the lower classes and even to a certain section of the middle classes. (4) The music that accompanies the singing and acting is crude in the extreme and lacking in the remotest approach to harmony. It can only appeal to those whose ideas of music are in a very elementary stage of development. (5) The posturing which accompanies the music is very inferior, lacking grace and refinement. (6) Our popular stage-acting—that which is known as *Furigoto* and *Kabuki*—appeals principally to the senses and embodies no grand ideas of any kind. Though it may have suited people in bygone ages, it does not suit progressive minds to-day by any means. As for the language used in popular plays, much of it has long since ceased to be intelligible to ordinary folks. Dr. Tsubouchi concludes by remarking that in order to reform stage-acting new plays must be composed, embodying ideas that appeal to the intellectual and æsthetic side of the Japanese mind. Musical reform is important, but the further development of histrionc art and the preparation of the material required to make the drama a real success in this 37th year of Meiji, are of still greater importance.

* The remarks which follow do not refer to *Nō* performances, but to the *Kabukigeki* and the *Furigoto*.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

* * *

Mr. Toyabe Shuntei, in sketching in this month's *Taiyō* the character of Mr. Hayashi Gonsuke, Japan's present Korean Minister, reviews the history of Japan's diplomatic relations with that troublesome little peninsula. He calls attention to the fact that in the space of 20 years there have been no less that 14 different Japanese Ministers in Korea. The establishment of Japan's Legation in Korea dates from the year 1880. None of the 14 men who have represented this country in Korea has left his mark there. Three possible reasons for this suggest themselves, says Mr. Toyabe; (1) The men may not have been the right kind of men. (2) The difficulties in Korea may have been so great that no minister whatever his ability could cope with them. (3) Or the instructions of the home Government to their representatives in Korea may have been wanting in explicitness and unbacked by any definite policy in regard to that country. This may have paralysed even the most capable of the men who have undertaken the guardianship of Japan's interests in that country. The first appointment made was that of Mr. Hanabusa Gishitsu, in April, 1880. He was recalled in Sept., 1882, and succeeded by Mr. Takezuye Shinichirō in November of the same year, who occupied the post till June, 1885. The next appointment made was that of Mr. Kondō Shinjo, who took up his duties in Seoul in August, 1887, remaining at his post about two years. The next minister was Mr. Kawagita Shunsuke, who joined the Legation in December, 1891, and died in harness 3 months after. The Ministers who occupied the post in later years mostly only remained in it a few months. Reckoning the number of men appointed, the average of the term of service was under a year. Mr. Kajiyama Teisuke went over to Korea as minister in March, 1891, and was succeeded in December of the following year by Mr. Uishi Masami, who again gave place to Mr. Ōtori Keisuke in July, 1893. Mr. Ōtori retired from the post in October, 1894; when Count Inoue Kaoru was appointed Minister. At first it seemed as though the Count's ability and strong personality were going to work miracles in the Korean Court. But it all ended in mere paper reform, and after a year the Count returned to Japan without having effected anything lasting (*Sono shoku ni aru koto wazuka ni ichi nen, munashiku shijo* (紙上) *no kaikaku wo nokoshite Seoul wo saritariki*). Viscount Miura was the next appointment. He only occupied the post about 3 months, dating from August, 1895, with disastrous results. Mr. Hara Kei was the next official appointed, entering on his duties in June, 1898. He was succeeded by Mr. Katō Masuo in February the following year. Mr. Katō remained in Seoul for 2 years and 4 months, when the present Minister was nominated to take his place. Thus we see that of all the 14 Ministers the longest tenure of office has not reached 3 years and the shortest has only been 3 months. But in the case of the present Minister the post has been occupied continuously for five years, Mr. Hayashi Gonsuke having been appointed in 1899. In view of the past history of our diplomacy in Korea, can any other reason be assigned for Mr. Hayashi's long tenure of office than the fact he has proved himself to be the best fitted of all the men that have been tried for furthering Japanese interests in that ill-governed country?

Mr. Hayashi and Mr. Uchida, our Minister in Peking, both graduated in politics at the Imperial University in 1887. They were at that time recognized to be young men of great promise. They joined the Foreign Office about the same time and in the race for promotion and preferment ran neck and neck for many years. When in

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1897 Mr. Uchida was appointed head of the Tsushōkyoku (通商局, Bureau of Commerce), Mr. Hayashi was first Secretary at the Japanese Legation in London. When in 1899 Mr. Uchida was appointed Head of the General Business Bureau (Sōmu Kyoku-chō) in the Foreign Department, Mr. Hayashi was promoted to be Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary in Korea; and subsequently Mr. Uchida was sent to Peking to fill a post of great importance at the present juncture. It is an interesting fact that at this critical time Japan's interests in China and Korea should be guarded by two men who were classmates and fellow-graduates at the University 17 years ago. Mr. Uchida is a man of great courage, shrewdness, energy and character. Whether he will be thoroughly successful as a diplomatist remains to be seen. He is a man very much on the alert and endowed with no little resolution. He is in many respects a greater man than Mr. Hayashi. Mr. Hayashi has in him the makings of an excellent diplomat, but one thing is essential to his success, and that is wise guidance from his superiors in office. If he be moulded aright by the statesmen now in power, he may turn out to be one of the best diplomats we have. He has strength of purpose, backbone, and many other good qualities. But his character is such that badly handled he would turn out to be a big failure.*

Comparing Mr. Hayashi with Mr. Katō, the former Minister, I no means endorse, proceeds Mr. Toyabe, the cold, undiscerning criticism of Mr. Katō's career in Seoul penned by certain journalists. Mr. Katō went to Korea at a very critical time, when the part played by Japan's Minister in connection with the murder of the Queen had created universal suspicion and distrust in the minds of leading Korean officials. Mr. Katō set himself the task of allaying this suspicion, and he succeeded to such an extent that he even won the King himself over to Japan's side. He became a royal favourite (*Kōtei wa jitsu ni kare wo motte nani no shinyū to naeri*), and so great was the regard of the King for him that when subsequently, owing to want of harmony between him and Viscount Aoki, our Foreign Minister at the time, Mr. Katō vacated his post at Seoul, he was at once appointed adviser to the King and set to work to put the royal finances in order, and by this greatly increased the confidence placed in him by the Korean monarch. No Japanese living understands the King better than Mr. Katō, and it requires no argument to demonstrate how enormously important to our Government is the knowledge of the King's real character obtained by Mr. Katō. The country owes him a debt of gratitude for what he did. It is true that he did not remain in office long enough to re-establish Japanese prestige in the peninsula, and, moreover, it is questionable whether he is not of too weak and retiring a disposition to deal with the present Korean Government. On the whole the function of an adviser to the King suited him better than the office of Japanese Plenipotentiary. But if Mr. Katō was too yielding a diplomat, Mr. Hayashi is somewhat too headstrong, and seems to think that unpopularity is rather to be courted by a diplomat, as it shows that he has a mind of his own. Now real ability is not to be gauged by a man's popularity or unpopularity; but to take the view that a diplomat who offends people all the way around by his manner of acting is on this account to be esteemed by his fellow-countrymen is a great mistake. As regards Mr. Hayashi's unpopularity among the Koreans, that is neither here nor there, as Korean opinion is quite unreliable on such points. But a diplomat who excites hostility owing to want of tact is certainly not furthering his country's highest interests. It is possible to combine the *fortiter in re* with the *suaviter in modo*.

* Here is the original. *Kare wa aru imi ni oite tsuyoki gwaikōka nari. hone ari, chikara aru gwaikō ka nari. Kore wo shidō* (指導) *suru ni sono yoroshiki wo yeba, kare wa kanarazu ōinaru seikō aran. Tada shidōsha sono hito no yezareba, kare wa seikō yori mo kanarazu kwago, shissaku ni ochi-iri yasuki gwaikō ka nari.*

When Mr. Hayashi was in London under Mr. Katō Taka-aki, he was put in charge of all the Legation accounts. Mr. Katō is essentially a man of business and is of opinion that a knowledge of accounts and business habits are the foundation of thorough efficiency in the diplomatic service. Mr. Hayashi discharged his duties with scrupulous care and won the esteem of Mr. Katō thereby. There are people who fancy that the two men are in the same camp politically, but this is not the case. Like Baron Komura, Mr. Hayashi is a man who keeps aloof from political cliques of all kinds. He may be said to almost stand alone as a diplomat and politician. Mr. Toyabe next proceeds to discuss the new arrangements which have been made by the Japanese Government for controlling Korea. The practice of sending advisers to Korea is by no means new. China, Russia and Japan have all sent advisers in the past. But it has usually happened that advice has been disregarded. Will the advisers, foreign* and Japanese, now appointed succeed better than their predecessors? Not unless the Japanese Government insists in every case on the carrying out of the advice given. Some people seem to think that the position of Mr. Hayashi has been rendered very difficult by the recent appointments and that he may come into conflict with the advisers nominated. But Mr. Toyabe inclines to the opposite view. We have no space to pursue the subject further, full of interest as it seems to us to be.

* * *

The *Chūōkōron* (Central Review) discusses the future of Japanese emigration in connection with the Mexican fiasco, on which the Japanese press has been commenting for some time. (1) The *Chūōkōron* maintains that the whole question of emigration needs sifting; that the regulations now in force are evidently not sufficiently stringent to prevent serious abuses. (2) Next a history of what occurred in Mexico is given. The account of the men is set over against the account of the contracting company. We have no space to go into the particulars here. (3) It is asserted that Mexico has become unpopular as a country in which to settle, and that most of the Japanese who have gone there have done so with the hopes of eventually proceeding to some part of the United States. The question which needs to be settled is, how far what occurred was caused by the unreasonableness of the men selected and how far the company is to blame? (4) One thing is certain, says the *Chūōkōron*, which is, that in sending men to untried places, the experiment should be made on a small scale. A few men should be sent to test the thing. Instead of this, over 400 men were despatched to work in a Mexican mine, where the sanitary conditions are said to be bad. (5) The chief responsibility for what has happened rests with the Foreign Office. The emigration policy hitherto pursued by the Bureau which has charge of the business has oscillated between excessive meddling and exceessive indifference. (*Toki ni hanahada kanshō ni sugi; toki ni hanahada reitan ni shite, kyokugwaitha wo shite sono shini* (眞意) *wo kaisuru ni kurushimashimuru wa nanzo?*) The question at issue between the emigrants and the Company which hired them is one that concerns the maximum limit of the thermometer in the locality where they were expected to work; the company asserting that it is 95 degrees and the emigrants that it is 120 degrees. Surely the Company made some report on this point to the Foreign Office. If they did not, they should have been required to do so. (6) Thirty years ago Germany had no colonies to which she sent emigrants. She has now 13, with an area of 1,027,120 square miles and a population of 14,687,000. But here we are without a single colony of our own, says the *Chūōkōron*, and all our emigrants put together do not exceed 120,000. Yet our population is growing at the rate of 500,000 a year. What started German emigration? A short pamphlet published in 1879 entitled, "Is not Emigration necessary for Germany?" This led to the question being discussed by the newspapers, to the subsequent establishment of emigration societies throughout the country, to the devotion of separate columns in newspapers to emigration advertisements and the like. The subject of emigration has not been taken up in real earnest by the Japanese nation. The present time is most suitable for pressing it on the attention of the Government and the people at large.

* The reference is to the appointment of Mr. Stevens.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

Mr. Matsui Hakken contributes to the *Chūōkōron* an excellent article on "The Distribution of Profits among the Community." The subject is treated from a moderate and reasonable socialistic point of view. The best way of reconciling the workers and the capitalists is by allowing the latter to have a fair share of the profits accruing from their work, says Mr. Matsui. Considering that the profits of any business concern whatever are dependent on the efficiency and diligence of the various agents and employees engaged in the business, they should certainly be allowed to take the lion's share of the profits. To allow capitalists to appropriate nearly all the profits and leave the workers with their wages and a few perquisites cannot be considered to be a just arrangement. This is the real cause of the hostility which exists between capitalists and labourers. This arrangement ignores the dignity of labour and converts capitalists into gods. It was the general discontent caused by the unequal distribution of profits that was the source of serious disturbances in this country under the Tokugawa rule more than forty years ago*. The best way of reducing the amount of crime in the country is to raise the masses to a higher level by enabling them to pass an easier existence. It is straitened circumstances of some kind or other that too often suggest crime. The greatest of all questions with the majority is the question of bread. Food and clothing first; after this etiquette, religion, morality, literature and art. This is no mere theory, but a hard fact of which moralists and religious teachers ought to take special note. To carry out the reform I propose, says Mr. Matsui, it is not necessary that capitalists should be made to suffer unduly. They have certain reasonable claims. These should be admitted and met. Mr. Matsui proceeds to give figures as to the distribution of profits in the cases of the Bank of Japan, the Tōkyō Electric Railway Company, and the Tōkyō City Tramway Company, and then goes on to observe that the stock-holders in these companies would receive adequate interest for their money even if the employees were to be paid twice or thrice what they now receive; that is were the latter allowed to share the profits of the businesses in which they are engaged. The employees of joint stock companies do not get such liberal treatment as those who work for firms owned by one individual or by two or three capitalists, such as the Mitsu Bishi Company, the Mitsui Company and Furukawa's mining concern. Along with the readjustment of the distribution of profits there is a call for the passing of regulations insuring more generous treatment to workmen injured in the service of companies, to the families of men who die in harnesss or are killed, and to men on the sick list. The article ends thus:—"Look around and consider the condition of your fellow-men, ye capitalists! You grasp all the profits you can, build yourselves fine houses, partake of dainty dishes, dress superbly, put women to shame. Trouble will come on you. It is not the poor workmen, by whose ability and industry you make your profits, only that are angry at the injustice of the present arrangement; even gods and divinities regard it with displeasure."

* * *

Mr. Shimoda Jirō, one of the teachers at the Higher Female Normal School is, we observe, the author of a very elaborate work, covering some 500 pages, entitled *Joshi Kyōiku*. Mr Shimoda has enjoyed exceptionally good opportunities for studying the subject of female education both at home and abroad and possesses the confidence of the Department of Education. He spent some

* The allusion is to the disturbances headed by a man called Fujita, when numerous villages were attacked and plundered by the lower orders.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

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years in Europe and America examining the systems followed there. Most of the material now given to the public in a permanent shape formed a part of a series of lectures delivered by Mr. Shimoda in Tōkyō last year. The subject of female education is treated very scientifically, it is stated, in this volume; the physiological and psychological peculiarities of woman and the way in which these bear on her education receive special treatment. The relations of the sexes in Japan and the changes it is desirable to inaugurate in this line are discussed. In the appendix much information bearing on Western female education is given. The work is published by the Kinkōdō. The price of the book is not stated.

The Kinkōdō is publishing a series of works on Japanese Composition called *Bungaku Sōsho*. Vol. I. has already appeared. It is entitled *Bunshō Kōyō* (綱要), and sells at 45 *sen* a copy. The author is Mr. Takejima Matajirō. The series is to consist of 6 volumes. It is said that the teaching of composition at the present time is no easy task, owing to the changes which the language is undergoing. Nothing is more remarkable than the extent to which colloquial Japanese is replacing the old written forms in newspaper and magazine writing. Mr. Takejima's work is divided into 12 chapters in which he deals with all the vexed questions of Japanese style and composition. The work ought to be of some use to foreign students of the Japanese language.

A new periodical is announced called the *Hōritsu Shimbun* (*Law News*). It is issued in Tōkyō, but the office publishing it has branches in Ōsaka and Nagoya. It sells at 6½ *sen* a copy and is to appear 6 times a month.

A new magazine written in Chinese has been started in Shanghai under the title of the *Tōhō* (東方) *Zasshi*, which circulates in Japan. It is issued by the Shanghai Shōmu-insbokwan. It must be a good-sized periodical judging by its price, which is 25 *sen* a copy. Its object is declared to be the union of Oriental countries. Its articles embrace a wide area of subjects, including politics, commerce, military affairs, religion, education and fiction. Another magazine announced from Shanghai consists of a minute record of the Russo-Japanese War. Both the above magazines are for sale at the Kinkōdō.

What wonderful demands have been made in the Japanese language during the past two or three decades! Demands that in a great many cases have been met to the full. To express in Japanese our finest Western thoughts to reproduce the grace and subtlety displayed in the masterpieces of our literature—this has been the task which some of Japan's hard-working, persevering modern thinkers have set themselves to accomplish. Amid many failures there have been signal successes. Raw students have "rushed in where angels fear to tread" and have made laughing-stocks of themselves. But the Tsubouchis, the Rohans, the Fukuchis have done some first-class work, and now we are told that Mr. Kubo Tenzui has produced a very powerful translation of Goethe's *Werther*, a book which when it first appeared in 1774 moved the whole of Europe, was translated into every language of the civilised world and praised or condemned by every literary organ claiming to be abreast of the time. It is said of that book that it created a fever everywhere, that it "wrung the hearts of men and women with imaginary sorrows," that "floods of tears were shed over it;" that "young men dressed in blue coats and yellow breeches shot themselves with the work in their hands." We do not know why Mr. Kubo chose *Werther* in preference to *Götz*. One would have thought that the latter work would appeal in a much stronger and more healthy manner to the Japanese mind to-day than the languid sentimentalism and passionate despair of which *Werther* is the mouthpiece. But perhaps Mr. Kubo knows his audience better than we do. The work is for sale at the Kinkōdō at 60 *sen* a copy and it covers in Japanese over 240 pages. It is to be hoped it will be followed by a translation of *Götz*.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

London, October 21.

The India Office denies that the occupation of the Chumbi Valley will continue for 75 years.

Reuter's correspondent, telegraphing from Pharyong on October 17th, says the last column of the Tibet force, with the headquarters, is snowbound there. The drifts have obliterated the roads and two men have died from exposure.

Later.

Reuter understands that it was settled in Lhassa that the Tibetans should pay an indemnity at the rate of one lakh (of rupees) annually, although it was pointed out that the occupation of Chumbi under the treaty would continue until the indemnity was fully paid. Yesterday's denial apparently implies that the home Government has not confirmed this arrangement. It was also agreed in Lhassa that the representative of Great Britain at Gyantse would have the right of going to Lhassa to settle any questions requiring his presence there.

BRITISH MILITARY SERVICE.

London, October 21.

A British Army Order states that all enlistments for the Infantry shall in future be nine years with the colours and three in the reserves.

THE BRITISH MISSION TO TIBET.

London, October 22.

King Edward has commanded a special medal to be conferred on the members of the Tibet Mission and the force in recognition of their severe labours and excellent conduct.

The whole of the Tibet expedition have reached Chumbi, after a most difficult and trying march through the snow. Numbers of the force were smitten by snow-blindness.

THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

The Baltic Squadron has entered the North Sea.

RUSSIA'S LOSSES.

London, October 23.

It is announced in St. Petersburg that the Russian wounded in the battle of the Shaho totalled 55,868, and the killed are estimated at 12,000.

RUSSIAN REINFORCEMENTS.

Later.

Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg says that an Imperial Ukase calls out for immediate active service the reserves of 120 military districts which have hitherto been untouched.

THE "ALLANTON" CASE.

The Supreme Prize Court at St. Petersburg has annulled the judgment of the Vladivostock Prize Court regarding the steamship *Allanton*. It has ordered the immediate release of the steamer.

OUTRAGE BY THE BALTIC FLEET.

London, October 24.

The (Russian) Baltic Fleet has fired on the Hull trawling fleet in the North Sea, sinking two boats, killing two men, and wounding many.

Later.

The Baltic Fleet passed Dover yesterday afternoon, going westward.

It is rumoured that the Baltic Fleet ran down and sank two Hull fishing smacks in the North Sea, and drowned 18 fishermen.

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

The French Chamber has debated the religious policy of the Government. M. Coombes, the Premier, declared that in view of the Vatican's open disregard of the Concordat, the seperation of Church and State was becoming inevitable.

The Chamber voted confidence in the Government by 325 to 237.

London, October 25.

The fleet of trawlers arrived at Hull last night. They report that the Baltic squadron on Sunday night attacked the trawlers in the North Sea, sinking two vessels, and killing two men and wounding many.

Solicitors representing fifty of the owners of the Hull trawlers notified the Foreign Office and the Admiralty of the Baltic squadron's attack on the trawlers. They state that the first portion of the Russian ships passed the fishing grounds at midnight on Friday. The remainder turned their searchlights on the trawlers for some time and then opened fire. The trawler *Crane* was sunk. The decapitated bodies of the skipper and mate were brought to Hull. The others, who were wounded, are now aboard the mission ship. The trawlers *Moulmein* and *Ming* have arrived at Hull seriously damaged. The latter has sixteen shot holes. It is feared that another trawler has sunk with all on board.

Later.

The English papers consider that the outrage was a blunder due to panic. They unanimously insist on firm action by the Government, demanding immediate apology, reparation, and punishment of the culprits. They point out that the most serious aspect of the incident is that the fleet steamed off at full speed without attempting to rescue the crews of the sunken boats, nor did the squadron report the affair anywhere along the English coast.

It was announced in Hull at midnight that the trawler *Wien* sank with all on board.

It is stated that 29 wounded men are on board the mission vessel, which is still at sea.

Some other boats are missing. Some accounts say the fishing fleet numbered 150.

VIEWS OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Latest.

Official urgent representations have been addressed to the Russian Government at St. Petersburg. It has been explained that the situation, in the opinion of His Majesty's Government, does not admit of any delay.

Lord Lansdowne sees Count Benkendorff, Russian Ambassador to England, to-morrow.

It is understood that the Russian explanations will be that the Russians had reason to fear a Japanese mine attack.

London, October 26.

Count Benkendorff has arrived in London from Germany. A small crowd collected and hooted him at the station. One youth attempted to break the windows of his carriage.

Universal indignation is expressed in the foreign press, including German papers, which describe the Baltic Squadron as a disgrace and a danger, and say that if they ever reach Japanese waters they will be sent to the bottom like so many paper boats.

Mr. Balfour, the Premier, replying to an appeal from the Mayor of Hull calling for strong measures, said: "You may have full confidence in the Government's action."

The indignation throughout the country is most intense.

BRITAIN'S DEMANDS.

Later.

Lord Lansdowne has demanded due apologies, compensation for the sufferers,

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prompt enquiry, and the punishment of those responsible.

THE TSAR'S REGRET.

The Tsar has telegraphed to the King, expressing his deep regret.

KUROPATKIN IN SUPREME COMMAND.

London, October 27.

An Imperial *Ukase*, under date of the 23rd October, appoints General Kuropatkin to the supreme command of the Army, but retains Admiral Alexieff in the Viceroyalty.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg says that the Russian Admiralty are ignorant of the whereabouts of the Baltic squadron, and declares that it has no means of communicating with the squadron.

RUSSIAN WARSHIPS AT VIGO.

Later.

Four battleships belonging to the Baltic squadron have arrived at Vigo. Others are following.

RUSSIA REPLIES TO GREAT BRITAIN.

The Russian Ambassador in London has handed to Lord Lansdowne the preliminary reply, expressing the fullest regret and promising that the completest reparation will be made when the official report arrives.

THE FEELING AT HOME.

A strong feeling prevails in England that no reply is satisfactory which does not promise the punishment of the culprits. Meanwhile marked activity prevails in the Admiralty dockyards. The men there are working at high pressure.

PROBABLE RETURN OF ALEXIEFF.

It is expected in St. Petersburg that Viceroy Alexieff will shortly return there.

(Received at the Foreign Office.)

One battle-ship and seven transports belonging to the Baltic Fleet passed the Denmark Straits on the 19th. The whole fleet is now anchored in Aalbeck Bay on the north-east of Denmark.

With reference to the battle of the Shaho the minor journals of Austria speak as follows:—

The *Morgen Zeitung*:—If Russia were fighting with a European State the fact of its being Christian like herself would reconcile her to defeat. But it is hard for her to submit to being beaten by Japan, whom before the war she treated with the greatest contempt. Yet these Japanese whom she despised so much are her superiors in education.

The *Arbeit Zeitung*:—We all applaud Russian valour, but why is it that such a brave people can not shake off its present tyrannical Government? That is indeed regrettable.

The *Vienna Journal*:—What makes Japan win in this struggle is the education afforded by her elementary schools. The time has fully come when Russia should provide similar education for her people.

Reuter wires that Sakharoff's telegram of Oct. 19th says: The night of Oct. 18th was quiet. The enemy being reinforced at Linshinpu, a bold reconnaisance was made on the night of the 18th from our advanced position in the direction of the enemy by a detachment of the Volunteer Chasseurs of the Sharpshooters Regiment, commanded by Second Captain Dembovski. The Chasseurs captured two Japanese field guns without fighting, bringing them into our lines.

Kuropatkin's telegram of Oct. 18th says: On the night of the 17th the Japanese attempted to attack the advanced guard of our troops occupying the lonely tree hill and were repulsed. No other despatches have been received reporting fighting. All quiet up to 10 a.m. on the 18th. Rain fell throughout the night, considerably damaging the roads.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

Reuter wires Sakharoff's telegram as follows:—

No fighting on Oct. 19th. While reconnoitring on Oct. 18th on the Sandepu-Kaizentai front, six kilometres east of Tatusampu, Russian cavalry were fired on by Japanese, who then promptly retired before our patrols. Enticed into pursuing the enemy our cavalry suddenly encountered at Sandepu a considerable force of Japanese infantry with machine and field guns, who opened fire and checked our pursuit. A patrol under Second Leutenant Turguenieff being shelled by machine guns at 200 paces range, all the Cossacks' horses were killed or wounded. Turguenieff, although wounded, escaped, taking with him a wounded scout.

Reuter telegraphs that General Saharoff on Oct. 21st reported:—To-day no fighting. The enemy precipitately retired from Sandepu on the night of the 20th. A quantity of arms, ammunition, and provisions were found there. The Japanese also left at their old artillery position one of our lost guns. We found it injured. One waggon full of instruments was found. We have, since the 16th, captured altogether 14 Japanese guns, including 9 field guns and 5 mountain guns.

With reference to the Chinese Trade Marks Regulations, the Japanese Minister in Peking telegraphs under date of the 25th instant that they went into operation from the 23rd instant.

The affair of the attack made by the Baltic Squadron on British fishing boats in the North Sea has caused no little astonishment in Berlin also. Even in official circles anger is shown against this unprecedented action on Russia's part, and it is generally anticipated that the occurrence will produce a serious effect upon Anglo-Russian relations. Doubts are expressed as to whether the incident will not prove a reason for the failure of the plan to send the Baltic Fleet eastward.

The *Lokal Anzeiger* says that the affair amounts to target practice against the lives of unoffending fishermen, and that the Russian Government will have difficulty in explaining it.

The *Vossische Zeitung* expresses the opinion that even though Russia give full satisfaction to the British Government there can not be any guarantee that this conduct condemned to-day by the whole world will not be repeated to-morrow, for the Russian officers are evidently in too nervous a condition to distinguish between fishing boats and torpedo-craft. Thus the appearance of Russian war-ships on the high seas is a danger to the mercantile marine of all countries. The astonishment produced in Austria is profound; all the newspapers unite in ridiculing the value of Russian naval officers. As to the settlement of the affair they all think that Russia must make an ample apology and give full compensation. If she does so, no international complication need ensue.

London, October 26.

The following statement was given to the press by the British Foreign Office with regard to the recent outrage by the Baltic Sqnadron:

"The Foreign Office obtained from the representatives of the Fishing Industry of Hull and Grimsby, with whom it has been in communication, a full statement of facts with regard to the attack made by the Baltic Squadron on October 21st upon a portion of the trawling fleet of Hull.

"The British Government have addressed to the Russian Government urgent representations based upon this information, explaining therein that the situation is one which in their opinion admits no delay."

It is further announced by the press that an Imperial message has been sent through His Majesty's Private Secretary to the Mayor of Hull, stating that it was with profound sorrow he learned of the unwarrantable action committed by the Russian Squadron against the North Sea fishing vessels, and expressing the deepest sympathy of their Majesties, the King and Queen, for the unfortunate families suffering from this most lamentable occurrence.

VICEROY ALEXIEFF.

It is stated that on the 25th inst. Alexieff issued a notification in Harbin of which the following is the gist:—"The Emperor, in consideration of my humble request, has released me from my military duties and on the 23rd instant His Majesty appointed Kuropatkin to be Commander-in-Chief of the Far-Eastern Army. But I continue to hold the office of Viceroy of the Far East. The Emperor has been pleased to approve of my work in organizing, concentrating and commanding the military forces, and I have to express my profound satisfaction at the manner in which the officers and soldiers under me have discharged their duties. I am firmly convinced that the Russian armies will rout their strong foe for the glory of the Sovereign and our ancestral country."

THE NORTH SEA OUTRAGE.

With regard to the recent Russian outrage, public opinion in Great Britain is now showing intense indignation and natural impatience rising almost to the degree of white heat. Commenting on the reported message from the Czar, in which, after expressing his sincere regret for the loss of life, he stated that measures would be taken to give complete satisfaction to the sufferers as soon as the circumstances of the case should have been ascertained, the *Times* and the *Standard* say that St. Petersburg seems to only imperfectly appreciate the gravity of the situation, as it will be inferred from the message that the grossness of the outrage has not been fully understood there. These journals further state that there can be no circumstances to be cleared up as between the two countries, inasmuch as there is no room for doubt about the attack, and that there should be no excuse for any delay in giving the satisfaction to be afforded to the sufferers as that only goes a very little way in a matter of this kind.

BRITISH NAVAL MEASURES.

An official statement has been issued by the British Admiralty to the following effect:—

After receipt of the news of the North Sea tragedy of October 24th, preliminary orders for mutual support and co-operation as a measure of precaution were issued from the Admiralty to the Mediterranean, Channel and Home Fleets.

(Received in Tokyo.)

It has been announced that the East Siberia Siege Gun Regiment's organization is completed.

The Times of the 15th instant says that

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the whole of the 14th Division has already started and that it ought to reach Harbin in the beginning of November.

The Circum-Baikal Railway was opened at the end of September, but the work being bad there were ten derailments on the occasion of the trial trip on the 9th of September. Tunnel No. 10 is too low and carriages of the present dimensions can not pass, so it has been found necessary to cut them down. Three days were required to travel from Kuruk to Irkutsk. Three hundred horses have been allotted for the winter service over the lake. These particulars are taken from the *Novoe Vremya*.

THE BALTIC FLEET'S OUTRAGE.

All the London journals express great indignation at the outrage committed by the Baltic Fleet in firing upon British fishing vessels. They insist that Russia must apologise fully and pay an ample indemnity. The *Standard* observes that the Russian crews must be in a highly nervous condition and the voyaging of such a fleet on the high seas being a danger to all nations, its further progress should be stopped.

According to Lloyds' correspondent a part of the Baltic Squadron consisting of 7 battle-ships and a cruiser accompanied by colliers, passed Dover Straits on the 23rd instant in the morning, steering west.

On the same day two other cruisers with a large collier passed the Strait.

Another Lloyds' telegram from St. Catherine's Head says that on the evening of that day 4 torpedoers were sighted passing the Strait in a southerly direction.

The following news has been received from Hull:—

Early on the morning of the 23rd the Russian Baltic Squadron attacked a fleet of trawlers in the North Sea. The reports thus far to hand show that at about 1 a.m. a fleet of some 50 fishing boats were engaged fishing at a point about 220 miles north-east of Spurn Head when the Russian Squadron appeared. Torpedoers belonging to the Squadron approached the fishing fleet but went away without visiting any of them. Thereafter a large war-ship directed her search-light upon them and at once open fire. The steam-trawler *Crane* was sunk and her master and one man were killed by the shells. Several other men were severely wounded. Many other fishing boats were injured, and it is reported that one sank with all on board. The Russian squadron, simultaneously with the discharge of the first shot, formed battle order and after firing for some 20 minutes, steamed south. It is generally supposed that this outrage was due to the Russians having mistaken the fishing boats for Japanese torpedo-craft.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

On the 23rd instant the S.S. *Korea*, which belongs to the Baltic Fleet, entered Cherbourg, accompanied by 3 torpedo-boats, to which she supplied coal. The torpedo-boats having taken in a supply of water, steamed out on the morning of the 24th.

Four other Russian torpedo-boats, accompanied by the collier *Kitai*, entered Cherbourg the same day (23rd) and there loaded coal.

[It appears from the above that all French ports are to be available to Russian war-ships for coaling. Coal will not actually be supplied by the French, we presume, but France's harbours will be open as coaling stations. There is no semblance of neutrality in such procedure. France is simply placing her harbours at the service of the Russians for belligerent purposes. It will be pleaded, probably, that since this question has never previously been considered by international jurists, latitude of action exists. Something fairer was expected of France, however.—ED. *J.M.*]

RUSSIAN RESERVES.

An Imperial Ordinance issued on the 16th instant orders the calling out of the reserves for the purpose of filling vacancies and organizing the forces in the Warsaw, Wilna, Kief and Moscow military districts and the Siberia Reserve Battalions. The order took effect from the 23rd instant. Another report says that the First and Second Brigades of Infantry of the Rifles will be mobilized next week, and that the Third, Fourth and Fifth will be mobilized subsequently.

GENERAL KUROPATKIN.

A St. Petersburg telegram of the 25th says that General Kuropatkin has been appointed Commander-in-chief.

PEACE POSSIBILITIES.

The gist of a telegram from Moscow is as follows:—The Russian casualties in the recent battle having been over 60,000 extraordinary difficulties have arisen, and as a result of these heavy losses and consequent privations much consternation has been caused and there is great robbing of the Chinese. Nevertheless the opinion prevails that one or two victories must be gained to restore the reputation of the Russian army. In military circles there is a general desire for peace, and many believe that if Russia be victorious in the battle now pending, peace negotiations will be opened. It is said that the policy will be adopted of sending home from the Manchurian Army a number of soldiers who are too old to bear the hardships and privations of the campaign or whose domestic affairs demand their presence.

NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

[Received at the Imperial Military Head Quarters on the 21st instant.]

On our right on the evening of the 20th some 200 of the enemy's cavalry crossed to the left bank of the Taitsz at a point eastward of Penhsihu, and seem to be advancing westward.

At Kaukwansai there are about 2 battalions of the enemy's infantry, and there is a concentration of about 20,000 in rear of that place near Kautailing.

In the direction of our Centre and Left Armies the enemy occasionally opens a desultory artillery-fire, and uses also 15-cent. mortars. Since 5 p.m. he has been firing towards the Shaho railway-station from Sufangtai.

On the side of the left Army, at a place westward of Changliangpau, 120 rifles and various other arms and accoutrements were found last night.

[Received at the Military Head Quarters on the night of the 21st.]

There was no change in the conditions confronting any of our armies on the 20th instant.

The complete returns show that the number of guns captured by the left Army is 43. The right column of that Army took 16 of this total. There are further many ammunition waggons and other things the number of which has not yet been ascertained.

Scouts sent out by the army on the night of the 20th found 200 Russian corpses at a place on the west of Changliangpau.

[Received at the Military Head Quarters on the 22nd instant.]

The spoils taken by our armies in the Battle of the Shaho, the prisoners and the number of the enemy's dead found upon the field, as thus far investigated, are as follows:—

Prisoners about	500
Dead found on the field	10,550
Guns taken	45
Ammunition Waggons	37
Gun Ammunition	6,920 rounds.
Rifles	5,474
Small-arm Ammunition	78,000
Swords	20
Spades and Shovels	92
Axes	23
Great-coats	356
Tents	85

In addition to the above the arms, accoutrements and other articles abandoned by the enemy on a field extending over several tens of miles amount to an immense number which there has not been time to count.

The enemy's dead are being buried with all honours. Judging from the number of these corpses, his casualties must have totalled some sixty thousand.

(FROM THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

THE NORTH SEA AFFAIR.

London, October 26.

All the English journals declare that an apology and an indemnity from Russia will not satisfy the British nation. They declare that the officers guilty of such lawless conduct must be punished and that the detention of the Baltic Fleet must be demanded.

The Russian Ambassador, M. Benkendorff, speaking through the columns of the London *Daily News*, says that the firing upon British vessels was entirely a calamity due to inadvertence, and that the greatest regrets must be expressed to the people of England.

The censorship of the St. Petersburg journals in the matter of the Baltic Fleet's lawless procedure is extraordinarily severe, so that none of the newspapers makes any comment this morning (25th). The evening papers briefly say that a Russian war-ship collided with a fishing boat and sunk her.

The British Ambassador in St. Petersburg, acting on his own authority, asked Count Lamsdorff for an explanation of the North-Sea incident, and received for reply that the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs himself knew nothing of the matter except what he had heard by telegraph from London. The Naval Head Quarters had not yet received any report on the subject.

THE NAGASAKI HOTEL.

[SPECIAL TO THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

Nagasaki, October 25.

The Nagasaki Hotel was put up for sale to-day by public auction. The bidding was started at *yen* 20,000 and the property was knocked down to Mr. F. Ringer for *yen* 106,000.

(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

THE BALTIC SQUADRON'S OUTRAGE.

London, October 24.

No report with regard to the outrage committed by the Baltic fleet has yet been received in St. Petersburg from the Commander-in-Chief. Russia thus appears to be endeavouring to minimize the nature of the occurrence.

The Russians steamed away without attempting to save the fishermen in distress.

Indignation is aroused throughout the Kingdom.

Yesterday the British Government presented to the Russian Government a clear demand calling on the latter to give a satisfactory reply.

Count Benckendorff, Russian Ambassador at London, is expected to have an interview to-day with the Marquis of Lansdowne, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, when the reply from Russia will be presented.

Instructions have been issued to Vice-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Squadron.

The Baltic squadron consisting of seven battle-ships, two armoured cruisers, five protected cruisers and seven destroyers, is believed to have passed the Bay of Biscay.

SPAIN.

It is reported that Spain has prohibited the supplying of coal, etc., to the Baltic squadron.

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INTERPORT SHOOTING.

The annual interport shooting contest between Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Penang proved a close thing this year. The competition at the close stood as follows:—

Singapore	919
Hongkong	919
Shanghai	908
Penang	Scratched

As there was a tie for first place, according to Bisley rules, the team which scored the most at 600 yards was the winner—so as Singapore made 291 to Hongkong's 290 at this position, the latter therefore won by one point, Penang failing to complete its firing because of a downpour of rain.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A shock of earthquake was felt at 2 p.m. on Oct. 20th at Hamamatsu.

A number of invalids arrived on Oct. 25th at Ujina by the *Tairen Maru* and *Rohilla Maru* from the front.

Four Russian prisoners arrived on Oct. 23rd at Moji from Yinkow. They were immediately removed to Ujina.

Major-General Haraguchi, ex-Commander of the Japanese forces in Korea, and Colonel Matsuishi, his staff officer, arrived on Oct. 20th at Hiroshima. The same night they left for Tokyo by train.

It is stated by *Cherry Blossoms* that the *Chohakusan Maru* completed for sea last month by the Mitsu Bishi Dockyard and Engine Works at Nagasaki, is the first instance in which every part of the vessel has been constructed in Japan.

A telegram from the Governor of Fukuoka reports that one of the crew of a British steamer which arrived there on Oct. 19th was attacked by small-pox during the voyage and passed away before her arrival. The ship was detained at quarantine for disinfection.

The steamer *Tango Maru* (7,200 tons) which is under construction at the Mitsu Bishi Shipbuilding yard, Nagasaki, will be launched in November, and the work on her will be completed in March next. The repair of the *Sado Maru*, damaged by the Vladivostock squadron, will be completed in December.

A hundred and thirty Russians, including two majors, a captain and two ensigns, captured in the Shaho battle arrived on Oct. 24th at Moji. They were immediately removed to Ujina. On the same day a number of Japanese invalids arrived at Moji by the *Tamba Maru* and at Ujina by the *Shinanogawa Maru* and *Hakuai Maru* from the front.

A conference of Commanders of the various Divisions at home was held on Oct. 24th in the War Department when General Terauchi, Minister of War, addressed to them a series of instructions. They then discused several projects. The meeting is expected to continue over two days. Marquis Yamagata, Chief of the Staff Office, on the evening of the 24th entertained the commanders and high officers of war, at his villa in Meguro.

Lest some misapprehension may have arisen regarding the scope of the lecture which the Rev. W. Weston has promised to deliver before the Yokohama Literary Society next spring, it may as well be explained that Mr. Weston intends to speak about his mountaineering experiences while travelling along the "Fuji volcanic zone," *i.e.* the line of volcanoes extending from the sea of Japan to the peninsula of Izu, and forming the geological boundary between northern and southern Japan.

Signor Tito Carbone, an Italian pathologist, has just died at Milan a martyr to science, as the result of becoming infected with Mediterranean, or Maltese fever, of which he had discovered the microbe. The Rome correspondent of the *Newcastle Chronicle* states that it was while experimenting with this microbe that he took the infection. During his illness he drew up a detailed report of the anatomical and pathological changes he experienced.

Among the passengers on the P. M. steamer *Mongolia*, which is due here on November 1st, will, it is expected, be Major-General Henry C. Corbin, United States Army, en route for Manila, where he will assume command of the Military Division of the Philippines. General Corbin has recently relinquished the command of the Division of the East, his latest and most important duty, in which was the charge of the extensive manœuvres held at Manassas, Va., last month. He is not a West Pointer, but served as an officer of Ohio volunteers from 1862 until the close of the Civil War. In 1866 he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Seventeenth United States Infantry and has served in the regular Army ever since.

Although Miss McCaul has decided not to make public any account of her experiences and observations until she has prepared the report in which she will embody her matured reflections on the whole subject, says an exchange, she has allowed it to be known that the whole of the medical and Red Cross arrangements of the Japanese Army, as she saw them at General Kuroki's headquarters, excited her admiration, and will form the most valuable example for our own nursing organisations if ever unfortunately we should again be engaged in a great war. Everything in the Japanese system and methods she found to be almost perfect. Nothing was wanting. Some of the hospitals were movable field hospitals, or tents, but the ingenious mind of the Japanese organiser had seen a class of building remarkably suitable for hospital work in the Buddhist temples, which were accordingly being used for the accommodation of the sick and wounded. These buildings are, of course, to be found at frequent intervals on the scene of the present campaign. Large, airy, and spacious, substantially built, so as to keep out extremes of heat and cold, they are admirably adapted for the humane purpose to which they have been applied.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

President Roosevelt has appointed Mr. Julius G. Lay, U. S. Consul-General at Canton in succession to Robert M. McWade, removed. Mr. Lay formerly was American Consul at Barcelona. Mr. Benjamin P. Ridgeley, American Consul at Nantes, France, was appointed Consul-General at Barcelona to succeed Mr. Lay.

We regret to learn that Captain F. H. Armstrong, the popular commander of the O. and O. steamer *Coptic*, had to be taken to the General Hospital on Tuesday morning, suffering from malarial fever. Upon enquiry on Wednesday afternoon we ascertained that he was progressing favourably, and it is thought he will soon be about again.

The British Consul-General at New York has presented Mr. Harlan P. Beach, the representative of the Yale Foreign Missionary Society in China, with $17,000 gold, to help along the Yale mission there. The money was part of an indemnity paid by China for the death of two British missionaries which the British mission would not receive and which the Chinese Government refused to take back.

Alderman John Pound, Chairman of the London General Omnibus Company, Limited, has been chosen Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year. He was born in 1829. Alderman Pound who succeeds Sir Thomas Ritchie as Lord Mayor, is head of the firm of John Pound & Co., and was elected Alderman of Aldgate ward in 1892. He is past master of the Leather Sellers' Company, and past master of the Fruiters' Company.

The annual meeting of the American Asiatic Association of Japan was held at the American Consulate-General, Yokohama, on Wednesday afternoon. The election of officers resulted as follows:—Mr. N. F. Smith, President; Mr. B. C. Howard, Vice-President; Mr. G. H. Scidmore, Secretary; Mr. W. L. Merriman, Treasurer. Executive Committee:—Messrs. J. W. Copmann, E. S. Booth, F. H. Ziegfeld, D. H. Blake, E. W. Frazar, Chandler Gibbens, and E. Mendelson.

In succession to the late Mr. Payne, Mr. George B. Cortelyou, former Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labour and now chairman of the Republican National Committee, will become Postmaster General. Mr. Cortelyou's appointment as head of the Postoffice Department was determined on several months ago by President Roosevelt, when Mr. Payne indicated to the President his desire to retire from the department on account of the precarious state of his health.

The new Northern Pacific liner, *Minnesota*, is expected to arrive in Yokohama next month on her first trip to the Orient. It is reported to the harbour authorities that her gross tonnage is 20,817 tons; while she is 630 feet in length, 73 feet in width, 56 feet in depth, and 36 feet in draft. As such an enormous ship could not come inside the breakwater, the Harbour Office have obtained an extraordinary grant of *yen* 74,382 from the Government, with which to deepen the harbour at a suitable place. The work must be completed by Nov. 10th.

Shortly before embarking on the U.S. transport *Thomas en route* for home, Dr. McGee accorded a representative of the *Nagasaki Press* a short interview. She said she was extremely sorry that the period of her nurses' service in Japan had expired. Throughout the whole of the time they have been in Japan, the greatest possible courtesy has been accorded them by all with whom they have come into contact. At times the work at Hiroshima has been arduous, but the equipment of the Japanese army medical service had been equal to all the demands made upon it. The hospital contained everything necessary for the comfort of the sick and wounded. In reply to a question as to whether the Japanese medical service was equal to European and American systems, Mrs. McGee said that in some respects it was superior, there being a total absence of unnecessary or superfluous articles. Ample accommodation has been provided for the reception of patients from the front and there is no danger of the hospitals being overcrowded.

DEATH OF AN AUSTRALIAN STATESMAN.

The death is announced of Sir George Dibbs, late Premier of New South Wales, and for many years one of the most striking personalities in the political life of the Australian Commonwealth. He was born at Sydney in 1834, states the *Shanghai Times*, and had a somewhat difficult career in his early days. At twenty he went into business with his brother, and experienced a number of exciting adventures on the long sea voyages he then made, especially at the time when he ran the Spanish blockade to the South American ports. His most notable adventure on land was a twelve months' imprisonment in a Sydney gaol, for refusing to pay what he considered an unfair and extortionate bill of costs. He engaged in more than one commercial enterprise, but without success, and the firm of Dibbs and Company went, on one occasion, through the insolvent court, but subsequently paid its debts. Sir George's political career began in 1874, when he was elected a member of the Legislature by West Sydney. He took office as Colonial Treasurer from 1883 to 1885, becoming Premier in the latter year for a short period only. Up to 1887 he ranked as a Free Trader, but in that year went openly over to the Protectionists. He formed a two-days' Ministry in 1889, but in October of that year became Premier for the second time, and held office until 1894. In 1891 he visited England on a mission connected with Australasian finance, representing all the colonies but Queensland and Western Australia, and was created a K.C.M.G. The fact that he then toned down his Republicanism very considerably and came out as a mild Federationist naturally provoked some unkind comment. Personally, Sir George Dibbs was a fine, stalwart specimen of humanity. He stood six feet four inches high, was broad in proportion and was the father of thirteen daughters. But the tremendous work he exacted from himself when in office told perceptibly even on his strength of body and mind.

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A CHIEF ISSUE IN THE EAST.

The following leading article was printed in the *Independent*, of New York, on Sept. 22 :—

The dramatic events of war often blind onlooking peoples to the chief issues involved. Sympathies and prejudices are usually determined by self-interest, even when it is instinctively rather than rationally apprehended. Attitude once determined, without the help of much cool thinking, a purely intellectual interest in the causes and probable outcome of the struggle is not easily awakened.

Nevertheless, events of importance may turn upon the interpretation that onlooking peoples place upon any given contest between great nations. It becomes a factor in shaping sympathies and prejudices at some later time. The larger the number of the individuals, here and there, that patiently study the underlying causes and conditions of a great war, the greater is the probability that subsequent international difficulties may be adjusted without bloodshed.

For this reason we believe that the real issues at stake in the gigantic struggle now under way in Eastern Asia cannot be too often or too clearly set forth. There is still an immense amount of popular misinformation and misunderstanding on this subject.

Stated in a word, the conflict now raging is, in large part, a contest for the establishment throughout half the known world, and for generations to come, of one or the other of two opposite and irreconcilable policies of economic opportunity.

Relatively speaking, Russia and Japan are both poor countries, as national wealth is counted to-day. In each a large majority of the population subsists by agriculture, and ancient hand industries of the household or the small shop. Until a few years ago it was still possible for hand industry in the East to maintain itself in competition with a still imperfect machine production of the West. The gigantic strides that machine production has made within a generation have brought the entire East face to face with the necessity of entering upon some new phase of economic evolution. Russia and Japan both know that in one way or another they must vastly increase their wealth if they are to maintain their rank in the family of nations.

Russia, although classed as a Western nation, is still in some respects a survival of bygone ideas and habits. Her scheme of government is a perpetuation of that Oriental despotism that may have been good enough for Assyria and Persia three thousand years ago, but is out of place in the modern world. Her ideas of economic policy are those of the dark ages, when it was supposed that the only way in which one community could get richer than another was by forcibly asserting an exclusive right over certain trading opportunities. Russia, therefore, is attempting by territorial aggrandizement to extend her political sovereignty over as large a part of Asia as possible, for the purpose of excluding therefrom the traders and the industrial enterpreneurs of all other nations. This mediæval policy she has attempted to carry out by bluff and perfidy. Her promises to Europe, to Japan and to the United States, to retire from Manchuria, and to accede in good faith to the American demand for the open door in all trade relations, were made in deliberate intention and expectation of breaking them. It never entered her tenth century head that despised Japan would resent her perfidy and call her bluff.

Japan, an island Empire, feeling seriously the pressure of over-population, and long since committed to a through-going modern policy in government and education, aspires to be and expects to be the England of the East. Her conception of the way to broaden economic opportunity is precisely that which England adopted a century ago. She demands to trade on equal terms with every part of the world. Above all, her natural markets of Manchuria and Korea she does not propose to be excluded from, but neither does she propose to exclude any other nation from them. She demands also a recognition from the world of the right of her population to emigrate to other lands. She has rationally examined the proposition of territorial expansion and has turned it down as incongruous with her real ambitions. Commercial, not territorial, expansion is her chief object. The scare idea that France and Germany have tried to work off upon the United States, that Japan, puffed up with conceit by her humiliation of Russia, will attempt to seize the Philippine Islands, can frighten only those that are very ignorant of the real mind of the Japanese. Even toward Russia she will show a consistent and enlightened reasonableness. When Russia is prepared to enter the contest for commercial advantage on fair terms with other nations Japan will permit her to occupy trading ports not only on the Manchurian but even on the Chinese coasts.

This, then, is the issue: On the one side a dark age policy of territorial aggrandizement for purposes of exclusive trade: on the other a modern policy of commercial expansion and a throwing open of all the Eastern world on equal terms to all competitors. Happily the heaviest battalions are again, as throughout the past history of the world they have been, on the side of enlightenment and progress.

THE WOOD GYPSY.

In scarlet skirt and bodice gay,
A bold-lipped, tawny thing,
Comes brown October down the wood,
A gypsy wandering.

Her light limbs shame the leopard's lithe
Abandonment of grace,
Her dark eyes prison all the old
Wild passion of her race.

Crooning, she lifts her voice in song,
Some strain of weird romance,
And timed to clashing tambour bells,
Whirls in a wanton dance.

And ere the cadence dies away
In echoes wild and sweet,
The oaks and maples shower gold
About her twinkling feet!

—H. R. GREER.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Prinz Heinrich 1	M. Oct. 31
America	P. M. Co.	Mongolia 2	Tu. Nov. 1
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Korea	M. Nov. 7
Tacoma	B. & T. Co.	Texan	F. Nov. 11
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co	Tartar	F. Nov. 11
Hongkong	B. & T. Co.	Lyra	F Nov. 11
America	P. M. Co	China 3	Su. Nov. 13
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	M. Nov. 14
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co	Em. of Japan	M. Nov. 14
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co	Em. of India	Th Nov. 24
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Su. Nov. 27

1 Left Shanghai on the 26th inst.
2 Left San Francisco on the 13th inst.
3 Left San Francisco on the 25th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Princess Alice	Sa. Oct. 29
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Bengloe	Sa. Oct. 29
Hongkong	P. M. Co	Mongolia	Tu. Nov. 1
Portland	P. & A. Co.	Numantia	Tu. Nov. 8
America	P. M. Co.	Korea	W. Nov. 9
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co	Tartar	Sa. Nov. 12
Tacoma	B. & T. Co.	Lyra	Sa. Nov. 12
Hongkong	B. & T. Co.	Texan	Sa. Nov. 12
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	China	Su. Nov 13
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co	Em. of Japan	M. Nov. 14
America	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	W. Nov 16
Hongkong	P. & A. Co.	Aragonia	W. Nov. 16
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co	Em. of India	F. Nov. 25
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	M. Nov. 28

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Indrawadi, British steamer, 3,369, R. N. Hill, 21st Oct.,—New York via ports, and Shanghai, 15th Oct.,—General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Athenian, British steamer, 2,440, S. Robinson, 21st Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 20th Oct., Mail and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Lena, Norwegian steamer, 979, M. H. Berge, 21st Oct.,—Moji, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Ulysses, British steamer, 2,282, M. Bevan, 21st Oct., —Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Colombo Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,919, Geo. Lapraik, 21st Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Pera, British steamer, 4,916, A. Valentine, 22nd Oct., —London via ports, and Kobe, 21st Oct., General. —P. & O. S.N. Co.

Manchuria, American steamer, 7,850, J. W. Saunders, 22nd Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 20th Oct., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Haldis, Norwegian steamer, 1,055, J. C. Jensen, 23rd Oct.,—Yokkaichi, 22nd Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nicomedia, German steamer, 2,808, Wagner, 23rd Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 21st Oct., Mails and General.—B. C. Howard.

Prinzess Alice, German steamer, 6,721, P. Wettin, 23rd Oct.,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe, 22nd Oct., Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Semantha, British Bark, 2,211, H. Andrews 23rd Oct.,—Liverpool, 10th June, Salt.—Sale and Co., Ltd.

Siberia, American steamer, 5,655, J. T. Smith, 24th Oct.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 7th Oct., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Lennox, British steamer, 2,361, F. McNair, 24th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, F. H. Armstrong, 24th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 23rd Oct., Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Kennebec, British steamer, 3,301, C. R. Beynon, 25th Oct.,—Shanghai, Ballast.—Standard Oil Co.

Shakanoo Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,064, S. Nishiyama, 25th Oct.,—Ujina, General.—Yamagata-ya.

Kagoshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,716, S. Muramatsu, 25th Oct.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kaisow, British steamer, 2,529, Torrible, 25th Oct., —London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kilburn, British steamer, 2,117, E. Le Templier, 26th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Heathdene, British steamer, 2,277, W. J. Milburn, 26th Oct.,—Muroran, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

Braemar, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 26th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Iyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,918, S. J. G. Parsons, 26th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 27th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 26th Oct., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Slavonia, German steamer, 3,206, Madsen, 27th Oct.,—Hamburg via ports, and Shanghai, 23rd Oct., General.—C. Illies & Co.

Kaiserin Elizabeth (8 guns), Austrian cruiser, 4,200, Capt. Mirtl, 27th Oct.,—Kobe.

Samara, British steamer, 1,790, Wm. Lewis, 27th Oct.,—Otaru, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Tremont, American steamer, 6,195, T. W. Garlick, 20th Oct.,—Victoria, B.C., via Tacoma, Wash., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Gaelic, British steamer, 2,690, Wm. Finch, 21st Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Hounslow, British steamer, 1,860, H. Adshead, 21st Oct.,—Ujina, General.—Yokohama Coal Co.

Sealda, British steamer, 3,438, G. Brown, 21st Oct., Oct.,—Kobe, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Bulysses, British steamer, 3,958, T. G. Scott, 21st —Borneo, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Hyades, American steamer, 2,932, Geo. Wright, 21st Aug.,—Taku via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Prima, Norwegian steamer, 761, Samoe, 21st Oct.,—Hiogo, General.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Athenian, British steamer, 2,440, S. Robinson, 22nd Oct.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Benvenue, British steamer, 2,505, R. Kroble, 22nd Oct.,—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Cornes & Co.

Heimdal, Norwegian steamer, 762, Johnsen, 22nd Oct.,—Misumi, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Manila, British steamer, 2,711, H. G. H. Lewellin, 23rd Oct.,—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Manchuria, American steamers, 8,750, J. W. Saunders, 23rd Oct.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Khalif, British steamer, 2,219, J. H. Middleton, 23rd Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Macquarie, British steamer, 2,073, St. John George, 24th Oct.,—Moji, General.—Yamagataya.

Haldis, Norwegian steamer, 1,055, J. C. Jensen, 24th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ragnar, Norwegian steamer, 1,220, H. G. Nielsen, 24th Oct.,—Ujina, General.—Yamagata-ya.

Colombo Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,919, Geo. Lapraik, 24th Oct.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nicomedia, German steamer, 2,803, Wagner, 25th Oct.,—Portland, Oregon, Mails and General.—B. C. Howard.

Siberia, American steamer, 5,655, J. T. Smith, 26th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Ulysses, British steamer, 2,282, M. Bevan, 26th Oct., —Marseilles and London via ports, General —Butterfield & Swire.

Kennebec, British steamer, 3,301, C. R. Beynon, 26th Oct.,—New York via ports and Suez Canal, General.—Standard Oil Co.

Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, R. Lobez, 26th Oct.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General. —O. & O. S.S. Co.

Lennox, British steamer, 2,361, F. McNair, 27th Oct., —Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Omi, British steamer, 2,686, Cubitt, 27th Oct.,—Muroran, Ballast,—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

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PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Gaelic*, for Hongkongkong via ports:—Miss Angell, Miss Mary Bankes, Mrs. E. Brewster and 6 children, Mr. Chas. Brurein, Rev. A. Butzbach, Mr. Jerry H. Cook, Mr. John Cooper, Mrs. John Cooper, Dr. W. R. Cunningham, Mrs. L. M. Curry, Mr. A. Fuster, Mr. A. J. Gibson, Rev. G. H. Graves, Mrs. G. H. Graves, Mr. R. Henkel, Mr. Gustave T. Herrman, Mr. L. Jacob, Miss Elizabeth B. Jessup, Miss Elizabeth B. Jessup, Rev. F. Kelhefer, Rev. J. Lake, Mr. G. E. Lapeyre, Mrs. G. E. Lapeyre, Rev. Gilbert Lowell, Mrs. Gilbert Lowell, Rev. J. C. Meadows, Mrs. J. C. Meadows and infant, Miss Julia Meadows, Rev. W. S. Meek, Mrs. W. S. Meek, Mr. Marion F. au Miller, Mrs. Marion F. au Miller, Mrs. H. W. Nathan and son, Miss H. F. North, Miss C. Oberle, Mrs. J. F. Otterson, Rev. H. W. Province, Mrs. H. W. Province and infant, Col. F. H. Robinson, Mrs. F. H. Robinson, Rev. C. F. Rank, Rev. A. J. Ray, Mrs. A. J. Ray, Miss Reynolds, Mr. W. Riesbel, Mrs. W. Riesbel, Miss Maggie J. Rogers, Rev. C. K. Roys, Mrs. C. K. Roys, Rev. W. B. Seabury, Mr. Loxley J. Smith, Mrs. L. J. Smith and 2 children, Miss Margaret Hay South, Miss A. Stevens, Rev. S. S. Stevens, Mrs. S. S. Stevens, Mr. T. M. Thomas, Mrs. T. M. Thomas, Miss M. M. Thomas, Rev. W. H. Tipton, Mrs. W. H. Tipton and 2 children, Miss C. Voltner, Miss Ellasue Wagner, Miss Jannie Watkins, Mrs. Jos. B. Wilkinson, and Miss Sally S. Wilkinson, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Athenian*, from Hongkong via ports:—Lieut. D. Pudsey, R.A., Mr. E. V. Carey, and Mr. A. C. Voules, in cabin. In Transit:—Mr. S. Amoya, in cabin; Mr. H. S. Spurge, Mrs. Cameron, Miss F. Ezekiel, Mr. F. Heywood, Mr. W. Thomas, Mr. R. Clarke, and Mr. C. Elvey, in second class; 12 Chinese, and 17 Japanese, in steerage.

Per American steamer *Manchuria*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. R. Torvey, Mr. Yung Pau, Mr. S. T. Wilmer, Mr. Jasper Green, Mr. A. F. Tripp, Mr. H. W. Kilby, Mr. Favorke, Mr. Sun Pah Cho, Mr. J. C. Hall, Mr. J. Midzushima, Mr. J. M. Mollison, Mr. J. C. Fletcher, Mr. Shee Ping Chin, Mr. Peters, Mr. H. K. Hemans, Mr. K. Inagaki, and Mr. B. C. Foster in cabin. For Honolulu:—Mr. F. M. Bechtel, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. G. F. Atkinson and wife, Mr. J. Baud, Mr. Low Kee Chong, Mr. H. L. Daniels and wife, Major J. S. Garwood, Mr. F. A. Harris, Mr. Edwin Kind, Dr. J. S. Moore, Mr. J. S. McConnell, Jr., Mr. A. O. Munkhouse and wife, Mrs. Proctor and 3 children, Mr. V. Reyes, Mrs. H. B. Smith, Mr. J. A. Shipley, wife and 2 children, Lieut. du Petit Thouras, Mr. E. G. Adams, Mrs. J. L. Barrett, Mr. Trevor Corry, Mrs. Esterbrook, Miss M. V. Glenton, Mr. T. R. Kackley, Mr. Chin Lung, Mrs. McConnell, Mr. S. Moutrie and wife, Mr. A. P. Nicols, Mr. Yee Quong, Mr. F. Roth, Mrs. Low Shee and 2 children, Miss Agnes Morgan, Miss Alexander, Mr. A. W. Baum, Mr. H. B. Campbell and wife, Mr. R. A. Gubbay, Mrs. W. A. Huffman, Lieut. H. Kehrhahn, Miss Gee Chom Moy, Miss L. P. McConnell, Miss Moutrie, Rev. J. T. Proctor, Miss R. A. Riggs, Col. C. Santa Anna, and Mr. F. B. Abenheim, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Prinzess Alice*, from Europe via ports:—Mr. C. T. N. Kroenig, Mr. Bickerton Brindley, Mrs. Bickerton Brindley, 2 children and nurse, Mr. F. Kachi, Mr. Julius Tornai, Mr. Baldwin Shearer, Mrs. Lankester and child, Miss Madge Doinhre, Count Cesare Vinci, Mr. F. Esron, Mr. D. Donatyer, Inspector and Mrs. Michael, Mrs. Pewton, Mr. Goldmann, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Robson, Mr. Maitland, Mrs. and Miss Thomas and maid, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Smith, Mr. Koenig, Mr. Chas. T. Fraser, Mr. W. Brining, Mrs. Bertha Hofmann and child, Mrs. Emma Redlich and child, Mr. Alexander Aciarri and child, Mrs. Cori, Mr. D. Scromenoff, Mr. T. Hopmann, Mr. Leng Fit Kwan, Mr. T. Chan Pyan, Mr. I. O. B. Twigg, Mr. Thin, Mr. M. Pawsey, Mr. Bang Kwong, Mr. Tow Yoh Ling, and 1 Japanese in cabin.

Per American steamer *Siberia*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. O. M. Heim, Mr. Eyre Pinchard, Master Geo. Pinchard, Mrs. G. M. Pinchard, Miss M. A. Stevens, Miss M. Knox, Miss Alice Brown, Miss Elizabeth Brown, Miss Grace Brown, Miss Martha Brown, Miss Mattie L. Brown, Mrs. A. M. Glenn, Mr. W. Imel, and Mr. S. Spiro, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Mrs. J. C. Thompson, Mrs. M. Morrison, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Miss L. Finley, Miss Nanon Grey, and Mrs. C. D. Hagerty, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Major J. F. Case, Mrs. J. F. Case and child, Mrs. S. C. Coy, Mr. T. Hodgson, Mr. P. J. Kearney, Mr. S. R. Lewis, Mrs. L. C. Logan and two daughters, Mr. Geo. Lorenz, Mr. Arthur P. Moran, Mrs. C. W. Vance and maid, Mr. Geo. S. Wilson, and Miss Polly Lawrence, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Coptic*, from Hongkong via ports: Mr. W. P. Boyd, Capt. W. J. Glasgow, Mrs. W. J. Glasgow, Master J. Glasgow, Mr. A. Kasche, Mr. T. S. Baker, Mr. T. C. Robertson, Mr. A. Hill, Mrs. J. W. Wade, Lieut. Schuemann, Dr. R. P. Bowie, Mr. C. A. Stalker, and Mrs. C. A. Stalker, in cabin. For Honolulu:—Mr. J. Rosenberg, Mr. W. C. Weeden, Mrs. Rasenberg and infant, Mr. W. M. Graham, and Mrs. E. Jacobsen, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. Geo. C. Taulbee, Mrs. Juan Ah Moey, Mrs. Chan Dai, Miss Cheng Gum Moy, Mr. E. C. Jansen, Master Chung Mung Tung, Mrs. Lew Lin, and Mr. J. E. Gibson, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. F. B. Reid, Mrs. L. Harmon, Mr. A. Woolley, Mr. L. Roux, Mr. A. Chong, Dr. L. A. B. Street, Rev. W. E. Towson, and Mr. G. C. Pakenham, in cabin; 43, in intermediate; 1 in steerage. For Vancouver:—Capt. G. A. Forsaith, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Birdwood, Mr. F. P. Colson, Mr. A. S. Bremner, Mr. T. Crasen, Miss M. King, Rev. and Mrs. C. W. Allen and 2 children, Mr. H. King, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Allen, Mr. H. Lupp, Mr. N. N. Kolobashkin, Bishop Gallaway, Mr. E. Buxton Forman, Master W. Shields, Mr. R. Doherty, and Mr. D. Heron, in cabin; 28, in intermediate; 158, in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per American steamer *Manchuria*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. F. B. Abenheim, Mr. E. G. Adams, Mr. H. Akimoto, Miss Alexander, Col. Chedas Santa Anna, Mr. G. F. Atkinson, Mrs. G. F. Atkinson, Mrs. J. L. Barrett, Mr J. Baud, Mr. A. W. Baum, Mr. F. M. Bechtel, Mr. J. C. Bentz, Mr. J. Brett, Mrs. J. Brett, Mr. H. B. Campbell, Mrs. H. B. Campbell, Mr. Low Kee Chong, Mr. Trevor Corry, Mr. H. L. Daniels, Mrs. H. L. Daniels, Mr. F. Deardorf, Mrs. F. Deardorf, Miss Dorothy Deardorf, Mrs. Esterbrook, Mrs. J. M. Ewell, Mr. F. E. Fernald, Mr. M. Fujino, H.I.H. Prince Sadanaru Fushimi and attendants, Major J. S. Garwood, Miss M. V. Glenton, Mr. Geo. P. Godsey, Mrs. Geo. P. Godsey, Mr. A. H. Green, Mr. R. A. Gubbay, Mrs. A. E. Hammond, Mr. F. A. Harris, Mr. Alexander Harrison, Mr. A. S. Hoyt, Mrs. W. A. Huffman, Mr. T. R. Kackley, Mr. K. Kada, Mr. Wm. L. Keane, Lt. H. Kehrhahn, Mr. Edwin Kind, Capt. Alexander Kirkwood, Mr T. Kitacka, Mr. J. H. Kothari, Mr. Ching Lung, Mr. T. Mayeda, Mr. J. S. McConnell, Jr., Mrs. McConnell, Miss L. P. McConnell, Mr. F. A. McKenzie, Mrs. F. A. McKenzie, Mr. Paul Meyer, Major S. Mihara, Miss Agnes Morgan, Dr. J. S. Moore, Mr. S. Moutrie, Mrs. S. Moutrie, Miss Moutrie, Miss Gee Chom Moy, Mr. A. O'Gorman Munkhouse, Mrs. A. O'Gorman Munkhouse, Mr. Allen P. Nicols, Mr. C. Onuki, Mr. C. G. Parker, Mr. E. J. Parrish, Mrs. E. J. Parrish, Miss Parrish, Rev. J. T. Proctor, Mrs. J. T. Proctor and 3 children, Mr. Yee Quong, Mr. V. Reyes, Mrs. R. A. Riggs, Dr. K. Rokkaku, Mr. F. Roth, H.E. A. Sato and servant, Mr. Augustin Scandella, Mr. C. E. Schneely, Mrs. Low Shee and 2 children, Mr. J. A. Shipley, Mrs. J. A. Shipley and 2 children, Mr. Geo. Siddle, Mrs. Geo. Siddle, Miss Siddle, Miss N. Siddle, Mrs. H. B. Smith, Mr. F. P. Stone, Mrs. F. P. Stone, Miss R. Z. Stone, Mr. Percy K. Stothert, Miss Percy K. Stothert, Mr. B. E. Strauss, Mrs. B. E. Strauss, Count S. Terashima and servant, Lieut. du Petit Thouras, and N. Watanabe in cabin.

Per British steamer *Manila*, for London via ports:—Mr. F. W. Hill, Mr. T. F. Barry, Miss Neild, Mr. Andre Cazamian, Mr. and Mrs. Mowbray, Miss McPherson, Mr. and Mrs. Horsey, Mr. Hewson, Mr. Andrews, Dr. and Mrs. Carr, Mr. B. M. Bharucher, Mr. S. Broocha, Mr. R. M. Engineer, Mr. A. E. Davar, and Mr. B. Bennett, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Siberia*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. W. N. C. Allen, Mr. O. C. Brock, Major J. F. Case, Mrs. J. F. Case and child, Mrs. E. Chamberlin, Mrs. C. S. Coy, Mr. H. M. S. H. Esmail, Miss L. Finlay, Mr. Jas. Green, Miss Nanon Grey, Mrs. C. D. Hagerty, Mr. B. de Hexenex, Mrs. B. de Hexenex, Mr. T. Hodgson, Mr. Patrick J. Kearney, Mr. S. R. Lewis, Mrs. C. W. Vance and maid, Mr. Geo. S. Wilson, Mrs. L. C. Logan and 2 daughters, Mr. Geo. E. Lorenz, Mr. C. Meyer, Miss M. Michel, Mr. Arthur P. Moran, Mrs. M. Morgison, Mr. Nelson E. Perin, Mr. W. J. Sweasey Powers, Mrs. W. J. Sweasey Powers, Mr. E. C. Ray, Mr. Gilbert Rieman, Mr. N. Russell, Mrs. N. Russell, infant and nurse, Mr. Wm. Schopflocher, Mr. T. Takamichi, Mrs. T. Takamichi, Mr. A. F. Tripp, and Mr. Choon Gun Yu, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Coptic*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mrs. Chun Doi, Master Chun Mung Fung, Mr. J. F. Gibson, Mr. W. M. Graham, Mrs. E. Jacobsen, Mr. E. C. Jansen, Mrs. H. Kataoka, Mrs. Lew Lin, Mrs. Juan Ah Moey, Miss Ching Gum Moy, Mr. G. Nagahashi, Mr. Otis A. Poole, Mr. J. Rosenberg and infant, Mr. A. E. Ross, Mr. Geo. C. Taulbee, and Mr. W. C. Weedon, in cabin.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Per British steamer *Manila*, for London via ports:—Raw Silk for Europe, 1,187 bales; Waste Silk for Europe, 239 bales.

Silk shippers per steamship *Manchuria*, for San Francisco, October 23rd.

	Bales.
Sieber, Wolff & Co.	401
Vivanti Bros.	284
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	191
Varenne & Co.	97
American Trading Co.	55
Ulysse Pila & Co.	50
China & Japan Trading Co.	45
L. Mottet	20
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	409
Kito Gomei Kaisha	333
Doshin Kaisha	64
Total	1,949

Silk shippers per steamship *Athenian* for Vancouver, October 22nd:—

	Bales.
Jewett & Bent	192
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	186
Bavier & Co.	176
Varenne & Co.	156
Siber, Wolf & Co.	142
China & Japan Trading Co.	140
F. Strahler & Co.	116
Vivanti Bros.	116
Herbert Dent & Co.	57
American Trading Co.	55
Sieber & Co.	54
Ulysee Pila & Co.	48
Kitto Gomei Kaisha	326
Mitsui Bussan Kwaisha	307
Doshin Kaisha	54
Total	2,125

Silk shippers per steamship *Tremont*, for Tacoma, October 20th:—

	Bales.
Sieber, Wolff & Co.	337

Silk shippers per steamer *Coptic*, for San Francisco, 26th October:—

	Bales.
Siber, Wolff & Co.	254
F. Strahler & Co.	52
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	43
Vivanti Bros.	20
Sieber & Co.	10
Kiito Gomei Kaisha	281
Total	660

CARGOES.

Per American steamer *Tremont*, for Tacoma:—

TEA.

From	Canada.	Chicago & West.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total
Hongkong	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	8,833	631	918	—	10,382
Kobe	—	—	644	—	—	644
Yokohama	1,398	1,746	1,488	588	—	5,220
Total	1,398	10,579	2,763	1,506	—	16,246

SILK.

	New York.	Easton.	Total Bales.
Hongkong	45	—	45
Yokohama	337	—	337
Total	382	—	382

Per British steamer *Athenian*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—

TEA.

From.	Canada.	Chicago & West.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total Packages.
Hongkong	270	—	—	187	—	457
Amoy	250	—	3,364	—	—	3,614
Foochow	1,189	—	—	—	—	1,189
Shanghai	903	—	1,405	—	—	2,308
Kobe	2,575	150	100	—	—	2,825
Yokohama	3,809	724	154	—	—	4,687
Total	8,996	874	5,023	187	—	15,080

SILK.

From.	New York.	Montreal.	Easton.	South Manchester.	Total Bales.
Hongkong & Canton	697	—	—	—	697
Shanghai	419	40	—	—	459
Yokohama	2,080	—	35	10	2,125
Total	3,196	40	35	10	3,281

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, October 28.

This market is still quiet.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER YARD.
White Shirting—{40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.} ...	0.10 to 0.18
	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—8⅛ lb, 38½ yds. 39 inches V.	3.90 to 4.50
Grey Shirting—9lb, 38½ yds, 45 inches	3.90 to 4.50
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches...	2.80 to 4.00
	PER YARD.
Cotton Italians and Satteens...	0.20 to 0.30

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WOOLLENS.

	per yard.
Flannels	V. 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches	0.16 to 0.22
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66
	per piece.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.80 to 10.80
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

	per bale.
Nos. 16/24, Singles	V. Nominal
Nos. 28/32, Singles	—
Nos. 38/42, Singles	—
Nos. 32, Doubles	Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	250.00 to 260.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	300.00 to 310.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	440.00 to 470.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling	40.00 to 40.50
Indian Broach	31.00 to 32.00
Chinese	27.50 to 29.50

METALS.

A small business has been transacted.

	per picul.
Round and square ⅝ inch and upward	V. 4.05 to 4.35
Iron Plates, assorted	4.30 to 4.60
Sheet Iron	4.65 to 6.90
Galvanised Iron sheets	9.75 to 10.75
Wire Nails, assorted	6.25 to 6.50
Tin Plates, per box	7.00 to 7.50
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.00
Hoop Iron (⅜ to 1½ inch)	5.00 to 5.50

KEROSENE.

No change.

American	$3.31
Russian	3.10
Langkat	3.05

SUGAR.

Small business, no special feature to note.

	per picul.
Brown Takao	V. 8.60 to 9.00
Brown Manila	8.80 to 9.80
Brown Daitong	8.00 to 8.20
Brown Canton	9.80 to 10.80
White Java and Penang	11.50 to 12.50
White Refined	12.20 to 15.80

INDIGO.

The market is unchanged

	picul.
Java, Medium to best	210.00 to 260.00
Calcutta, Medium to best	140.00 to 220.00
Madras (*Kurpah*), Medium to best	100.00 to 140.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best	—

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Market quiet: and prices for all (except Re-reels) are the turn in favour of buyers. Prices nominally unchanged, but business can be done easily at the lower figure of our quotations (Re-reels always excepted, which are still held for the top notch.) Lyons cables a dull market there and New York is occupied, for a week or two, with the Presidential Election. Stocks here are now increasing and we look for some reduction in price.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse	V. 990 to 1,000
Filatures—Extra, Fine	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	960 to 970
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	—
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	930 to 940
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	940 to 950
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	910 to 920
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	920 to 930
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	— —
Common—Coarse	— —
Re-reels—Extra	— —
Re-reels—No. 1	940 to 950
Re-reels—No. 1½	920 to 925
Re-reels—No. 2	910 to 915
Re-reels—No. 3	880 to 890
Kakedas—Extra	925 to 930
Kakedas—No. 1	900 to 910
Kakedas—No. 1½	880 to 890
Kakedas—No. 2	860 to 870

WASTE SILK.

Large business at full rates both in Noshi and Kibiso. Consumers try for a reduction, and send low limits, without effect on the market here.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	160 to 165
Noshi—Filatures, Good	150 to 155
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	155 to 160
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	145 to 150
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	135 to 140
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	110 to 115
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	100 to 105
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	165 to 170
Noshi—Bushiu, Good	155 to 160
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	145 to 150
Nsohi—Joshiu, Best	100 to 105
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	90 to 95
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	115 to 120
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	100 to 105
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	55 to 60
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	50 to 55

TEA.

Practically no business.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	48 & upwards
Choice	43 to 47
Finest	38 to 42
Fine	33 to 37
Good Medium	28 to 32
Medium	24 to 27
Good Common	21 to 23
Common	20 & below.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, October 27.

London silver and China sterling quotations are both unchanged and local rates are generally steady, and close for the mail per steamer *Empress of China* as under.

London	Bank T.T.	2/0⅝
—	— Bills on demand	2/0⅝
—	— 4 months' sight	2/0⅝
—	Private 4 months' sight	2/0⅞
—	— 6 months' sight	2/0⅞
Paris & Lyons	Bank sight	254½
—	Private 4 months' sight	259
—	— 6 months' sight	260
Hongkong	Bank sight per $100.	¤¾*
—	Private 10 days' sight do.	⅝*
Shanghai	—Bank sight	77¾*
—	Private 10 days' sight	79¾*
India	—Bank sight	150½
—	Private 30 days' sight	152⅛
America	—Bank sight	49¼
—	Private 30 days' sight	49⅞
—	Private 4 months' sight	50⅛
Germany	Bank sight	206
	Private 4 months' sight	210½
Bar Silver (London)		26½

* Nominal.

BAD COMPLEXIONS

Dry Thin and Falling Hair and Red Rough Hands Prevented by

CUTICURA SOAP

MILLIONS use CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes, for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic, cleansing purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA OINTMENT, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other *medicated* soap is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic *toilet* soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, and the BEST toilet and baby soap in the world.

COMPLETE EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOUR,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure torturing, disfiguring humours, eczemas, rashes, and irritations, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 27-28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials, containing 60 doses. CUTICURA PILLS are alterative, antiseptic, tonic, and digestive, and beyond question the purest, sweetest, most successful and economical blood and skin purifiers, humour cures, and tonic-digestives, yet compounded.

JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, October 28, a.m.

	Paid up.	Div'd 1 year.	Q'ation.
	Yen.	per cent.	Yen.
Provincial Exchequer Bonds 1st Issue	87	5	80.90
Provincial Exchequer Bonds 2nd Issue	32	5	25.90
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri)	100	5	86.70
War Bonds (Gunji)	100	5	86.70
5 % Imperial Bonds (Goburi)	100	5	82.75
Navy Bonds (Kaigun)	100	5	85.60
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	97.50
Y'hama Water-works Bonds	100	6	91.20
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	88.00
Osaka Harbour Bonds	100	6	88.00
Sanyo Railway Debentures	100	6	*87.00
Sanyo Railway	50	8	*60.20
Sanyo Railway, new	12.50	8	*25.20
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Tokyo Street Railway new	12.50	—	31.00
Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki)	50	—	56.50
Tokyo Electric Railway, new	30	—	37.50
Yokohama Electric Railway	27.50	—	26.80
Odawara Electric Car	50	2.7	20.50
Keihin Electric Railway	50	5	53.00
Tokyo Marine Insurance	12.50	12	27.50
Yokohama Fire Insurance	12.50	10	14.70
Tokyo Fire Insurance	12.50	12	19.00
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Fuji Cotton Spinning	50	—	38.50
Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning	50	8	47.30
Yokohama Dock	33	10	43.60
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Tokyo Electric Light	50	12	71.80
Tokyo Electric Light, new	12.50	12	26.00
Osaka Electric Light	50	20	97.30
Kobe Electric Light	45	17	75.80
Tokyo Gas	50	14	78.60
Tokyo Gas, new	1	—	16.00
Osaka Gas new	12.50	—	14.00
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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH, 1904.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE Baltic fleet has left Vigo, leaving four officers behind.

THE new Korean Minister in Tokyo arrived at Shimbashi on Oct. 30th.

THERE are said (by the *Kokumin*) to be 3,000 Russian prisoners in Japan.

GENERAL TERAUCHI, Minister for War, returned on Oct. 31st from Osaka.

ON Oct. 30th, snow fell at Hiromae and at Takamatsu, near Aomori, while hail fell at Matsue.

THE Emperor's Birthday was loyally celebrated throughout Japan on Nov. 3rd. Lovely weather prevailed.

SNOW fell on Oct. 30th at Nikko and on the following day at Wakamatsu, Yonezawa and Tottori.

ON the morning of Oct. 28th, frost was experienced in the district of Matsumoto, Nagano Prefecture.

MR. Chinda, Vice-Minister, and seven other officials of the Foreign Office, have been decorated by the Emperor of China with the insignia of the Double Dragon and the First and Third Orders of the Secret Star.

THE well-known old gunboat *Linnet* is being fitted up as a salvage steamer by the Liverpool Salvage Association.

A FREIGHT train was derailed on Oct. 29th at Uyeno near Nagoya. Fortunately only slight damage was caused.

ELEVEN Russians captured in the Shaho battle arrived on Oct. 28th at Ujina. They were removed to Fukuchiyama.

A BLACKSMITH at Yamaguchi has been arrested on a charge of having forged forty-five 50-*sen* and four 20-*sen* silver pieces.

PAPERS of naturalization have been given to Mr. E. S. Mathews, a British subject, married to Taka Koseki and residing at Honmoku, Yokohama.

M. MELEGARI, formerly Italian Minister at Tokyo, left Yokohama on October 29th by the German mail steamer *Prinsess Alice* for home.

A MARRIAGE between Count Kanroji and a daughter of Prince Kitashirakawa has been arranged and the ceremony will shortly take place.

ACCORDING to latest official investigations there are now 53,462 invalids from the front under treatment at the hospitals in twelve divisional districts.

THE K.R. and A.C. have decided to follow the example of Shanghai and hold an international walking race at Kobe. It is now up to the Y.C. and A.C. to follow suit.

THE Kyushu Railway Company held a general meeting on October 27th at Moji at which the shareholders decided to increase the capital to fourteen million *yen*.

ABOUT 4 a.m on Sunday, fire broke out at Kumoi-cho, Yokohama, destroying some twenty-five houses. The cause is under investigation by the Isezaki-cho police.

THE autumn meeting of the Nippon Race Club began on Friday and Saturday Oct. 28 and 29th, and finished on Friday and Saturday Nov. 4th and 5th. The sport was excellent.

THE steamer *Akashi Maru*, which went ashore on June 27th at Taihanroku, in Formosa, was floated on Oct. 25th. On the 29th she left for Kobe via Kelung. Her hull was not damaged.

THE steamer *Fuping* (1,393), which is now detained at Saseho, had been sold by the Kaiping Mining Company, China, to a German trader on Oct. 6th, previous to her capture by the Japanese of Port Arthur.

THE *Kokumin* has a telegram from Nagasaki to the effect that an American who arrived by the steamer *Siberia* is undergoing examination in the Nagasaki District Court for having photographed views of the port.

THE old blue-funnel liner *Telemachus*, now Chinese-owned, is towing the old French man-of-war *Triomphante* from Singapore to Canton, where she is to be broken up. The *Telemachus* gets $1,000 for the job.

A TELEGRAM has been received in Tokyo to the effect that the steamer *Ohio*, with railway sleepers from Hokkaido, sunk on Oct. 26th off Chinnampho. It is said that she went ashore there, and only a portion of the cargo was saved. The hull was insured by the Tokyo Marine Insurance Co. for a hundred thousand *yen*.

THE British steamer *Suisang* released at Sasebo arrived on Oct. 29th at Nagasaki. The crew of the *Fuping*, which was recently adjudged to be a prize of Japan, left Nagasaki on the same day for Shanghai by the *Siberia*.

DURING four months from July 1st to Oct. 31st, 41,823 bales of raw silk were exported from Yokohama to Europe and America. The exports in the corresponding periods of 1903 and 1902 were 31,281 bales and 29,160 bales respectively.

COUNTS MATSUKATA AND KABAYAMA, and some high officers of the Army and Navy, on Nov. 1st entertained at the Maple Club, Shiba Park, Tokyo, General Baron Nishi who recently returned from the front. Departmental ministers and others were present.

Two jinrikisha coolies quarrelled on Oct. 30th at Eiraku-cho, Yokohama, and one killed the other by inflicting a severe wound in the neck with a short sword. The culprit was arrested by the Kotobuki-cho police, on the scene. Intoxication was the cause.

FIVE hundred and four men belonging to the First Division and the Imperial Body Guards arrived on Oct. 30th at Shimbashi from the front. The same day, a hundred and forty-four belonging to the Second Division also arrived in Tokyo on their way to Sendai.

THE subscription of the banks in Yokohama towards the third issue of treasury bonds is as follows: Specie Bank, *yen* 5,000,000; the 2nd and the 74th, *yen* 750,000 each; the Yokohama, *yen* 500,000; the Mogi, *yen* 400,000; and the Soda, *yen* 300,000.

A PASSENGER train collided on Oct. 29th with a freight train at Baba station, near Kobe, the result being that two persons were slightly injured. Both trains are reported to have sustained slight damage. After a short delay, they started for their respective destinations.

THE *Jiji* reports that a Korean employed by Russia as a spy was arrested on Oct. 19th by the Japanese at Wiju. He was in possession of three secret letters, having concealed them in one of his shoes. On detention, he tried to commit suicide with a knife, but was prevented by some soldiers.

A LONG list of promotions and decorations of officers and men killed since July 28th was published by the *Official Gazette* on Oct. 31st. The report includes Major-General Yamamoto, who is said to have died on Sept. 24th. After the Yalu fight he was promoted from Colonel and appointed Commander of a Brigade.

MR. OURA, Minister for Communications, arrived on Oct. 31st at Moji from the front. By the 10 p.m. train, he left for Osaka. According to Mr. Nakayama, one of the party, the construction of the Seoul-Fusan Railway will be completed about the end of November. Some seven thousand officials are employed in Manchuria and Korea.

DURING November, the amount of money required to meet various calls is estimated as follows: Land tax, business tax, the first, second and third war loan, new shares of various commercial companies, and others to be paid up, *yen* 38,642,152; interest on pension and naval loan bonds, interest on debentures and dividends of various companies to be paid out, *yen* 2,200,876.

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THE MILITARY SITUATION.

Saturday, October 29.

It is reported (*Asahi*) from Kaufongtsz that the Russians have killed seventy Chinese at Pehtapau for assisting the Japanese. Pehtapau is on the main road between Shahopau and the southern bank of the Hun River. This story may be greatly exaggerated, but it has probably some truth.

Some two thousand Russian troops are said to have again stationed themselves at Changshantsz, whence they send patrols constantly to Hsinmintun. Apparently this is a precaution against any outflanking movement by Oku's army in a westerly direction.

The Russian attacks in the Shaho region are said not to have ended on the 16th inst. They subsequently attacked Limutun and Linshingpau, important positions which command the railway between Shahopau and the Hun. These attacks were repulsed. The statement comes from a Japanese officer who has just arrived at Moji from the front. What time he left the Shaho lines we do not discover, but as he speaks of the weather on the 19th instant, he probably set out on the 20th or the 21st. It will be remembered that the Russians reported the Japanese evacuation of Shahopau as having taken place on the 20th, but the above news confirms the semi-official denial of any such retirement. As to the weather described by this officer, he says that heavy rain fell on the 19th and that, the cold being intense, the troops occupying the positions north of the Shaho suffered greatly. They were unable to light fires owing to the proximity of the enemy and even the business of drawing water was dangerous. This same officer alleges that the Russian defensive works on the right bank of the Hun are very frail affairs.

Another officer who reached Moji on the 27th, and who was present at the battle of the Shaho, says that the Russians have only a rear guard on the river, the object being to cover the retreat of the main body to Tiehling. In some places the Japanese van is within from 400 to 600 metres of the Russian lines. Not one of the Russian counter-attacks was successful, and although the Japanese troops fought continuously for some 7 or 8 days from the 4th instant, they were in the best spirits and showed no sign of fatigue.

This officer mentions a very interesting particular. He says that the brigade under Major-General Koizumi, which fought on the extreme left of the Japanese and pushed up to Limutun and Linshingpau, encountered heavy resistance and inflicted severe loss on the enemy, itself suffering not a little. Subsequent examination of the dead bodies of the Russians and of the prisoners showed that units from no less than eight divisions had been fighting in this part of the field. The fact is eloquent as to the confusion that must have prevailed among the Russians. We may assume that not more than two divisions at the outside were originally posted in this quarter; the rest must have been broken remnants of other divisions retreating towards the Mandarin road and the line of railway. These incidents help to explain the immense tale of Russian casualties.

Desperate attempts were made by the Russians to recover Linshingpau. The regiment of Koizumi's brigade which captured the place on the 14th of October, received no less than 8 counter-attacks from the Russians between that date and the 21st. It will be remembered that the official report spoke of 6 attacks prior to the 19th. These were all repulsed with heavy loss to the assailants, so heavy that the whole field was strewn with their dead. If our readers consult the sketch map published to elucidate the Shaho battle, they will find Linshingpau on the north bank of the Shaho and on the immediate west of the railway. The strategical importance of the place is that troops holding it menace the railway and threaten to turn the right flank of the line of Shaho defences.

It appears from various accounts sent by Japanese correspondents that the Right Army under Kuroki reached the line indicated as the limit of its advance on the 15th instant, and there halted, having thenceforth no further fighting. The Centre Army under Nozu reached the bank of the Shaho on the 14th, where it also halted. But the Left Army under Oku continued to push on, and had heavy fighting on the 15th and 16th. It would seem that from the 9th to the 13th the Russians persisted in their attempt to turn the Japanese right. By the 13th however, they recognised the hopelessness of that enterprise and also became aware that their own right was becoming gravely compromised by Oku's advance. This is the stage of the battle naively described in Dessino's reports as the moment when the Russians found that a part of their army had advanced too far. The truth is that a part had been rolled back by the Japanese so as to give inconvenient salience to the other part. On the 13th, then, the essay against the Japanese right and centre having been abandoned, a somewhat disordered attempt was made to concentrate on the left, where Oku's Army was advancing over a front of 15 miles, and there consequently resulted very heavy fighting in that quarter. But it was too late for the Russians to accomplish anything. They made desperate and splendid efforts to hurl back Oku's extreme left, and they failed as signally as they had done on the right and centre. Koizumi was in command of the Kyushu troops—the Kumamoto men, we presume, who enjoy a high reputation in the Japanese army. It was by these men that Linshingpau was captured, on the afternoon of the 14th inst. The troops would have pushed on and possibly had they done so the result might have been disastrous for they were very greatly out-numbered. But General Koizumi, appreciating the situation, restrained the forward movement and ordered a halt for entrenching purposes. The Russians, on their side, seem to have entirely misinterpreted this check. They concluded that the Japanese were intimidated and dared not advance; accordingly they moved to the attack in great strength, their force consisting chiefly of troops newly arrived from Russia. The Japanese waited quietly until their assailants had advanced to within from 700 to 800 metres, and then poured volleys into them with withering effect. The Russians were decimated. They brought their artillery into action and after a heavy cannonade renewed the charge with a similarly abortive result. These tactics were repeated 6 times during that afternoon and the ensuing night. Altogether the struggle at this point seems to have been one of the fiercest in the whole war. The sixth attack, which took place at 11 p.m., was the bloodiest of all. Expecting some such essay, two battalions of Koizumi's men stole out after nightfall and placed themselves on either side of the region through which the Russians must advance. Hitherto the enemy had rushed to the attack cheering vociferously. He now came on in grim silence and in the profound darkness of the night. Suddenly from a range of 600 metres he found bullets raining on him from either side as well as from the front, and in the moment of pause that inevitably ensued, a frontal attack was launched against him from Linshingpau. He stood his ground bravely and shot down 344 of his assailants. But the Kumamoto men never pause for casualties. They dashed in and getting within striking distance, used with deadliest effect the old-fashioned Japanese swords which many of them were carrying in addition to their regulation weapons. It was a scene of terrible carnage, as is attested by the fact that daylight showed 530 Japanese casualties and nearly 4,000 Russian dead. The victors pushed on, and at dawn on the 15th occupied Limutun, where is the station of Shahopau.

Monday, October 31.

Correspondence by wire from the front says that a sharp fight took place on the 27th instant when General Kuroki's army advanced to drive the Russians from Waitaushan, a position near the south bank of the Shaho. The battle commenced at 8 a.m. and lasted until 4 p.m. The Russians had eight companies of the 18th Siberian Regiment posted in a strongly fortified position. They left 30 dead upon the field and 2 machine-guns as well as many rifles. Their casualties are supposed to have amounted to fully 200. They crossed the river and retired to Kantajenshan on the road to Fushun. This force was probably the last Russian unit remaining on the south of the Shaho. During the fight three Russian batteries fired from a position near Kantajenshan, but they accomplished very little. The Japanese had 170 casualties, including 12 officers, among the severely wounded being Major Nishikubo.

The weather seems to have taken up. During the past ten days there have been bright sunny skies and considerable warmth during the day, but the nights are very cold, and frost falls regularly.

General Dessino reports that 1,500 Japanese dead have been buried by the Russians at some place, the name of which we can not identify. He adds that the Russian losses in this quarter of the field were 1,890, including 90 officers.

It is stated that the freezing of the Hun River has commenced, and that heavy guns will be able to pass from the beginning of December. The upper reaches of the Liao have also assumed their first coat of ice.

The Russians are said to have completed a fine new road, 42 feet wide, from Fushun to Tiehling. It was opened to traffic on the 18th or 19th instant. Fushun, as many of our readers probably remember, is 28 miles east of Mukden on the Hun River. It has been used by the Russians as the *point d'appui* of their left. A large part of the troops that attempted to turn the right of the Japanese army at Penhsihu marched down from Fushun, and now that the latter has been brought into easy communication with Tiehling, the Russian forces in the east of the field are rendered independent of the railway and the Mandarin road.

Meanwhile it would seem that strenuous efforts are being made to place Tiehling in a state of strong defense, and that they have largely been successful, the place being now a kind of second Liaoyang.

If armies could be invested with higher-mobility campaigns would end much quicker. At Liaoyang the Japanese pursuit of the

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Russians was effectually checked by a small rear-guard holding the Taitsz bridge-heads, but even after these had been forced and the troops carried over the river, a long delay ensued; a delay which enabled Kuropatkin to re-organize his disordered forces and to entrench strongly. Then after the crushing blow delivered to the Russians at Shaho, another long pause became inevitable, so that Kuropatkin could once more rally his men, and carry on his defensive works at Tiehling. Had it been possible for the Japanese to push on at once, Tiehling would now be in their hands.

The van of the Twentieth *corps d'armee* which is to form the new Second Army of Russia in Manchuria, is said to have reached Harbin on the 20th. The preparations of the 16th corps are also complete, and it will be quickly followed by the 2nd and the 3rd Corps. Further, the mobilization of the 1st and 2nd brigade of Siberia Rifles has commenced, and that of the 3rd, 4th and 5th will soon commence. It is reported that many of the Polish reservists are escaping to foreign countries in order to avoid conscription.

Four army corps at their full strength represent 120,000 men. But how many of these are required to fill the vacancies caused by the battle of the Shaho?

Tuesday, November 1.

There are many trivial rumours from the scene of operations about Mukden, but none of them is worth mention except the fact that the Russians are requisitioning quantities of provisions and numbers of transport vehicles. They are said to have "squared" the officials of the Shanhaikwan railway, so that food-stuffs are now reaching Mukden by rail *viâ* Hsimuntun. We hear nothing more of the violent cannonade recently reported as taking place due west of Mukden.

Some Chinese who have arrived at Hongkong from Nikolaiefsk report that there are 15 torpedo-boats at the latter place which came down the Amur during the summer. They also speak of two or three men-of-war, but though the former statement is not incredible, the latter is.

Wednesday, November 2.

There is no noteworthy news from this quarter. We hear of 20,000 Russian troops stationed at Kwanshantsz, on the south-east of Mukden, and we hear again of raids made by parties of Hunghutsz against Russian commissariat stations. Raids of this nature have taken the character of *hors d'œuvre*. They fill up the intervals of important operations.

The beginnings of the Second Army are evidently reaching Tiehling and from that place there is reported to be a movement of troops by the new road towards Fushun. The Russians, it is said, continue to employ the disguise of Chinese inhabitants. It is even said that they resort to the device of hiring Chinese to approach the Japanese lines, and subsequently themselves approaching in this disguise. Such warfare, if it be carried on as these reports indicate, is altogether contrary to the recognised rules. Every Russian soldier or officer captured in Chinese habiliments may be shot without compunction, but of course the men in the ranks merely obey orders.

In the Shaho battle, reports an officer who returned on the 24th ultimo—the Japanese captured among other things 700 copies of a large-scale detailed map, showing the Russian positions and fortifications from Mukden to Harbin. This is considered a most valuable capture.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR UPON JAPANESE SHIPPING.

The *Shogyo Shimpo*, in a recent issue, makes some interesting comments on the scarcity of shipping facilities from which trade has suffered owing to the war. So far as the country's foreign services are concerned, their abandonment has not caused much inconvenience owing to the fact that outside steamers have largely filled the gap. But such has not been the case in the coasting service which is closed to foreign flags. As elucidating the general question of ships diverted to State service and ships chartered to take their place, our contemporary gives the following figures:—

	Ships diverted to State service.	Ships chartered to replace former.	Resulting Deficiency.
	tons.	tons.	tons.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	205,625	68,534	137,091
Toyo Kisen Kaisha ...	25,330	—	25,330
Osaka Shosen Kaisha..	31,535	30,024	1,511
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha..	24,007	21,910	2,097
Others	231,884	46,435	185,449
Totals	518,381	166,903	351,478

There are also other points to be considered, as for example the ships sent to the bottom for blocking purposes at Port Arthur and the ships purchased. With reference to these things the following figures are given:—

	Tons.
Ships diverted to the public service as shown above	518,381
Ships sunk at Port Arthur to block the entrance	39,138
Ships sunk by Russian men-of-war	15,280
Ships lost by ordinary marine casualties ...	13,312
Total	586,111
Ships purchased newly	140,011
Ships built in Japan	4,247
Ships chartered	166,903
Total	311,161

Subtracting this last total (311,111 tons) from the previous one (586,111 tons), the remainder, or 275,000 tons, shows the actual reduction of mercantile carrying capacity resulting from the war. There have also to be noted 5 chartered ships of uncertain tonnage, and if these be included at, say, 5,000 tons, the net result is that the diminution amounts to 270,000 tons. The total tonnage of the Japanese mercantile marine being 976,000, it appears that it has been reduced by 30 per cent., approximately. On the other hand, it is to be noted that this diminution is only temporary. The permanent diminution is only the following:—

	Tons.
Ships sunk at Port Arthur	39,138
" " by the Russians	15,280
Ships lost at sea	13,312
Total	67,730

Against this figure has to be set 140,011 tons of newly purchased vessels and 4,247 tons of newly built vessels, so that when the war is over—assuming the present figures for basis—there will be a net increase of 76,528 tons. To this should also be added the ships taken from the Russians. We have not any exact record ourselves, but it is certain that the total tonnage far exceeds that of the ships sunk by the enemy and that of the ships lost at sea.

THE "RUSSIAN ORGAN" OF SHANGHAI.

It was not, we now perceive, to the German journal of Shanghai that reference was made by the *Hochi Shimbun's* correspondent when he telegraphed about the silly statements of the "Russian organ," which alleged that numbers of desperate men had been despatched by Japan to watch for the Baltic Fleet at various places and try to check its progress eastward. The newspaper responsible for this folly is the *China Gazette*, which has taken a sharp turn of late, and from having been markedly pro-Japanese is now conspicuously pro-Russian. In addition to its quaint tales about Japanese doings, this volatile paper says:—

It is quite nonsensical, as we see is suggested in some quarters to-day, that the Russian fleet could mistake innocent English fisherboats for Japanese torpedoers. There could have been no such mistake. In view of the extreme "slimness" and subtlety of the Japs, Russia was bound to be on the *qui vive* at every point for all secret, silent machinations which could best be carried out by the employment of some such innocent looking craft as fisherboats, yachts or small craft in distant waters, etc. Our naval readers need not be told how very effectively Whitehead torpedoes may nowadays be used from all such unwarlike craft, from which they can be discharged by very simple contrivances such as experts could fit up in a few hours.

This is going one better than the Russians themselves. Even they have not ventured to suggest that the Hull trawlers were carrying Japanese torpedo-experts and had been fitted up for the discharge of these missiles. The Russians boldly declare that they saw hostile torpedo-boats. It was left to their Shanghai organ to advance the marvellous defense that they fired into the fishing boats on the chance of the latter having been fitted up for firing torpedoes.

CASUALTIES IN THE WAR.

The following figures relate to the casualties in both armies up to the 15th of October:—

Name of Battle.	Japanese.	Russian.
Yalu, 1st May	1,039	2,398 (As reported by Kuropatkin).
Shisanlitai, 16th May..	146	300 (minimum).
Naushan, 26th May ...	4,207	3,370 (the Japanese found 674 bodies).
Telisz, 1st June	1,163	9,270 (the Japanese found 1,854 bodies).
Fenshwiling, 27th June.	171	450 (Japanese found 90 bodies).
Kaiping, 8th July	153	250 (?).
Motienling, 17th July..	299	1,000 (minimum).
Kiaotao, 19th July	423	1,000 (minimum).
Tashikiao, 25th July...	1,077	2,000 (minimum)
Tomuching, 31st July..	860	4,250 (Japanese found 850 bodies).
Yushulingtsz and Yangtszling, 1st August	946	2,000 (minimum).
Liaoyang, 4th Sept....	17,539	25,000 (minimum).
Shaho, 14th Sept.....	15,879	69,201
	43,902	120,489

There were some 40 or 50 minor engagements in which the casualties averaged from 10 to 20 each, but we omit them as the record is obscure.

It should be observed that in all the above statement official figures are employed on the Japanese side, whereas on the Russian side we have (as a rule) only estimates. In the battle of the Yalu the Russian casualties are put at 2,398 but General Kuroki estimated them at 3,000 as a minimum, and subsequent unofficial statements from Russian sources put them at over 4,000. At Motienling and Kiaotao, again, the Russian casualties probably exceeded 1,000 each by a considerable figure, but in every case we have taken the minimum. It will be observed, too, that the Port Arthur record is not included. The Japanese figure would probably be considerably increased were this addition made and so would the Russian, though in a less degree.

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PORT ARTHUR.

Friday, October 28.

It is stated that the Russian ships in Port Arthur now have their decks piled with sandbags which greatly reduce the effects of mortar fire. Many of them have had all their deck guns put out of action, but their broadside artillery is still effective for the most part.

Of 13 junks which recently left Tsingtau (Kiaochow) laden with stores for Port Arthur, one put into Chefoo on the 22nd instant, having apparently found it impossible to run the blockade. She had on board 3,000 pairs of boots, 44 cases of medicine, quantities of lint and so forth. It is alleged that the cargoes of junks seeking to run the blockade now consist mainly of salt, salt-beef, foot-gear and medicines. This bears out the report that the garrison are much embarrassed for boots and hospital necessaries.

Chefoo says that the Russian Consul at that port has re-established communication with Port Arthur by wireless telegraphy.

The Japanese steamer to which clearance has been refused by the customs authorities at Chefoo is the *Fukuyama Maru*. The Russian (English) organ in Shanghai seems to have written very vehemently about this incident, but the fact appears to be that the customs authorities are still uncertain whether to treat Antung, whence the *Fukuyama Maru* cleared, as an open port or as in Japanese possession. The vessel is bound for Dalny.

Saturday, October 29.

The *Asahi* has a telegram from Chefoo saying that news has reached the Russian Consul there in the sense that two forts of the main enceinte on the north-east have been captured by the Japanese within the past few days.

A person who has just returned to Moji from Port Arthur and who is described by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* as trustworthy, says that he places no faith in the stories of provisions or ammunition being short at the fortress. What he views as most important is the rapid diminution of the garrison owing to losses incurred in frequent sorties. The enemy has made resolute and untiring attempts to check the progress of the saps, and has suffered heavily in doing so, the result being that he now has not more than ten thousand men to man the works, including even the slightly wounded. The same informant adds that Stoessel, apparently anticipating the fall of the place, has advised the Chinese residents to make Japanese flags for hanging over their doors. As for the ships, it is thought that the damage they have suffered will effectually prevent any attempt to escape.

Saseho publishes a statement to the effect that the ships now seen in the harbour are only 6 battleships and cruisers, 4 gun-boats, 11 torpedo-destroyers, 5 merchant-steamers, 3 hospital ships, 10 steam launches and one Norwegian steamer which is believed to have run the blockade on the 13th instant. This estimate seems to be defective in the mattter of battle-ships and cruisers, unless several have been sunk by fire from the batteries, which is not at all likely.

It certainly does seem strange that no attempt is made by the remnants of the Russian Squadron to run for safety. If the ships went out at night it should be possible for some of them at all events to escape to Vladivostock, and in view of the coming of the Baltic Fleet every fighting unit that can be saved at this end may be of inestimable value. The only conclusion to be formed in the face of the ships' inaction is that the exits are so thickly strewn with mines as to render hopeless any attempt to negotiate them at night. We do not now observe in the *Official Gazette* any announcements of casualties incurred in naval reconnaissances, and we therefore infer that these have ceased; in other words, that the Russian sweeping operations have become so futile or so languid in the presence of Japanese dogged perseverance as to obviate any occasion for laying new mines. That is only conjecture, however. If may be that just as the censor has of late become stricter than ever, so the publication of such lists in the *Official Gazette* is deemed too suggestive. We can not readily accept that conjecture, however, for throughout the war it has been the invariable rule of the Japanese military and naval authorities to convey to the people of Japan the quickest possible information about casualties; a course dictated by obvious considerations of humanity. Whatever the truth may be as to these details, one thing seem tolerably certain, namely, that the fortress is approaching its fall, and that if the ships are to make a sortie, not much time remains.

Wednesday, November 2.

Leading Japanese journals publish more or less detailed accounts of an attack upon Port Arthur which consisted, as all such attacks naturally would consist, of a fierce artillery bombardment followed by an escalade. As to the results of the attack we do not feel justified in speaking in detail, and indeed the details given are not sufficiently clear to be very interesting. The authorities, for reasons which we must credit as cogent, forbid us to reproduce even the Chefoo telegrams appearing in the columns of vernacular journals; or, we should rather say, the alleged Chefoo telegrams, for it appears that under pretence of giving Chefoo news some of the Tokyo papers have interpolated intelligence obtained from other sources. It seems permissible at all events to say that everything appears to have gone well from the Japanese point of view, and that material progress has been made towards reducing the place. Port Arthur's days as a Russian fortress may be said to be now numbered. One incident of the recent attack is said to have been the explosion of a powder-magazine in one of the enemy's forts; an explosion so terrific that its force was violently felt at Dalny, which is some 25 miles distant as the crow flies. This magazine is said to have contained the enemy's principal supply of smokeless powder.

Meanwhile the remaining ships of the Squadron appear to be quietly taking the punishment inflicted on them by indirect fire, and even by direct. So many shells are spoken of as having struck this vessel, and so many more as having hit that one, and altogether the unhappy vessels seem to be having a most uncomfortable time. But there are no signs of any preparations to run for safety. The ships do not even keep up steam. When they want to shift their berths so as to seek shelter from Japanese shells—which is declared to be their principal occupation—they employ the services of tugs.

The above is an outline of what our Tokyo contemporaries say. To be more explicit would be to manifestly violate the injunction addressed to us with remarkable regularity by the authorities. There is also some talk of a discovery that certain auxiliary pipes were still supplying water to the garrison and of their consequent cutting; and further there is talk of one of the main sources of electric lighting having been destroyed. Altogether the condition of the fortress must be very evil, but its gallant defenders still hold out.

On the 13th of October nine Russian destroyers emerged from Port Arthur and engaged a section of the blockading squadron, their apparent purpose being to distract attention from a steamer which was essaying to carry munitions to the fortress. The engagement, which seems to have been limited to ineffectual fire, lasted for some hours, the Russians ultimately retiring when they found themselves threatened by Japanese cruisers. They are supposed to have been unaware that the ship on behalf of which they were seeking to create this diversion, had already been captured by the *Shirataka*.

The *Asahi* publishes statements said to have been elicited from Russian prisoners. One, captured on the 16th of October, represented Stoessel as quite determined to hold out until his force was reduced to 10,000 men. The other, captured on the 26th, said that Stoessel had expected, or professed to expect, the arrival of the Baltic Fleet by the 1st of September. Then he expected to be relieved by Kuropatkin before the middle of September. Then he spoke of surrendering on the 1st of October, if no help arrived. Then he declared that the fortress should be held so long as provisions lasted. Since this last announcement he has kept silence, but the men receive their food regularly and are regularly told that the supply is not yet exhausted.

Thursday, November 3.

The curtain has been again raised officially over the proceedings at Port Arthur, and we are now placed in possession of an outline of the attack up to the 29th of October. It can not be said that the fortress has yet fallen, but it may be asserted with tolerable confidence that the assault has been carried to a point which places it beyond danger of ultimate failure, and on the whole the disposition of military men will be to predict that not many days can pass before the place is in Japanese possession. Those of our readers who desire to study the details minutely can refer to our translation of the official report, but for the sake of those who may be less zealous a rough statement will not be unwelcome.

Up to August the investing force was engaged assaulting and carrying the two lines of powerful outworks which formed the secondary defences. Some of these were strong enough to call for a regular siege with the aid of saps and parallels, but as that would have entailed delay greater than the Japanese plans permitted, the method of direct attack was in every case resorted to. Thus the opening days of August found the besieging army within easy range of the main enceinte, but the latter remained entirely intact. No impression had been made on it, and the really serious part of the operations had yet to be essayed. In the preliminary assaults the heaviest fighting seems to have taken place at Siaokushan and Takushan, which, as will be seen by consulting the map published by us on the 13th of October, are two eminences on the south-east of the main defenses. Both have extensive command and it was of prime importance to the Russians to prevent their occupation. The first assault seems to have been made by a volunteer force 300 strong, composed of 50 men from each of six companies. Nearly the whole of this force was annihilat-

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ed. The wire entanglements proved a tremendous obstacle. A company of engineers sent to open a passage through them, fell almost to a man. But nothing could dishearten the Japanese. They charged again and again, under a hail not only of bullets but also of rocks and even of tins of meat, which missiles inflicted disabling wounds. Three days of continuous fighting were necessary for the capture of these two important positions.

Thus by the 10th of August the left wing and the centre of the besieging army found themselves confronting a line of forts which, commencing from the south, were named Laoluichiu, Pehyinshan, East Keekwanshan (consisting of two forts, one on the north and one on the south), Panlungshan (consisting of two forts, one on the east and one on the west), Urlungshan, Kuropatkin Fort, and a group of four forts south of Shwishiying. Speaking roughly, the four Shwishiying forts and Kuropatkin's Fort formed the northern apex of this sector; the two Panlungshan forts formed the eastern face, and Pehyinshan and Laoluichui formed the southern face.

Just at this point in the record there is an uncertain feature. We can not clearly discover whether it constituted a part of the Japanese plan to essay the capture of the fortress by a general assault, or whether the programme was limited to attacking certain faces only. On the whole we judge that a general assault was contemplated and that it began to be delivered on the 9th of August. Let us first deal with the operations of the Japanese right wing. This body had to approach the western face of the enceinte, whereof the main forts are (commencing from the south) those (two) of Taiyangkau, Shihpankiao, Antszshan, Itshan and Tzutukau. In this region the country is comparatively open, and the Russians accordingly constructed strong outlying fortifications on an eminence 174 metres high and on another 203 metres high, with plentiful accompaniment of mines, pits, wire-entanglements and trous-de-loup. On the 19th of August the right wing advanced to the attack of these two positions which had to be reduced before assaulting the west of the enceinte. The Russians offered a most stubborn defence, but at a little after noon the 174-metre hill was captured, not without heavy loss on both sides. But only one of the three forts crowning the 204-metre hill could be seized in spite of repeated and costly efforts. On this side, therefore, the assault was only partially successful, and if we regard it as one branch of a general attack it must be called a failure.

Turning now to the east force, we find that on the same day (August 19th) fierce assaults were delivered, chiefly against the Panlungshan and Keekwanshan forts. Day after day the assaults were repeated, and on the 22nd they resulted in the capture of the two Panlungshan forts, but at such heavy cost of life that further attempts of this heroic nature were abandoned. The official report deals briefly with the Panlungshan fighting, but from other sources we learn that it was of a terrific nature. Only by extraordinary individual bravery did the Japanese succeed at last. All accounts make special mention of hand-grenades which contributed materially to the issue. A sergeant named Himeno took the lead in using these missiles, scarcely less dangerous to those that throw them than to those among whom they are thrown. Two captains, three first-class privates, and two second-class privates joined in the work, and so far as we can discover only one of the ten survived. Sergeant Himeno threw four grenades. The last was the means of checking a Russian counter-attack, but it also proved fatal to the brave sergeant. What these hand-bombs chiefly effected was to destroy the bomb-proof covers from under which the Russians, safe themselves, were able to pour a deadly fire.

The result of all this fighting from the 19th to the 22nd of August was that the Japanese right found itself occupying a line from a hill 1,200 metres high on the south-east of Tapingkau to Tzutukau, though not yet were the troops in full possession of the forts on the 203-metre hill; while the centre and right were confronting Shwishiying, Kuropatkin Fort, Urlungshan, a hill called (by the Japanese) Hachimaki-yama and the Keekwanshan forts, the two Panlungshan forts being in their possession.

Thenceforth the approach was by means of saps and parallels. By the 9th of September these were carried to within 50 metres of Kuropatkin Fort, and to within from 300 to 400 metres of Keekwanshan. The Russians had not suffered the besiegers to creep forward peacefully. They had directed a constant heavy fire upon the works and had made sortie after sortie. Invariably the sorties were repulsed, but some of them achieved their ultimate purpose of injuring the saps, and the artillery from the forts also wrought much damage. All this time the Japanese were observing the enemy's motions by means of balloons. It was thus that, on the 12th of September, they detected his essay to construct a countermine which, if successful, constitutes the worst kind of check to works of approach.

On the 19th of September the Japanese sap having been carried to the counterscarp of Kuropatkin Fort the assault of the latter commenced. At dawn on the 20th the Fort fell into the hands of the Japanese, and continuing their attack they captured, at 11.45 a.m., the group of four forts lying due south of Shwishiying.

The same day (20th) the right wing advanced from the line indicated above, and, after very heavy fighting, drove the Russians from the forts between that line and the western face of the main enceinte. The operations on this side continued until the 25th, when, presumably, the right wing commenced the work of sapping towards Tayangkau, Itszshan and Antszshan.

The next specially interesting stage of the siege commenced on the 28th of September and lasted with little interval until the 7th of October. The besiegers had now planted guns and mortars in positions whence it was possible to reach the Russian war-ships by indirect fire, and sometimes by direct. It is easy to understand that since the escape of the enemy's war-ships would have greatly diminished the fruits of victory, the Japanese programme included an attempt to avert that result by seriously damaging the ships at just such a stage of the siege as would anticipate their flight and leave them no sufficient time to effect repairs prior to the catastrophe. The close of September and the beginning of October was the time chosen. As to the results achieved, it is not possible to speak with absolute assurance, but great injury seems to have been done to the vessels. The *Pobieda* was struck once, the *Retvizan* four times, the *Peresviet* four times and the *Poltava* five times. It is believed that the *Poltava*, the *Peresviet* and the *Retvizan* were disabled. Other vessels were also hit, and it was observed that pumping had to be resorted to, and that junks were employed to land the crews.

By the 26th of October the left and centre armies had carried their saps and parallels to points calling for the opening of the final bombardment against the northern and eastern faces of the main enceinte, namely, the forts Sunshushan, Urlungshan, "Hachimaki-yama" and Keekwanshan. At 8.30 a.m. the bombardment commenced. Siege guns of large calibre and heavy naval guns were used, and by about 4 p.m. an enormous mass of shot and shell had been rained upon these forts, smashing their bomb-proofs, breaching their parapets, and dismounting or disabling several of their guns. At 5 p.m. an infantry assault was delivered. It resulted in the capture of the outer trenches of the Sunshushan, Urlungshan and Hachimaki forts. Thereupon the Russians brought to bear upon the captured positions every available piece on the neighbouring parapets. They also fired a large mine which they had prepared under the Urlungshan glacis, but these essays seem to have proved ineffectual, as did also counter-attacks made from Sunshushan and Urlungshan. Next day (27th) and the two following, the bombardment was continued, and various details of its destructive effects are mentioned, while at the same time the sapping operations were pushed along the glacis of Sunshushan and Urlungshan, in the face of desperate attempts on the part of the Russians to check this work. Once during the night of the 29th a gallant body of the besieged actually succeeded in dislodging the Japanese from the Sunshushan sap, but a few hours later they were themselves driven out in turn. We gather that by the night of the 29th the saps had been pushed as far as the counterscarps of these two forts, and what that portends it is scarcely necessary to say. Of course the fall of these forts, which we take to be imminent, will place only the northern apex of the enceinte in Japanese possession. The capture of the remaining forts may require time, and the Russians may finally retreat to Liaotishan and Tiger's Tail (Mantaushan.) But the beginning of the end has come.

Chefoo reports that the Laoluichui fort seems to have been captured by the Japanese. A telegram to the same place says further that the whole of Urlungshan has been taken by the besiegers, and that a fort on the north-west—Hsyshan of Antszshan—has also been captured without difficulty. It is impossible to say whether these reports are merely exaggerations of what occurred between the 26th and the 29th of October. The *Asahi*, however, has a telegram which it seems to regard as trustworthy saying that the Japanese flag was raised over certain forts on the 30th ultimo; that the enemy's counter-attacks were all repulsed; that 3 large Japanese shells fell on the deck of a ship at the entrance of the harbour, damaging her severely, and that the bombarding continued all through the 30th. From the same source it is stated that although the enemy retired from one of the Urlungshan forts on the 28th instant, it was not immediately occupied on account of its exposed position *vis-à-vis* the still uncaptured works. The Japanese pushed forward as far as the crematorium near Itszshan on the 28th ult.

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[Received at the Imperial Military Head Quarters.]

August 1st and 2nd—The enemy fired upon our lines with guns of large calibre and others. He also sent large forces from time to time to attack us, but these were all repulsed.

August 6th—At 4.30 p.m. the enemy set fire to Shwishiying. For some days previous he had been constructing strong defensive works from near Kantashan *via* 2 hill some 500 metres high on the north-east of Shwishiying to a 1,000 metre hill north-west of Palichwang. He remains in possession of Takushan and Shaokushan.

August 7th—Our offensive works being much impeded by the fire from 6 or 8 guns on Takushan, it was decided to drive the enemy from this position. At 4 p.m. we trained a part of our siege guns upon Takushan, and a force of our left wing proceeded to attack it. The infantry began this movement at 7.30 p.m. In spite of the difficulties of the ground and a heavy storm of wind and rain which set in from evening, a charge was made, and at midnight the major part of the enemy's position was captured.

August 8th—The enemy was found to be holding the remainder of the position obstinately in the morning, and several of his ships, approaching Yenchang enfiladed our wing, so that our advance was temporarily suspended. In the afternoon we re-opened with our siege-guns and also trained them on the enemy's ships, which soon withdrew to the harbour. In the evening our troops renewed the assault, and driving the enemy from the summit, captured Takushan at 8.30 a.m. Shaokushan fell into our possession, and the enemy opened heavily on our position from all his forts within range.

August 9th—At 1.30 p.m. the enemy sent 5 or 6 companies to make a counter-attack against Shaokushan. Simultaneously his forts and several of his ships which had again approached Yenchang cannonaded us vehemently. Our troops were considerably embarrassed but they fought obstinately and by evening repulsed the attack. The enemy, however, continued to bombard us. The fire of his ships against our flank and rear had made us suffer but the naval guns posted in this quarter and our own ships rendered good assistance.

Our naval guns were most successful in their fire upon the town of Port Arthur. From 10 a.m. on the 7th a fire broke out in the streets and lasted until 1 p.m. This morning again, at about 9.40, the battle-ship *Retvizan* was hit and much confusion was caused on board. A steamer of about 2,000 tons was sunk also. The enemy concentrated the fire from his forts and his ships on our naval brigade's guns but did us no injury.

August 10th—At 2 a.m., the enemy opened a heavy fire with garrison artillery, machine gun and rifles from all the forts southward of East Keekwanshan. He maintained it for about one hour, but with what object we are unaware.

August 11th—Field-Marshal Marquis Yamagata conveyed to the commander-in-chief in Manchuria a message from His Majesty the Emperor directing that a safe-conduct should be offered to all non-combatants in Port Arthur.

August 12th—From 10 a.m. the guns of the Naval Brigade fired on 3 Russian ships in the West Harbour.

August 13th—About 100 of the enemy's soldiers who had been stationed near Wukiafang, set fire to that place this afternoon and withdrew to East Keekwanshan. The enemy's fire continued unchanged.

August 14th—The right wing, moving out at midnight, drove back the enemy in front, and occupied the line from Kantashan *via* the highlands northward, Shaotungkau and Sukiatun to the west of the latter. But as the enemy on the highlands south-east of Nienpankau and east of Shaotungkau had constructed strong works of defense and resisted obstinately, he could not be dislodged. Our artillery played on his positions until night.

August 15th—Our right wing, which had been in close touch with the enemy since the previous evening, opened fire on him this morning, and at about 11 a.m. obtained possession of the hills south of Nienpankau and north-east of Shaotungkau.

August 16th—At 8 a.m. Colonel Yamaoka transmitted the Emperor's message to the enemy's lines, together with a summons to surrender, and intimated that an answer was expected the following day.

August 17th—An officer came from the enemy's lines conveying a refusal of the offer of safe conduct and of the summons to surrender.

August 19th—Early in the morning the army commenced a general attack. The right wing moved against the 174-metre hill on the north of Shihpaukiao, and captured a large part of the position by 2.30 p.m. The enemy resisted obstinately and made two counter-attacks which we repulsed. The centre and left, cōoperating, advanced during the night to the line from near Palichwang by the highlands on the north of Wukiafang and the vicinity of Wangkiatun to the west base of Shaokushan, where they halted.

August 20th—From early morning the attack was continued. At 12.30 p.m. the right wing seized the 174-metre eminence and proceeded to attack the enemy in the direction of Itszshan.

In front of the forts of East Paulungshan and East Keekwanshan the enemy had placed wire-entanglements charged with electricity. Inside these again were ordinary entanglements. Our centre and our left together attempted to break though those obstacles. Since the previous day our siege guns and naval guns had done excellent work bombarding the enemy's forts, especially East Paulungshan and East Keekwanshan as well as the new fort between them, all of which suffered conspicuously.

August 21st—Our right wing, overcoming the enemy's obstinate resistance, finally occupied the line from a 1,200 metre hill on the south-east of Tapingkau to the highlands north of Tzutukau.

The centre, from dawn, attacked East Paulungshan, but was unable to capture it owing to the fierce fire from the enemy's machine guns and the still unbroken condition of the wire entanglements.

The left wing having broken the wire-entanglements, moved at dawn against the northern fort of East-Keekwanshan and in spite of a rain of bullets, obtained possession at 8 a.m. of the fort situated about 200 metres south-east of the latter. Being heavily enfiladed, however, on the flank and rear by fire from the neighbouring forts, our men suffered so much that they had to abandon the position at 9 a.m.

August 22nd—At 9 a.m. the Centre charged into East Panlungshan and by noon captured about two-thirds of it. But the enemy in the inner work resisted vigorously and, at the same time, the position was heavily flanked from West Panlungshan so that our men suffered greatly. Just then the troops in our front line were reinforced by 2 companies from the reserves, and these companies perceiving from the conditions that West Panlungshan must be captured, opened a heavy fire and charged furiously. After a fierce fight this fort was captured, and the capture was speedily followed by that of East Panlungshan. During the night the enemy made several attacks to recapture the forts but all were repulsed.

August 23rd—During the night the centre and left, cōoperating, attacked the highlands on the north-west of Wangtai and the fort on the north of East-Keekwanshan. A part of the left reached the Wangtai highlands, but being fired upon from all sides by the enemy's machine-guns, it lost heavily and was ultimately obliged to fall back to a sheltered position at the foot of the hill.

August 24th—The centre renewed its attack against the 100-metre hill on the north-west of Wangtai and the left against the north fort of East Keekwanshan and against the Wangtai, but neither force could attain its object.

The Emperor addressed a message of commendation to the troops. [This has already been published].

August 25th—The officer in command of the Army addressed a reply to His Majesty. [This has already appeared].

August 27th—From 8 a.m. until 4 a.m. the enemy, under cover of a thunder-storm, attacked on all sides, concentrating a heavy gun-fire on the interior of our positions, but he was repulsed.

August 28th—The enemy busily constructed defensive works on the highlands of Wangtai and its vicinity, and mounted heavy guns and field pieces so as to bear on the two forts taken by us.

The Prince Imperial addressed a message of approbation to the troops, and the commander-in-chief replied.

August 29th—The enemy occasionally bombarded the two forts captured by us, using big guns. At about 11 p.m. over 100 of his infantry made an attack upon West Panlungshan. Our men allowed them to come near and then opened suddenly on them. They fled leaving many killed and wounded. Our casualties were very small.

August 31st—There was quiet on all sides. Only on the highlands north-west of Wangtai and at Wangtai itself the enemy engaged in defensive works.

September 2nd—Our right, using field-pieces and naval guns, fired on the town and the barracks. The enemy, as on the previous day, bombarded two forts at Paulungshan.

September 3rd—The enemy discharged some 200 shells large and small at our Paningchang fort, and did much injury to our works.

September 4th—Enemy's fire was much less than on the previous day.

September 6th—In the middle of the night some 40 of the enemy attacked the front of our right wing but were repulsed.

In front of our centre also about 60 of the enemy attacked our sappers on the north of Lungyen. They were repulsed but the progress of the work was much impeded. At the two Palungshan forts also our works were greatly injured by the enemy's cannonade.

September 8th—The enemy directed the desultory fire against the Panlungshan forts, and frequently concentrated his guns and rifles on our saps. At night also he made several sorties against our works, but we suffered little and our saps were not interrupted.

September 9th—From the morning he cannonaded us heavily. Our saps were carried within 50 metres of the front of Kuropatkin Fort and within from 300 to 400 metres of the front of the north fort of East Keekwanshan.

September 11th—The work on our saps progressed. That on the south of Shwishiying reached to within 70 metres of its objective. The enemy continued to direct against us rifle-fire and gun-fire.

September 12th—At 10 a.m. and at 2 p.m. bodies of the enemy numbering about 30 moved towards the north fort of East Keekwanshan and attacked our working parties but were driven back with heavy loss.

According to reports received from our look-outs and from the balloon-corps the enemy appeared to be driving a counter-shaft towards our positions at East Keekwanshan.

September 13th—About 70 of the enemy made a sortie at 3 a.m. against the right of our right near Tapingkau, but were immediately repulsed.

September 15th—At 3 a.m. small forces of the enemy came to attack our working parties at Kuropatkin Fort and on the south-east of Urlungshan. They were quickly repulsed.

September 16th—At 2.30 a.m. some 100 of the enemy sortied against our sappers on the north of Lungyen, and after a hand-to-hand fight of 10 minutes they were repulsed. Half an hour later about 40 more made another attack but retired before our fire.

September 18th—Twenty or thirty of the enemy at 3 a.m. approached our sap on the south of Shwishilying and retired after throwing 2 hand-grenades.

September 19th—At 1 p.m. we opened fire with siege-guns and naval weapons, and from 6 p.m. commenced to attack Kuropatkin Fort, the forts south of Shwishiying, the highlands on the south-east of the 174-metre hill, as well as the 203-metre highland.

September 20th—Our troops continuing the attack, captured the 4 forts on the south of Shwishiying.

At 6.30 p.m. we obtained possession of the two

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forts on the highlands south-east of the 174-metre hill and inflicted heavy loss on the retreating enemy.

As the forts on the 203-metre highland, our troops attacked from the east, north and west, and at about 8 p.m. one company obtained a footing on the north-west corner of the crest where it entrenched for the purpose of renewing the attack.

September 21st—The enemy sent several hundreds of men to re-inforce the garrison of the forts on the 203-metre hill, and they organised a stubborn resistance. Our men held the position they had occupied and continued their attack, the fighting being very severe.

September 22nd—Our troops who had captured the north-west angle of the 203-metre hill continued their attempt to drive out the enemy, who showed great bravery, hurling grenades and rocks and resisting desperately for days and nights. It became impossible for our men to retain the position long and at 6 p.m. they retreated to their former ground.

September 25th—At 8.30 p.m. the enemy concentrated the fire of the adjacent forts on our approaches to East Urlungshan, and under cover of this fire about 100 of his men advancing, sent forward 30 who engaged our working party hand to hand for some 30 minutes. They retired leaving 20 dead.

September 27th—At 12.30 a.m. the enemy suddenly opened a heavy fire on our approaches to the fort on the north-east of Urlungshan. This fire ceased at 1.30 a.m. and simultaneously some 20 of his men sortied. They threw grenades and retired, but advanced again to the attack 20 minutes later, and did not retire for an hour.

September 28th—From 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. our naval guns fired on the enemy's vessels in the harbour. These were struck 7 or 8 times. They were seen to be using their pumps and extinguishing fires.

September 30th—In the naval guns' fire on the ships to-day the *Peresviet* and the *Pobieda* were each struck 5 or 6 times. The *Sevastopol* seems to have moved into the East Harbour last night.

(We hold over the report for October.)

FINSEN AND THE LIGHT CURE.

Concerning the lamented death of Professor Finsen, the discoverer of the light cure, the *Daily Telegraph* says:—

"His great achievement is, of course, the discovery of the application of light to cure disease. . . . When he received his doctor's degree in 1890, at thirty years of age after eight years' study at the Copenhagen University, he became a lecturer in anatomy, and a dissecting knife invented by him is still in use at the Anatomical College. He had, indeed, a gift for invention, and produced such widely varying things as an improved breechloader, a cool summer-house, a cooking apparatus, and some hæmatine lozenges. About this time there fell into his hands a pamphlet, dated 1832, by Dr. Picton, of New Orleans, which narrated that during the American War of Independence some prisoners suffering from smallpox were shut up, by accident or design, in dark rooms. It was noticed that these men had no secondary fever, that there was no matter in the pox, and that no scars were left by the disease. This chance circumstance gave Finsen the hint which turned his ideas in the right direction. It had been pointed out by Professor Widmark in 1889 that the chemical rays of light, the blue-violet and the ultra-violet rays, inflamed the skin. Finsen conceived the notion, and devised a method of using light from which had been removed the chemical rays which injure the skin. This was in 1893, and the red light, or negative light, treatment has been widely used with beneficial effects for smallpox and other affections. Finsen knew, as it had long been known, that daylight destroyed many germs of decay and disease; upon a diseased spot of the body, and applied perhaps for a long period, it might be possible to destroy the bacteria which were responsible for terrible corroding diseases that had baffled medical science. He put the matter to a test in a simple manner, using an ordinary magnifying reading-glass, and cooling the rays in a sphere of glass filled with liquid. The patient, who had suffered from lupus for eight years, was cured. It was enough; Finsen appreciated the enormous significance of this discovery, and in August, 1896, in a building in the grounds of the municipal hospital at Copenhagen, he began his systematic treatment. He had then two patients, but before long the number grew. Fortunately he had munificent friends to aid him, and the State, to its honour be it said, made him a loan free of interest, and the Finsen Institute was soon an accomplished fact. Some 2,000 patients have been treated there from all parts of the world. The lamps are of 50 amperes and 45 volts. They kill in a second microbes which will resist daylight for hours."

Finsen, a native of the Faroe Islands, was a man of a particularly fervent and idealistic temperament, and held views in some respects akin to those of Tolstoy. One well-known anecdote dating from his student days tells how he espoused the cause of certain peasants who refused to pay their taxes, and had them entertained at Copenhagen University, much to the annoyance of the Dean, whose sympathies were not with these passive resisters; while in his contempt for money he recalled the line of the Danish poet Drachmann: "I thank thee, my father, thou wert not a wealthy man." Yet few men of science were brought into more intimate contact with the great ones of the earth. Queen Alexandra's profound interest in the fellow-countryman's great work is well known, of course. Her Majesty's sister, the Dowager Empress of Russia, has shown hardly less solicitude in the matter, while to the German Emperor was ascribed the saying, after a visit which he paid to the brilliant young discoverer, "This man ought to have a monument raised to him in his lifetime." From the age of twenty-three Finsen lived the life of one whose days were numbered, being unable at times to see even the members of his own family. He has at last succumbed to his incurable maladies, passing away at the early age of 43.

The *Spectator* gives some particulars of the gallant fight which Prof. Finsen made in his battle with disease and mortal agony.

Professor Finsen lived to be forty-three. The life of Stevenson suggests itself as a comparison with his, because both men were doomed early, and both fought finely for life. But there is, in reality, a considerable difference between the two lives. For Stevenson, although his lung-disease eventually took him so far away from civilisation and his friends as the South Sea Islands, still recovered his health sufficiently to be able to take hard physical exercise for days together, long after sentence had been passed on him by the doctors. He undoubtedly enjoyed living,—at all events at intervals. But Professor Finsen's story is different. Gay and courageous as Stevenson's life certainly was, he was not, every hour of his life, beaten down by physical disabilities. Professor's Finsen's life was almost wholly the life of a mind; he had few physical capacities left him. All the physical strength he possessed merely entailed, for him, so much power to endure physical suffering. That is the great fact which makes his life marvellous; and see how much work, and what wonderful work, his courage enabled him to get through! He was only twenty-three when he found that his heart and liver were hopelessly diseased, and, as if that were not enough to crush his desire to work, he was attacked by dropsy. He was, it is said, actually "tapped" to relieve the dropsy more than thirty times. He had to realise, and realised with sheer bravery, that he could only keep himself alive by the strictest and most rigid discipline of diet. Every ounce of food and drink that he took was weighed,—for twenty years. Possibly in that time he lost—just possibly he never possessed—the desire to live naturally and joyously as most men live; but even if he never possessed such a desire—and there are some men who do not possess it—he, as a student of medicine and biology was always intimate with the possibilities and capabilities of a man's body; and the amazing keenness of his intellect must have brought home to him a poignant sense of loss which a blunter mind perhaps would not have been able to realise. Yet he determined to live, not in the hope that life might bring him eventually freedom or partial relief from physical disability and grinding pain, but simply because, however painful life might be, the fact of being alive meant the ability to think.

VLADIVOSTOCK.

Seoul reports, on the strength of information into from north-east Korea, that the story about the *Bogatyr* having been resurrected seems to be unfounded. Only the *Rossia* and the *Gromoboi* constitute a fighting force in Vladivostock, apart, of course, from torpedo-boats. One account says that the repairs of the two cruisers have been completed; another that one of the two is still without a chimney stack.

It is further stated that the closest possible watch is kept at Vladivostock, all ships entering and clearing being subjected to strict examination. Provisions are supplied, it would seem, by means of junks to the Cossacks in north-eastern Korea.

It will probably occur to some observers that a coup might be made by sending a few destroyers and gunboats to seal Vladivostock pending the restoration of the *Rossia* and the *Gromovoi* to fighting trim. But the probability is that the Japanese want all their small craft for the Port-Arthur blockade, and that they rightly deem it wiser to do one thing thoroughly than two imperfectly. The situation will be enormously eased when Port Arthur falls, and every energy must be devoted to secure that end.

A WARNING.

Statements are again published about mines floating in the neighbourhood of the Miao Islands and off Liautishan. The *Daini Chioda Maru*, a merchant steamer belonging to Mr. Nishikawa of Kobe, picked up one of these engines of destruction some 20 leagues outside Chefoo and carried it to Moji, but while attempting to land it there on the 30th it slipped from the tackles and exploded, killing or wounding several persons and injuring the ship.

In connexion with this accident it is stated that news of the steamer having picked up a mine near Chefoo reached the commander of the *Yamato*, who at once sent an officer and some blue-jackets to Moji to deal with the dangerous object. It exploded as it was being lowered into a boat, with the result that a hole 5 feet square was made in the steamer's side, and a number of casualties occurred. The Naval authorities consequently give warning that as heavy winds and high seas prevailed at this season in the China Sea, the number of Russian mines breaking loose is likely to increase. These mines explode if they strike against anything hard. The best plan is to fire at them with a rifle the moment they are sighted, or, tying a rope to them, to tow them to the nearest coast and explode them on a rock, always being careful to remain at a distance of at least 150 metres.

KOREA.

We have grown tired of recording and our readers of perusing the purposeless goings and comings of the Cossacks in north-eastern Korea. It is enough now to say that they are here and there, and that their movements still arouse interest in Korea, though it has long become evident that their presence does not portend anything serious.

The embassy sent by the Korean Sovereign to congratulate the Japanese forces at the front, has left Seoul and was to sail from Chemulpo on the 28th. The programme of the embassy is to proceed first to Dalny; thence to Field-Marshal Oyama's head-quarters; then to visit the beleaguering forces at Port Arthur, and finally to go to Admiral Togo's Fleet.

Seoul telegraphs that the greater part of

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the Russian troops in the Hwaijeng district are clothed in Chinese garments and have a red mark on their breasts, so that they are indistinguishable from Chinese soldiers.

A skirmish is reported (*viâ* Seoul) to have occurred in the neighbourhood of Hwaijien, where the Russians are said to have 2,000 men of all arms with 2 guns. The collision seems to have been a mere affair of outposts. It ended in favour of the Japanese.

THE "GEORGE."

This steamer has been adjudged a prize of war. She belonged to M. Auguste Vernon, a French citizen of Tanku, which place she left on the 16th of August nominally bound for Weihaiwei. On the 18th she arrived off Port Arthur and having transferred her cargo to a Russian ship, was attempting to return when the Japanese captured her off Liautishan. The above facts were clearly established by consulting her papers. Her master pleaded that he could not be accused of running the blockade since the blockade was evidently not effective, but it need scarcely be said that the Japanese tribunal attached no importance to that frivolous excuse. The blockade was duly announced by Admiral Togo last May and any ship attempting to force it, had thenceforth to take the risks.

We learn, on the other hand, that the British steamer *Sishan* has been released. She was seized within the limits of the Newchwang port, and it could not therefore be clearly proved that she was either engaged in unlawful practices or contemplated becoming engaged in them.

ENGLISH LOCAL INDEBTEDNESS.

Year by year, says the *Globe*, the local authorities of England and Wales continue to pile up their debts. According to the official returns of the Local Government Board, the aggregate receipts of these bodies during the year 1901-1902 (including £34,376,115 received from loans) amounted to £121,554,966. Their aggregate expenditure (including £33,862,754 defrayed out of loans) amounted to £121,239,955. The receipts from public rates were £46,438,764. The relative proportions which the total outstanding loans of local authorities in England and Wales bore to the National Debt at the end of the financial years 1874-5 and 1901-2 are shown by the following figures.

	National Debt	Local Loans.	Percentage of Local to National Debt.
	£	£	
1874-5	769,798,482	92,120,100	12.06
1901-2	758,443,386	343,446,582	44.69
	Dec. 1,355,096	Inc. 250,596,482	

The amount of the National Debt of the United Kingdom was £1,350,000 less at the end of 1901-2 than it was at the end of 1874-5, and the amount of the outstanding loans of the local authorities of England and Wales (including loans for reproductive undertakings) was upwards of £250,000,000 greater at the end of 1901-2 than it was at the end of 1874-5. The loans raised by local authorities during the twenty-eight years 1874-5 to 1901-2, inclusive, amounted to £384,243,176.

The number of paupers is increasing, but not in proportion to the growth of the population. 869,128 persons were in receipt of relief on January 1st last, which is a higher number than for twenty-five years past; in the proportion of pauperism to population, however, there has been a general decline, in spite of a slight rise in the last three years. On January 1, 1904, the number of persons relieved formed only 26 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with over 33 per 1,000 in 1880. A noticeable feature in the pauperism of the past twenty-five years is the increase in the numbers receiving indoor relief. The numbers of the outdoor poor in the same period have shown no material change. The extent of the reduction in pauperism as compared with population may be appreciated when it is stated that, if the mean number of paupers of all classes had borne the same ratio to the estimated population in 1903-4 as it did in 1883-84, and in 1893-94, the numbers would have been:—In the same proportion as in 1883-84, 960,115, instead of 837,680; in the same proportion as in 1893-94, 883,708, instead of 837,680.

THE CONGRESS OF BERLIN.

It is a fact worth noting, remarks the *Graphic*, that with Prince Herbert Bismarck disappears the last survivor of the Congress of Berlin, of which he was a member as secretary for the German delegation. All the others predeceased him. Baron von Werther and Prince Hohenlohe, the representatives of Germany; Count Andrassy and Baron von Haymerlé, the Austrian delegates; Lord Beaconsfield, the Marquess of Salisbury and Lord Odo Russell, the representatives of England; M. Waddington, the Comte de Saint Vallier and M. Desprez, the delegation of France; Count Corti and the Count de Launay, the Italian representatives; Prince Gortchakoff, Count Schouvaloff and Baron d'Aubril for Russia, and the representatives of the Sultan, Caratheodory Pasha Sadoullah Bey, and Mehemet Ali Pasha. But if all the actors of the Congress have disappeared, some of the nearer spectators still live. One is M. Camille Barrère, France's eminent Ambassador at Rome, who was at Berlin as correspondent of the *République Francaise* and the *Manchester Guardian*, and M. Charles Rouvier, now French Minister to the Portuguese Court, who represented the Havas Agency in the German capital. They are both living proofs of the fact that in France *journalisme mène à tout, pourvu qu'on le quitte.*

ALPINE DISASTERS.

The Alps claim a larger number of victims year by year, and the season of 1904 beats the record by far. Nearly 300 accidents have occurred this summer, while last year the number only reached 148. In fact, the accidents have increased eightfold within the last seven years. It is only fair to add that most of the disasters do not befall regular climbers, but the inexperienced, without guides, and especially young people attempting to gather eidelweiss in dangerous places. This last reason is largely responsible for this year's death-roll. Mountain climbing has claimed many victims in Great Britain this year also, among the most regretted being Mr. Ronald Hudson, who lost his life while mountaineering in North Wales. He was one of the most promising mathematicians of the day, having had a brilliant career at Cambridge, being the Senior Wrangler of six years ago, and following this up two years later by becoming Smith's Prizeman. He was appointed Lecturer at Liverpool University in October, 1902, and had since added considerably to his reputation by his original work in higher mathematics. Mr. Hudson was only twenty-seven years of age, and came of a family of mathematicians. His father is the distinguished Professor of Mathematics at King's College, London, a former Third Wrangler, who is also well known for his services to the higher education of women. Two of the daughters of Professor Hudson have also distinguished themselves at Cambridge in mathematics. At the time of his death Mr. Ronald Hudson was climbing at Pen-y-Gwryd, near a dangerous spot known locally as the "Devil's Kitchen." The Devil's Kitchen, which is near Bethesda, in North Wales, is about the best-known spot amongst the Welsh mountains. It has only, strictly speaking, been twice ascended. The pinnacle, from whence poor Hudson fell, is a favourite scramble with explorers of the Kitchen, and is about the only likely place for a fall, as it is the most exposed place in the Kitchen accessible to a solitary explorer. The first ascent of the Devil's Kitchen was made about six years ago by Messrs. Reade and McCulloch. The sons of Mr. Abraham, of Keswick, made the second ascent of the Devil's Kitchen in company with the late Owen Glynn Jones, who lost his life on the Dent Blanche in 1899.

THE KILT FOR BOYS.

In a recent lecture on "Personal and Domestic Hygiene," delivered at the inaugural meeting of the Health Society in the Regent Street Polytechnic, London, Dr. J. Cantlie, F.R.C.S., had a great deal to say with regard to the irrational, unhealthy dress which is the average wear of adult and juvenile Britons, and incidentally dealing with boys' clothing, strongly recommended the kilt as calculated to promote the health and strength of lads. Mothers often dressed their boys to look like little men, and so put them into tight-fitting costumes which cramped their movements and almost retarded their development. The kilted skirt, on the contrary, gave a warmth to the loins which was conducive to strength in future years. Lord Roberts paid a striking tribute to the physical endurance of his kilted soldiers, and there could be no doubt that the kilt, an excellent thing for men, was, from the health point of view, a most admirable dress for boys. To the wearing of tight-fitting heavy headgear, which prevented the scalp obtaining a proper supply of blood, he attributed the prevalence of baldness among men, pointing out that women, who wore hats which were flimsy in material and easy fitting, did not suffer from the same disfigurement. Dr Cantlie also insisted that only boots and shoes which conform to the shape of the foot should be worn. The present irrational method of covering commenced by torturing the foot, and ended by distorting it.

JAPAN AND THE HULL CATASTROPHE.

Mr. Ozaki, Mayor of Tokyo, has addressed to the Mayor of Hull on behalf of the citizens of the Japanese capital, a warm message of condolence in connexion with the recent outrage by Russian men-of-war.

On Friday, Mr. Ichihara, Mayor of Yokohama, dispatched the following telegram to the Mayor of Hull:—"Please accept our profound sympathy for sufferers and their families by outrage of Russian fleet. (Signed) Mayor and City Council, Yokohama."

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NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The mayor of Soya has reported to the Chief of the Hokkaido Administration that on the 24th of October a fishing boat belonging to Mr. Kawasaki was driven by a storm to the vicinity of Saghalien. When she was about 200 metres from the shore a party of Russians opened fire on her, killing one of her crew of five and wounding another. She succeeded finally in effecting her escape to Soya. Apparently fate has decreed that the Russian victims at present shall be fishermen, but in the case of the Saghalien soldiers even trepidation cannot be urged by way of excuse. Men who can deliberately make a target of peaceful sailors battling for their life against wind and waves, are beyond description by any adjective.

A telegram from Berlin says that the Government at Madrid has been induced to agree to the coaling of the Baltic Squadron in Spanish ports. If such be the case we can only say that Spain also has thrown neutrality to the winds. It is one thing to allow a ship-of-war to take in a certain quantity of coal at a foreign port in time of peace and in the ordinary routine of her cruise. It is another and a wholly different thing to place such facilities at the disposal of a fleet avowedly and openly proceeding to the attack of a Power with which the country granting the facilities is at peace. No argument, however specious, can suffice to obscure the public intelligence in this matter. Any State giving such aid to the Baltic Squadron is flagrantly violating its neutrality and stands thenceforward ranged with the enemies of Japan.

Mr. Stead, in the September number of the *Review of Reviews*, says with reference to cartoons—English, European, Hindoo and American—which relate to the war that "they are monotonously hostile to the Russians. The Germans," he adds, "are the worst, but all the other nations are not far behind. Indeed, strange though it may appear, the caricaturists of the world are almost as unanimously hostile to Russia now as they were hostile to Great Britain during the war in South Africa." We do not appreciate the force of Mr. Stead's interpolation "strange though it may appear." What seems strange in our eyes is that there should have been displayed towards Great Britain any hostility 5 years ago comparable with that which is Russia's due to-day. Then Mr. Stead goes on to observe:—"The political—nay, the historical—significance of caricatures is often under-estimated. But the comic artists often express the trend of the opinion of their age more accurately than the most serious commentators. It is this fact which gives so much significance to the savagely anti-Russian note which at present is to be found in all German cartoons relating to Russia. We in England smarted considerably under the lash of the German libellers during the South-African war. But for cold-blooded malignity, for intense bitter hatred, the German cartoons about Russia are worse than those published against England during the devastation of the Boer Republics." Here again it is impossible to agree with Mr. Stead. Certainly the cartoons he reproduces in the *Review of Reviews* do not bear him out. During the South-African war it was the British army that the German journals chiefly maligned. They represented it as an army of savage cowards, neither more nor less. During the present war the subjects that occupy them are Russian politics and Russian defeats. There is all the difference in the world. Nevertheless what is certain is that the comic press of Germany shows no manner of sympathy with Russia. It shows, on the contrary, very marked antipathy. Whatever German officialdom may be induced to do in deference to political expediency—and German officialdom has hitherto maintained a strictly correct demeanour—, there can be no mistake as to the sentiment of the German people.

The serious condition of much of the ancient stonework of Canterbury Cathedral has caused the Dean to issue an appeal to the English people for funds to make the imperative restorations. We read in the architect's report that Bell Harry Tower, that familiar landmark to the Dover traveller, be he homeward or outward bound, has been discovered to be in a state of grievous and dangerous decay. There are cracks and fissures in the flanking angle buttresses of the tower. The mullions of several of the windows are in such a condition that large pieces threaten to fall away. One large pinnacle was found ready to fall at any moment, and has had to be immediately removed, and another of the largest is quite loose, and has been temporarily secured, while the heads of the internal arches over the upper tier of lights have almost in all cases separated. Unless the decaying stonework is taken in hand at once the most conspicuous feature of England's metropolitical cathedral is threatened with the fate that befell Chichester in the 19th, Hereford in the 18th, and Winchester in the 12th century. Besides the central tower the roofs of the south transept, and of the western portion of the north aisle, together with other parts of the fabric, are in a dangerous condition. It is estimated that at the very lowest a sum of £14,000 will be required to save the tower and execute the other necessary works. The Dean and Chapter have no funds to meet this extraordinary outlay, and Dr. Wace accordingly appeals *urbi et orbi* to the whole English speaking world to contribute to the preservation of what, next to Westminster Abbey, is the most interesting of all great national monuments. It is to Canterbury that the first steps in England of the American pilgrims are turned.

In a letter to *The Times*, full of very interesting evidence, the Bishop of Norwich illustrates the extreme unlikelihood of the Russian rumour that the dethronement of the Dalai Lama will lead to a holy war among the Mongols at Urga. Many years ago the Bishop spent some time at Urga, the sacred city of the Mongols, for the purpose of studying the Lamaistic religion. Of the three great Lamas, who are accepted as successive incarnations of a divine personality, two always reside in Thibet and one at Urga. The Mongolian Lama is everywhere regarded as the third in order; but according to the Bishop the precedence of the Dalai and Tashi Lamas is of small concern to the Mongolians. The Mongolian nomads reserve their enthusiasm for their own Lama, the Khutuku, and any insult offered to him might very probably raise a tumult; and the Chinese Amban in Urga takes the greatest pains, on behalf of his Government, to protect the religious susceptibilities of the people. As for the Buriats of Siberia, who were also mentioned as likely to share in the war, many of them have been converted to Christianity, and the religion of the rest is that old superstitution of the East, known as Shamanism.

Mr. Bennet Burleigh has become an object of much ridicule. Apparently the Shanghai bunder has infected him. He has wired from that place to the *Daily Telegraph* in the sense that General Nozu saved the situation at Liaoyang when Marshal Oyama was just about to order a retreat all along the line, and that the Marshal and his staff are consequently to be recalled. That is undiluted folly. Has Mr. Burleigh lost his *flair* altogether or has his judgment been warped by some personal pique? Rumour says the latter, but at any rate when men of his reputation circulate such absurdities, one begins to understand that the war-correspondent is by no means an unmixed blessing, and that the Japanese Generals who showed a disposition to keep him at arm's length, were inspired by a wise instinct.

An interesting record was discovered recently at a private dinner in Tokyo. Ten gentlemen sat down, and on computing the years each had spent in Japan, the total was found to be 260 years, or an average of 26 years per man. Two of the party could only show 8 years between them, and deducting their contribution, it resulted that the remaining eight had an average of 31½ years. That is certainly a unique record.

Bishop M. C. Harris, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who was expected on the *Mongolia*, has delayed his coming until the *Korea*, which is to sail from San Francisco on Dec. 3rd. Acting upon the advice of the Missionary Office and of several missionaries and natives connected with the work in Japan, the Bishop thought it best to take this course in order to attend the meeting of the General Missionary Committee of his church and other bodies which have to deal with appropriations. Both Japanese and Americans on the Pacific Coast have vied with each other in farewell receptions to Bishop Harris. He is greatly beloved from Northern Washington to Southern California where he has laboured for seventeen years as Superintendent of Japanese Missions.

The death is announced of Mr. Alexis Sidney Krausse, a well-known author and lecturer, which occurred, at 27, Charlotte-street, Portland Place, London, on Sept. 27th. He was for many years a contributor to *The Globe*, for which he did his first journalistic work. Of late Mr. Krausse devoted himself to the study of the Far Eastern question, and published in succession, "China in Decay," "Russia in Asia," "The Story of the China Crisis," "The Far East, its History and its Question." Besides being a prolific contributor to newspapers and magazines, he was official lecturer to the Political Committee of the Constitutional Club and the Navy League.

The expulsion of the monks from the Grande Chartreuse has produced some curious results. Their property, including the distillery and the trade-mark of the famous liqueur, has been put in the hands of an Official Receiver; but before they left the monks broke the stills and destroyed, as far as possible, everything which could reveal the secrets of the manufacture. Now they offer to supply the genuine article guaranteed by their trademark from one of their retreats, at Tarragona; so the Receiver, whose function it is to realise their property for their benefit (more or less), is constrained to treat them as counterfeiting their own trade-mark, and to take legal proceedings against their own agents in France for infringing their rights. Moreover, he has had the liqueur analysed, and sent down two skilled chemists to the distillery at Fourvoirie, between the

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deserted monastery and the town of St. Laurent Dupont, to discover how to make it. By examining certain vessels left unwashed, and the remains of plants found in the distillery, they have, as they believe, succeeded; at any rate, they triumphantly showed a representative of the *Temps* a bottle of yellow Chartreuse—though we hear nothing of the white or the green. They also told him that the plants exhibit the proper qualities only when grown in the woods near the monastery, and that experiments with those from a distance were unsuccessful. Hence the Tarragona Chartreuse is only an imitation. Probably the best course for the consumer will be to try both.

We regret to announce the death on Wednesday morning of Captain F. H. Armstrong, commander of the O. & O. steamer *Coptic*. It will be remembered that Captain Armstrong had to leave his ship at this port, while suffering from complicated ailments, to which he has now unhappily succumbed.

THE BOOKSHELF.

"*Masterpieces by Jakuchu.*"

Another beautiful and instructive volume has been issued in the realm of Japanese pictorial art. It is called the "Masterpieces of Jakuchu," and Mr. Shiichi Tajima edits it. The publishers on this occasion are the Kwansai Photograph Company, but we gather that the book is brought out under the auspices of the Shimbi Shoin, to which firm we already owe so many splendid primers of the best Japanese Art. The "Masterpieces of Jakuchu" is practically *en suite* with the "Masterpieces of Motonobu" and with the ten volumes of the "Shimbi Daikwan" which have delighted numerous readers. Jakuchu was an artist of the 18th. century. Born in 1716 he died in 1800, having thus lived through the most flourishing period of the Tokugawa times, and witnessed all the magnificence of an era to whose brilliant treasures he himself contributed materially. His style partakes of the realistic and the decorative, and if there be any fault to find with him it is that he sometimes adopts both fashions with clashing fidelity within the compass of the same canvas. There is nothing more dazzling in the whole range of generally-known Japanese pictorial art than the productions of this painter. His studies of bird life rival the work of Sosen in accurate realism and his schemes of colour and methods of conventionalizing natural objects for decorative purposes are scarcly inferior to those of Korin. The volume before us contains reproductions—several in colour—of thirty of the artist's best pictures. It is a galaxy of decorative splendour, not, however, without some suggestions of a decadent art. Only two thousand copies are to be printed, and no recommendation of ours should be needed to induce the acquisition of the work by all lovers of the beautiful and all students of Japanese art. The Kwansai Photograph Company has its office at No. 6, Hiranomachi, Higashi-ku, Osaka, but there is also a branch in Tokyo at No. 17, Tsukiji, Nichome, Kyobashi-ku. We sincerely trust that the enterprising publishers will receive sufficient encouragement to continue their great enterprise, for they are gradually enabling Japanese and foreign peoples to acquire such a knowledge of their country's art as would not otherwise have been possible, and are also educating a high standard of taste.

"*The Russo-Japanese War.*"

This is the name of an album—the first of a series—issued by Mr. Ogawa and containing reproductions of photographs taken by the photographic experts of the Imperial Head Quarters. From Mr. Ogawa's preface we learn that photographic corps have been attached to the various armies in the field, the Japanese authorities "being resolved to obtain faithful pictures of all the actions, movements and battle-fields in the war," and that thousands of photographs have been taken, or are in process of being taken, the best of which will be reproduced in succession in these albums. The first of the albums contains 27 photographs, exclusive of the frontispiece, which gives capital likenesses of Field-Marshal Marquis Yamagata and Major-General Nagaoka. Among the 27 pictures no less than 5 shew artillery in action, a spectacle rarely seen so vividly. Others depict such subjects as landing-places, funeral services, treatment of wounded soldiers, railway transportation, examination of prisoners, bridge-building, defensive works, remains of railway-bridges and so forth. The great merit of the volume is the absolute authenticity of the pictures. They are not taken from paintings or sketches but from actual life, and it need scarcely be said that this adds immensely to their interest. The agents are Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Limited, and the ridiculously small price appears to be 60 *sen*.

YACHTING.

There was a nice southerly breeze in the early part of Saturday afternoon, though it backed to about south-east later.

Four cruisers started, *Nina*, first across the line, *Kathleen* next, and they were able to carry spinnakers out of the harbour. *Wanderer* and *Asagao* went out together, *Nina* next, *Kathleen* last. *Nina* was first, however, at the Tsurumi mark, where the times were; *Nina* 2.42.40, *Wanderer* 2.43.00, *Asagao* 2.43.30, *Kathleen* 2.45.00. *Nina* led at the Mandarin Bluff mark by about the same distance but *Kathleen* had come up on and passed *Asagao*. The times were: *Nina* 3.23.00, *Wanderer* 3.24.30, *Kathleen* 3.30.40, *Asagao* 3.36.15. At the Lightship *Wanderer* had closed up slightly on *Nina* and *Kathleen* had improved her position markedly. The times at this point were: *Nina* 3.40.00, *Wanderer* 3.40.50, *Kathleen* 3.44 40, *Asagao* 3.51.30. The last mentioned boat gave up and the others finished in the order given:—

	Finish. h.m.s.	Corrected. h.m.s.
Nina	4.27.03	4.27.03
Wanderer	4.31.25	4.20.25
Kathleen	4.37.12	4.20.12

Of the 21-raters three started, *Edna*, *Winsome* and *Pele*, *Pele* getting over first, and *Edna* next. *Winsome* and *Edna* were handy with their spinnakers, and *Pele* the contrary, in consequence of which *Winsome* led out of the harbour entrance with *Edna* close up. They were in the same order at Tsurumi but *Pele* had gained the lead at the Lightship and she kept it all the way home, with *Winsome* close astern. All three boats were scratch on club time (under which the prizes were given) so that the times of their finishing undergo no alteration:—

	Finish h.m.s.
Pele	4.07.10
Winsome	4.08.32
Edna	4.12.20

The "Larks" had a race as usual with the following result:—

	h.m.s.
No. 3	4.35.45
No. 5	4.36.15
No. 8	4.44.42
No. 11	4.35.02
No. 12	4.45.05

THE BUDGET.

The *Nichi Nichi* reports that the ordinary expenditures for 1905 amount to *yen* 190,000,000 to which *yen* 770,000,000 must be added as war expenses, making a total of *yen* 960,000,000. As to extraordinary war requisitions, the Government intends to take *yen* 70,000,000 from the ordinary expenditures by deferring public works not concerned with the war, and to raise *yen* 90,000,000 by new taxes, and by increasing the rate of old taxes. The remainder will be obtained by raising further loans. Our contemporary adds that the land tax will be raised to 6 per cent., the income tax and business taxes will be doubled, the *saké* tax increased by more than *yen* 1; customs duties will be raised to rates corresponding with the grade of domestic taxes; as also the business tax on patent medicines; and that a new tax will be imposed on woven goods at the rate of 15 per cent. *ad valorem*; the inheritance tax will be raised, the Government hoping by these means to secure *yen* 6,000,000; the sale of salt will be converted into a Government monopoly, bringing in another *yen* 10,000,000.

THE WELCOME SOCIETY.

We are asked by the Welcome Society to publish the following:—

The object of the Society is to welcome foreign visitors to Japan and to render them every assistance during their stay. The Imperial Household, patronising the objects of the Society, has honored it with a substantial contribution. The Society aims uniquely at bringing within tourists' reach means of accurately observing the features of the country and the characteristics of the people; aiding them to visit places specially interesting or famous for scenic beauties; enabling them to view objects of art and enter into social or commercial relations with the people; in short, affording them all facilities and conveniences toward the accomplishment of their several aims, thus indirectly promoting, in however small a degree, the cause of international intercourse and trade. Nearly all the Foreign Ministers in Japan and many distinguished Japanese are honorary members. The subscription to obtain membership in the case of foreign visitors is only five yen, which payment entitles them and their families to receive all the services of the Society without further charge.

If a tourist applies to the Society, the latter will gladly secure for him the services of a trustworthy guide or interpreter. If a tourist places himself in communication with the Society, the latter will spare no pains to supply full information with regard to any route, furnishing details as to distances, the character of hotels and other matters of interest or convenience; and will employ every available means to add to the security and comfort of his journey. Visitors may be introduced by the Society to the following places:—Private Houses and Landscape Gardens; the Houses of Parliament; the Governmental and other Schools and Universities; the Prisons; Hospitals; the Principal Factories; the Castles; the Mint; the Fencing and *Jujutsu* Saloons &c, &c. On a request from a tourist, the Society is ready to serve as a medium for introducing him to any one, should the circumstances seem to warrant such introduction. If a tourist desires to buy Japanese articles and wishes to know the best places for procuring them, the Society will direct him to manufacturers and dealers whom it considers trustworthy.

It should be clearly understood that the the Society is in no sense a money-making corporation. On the contrary, its promoters and supporters contribute periodically, without receiving or expecting any return, such sums as are needed to maintain the organization and defray current expenditures; their unique purpose being to promote and facilitate between Japan and foreign peoples such intimate intercourse as will tend to dispel racial prejudice and to break down the barriers between East and West.

The above is merely an outline of the Society's prospectus. Those desirous of obtaining futher or special information, are requested to write to.

THE WELCOME SOCIETY AT THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Tokyo, Japan.

It is announced in the *London Gazette* that the King has been pleased to appoint Mr. Frederick S. A. Bourne (Assistant Judge of His Majesty's Supreme Court for China and Korea), to be also Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Weihaiwei.

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ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

Friday, October 28.

NOTHING could well be graver than the situation between England and Russia as indicated by the telegrams published this morning. The only pacific exit from the complication was a frank admission of error by Russia, together with the punishment of the responsible officers and an assurance that there should be no repetition of such unpardonable blunders. But it appears that the St. Petersburg Government is not disposed to adopt any such course. On the contrary it accepts the extraordinary report of its naval officers that they were actually waylaid by torpedo-boats, that the latter fired the first shot and that the Russian ships, having replied, continued their voyage. If the statesmen of St. Petersburg imagine that such silly allegations will have any effect in calming the just resentment of the British public, they are much mistaken. Admiral ROJESTVENSKY would have been merely ludicrous had he limited his explanation to these assertions, but he becomes directly insulting when he says that he knew Japan had purchased torpedo-boats in England. This is precisely the suspicion which, as we pointed out in a recent issue, evidently underlay the procedure of the Russians, but we did not imagine that it would have been openly formulated by responsible Russian officers. As the case now stands the St. Petersburg Government has to choose between disavowing the acts of its own officers and precipitating a quarrel with England. There is not the smallest probability that the British nation will be satisfied with subterfuges like those employed by the Russians. War is not desired. Nothing is desired less. But pacific dealing is impossible with a country in a reckless and unreasoning mood. It is hard to believe, however, that Russia wants to have another enemy on her hands; an enemy, too, who would sweep her Baltic Squadron off the waters like so much chaff. The unequivocally expressed opinion of the civilized world must count for something in her eyes. Of course it is absolute fiction to say, as has been said, that Great Britain has consulted other Powers in this crisis or has sought the cōoperation of either the United States or any other country. England is prepared to defend her rights single-handed, and much as she values the good-will of America, she would assuredly not seek to trade upon it where her own honour and hers alone is concerned. The greatest regret all Englishmen will feel is that France might be drawn into the quarrel. The *entente* established with our neighbour is highly valued in Great Britain and many sacrifices would be made to preserve it. But is there any real danger that France would support Russia in the latter's present route? We can not think so. The French press appears to have kept silence, yet French publicists must endose the indignation openly and clearly expressed by all other peoples of the West. At all events the whole responsibility rests on Russia's head, and hers will be the whole guilt if the sword has to be drawn. Unless she agrees to punish her officers and to give the required assurances, Great Britain will have only one course, namely, to forcibly prevent the further progress of the Baltic Squadron eastward.

Saturday, October 29.

THE shrewd remark is made by the *Asahi Shimbun* that if Admiral ROJESTVENSKY believed his own statement as to the presence of Japanese torpedo-boats within 220 miles of Hull, he was guilty of an extraordinary dereliction of duty when he prosecuted his voyage without making any report to his own Government of so significant an occurrence. It was plainly impossible that Japanese torpedo-boats could be at any such place unless they had enjoyed the hospitality of British ports with the cognizance of the British Authorities. Thus the Russian Admiral's explanation of his strange conduct involves the hypothesis that these torpedoers were allowed to lie in wait at Hull, or in some port adjacent to the North Sea, until the moment of the Baltic Squadron's passing, and then to sally forth to the attack. Assuming that Vice-Admiral ROJESTVENSKY believed that, and he says that he did, then his first duty was to despatch immediate intelligence to his Government that England had entered the field as a belligerent, and that the further progress of his squadron eastward must be attended with the gravest dangers. He did nothing of the kind. After encountering these supposed torpedoers, he quietly prosecuted his voyage, passed Cherbourg and then entered Vigo, and only on reaching the latter place did he mention incidentally the all-important occurrence in the Baltic Sea. Such proceedings, as the *Asahi* rightly remarks, are inexplicable on any supposition of responsible competence, and almost compel us to believe that the affair was premeditated. That, however, is a view which can scarcely be accepted by thoughtful persons. If Russia desired to draw England into the quarrel so as to find an excuse for retiring before Japan, she might have found many ways of acomplishing it without sacrificing her Baltic Fleet, as she is certainly now in danger of doing. There is, of course, the very conceivable hypothesis that she would be glad of a plausible excuse to delay the voyage of the Fleet, which from the outset she intended merely as a menace, never anticipating that events would in a manner force her to carry her threat into practice or accept the atternative of become the laughing-stock of the world. From that point of view there may have been some premeditation in the North-Sea incident. But there is an alternative supposition, namely, that the project was not so much to insult England as to involve France. The latter Power, by granting the hospitality of her ports to the Baltic Fleet for coaling purposes, has approached very close to the lines of belligerency. She has certainly ceased to be a neutral. Were it now proved, on the evidence of a number of Russian officers, that Japanese torpedo-boats had been allowed to lie in a British harbour, thence to issue to the attack of Russian war-ships, then England's neutrality would be a mere myth, and France would be warranted not only in granting every facility to the Russians to reach the arena of the fight, but also in taking a hand herself. It seems mere waste of time to comment on these phases of the matter when the issue of the complication must be known before these words are in print.

Sunday, October 30.

It will be seen from Reuter's telegrams that Admiral ROJESTVENSKY adheres to his extraordinary story. He declares that the leading vessel of his fleet was attacked by two torpedo-boats not showing lights; that he turned on his search-lights and opened fire, sinking one of the torpedoers and damaging the other. There can not be the least doubt in the mind of any unbiassed person that these supposed torpedo-boats were units of the Hull fishing fleet, one of which unquestionably was sunk and the other injured.

If we consider the story alleged to have been told by the Russians, not much expert knowledge is required to detect its extreme improbability. They admit that they suspected the presence of hostile torpedoers among the fishing boats, and they say that they sunk one of these boats and damaged another. But there their precautions ceased. Whether they steamed on calmly through the darkness or remained quietly throughout the remainder of the night in the vicinity of the dangerous mob of fishing-boats which were supposed to be screening hostile torpedoers, their conduct is equally inconceivable. Assuming the honesty of their fears, would it have been consistent with the duty of self-protection that they should refrain from attacking and destroying all their assailants, and that they should have deliberately continued to expose themselves to such a peril? Their plain business was to sink every one of the suspicious craft, and then to take all possible steps to save life. The procedure they actually adopted shows conclusively that they discovered their blunder, and then resolved to avoid the consequences by concealing their discovery.

Later.

The latest telegrams seem to indicate that the question is to be submitted to arbitration at The Hague or to a similar court. That is doubtless the most sensible exit from the absurd situation, but one finds difficulty in discovering what there is to arbitrate or inquire into. The point to be decided is whether torpedoers were in company with the travelling fleet or whether they were not. The Russian officers will testify that such craft were actually upon the scene. That is certain. The hallucination which led them to fire upon fishing vessels may be assumed to survive in their minds as vividly as ever. How is the negative to be proved? It is beyond all

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doubt that there were no torpedo-boats. There could not have been unless the British authorities helped them to get there, and that most assuredly they did not. But neither the evidence of the fishermen nor the assurance of the British Government nor the declarations of Japanese officials will weigh conclusively against the united affirmation of a number of Russian officers who were actually on the spot. We do not see, therefore, how the complication is to end satisfactorily.

There is one fact to be noted, namely, that among these fishing boats there probably were one or two small steamers of high speed and low free-board specially built for carrying fish rapidly to market. These, it may have been, that the Russians mistook for torpedoers. But of course the story that an attack was made on the squadron is pure fiction, suggested doubtless by the extremely excited condition of the Russians.

Monday, October 31.

FROM Reuter's telegram we learn that there are to be two simultaneous and independent inquiries, one conducted at Hull under the auspices of the British Board of Trade, another at Vigo under those of the Russian Admiralty, and that the evidence thus collected on either side will be submitted to a court of arbitration organized on the lines of the Hague Tribunal. Meanwhile, it is stated, the portion of the Squadron implicated in the affair is to remain at Vigo, the remainder waiting at some other port. It would be very interesting to know what is involved in this last arrangement. Are the ships that were concerned to be kept in European waters pending the final result of the inquiry, or will the responsible officers alone be taken from them and the ships allowed to proceed? If the latter be the programme contemplated there ceases to be any apparent reason for keeping the ships as Vigo a moment longer than may be necessary for relief officers to reach that place. Thus the fact that the ships' detention is mentioned at all would seem to indicate that they must suspend the prosecution of their voyage until the whole question is settled. That would be a very serious thing for Russia, supposing her to have any genuine desire that the Baltic Squadron should reach the Far East, for it is scarcely conceivable that the three tribunals will have concluded their labours in less than a month. On the other hand, to take the responsible officers off the ships and send on the latter in other hands, would be the worst kind of punishment for the officers—punishment before they are pronounced guilty. The Russian court of inquiry may of course arrive at the conviction, in consideration of the evidence adduced, that the officers are to blame, and may consequently recommend their punishment without further delay, in which event the submission of the matter to an international tribunal would become superfluous. But that is extremely unlikely, since we may take it for granted that the testimony of the officers will be tolerably unanimous as to their having sighted torpedoers and as to some semblance of attack having been made by the latter. Admiral ROJESTVENSKY's official report embodies pretty accurately the gist of the whole information that the Russian Court at Vigo will obtain, and it would seem to be plainly in sight that the officers will be exonerated by the latter tribunal, in which event their removal from their ships would be out of the question. On the whole it appears inevitable that the progress of the Squadron must be delayed until the whole matter is settled. Then there is also the question of the ships involved. Possibly that is easily settled. Possibly the Squadron moved in sections, and only the section now at Vigo was engaged in the firing. It is altogether a very complicated business, and to attempt to predict its issue is like grasping a cloud.

British public opinion will not be wholly satisfied by the arrangement. Indeed we already learn from telegrams in the *Asahi* and the *Jiji* that the *Morning Post* and the *Standard* have published condemnatory articles. But the majority of the leading journals welcome the settlement, and we are not surprised that such should be the case. There were no torpedoers on the scene and no attempt was made to molest the Russian ships. There can be no doubt in England as to these points. But something is due to Russia, and we find it only fair that attention should be paid to the indications which misled her officers, whatever those indications may have been. In agreeing to submit the whole question to courts of inquiry and arbitration Russia has made a great, a very great, concession; a concession whose magnitude will be appreciable if we reverse the cases and imagine a British naval squadron in the place of the Russian. Would Great Britain agree to suspend the operations of her squadron pending the deliberations of a Russian court or a tribunal of arbitration. She might, perhaps. All things are possible. But with what a sense of profound humiliation her people would regard such procedure! Of course if Russia be really anxious to get her fleet to the East without a moment's delay she will remove Admiral ROJESTVENSKY and all the implicated officers, despatch others to relieve them and send forward the Squadron. But then what guarantee would there be against the recurrence of similar events? The Squadron would resume its voyage with the conviction that several of its officers had been unjustly treated, without any knowledge as to the judgment passed upon their conduct and with entire readiness to repeat the North-Sea experiment when occasion offered. What seems to us essential is that the Fleet should not be suffered to continue its voyage until every officer and bluejacket has been thoroughly imbued with the knowledge that the British flag is never under any circumstances to be treated as though it were unlawfully employed to promote the belligerent designs of a third Power.

NEUTRALITY.

IN response to Japan's protest against the permission given by Spain to Russian warships to coal and provision in her ports, the Madrid Government is reported by Reuter to have explained that other Powers are doing the same. It is an extraordinary reply. Spain is no longer a great Power, but history does not yet show that she has forgotten her some-time greatness or that she ignores the obligations its memory imposes. The public expected to find that she was at least prepared to assert her independence in right-doing where no serious sacrifice was demanded. She has disappointed this expectation. She has taken refuge behind the least respectable of all subterfuges, that because others are doing wrong, she feels free to follow their example. There is no occasion to set forth any elaborate argument about this question of coaling. When any jurist of repute essays to show that in materially assisting a belligerent's forces to reach the scene of action a neutral Power is observing its neutral duties, it will be time enough to deal with such an extravagant pretence. But we may be tolerably sure that no competent jurist will undertake to demonstrate anything of the kind, unless he is prepared to defend an act which from time immemorial all authorities on international law have declared to be a flagrant violation of neutrality, namely, the granting of passage to the troops of a belligerent through neutral territory. There is no conceivable difference between such an act and the giving of coal and provisions to the warships of a belligerent in order to enable them to reach the scene of the fighting and to engage the fleets of their enemy. In affording these facilities to the Russian Baltic Fleet which is on its way to the Far East for the avowed purpose of endeavouring to wrest from Japan the command of the sea which she has acquired in the sequel of sanguinary and costly engagements, Spain ranges herself as unequivocally on Russia's side as though she sent a contingent of Castillian soldiers to fight under KUROPATKIN's order. All that is clear as noonday. Yet the Madrid Government pleads in excuse that other Powers do it. Spain was among the first to proclaim her neutrality in the present war, but she wholly ignores her own proclamation and casts to the winds her neutral responsibilities so soon as the test of practice comes to be applied. And what is to be said of her pretext? "Other countries do the same." What are these "other countries?" Up to the time of advancing this excuse the Madrid Government had only precedents to guide it. The first that of Great Britain who had issued peremptory orders that no Russian war-ship or commerce-destroyer should be allowed to coal, whether from the shore or from colliers, within the territorial waters of the United Kingdom or any of its colonies or dependencies The second was the case of Denmark. The Baltic Fleet had just passed

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through Danish waters and the Government of Copenhagen had been careful to explain that none of the ships composing the Fleet had coaled or provisioned in any Danish port. But in French ports coaling and provisioning had been allowed. France is Russia's ally. The Cabinet at Paris had hitherto declared France to be neutral; had adhered to the declaration, and in all respects had shown a most laudable sense of justice and fair-play. But now it had departed from its colourless character and had unequivocally stood forth as an ally of one of the belligerents. How that may end we do not know, nor are we aware that the French Government has yet offered any explanation of its conduct. The point we wish to make is that out of the three Powers from whose procedure Spain could have adduced precedents, two had taken the obviously just view of their neutral obligations, and one only had frankly violated them, that one being Russia's ally. It follows that the Madrid Government has not even the shallow excuse of following the multitude to do evil. The choice it made is condemned, not condoned, by the example of other Powers. Spain, in her own inaccessible corner of Europe, enjoys freedom of action *vis-à-vis* the Orient. But we can not think that such immunity has betrayed her into her present course. Whatever be the explanation her position is quite unworthy of her traditions. As for France, the public awaits fuller information. France has interests of her own to consider apart from any sentimental impulses arising out of her alliance with her neighbour. Besides, the world has learned of late years to expect from French statesmen strict adherence to the best canons of international practice. Are we really to learn now in a most unequivocal manner that Continental Europe is ranged against Japan and that Anglo-Saxondom only is on her side?

THE RACE PROBLEM IN AMERICA.

(WRITTEN FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

There are those who tell you that there would be no race problem in America if it were not for the agitators and politicians, and there are others who get excited and declare that this race question is some day going to turn the nation into a field of blood. I have been looking in the question lately and especially its relation to the mob spirit and lynch law. I have asked a good many people what they considered to be the real cause of mobs and lynching and have found no one who attributes it to a hatred of the negro and a desire to get rid of him. But there is a growing want in our law courts and judicial system. It is said that lawyers have gotten so that if they have a case they know is bad they will work from the start not to defend the client by proving that he is innocent of a crime, but to have inserted in the criminal procedure some technical defect, and at the end he will make this a ground of appeal, and appeal means delay, with the ultimate probability that the man who is believed by every one to be guilty, gets off without punishment or with a very light one. I find that this is an indictment the people have against the courts of law, and this seems to be confirmed by the following letter:—

THE LAW'S DELAY.

Hon. W. P. Neel, a distinguished member of the Rome bar and well known as one of the most prominent attorneys of Georgia, has written to Judge George L. Hillyer, of Atlanta, the following letter, which is published in *The Constitution* with Mr. Neel's consent:

Rome, Ga., September 24.

Judge George L. Hillyer, Atlanta, Ga. Dear Sir: With all my heart I thank you for that timely and forceful card in to-day's *Constitution* on the remedy for lynch law.

You ring the bell. Until our miserably constructed system of criminal procedure is corrected there will be no remedy for this terrible tendency toward anarchy.

There are now in our Floyd county jail three convicted murderers, whose cases were tried last July, and the jury, after patiently hearing all the evidence, promptly convicted each of them, without recommendation, and the public approval of these verdicts was unqualified.

But it seems that the family of one of these three has succeeded in raising $50 to pay an attorney to "fight the case through all the courts," while the attorney who represented one, or both of the others, is doing the same thing, practically without a fee, simply because of his alleged professional pride that he "has never yet allowed one of his clients to hang." The end is not in sight. No one knows when justice will be done.

And so it goes. This failure of justice and this uncertainty of results in the courts has caused the plain people to revolt against the whole system, and to look upon it with contempt.

At the last meeting of the Floyd County Association I took occasion to speak against mobs and lynchings. I was listened to quietly, and no one openly took issue, but later one after another spoke privately to me, somewhat in approval of my position; but always with the qualification, "You lawyers and the courts are to blame for it."

So I feel that the time has come to clamor for the remedy. And it seems to me you have suggested it. I thank you for the card of to-day!

W. J. NEEL.

I do not find that whites hate the negroes as a race, they do not want them exterminated or deported; ninety per cent of all their relations are harmonious and beneficial to each other. But in questions of society and government the whites have an unwritten law that all the forces of the universe cannot change. No society white woman in America would dance with a negro at a ball nor would she invite one to dance with her guests, and no community North or South would submit to have its laws made and executed by negroes, and they never will submit to it no matter how intelligent the negro may become. I make no attempt to excuse, condemn, or explain this ineradicable principle in the breast of the white man, but simply to state a fact, and it applies to Africa as well as America. You couldn't possibly give inducements enough to a colony of white people to settle in the Republic of Liberia so long as the whole government is in the hands of negroes. There was a time when negroes were elected to the United States Congress, but that time has passed. Issac E. F. Allen, a well known "self made negro" of Boston, Massachusetts, stood for election to Congress in the recent primary nomination in the eleventh district of his state. He got 367 votes out of 6,025 votes cast. Boston has done much and will do more for the negro but she will never elect one to represent her in Congress. Neither will a Methodist white Conference ever submit to a negro Bishop presiding over them and appointing the preachers according to their system, yet this church is doing a great work in educating and upbuilding the moral character of the negro.

It is a universal opinion in the South that the younger generation of negroes is more unreliable and worthless than the old generation. I had occasion the other day to employ an old time negro woman to do some scrubbing about the house. She assured me that she would do it well for she was not like one of these young "niggers" who would promise to do a job well and then slight it. And it is said that the younger generation is worse about stealing than the older ones. But Booker Washington says this is not true of the students who have gone out from his school. A young negro girl in a large family here was caught stealing the other day and when her father scolded her for so doing, her reply was:—"Daddy, you know we all steal except Sal and she aint got sense enough." One of her white neighbours said she could verify this statement from personal experience with the family. As laborers you see negroes everywhere working with white people, and there is no place on earth where an honest industrious negro can get better treatment than here in the South. As hotel waiters, barbers, porters, cab drivers, and such like they almost have a monopoly and they are not shut out from any trade or work where they show competency and skill. It is a great pity that a small per cent of the lawless and criminal class should give such wide notoriety to the race as a whole, and be the cause of so much lawlessness among a certain class of whites. The lawless and criminal few are bringing into bad repute whole communities that have always stood for peace and good order. And just now as national politics are at a fever heat much is being made of the race question that would never be heard of at other times.

W.P.T.

Atlanta, Ga.

"SAUL."

Mr. Perceval Gibbon is looked upon by London journalists as one of the coming writers of the day. His letters from Russia have been among the most impartial and illuminating that have appeared in the English press. Here is a piece of his writing in a different vein which will appeal, we imagine, to the many residents in Japan who love a horse.

The starter slapped his leg with his flag and switched his pony round to look at my mount.

"Reggie, my boy," he said, "if I see you on a thing like that again, I'll—yes, I'll tell May."

I said I didn't care what he did, though naturally I'd prefer that May—game as she is, bless her!—shouldn't see me straddling the kind of thing my uncle requires me to steer for him. He is a magistrate, a mayor, and a breeder, and I think he feeds his stable on blasting-powder. Saul (my mount) was a horse that had made a Hussar major grey before his time.

Saul swung like a ship in tideway, ranged himself stern on to the starter, and reached for his pony's nose. He just missed, and I put the spurs in and gave him something to kick for. Then I had literally to drag his jaw back on to his chest before I could stop him, half a mile up the course, though, naturally, wide of the first fence. Saul always had to be craned up to his fences; there was no alacrity about the horse except for devilment.

When I got back to the post most of the fellows were there, and they gave me room in the most pointed manner.

"Blanky cannibal," Logan said. "You rush him up for the flag-fall, or he'll cripple half of us."

And that's what I had to do. I kept Saul well behind, watched the starter, brought him up hard held, and down came the flag. Saints! I only slacked the bridoon two inches and he bounded like a bird. I lost my near stirrup as he dashed through, taking his lead like a locomotive, and I heard Logan laugh as I passed him. I would have said something to Logan—something he'd remember and think about—but I had to steady the brute and catch my stirrup. I only just got it as we came abreast the first fence like a cyclone.

He'd have refused, for a certainty, but for the pace. It was one of Saul's points that he was as blind as a bat when he was really going. I had a hold of him, and lifted him just in time, and we broke nothing but the top rail—sailed through like a stone through a window. The beast positively grunted as he landed, and checked as though he wanted to stop and rub his knees. But he ate stick, and we resumed the session.

Logan was on Missionary, and I had him at my tail before we came to the water. I got a look with the corner of my eye, and saw that he was keeping pretty wide, and you may be sure Saul knew it too, and concluded that he could take the water as he pleased, since he was not to be crowded. He simply chuckled; I could feel him chuckling, all up my spine, and I steadied him for the flight as carefully as I could.

Would you believe it? I lifted him and crammed him on with every ounce I scale; we might have jumped the Thames if the brute had only had gumption; but he hadn't. He rose like a girl skipping, and plunged right in, up to his girth, and stood there splashing. Then by went Logan, grinning at me, with a beautiful clean jump and four feet to spare.

I climbed Saul out of that as fast as ever he climbed in his life. The spur was the only thing that

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really coerced him, and you can lay your life on it there wasn't a rowel he didn't get. Ask Saul! I'm ashamed to this day to think how I tickled him, and he—well, he was strangely moved. Once on the turf again, he tried to buck me off, and got more spur, and then away we came, Saul stretching himself like a greyhound, seeing absolutely nothing, and depending, for once, on me to see that he didn't butt into anything harder than himself. There was a footy little hurdle in the way, but we scorned it, and Saul went a hundred yards with bits of it festooned about his pasterns. I tell you, you haven't to look far for gallopers down our way, but Saul with an inspiration simply towers over anything I ever straddled. For risk and sport combined, he was better than crime.

We caught Mr. Missionary Logan and his towel-horse at the bullfinch, which is always *the* feature of our steeplechase landscapes. Saul was a danger-signal in himself at any time, and Logan hurried to jump quick and get wide. I always said he had no more judgment than a charwoman, and—oh, joy!—he slapped right on the top of it, and hung his yellow half-breed of a horse across the jump, seesawing on its belly, while I got old Saul steady, as well as I could for laughing. I almost thought I'd pull the rings from the bar before I got him to cast his eyes at his job; and then I lent him a trifle of impetus.

My aunt, but Saul was the boy for bullfinches! I called Logan a chimpanzee as we sailed by, and old Saul sneered at him. Drummond of Langharne followed us, I think, and while he was bringing his Gamin up a second time he, too, said something to Logan, I was told—about sitting in a bush and moulting. Oh, Logan got all that was due to him that time.

Drummond caught us at that long straight which finishes our course, and for a bit I thought Saul wasn't going to play cricket. I was loth to give him something he'd remember all his life, so tried him with the whip, and when Drummond was a shoulder ahead he saw reason. We won, of course, by a length and a half, Saul looking as though he'd meant to all along.

May laughed when that brute told her, and said she'd buy Saul for a comparison to the canary.

I tell you, people don't know Saul.

AUTUMN MEETING OF THE NIPPON RACE CLUB.

PATRONS:—H.I.H. Fushimi-no-Miya, H.I.H. Arisugawa-no-Miya, and H.I.H. Kanin-no-Miya.

PERMANENT COMMITTEE:—Sir Claude Maxwell MacDonald, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., President; Dr. E. Wheeler, Vice-President; Baron A. d'Anethan, Count Von Arco-Valley, A. Bianchi, Esq., V. Blad, Esq., A. J. Easton, Esq., B. C. Howard, Esq., S. Isaacs, Esq. L. Mottet, Esq., K. Mori, Esq., R. D. Robison, Esq., B. Runge, Esq., Governor Sufu, F. Strahler, Esq., T. Thomas, Esq., T. Taniguchi, Esq., and A. G. M. Weale, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:—V. Blad, Esq., Chairman; A. J. Easton, Esq., C. de C. Hughes, Esq., J. de Cuers de Cogolin, Esq., D. Marshall, Esq., K. Mori, Esq., and F. M. Tegner, Esq.

HONORARY CLERK OF THE COURSE:—A. J. Easton, Esq.

SECRETARY:—Mr. Geo. Hood.

FIRST DAY, FRIDAY, OCT. 28TH.

No brighter and pleasanter weather could have been desired than that of the opening day of the Autumn Meeting—or meetings, shall we say—of 1904. The course was in fine condition for going and most of the equine contestants and their riders appeared to be "fit as a fiddle." Under these most favourable circumstances and with the excellent sport provided the numerous visitors to the pretty Negishi racecourse enjoyed a very pleasant day. The ladies graced the scene in larger numbers than is usual on the first day of the meeting and among the occupants of the Grand Stand and Paddock were several visitors from Tokyo, including the British Minister, Sir Claude MacDonald, Mr. Barclay, First Secretary and Mrs. Barclay, and some other members of the diplomatic body. The Band provided music during the intervals of a better quality than usual. Most of the events brought out fairly good fields, and though more than one "pot" was upset and a surprise or two sprung upon the "talent," the results of the contest were generally popular. In the third race Mr. Barclay's mare Violet proved herself to be a flyer over the Five Furlong course, beating the previous record for Australian horses over that distance by about 2 seconds, Mr. Hansa's Uhlenhorst having established the record of 1.7$\frac{3}{5}$ in Nov. 1902, while Violet did it in 1.5$\frac{2}{5}$. Uhlenhorst certainly carried 140 lbs. and Violet 137 lbs. but the record is still very creditable to the smart little mare. In the sixth race Kachidoki furnished one of the surprises in beating Hitachi over three-quarters of a mile, and another surprise was the victory of Fluchtling for the Criterion Plate, though this win was undoubtedly due in a great measure to the excellent jockeying of his rider, Mr. Mottu. The arrangements generally were most satisfactorily carried out by the indefatigable Clerk of the Course, Mr. Easton, while Mr. V. A. C. Hawkins ably officiated as Judge, Dr. Wheeler as clerk of the scales, Mr. D. Marshall in the unthankful position of Starter, Mr. F. H. Bugbird as Handicapper, and Mr. F. J. Hall as Timekeeper. The events were as follow:—

FIRST DAY.

1.—The CHAMPAGNE CUP, (Presented by Messrs. G. H. Mumm & Co.); for Australian Subscription Horses of 1901 and thereafter that have not run at more than two meetings; to be won three times in all by horses the *bona fide* property of same owner or owners, with yen 300 added by the Club until the cup is finally won, when the second horse will receive the added money; weight 145lb. Entrance yen 5. One Mile.

Mr. Tatsuta's Suma, 145lb.....(Takahashi) 1
Mr. Satsuma's Alexandra, 145lb. .....(Horikoshi) 2
Mr. R. Schmidt-Scharff's Annemarie, 145lb. (Mr. Mottu) 3
Mr. Alexander's Kegon (late Diana), 145lb. (Hakodate) 0
Mr. R. Loonen's Parisienne, 145lb. .....(Higaki) 0

Kegon appeared from his backing in the Pari Mutuel to be the popular favourite, Suma being also well supported. The field of mares were rather fidgetty when confronted with the starter's flag, but after two or three attempts a flying start was effected, Parisienne getting rather the best of it. Suma, however, going easy, soon came to the front and running away from her field won easily by half a dozen lengths, with Alexandra second and Annemarie a good third. The win was a very popular one. Time 1.49$\frac{3}{5}$.

PARI MUTUEL—Annemarie 58, Suma 248, Kegon 253, Parisienne 48, Alexandra 41; Total yen 2,916. Suma paid yen 12.

2.—The PEKIN STAKES, for All China Subscription Ponies; weight as per scale; winners in Japan at date of entry 5lb. extra, of 3 Races excluded. Entrance yen 5. Three-Quarters of a Mile. Winner yen 350; Second Prize yen 50.

Mr. Snipe's Ashitaka (late Protz), 152lb.(Mr. Mottu) 1
Mr. Duplex's Adonis, 149lb. .....(Mr. Dietrich) 2
Mr. Alexander's Torpedo, 150lb. .....(Kawasaki) 3
Mr. May's May-or, 150lb. .....(Ichi) 0
No. 127 Mess' C.O.D., 152lb.....(Mr. Cox) 0
Mr. Cotton's Araiwa (late Gaulois II), 144lb. (Hiziko) 0

After a fair start Araiwa ran to the front and led by a length from Torpedo and Adonis up to the Trees, where Ashitaka collared the leader and making a good race after entering the straight finished a length ahead of Adonis, with Torpedo a good third. Araiwa was finished before entering the straight and the rest of the field had no show in the race. Time 1.39$\frac{3}{5}$.

PARI MUTUEL—May-or 22, Torpedo 14, Ashitaka 52, C.O.D. 45, Araiwa 195, Adonis 408; Total yen 3,312. Ashitaka paid yen 63.50.

3.—The FIRST AUSTRALIAN GRIFFIN RACE, for Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn 1904; weight for age. Entrance yen 5. Five Furlongs. Winner yen 450; Second Prize yen 100; Third Prize yen 50.

Mr. G. Barclay's Violet, 137lb.....(Horikoshi) 1
Mr. Snipe's Miyoshino, 137lb.....(Kawasaki) 2
Mr. Kawakita's Nikko, 137lb.....(Sugiura) 3
Mr. Kawakita's Maiko, 137lb. .....(Sasaki) 0
Mr. K. Ikeda's Mikasa, 137lb. .....(Tsubouchi) 0
Mr. Tatsuta's Tsushima, 137lb. .....(Takahashi) 0
Mr. B. Runge's Gioconda, 137lb.....(Kanno) 0

Violet was a very strong favourite both with the fancy and the general public. Considerable difficulty was again experienced in getting the youngsters off on fairly level terms. After a fairly good start the favourite rushed to the front and after negotiating the difficulties of the rise and the corner, sailed down the straight with a fine long easy stride, winning as she liked from Miyoshino, who finished second some half dozen lengths behind, with Nikko third, a length behind Miyoshino. Time 1.5$\frac{2}{5}$—a record.

PARI MUTUEL—Maiko 15, Nikko 66, Mikasa 58, Tsushima 33, Miyashino 207, Gioconda 10, Violet 544; Total yen 4,198. Violet paid yen 7.50.

4.—The MELBOURNE STAKES, for Australian Subscription Horses of Spring 1904; weight for age; winners of 3 Races at date of entry excluded; of less than 3 Races 3lb. extra for each win. Entrance yen 5. Three-Quarters of a mile. Winner yen 550; Second Prize yen 100.

Mr. G. Barclay's Carnation, 143lb.....(Horikoshi) 1
Mr. Sphynx's Chouchou, 137lb. .....(Sugiura) 2
Mr. Norfolk's Pretty Polly (late Elsa), 137lb. (Mr. Dietrich) 3
Mr. R. Kimura's Nippon, 137lb. .....(Takahashi) 0
Mr. Alexander's Juno, 137lb. .....(Suyeyama) 0

After a good start Carnation, the favourite, ran into first place and kept the lead to the end. Nippon and Pretty Polly ran neck and neck together two lengths behind Carnation till reaching the Trees when Chouchou came up and displaced Nippon, who dropped behind. In the distance Carnation increased her lead and won by several lengths from Chouchou, who beat Pretty Polly for second place by two lengths or so. Time. 1.22$\frac{1}{5}$.

PARI MUTUEL—Pretty Polly 38, Chouchou 158, Nippon 37, Juno 29, Carnation 713; Total yen 4,387. Carnation paid yen 6.

5.—The FIRST CHINA GRIFFIN RACE, for China Subscription Ponies of Autumn 1904; weight as per scale. Entrance yen 5. Three-Quarters of a mile. Winner yen 350; Second Prize yen 50.

Mr. May's May-duke, 150lb.....(Ichi) 1
Mr. C. G. Schramm's Raubgraf, 147lb. (Mr. Dietrich) 2
Mr. J. Higginbotham's Ten-yu (late Hazafi), 147lb. (Mr. Mottu) 3
Mr. Norfolk's P.P.C. (late Galloping Dick), 147lb. (Mayeda) 0
Mr. Sphynx's P'tit Rat (late Sunny Jack), 147lb. (Sugiura) 0
Mr. Sphinx's Sigmar (late Andauk), 153lb. (Sasaki) 0
Mr. Alexander's Hanabusa (late Wichita), 153lb. (Sugiyama) 0
No. 127 Mess' D.O.C. (late Handsome George), 147lb. (Mr. Cox) 0

Eight out of the nine entrants turned out for this event, the first favourite being May-duke. After a good start the favourite took up the running and led, with P. P. C. next and Raubgraf in third place. After passing the Trees Raubgraf ran into second place and challenged the leader, who, however, held his own and won a good race by about half a length from Raubgraf, while Ten-yu, having passed P.P.C., finished third, a couple of lengths behind Raubgraf. Time 1.36$\frac{4}{5}$.

PARI MUTUEL—P. O. C. 5, Ten-yu 114, Raubgraf 452, P'tit Rat 16, Sigmar 13, May-duke 460, Hanabusa 10, D.O.C. 48; Total yen 5,031. May-duke paid yen 11.

6.—The COLONIAL PLATE, for All Subscription Horses and Country Breds; winners of 3 races or less at date of entry. Weight for age; of more than 3 races 3lb. extra for each win over 3 wins, not exceeding 15lb. in all. Entrance yen 5. Three-Quarters of a Mile. Winner yen 600; Second Prize yen 150; Third Prize yen 75.

Mr. R. Kimura's Kachidoki, 137lb. ...(Tsubouchi) 1
Mr. May's May-mie, 140lb. .....(Mr. Catto) 2
Mr. Kawakita's Hitachi, 152lb. .....(Sugiura) 3
Mr. Friend's Mistletoe, 137lb.....(Hakodate) 0

According to those "in the know" this was looked upon as a certainty for Hitachi. At the start Mistletoe was left four or five lengths behind and the favourite ran into front place. Just past the Houses Kachidoki came up and ran neck and neck with the favourite until the entrance to the straight, when he took the lead and after a fine race home won cleverly by a length from May-mie, who had run into second place fifty yards from the post, the favourite taking third place. Time 1.20$\frac{1}{5}$.

PARI MUTUEL, Mistletoe 38, May-mie 99, Hitachi 843, Kachidoki 219. Total yen 5395. Kachidoki paid 24.50.

7.—THE CRITERION PLATE, for All-Comer China Ponies; weight as per scale; Subscription Ponies 5lb. allowance. Entrance yen 5. Three-Quarters of a mile. Winner yen 400; Second Prize yen 50.

Mr. Duplex's Fluchtling, 145lb. .....(Mr. Mottu) 1
Mr. Twoman's The Leader, 144lb. .....(Mr. Cox) 2
Mr. May's May-king (late Attila), 147lb. .....(Ichi) 3
Mr. K. Ikeda's Mark, 145lb. .....(Tsubouchi) 0
Mr. R. Loonen's Gladiateur, 153lb. .....(Higaki) 0
Mr. Cotton's Unriu, 145lb .....(Rikizo) 0
Mr. Cotton's Araiwa, 139lb. .....(Takahashi) 0
Mr. Newmarket's Hard Cash, 147lb. (Mr. Dietrich) 0

Gladiateur got away rather the best and led by a length at the Houses when Attila made an effort but could not collar the leader, and shortly after fell behind. On entering the straight Fluchtling came through his field and cleverly ridden, collared and passed Gladiateur, winning by a length from The Leader, who had run into second place op-

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posite the Grand Stand, with May-king third, two lengths behind. Time 1.37⅘.

PARI MUTUEL, May-king 434, Mark 123, The Leader 195, Gladiateur 164, Unrin 15, Araiwa 15, Hard Cash 27, Fluchtling 71. Total yen 4695. Fluchtling paid yen 66.

8.—The SECOND AUSTRALIAN GRIFFIN RACE, for Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn 1904; weight for age; winner of Race No. 3 excluded. Entrance yen 5: One mile. Winner yen 450; Second Prize yen 100; Third prize yen 50.

Mr. Alexander's Ranzan, 137lb.....(Sugiyama) 1
Mr. Kawakita's Tokyo, 137lb.....(Sugiura) 2
Mr. Norfolk's Phyllis, 137lb. .....(Mr. Dietrich) 3
Mr. Lefroy's Colleen Bawn, 137lb. .....(Hakodate) ■
Mr. Cotton's Texas, 137lb.....(Kikizo) ■

A capital start was effected, Tokyo getting first away with Colleen Bawn and Ranzan next in order. At the Trees and after rising the hill Tokyo still led, but on entering the Straight Ranzan came up and passed him, winning cleverly by a length and half, with Phyllis, who had displaced Coleen Bawn, third. Time, 1.55⅕.

PARI MUTUEL—Phyllis 95, Tokyo 519, Ranzan 177, Coleen Bawn 30, Texas 188; Total yen 4 540. Ranzan paid yen 25.50

SECOND DAY. SATURDAY, OCT. 29TH.

The weather on Saturday was as favourable for racing as on Friday, and even more enjoyable from the mildness of the temperature, up to the conclusion of the sports. As might have been expected on the second day, the attendance was larger than on Friday, the Grand Stand and Paddock being perhaps more largely patronised than on any occasion in recent years, the lawn presenting, with the charming toilettes of the numerous ladies present, a very pretty and animated scene during the afternoon. The sport afforded was fully as excellent as that of the previous day, and though fields of four appeared to be rather in the vogue, there were no two-horse matches or walks-over as has so frequently been the case before. The favourable conditions of weather and turf, and the "fitness" of the horses led to another record being made, Mr. Kimura's brown Australian Kachidoki covering the mile and a half, for the Emperor's prize in the Yokohama Derby, in 2 min. 49⅘ secs., as against Annemarie's record of last Spring, of 2 min. 50 ⅕ secs. Mr. Barclay's mare Violet, who distinguished herself on Friday by lowering the record for the Five Furlongs, came very nearly doing the same with the Mile and a Furlong course in the sixth race on Saturday, her time being 2 min. 11⅗ secs., against May-mie's 2 min. 10,⅘ secs. in May 1903, and there is no doubt from the easy manner in which she won the race on Saturday, without turning a hair, that she could without difficulty considerably improve on the record. Among the riders Mr. Catto is to be congratulated on his wins on May-king and May-duke respectively in the fifth and last races of the day, while Mr. Andries, Jun., aptly maintained the traditions of hereditary by the clever manner in which he steered the outsider Torpedo to victory in the Nankin Stakes. The much coveted prize presented by His Majesty the Emperor, on this occasion a very handsome chased silver bowl, was presented to the owner of Kachidoki, Mr. R. Kimura, by Baron Sannomiya, H.M.'s Grand Master of Ceremonies, whose address and reply by Mr. Kimura were in Japanese, after which three cheers for His Majesty were called for by Sir Claude MacDonald, President of the Nippon Race Club, and were heartily and vociferously given by those present.

The various events were as follow :—

1.—The THIRD AUSTRALIAN GRIFFIN RACE, for Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn 1904; weight for age; winners at the meeting excluded, placed horses 5lb. extra. Entrance yen 5. Three Quarters of a Mile. Winner yen 450; Second Prize yen 100.

Mr. Snipe's Miyoshino, 137lb.....(Kawasaki) 1
Mr. Norfolk's Phyllis, 137lb. .....(Mr. Dietrich)2*
Mr. Kawakita's Tokyo, 137lb.....(Sugiura) 2
Mr. Kawakita's Nikko, 137lb. .....(Sasaki) 0
Mr. K. Ikeda's Mikasa, 137lb. .....(Tsubouchi) 0
Mr. Lefroy's Colleen Bawn, 137lb.....(Hakodate) 0
Mr. B. Runge's Gioconda, 137lb.....(Kanno) 0

Tokyo was first favourite, while Mr. Kawakita's pair had also many backers. The favourite got rather the best of the start and led for half a mile, with Colleen Bawn next in order. After entering the straight Miyoshino displaced Tokyo in the lead and Phyllis ran into second place; Miyoshino winning by about a length and Phyllis finishing five lengths in front of Tokyo. Time, 1.24⅗. After the race Tokyo's rider lodged a protest against Phyllis' rider, Mr. Dietrich, for foul riding and this being upheld, Phyllis was disqualified and Tokyo was placed second, while no other rider had weighed in for third place.

PARI MUTUEL—Miyoshino paid yen 10.

2.—The YOKOHAMA DERBY, for All Subscription Horses and Country Breds; winners of 3 races or less at date of entry, weight for age; of more than 3 races 3lb. extra for each win over 3 wins, not exceeding 15lb. in all. Entrance yen 5. One Mile and a Half. Winner: H. M. the Emperor's Cup; Second Prize yen 150; Third Prize yen 75.

Mr. R. Kimura's Kachidoki, 137lb. ...(Tsubouchi) 1
Mr. Tatsuta's Suma, 145lb. .....(Takahashi) 2*
Mr. R. Schmidt-Scharff's Annemarie, 136lb. (Mr. Mottu) 2
Mr. R. Loonen's Rose de France, 149lb...(Higaki) 3
Mr. G. Barclay's Carnation, 137lb.....(Horikoshi) 0

A capital start was effected after several attempts. Kachidoki at once went to the front with Annemarie close up, and the Grand Stand was passed the first time in this order, which was maintained till reaching the Shakespeare, where the favourite, Suma, who had been laying off in third place, displaced Annemarie, Kachidoki still leading by a length or so. Coming down the Straight the same order was maintained, Kachidoki passing the post a length and half in front of Suma, with Annemarie third, four lengths behind. Time, 2.49⅘, a record.

After the race Annemarie's rider, Mr. Mottu, lodged a protest against Suma's rider, Takahashi, for riding across his course, necessitating him to pull up to avoid a foul, and the protest being upheld Suma was disqualified and Annemarie was awarded second place and Rose de France third place.

PARI MUTUEL—Kachidoki paid yen 38.50.

3.—The SYDNEY STAKES, for Australian Subscription Horses of Spring 1904; weight for age; winners of 3 races at date of entry excluded; winners of less than 3 races 3lb. extra for each win; winner of race No. 4 first day excluded. Entrance yen 5. One Mile and a Furlong. Winner yen 500; Second Prize yen 100.

Mr. R. Loonen's Parisienne, 140lb.....(Higaki) 1
Mr. Sphynx's Chouchou, 137lb. .....(Sugiura) 2
Mr. Norfolk's Pretty-Polly, 137lb. ....(Mr. Dietrich) 3
Mr. R. Kimura's Nippon, 137lb. .....(Takahashi) 0

Parisienne, the first favourite, got away with a little the best of the start and led to the finish. Nippon ran into second place till the rise after passing the Trees, where Chouchou displaced him. Coming down the Straight Pretty Polly also passed Nippon and finished third. Parisienne winning by about a length, with four or five lengths between second and third. Time, 2.11⅘.

PARI MUTUEL—Parisienne paid yen 9.

4.—The NANKIN STAKES, for All China Subscription Ponies; weight as per scale with 5lb. added; winners at date of entry 5lb. extra for one win, 7lb. for two or more wins; winners at the meeting 5lb. extra; to be ridden by full members of the Club, or visitors, whose names must be sent in to the Committee before the meeting and approved by them. Entrance yen 5. One Mile. Winner yen 350; Second Prize yen 50.

Mr. Alexander's Torpedo, 155lb.....(Mr. Andreis) 1
Mr. Duplex's Adonis, 154lb. .....(Mr. Dietrich) 2
No. 127 Mess' C.O.D., 159lb.....(Mr. Cox) 3
Mr. Cotton's Unriu, 155lb.....(Makita) 0

This was one of the prettiest races of the meeting, though only four out of seventeen entrants faced the starter's flag. C.O.D. got away first with Adonis next a length behind. The others quickly closed up and from the half-mile post to the Trees all four raced abreast like trained horses in a cavalry charge. Rising the hill, Torpedo, smartly riden by Mr. Andreis, Jr., obtained a lead of ■ length and held this to the finish, Adonis, the favourite, having run into second place, with C.O.D. third, a length behind, and Unriu, last, another length behind. Time, 2.19 ⅗.

PARI MUTUEL—Torpedo paid yen 55.50.

5.—The CHINA DERBY, for All-Comer China Ponies; weight as per scale; Subscription Ponies 5lb. allowance; winners at the meeting 7lb. extra; Entrance yen 5. One Mile and a Half. Winner yen 450; Second Prize yen 100.

Mr. May's May-king, 147lb. .....(Mr. Catto) 1
Mr. Alexander's Hanabusa, 148lb.....(Sugiyama) 2
Mr. Snipe's Ashitaka, 142lb. .....(Kawasaki) 3
Mr. K. Ikeda's Mark, 145lb..... (Tsubouchi) 0
Mr. Twoman's The Leader, 144lb. .....(Mr. Cox) 0
Mr. Newmarket's Hard Cash 147lb. (Mr. Dietrich) 0
Mr. Duplex's Fluchtling, 145lb.....(Mr. Mottu) ■

The Leader started a warm favourite, while Fluchtling also found many backers. Mark made the running from the start and led in passing the grand stand the first time, with Ashitaka and May-king next in order. Going up from the dip Mark increased his lead, but fell back to his field at the half mile post, where May-king came to the front. At the Trees Hanabusa overhauled May-king and passed him by a length, but after entering the Straight the latter, cleverly handled by his rider, Mr. Catto, again obtained the lead, and won a good race by half a length from Hanabusa, Ashitaka third, four lengths behind. Time, 2.53,⅘.

PARI MUTUEL—May-king paid yen 38.

6.—The FOURTH AUSTRALIAN GRIFFIN RACE, for Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn 1904; weight for age; winners at the meeting 7lb. extra; Entrance yen 5. One Mile and a Furlong. Winner yen 450; Second Prize 100.

Mr. G. Barclay's Violet, 137lb. .....(Horikoshi) 1
Mr. Alexander's Ranzan, 137lb. .....(Sugiyama) 2
Mr. Cotton's Texas, 137lb.....(Tsubouchi) 3
Mr. Kawakita's Nikko, 137lb. .....(Sasaki) ■

Out of seventeen entries only four started, Violet being a red hot favourite after her splendid performance in the first Australian Griffins race on Friday. In this race the mare proved herself as good over a long as over a short distance, and taking the lead from the start, romped in an easy winner by half a dozen lengths. If it had been required of her she could doubtless have broken another record. Ranzan finished second and Texas a good third, less than a length behind Ranzan. Time, 2.11⅕.

PARI MUTUEL—Violet paid yen 8.50.

7.—For All Subscription Horses and Country Breds; weight for age; winners at the meeting excluded; placed horses 5lb. extra. Entrance yen 5. One Mile. Winner yen 500; Second Prize yen 100.

Mr. Kawakita's Hitachi, 137lb .....(Sugiura) 1
Mr. Yezoye's Izumo, 137lb. .....(Takahashi) 2
Mr. May's May-mie, 137lb. .....(Mr. Catto) 3
Mr. Satsuma's Alexandra, 137lb.....(Horikoshi) 0

Again the field of starters was limited to four. A poor start was made, of which Izumo got the best and led up to the Shakespeare, where Hitachi took the lead. Coming down the straight Izumo challenged the leader and, hard ridden, succeeded in reaching his girths, but Hitachi had plenty left in him and drew away, winning by a length or so, May-mie finishing third, five or six lengths behind Izumo. Time, 1.48⅘.

PARI MUTUEL—Hitachi paid yen 15.

8.—The SECOND CHINA GRIFFIN RACE, for China Subscription Ponies of Autumn 1904; weight as per scale; winner of race No. 5 First Day 7lb. extra. Entrance yen 5. One Mile and a Furlong. Winner yen 350; Second Prize yen 50.

Mr. May's May-duke, 150lb .....(Mr. Catto) 1
Mr. C. G. Schramm's Raubgraf, 147lb. (Mr. Dietrich) 2
Mr. J. Higginbotham's Ten-yu, 147lb..(Mr. Mottu) 3
Mr. Norfolk's P.P.C., 147lb.....(Mayeda) 0
Mr. Sphynx's Sigimar, 153lb.....(Sugita) 0
No. 127 Mess' D.O.C., 147lb. .....(Mr. Cox) 0

Six ponies turned out for this race, May-duke and Raubgraf being the most fancied. After several false starts the field was got away on fairly level terms, May-duke leading and Raubgrat next. The same order was maintained to the finish, May-duke winning by about three lengths, and Ten-yu a good third, close up to Raubgraf. Time, 2.33,⅘.

PARI MUTUEL—May-duke paid yen 11.50.

LESSONS OF THE WAR.

At the annual meeting the other day of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co. (Ltd), Sir Andrew Noble, Bart., K.C.B., presided, and, in the course of his speech, said there was a great number of lessons to be learned from the war that was proceeding in the Far East, and one could not but regard with admiration the skill which the Japanese had shown. He was not saying too much in declaring that they were a lesson to every country in Europe. It was important to notice that all their regular battles at sea had been fought at great distances—never nearer than 3,000 mètres, a little over 3,000 yards. The reason for this was obviously their fear of the torpedoes. Now there has been great improvement in torpedoes. They (the Japanese) had been using, chiefly, 18-in. torpedoes, which had made it necessary that the fleets should engage, as they had done, at greater distances. The consequence of that was that more powerful guns were required—longer range guns; and they were producing at Elswick, in very large numbers, guns that had a velocity either of 3,000 ft. per second, or approximate thereto. They would be

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aware that the Japanese purchased from Ansaldo's just before the outbreak of the war, two vessels, christened by them *Kasuga* and *Nisshin*. These they asked the Elswick firm to take out to Japan for them. That was done by the Company's staff, with a skill which was recognised by the Japanese. The vessels had been laid up for some months, but were prepared for sea in about a week, and went out to sea without a mishap of any kind. That was exceedingly to the credit of their staff. Mr. Boyle, he thought, deserved chief credit, but altogether the work reflected the greatest credit upon everyone concerned.

With the object of collecting the views of his officers in the Channel Fleet and of promoting discussion on the subject of the lessons of the Russo-Japanese war, Lord Charles Beresford has just promoted an essay competition. Officers of all ranks in the Channel Fleet are invited to write a short essay under the following heading:—"With reference to the present war in the East, what are the lessons to be learnt by the British Empire, and, more particularly, by the British Navy, as regards: (*a*) organisation and training for war; (*b*) conduct of a war especially as regards naval strategy and tactics?" The Vice-Admiral and Captain Hope-Robertson of the *Theseus*, and Commander Fuller of the *Majestic*, will judge the essays, which are limited to 2,500 words, and must be sent to the flag-commander of the *Cæsar* by Oct. 15. The author of the best essay will be presented with a copy of Captain Mahan's works, and towards the end of November, Lord Charles Beresford will deliver a lecture on board the *Cæsar* giving his own views on the subject, together with a *résume* of the principal points of the competing essays.

The *Scientific American* gives the lessons of the Russo-Japanese War on the endurance of warship machinery, as follows:—The impact of heavy projectiles has a strong tendency to affect the alignment of machinery by shock, but has less effect than might have been expected on boilers, whether of the water-tube or cylindrical type. All small ships, especially torpedo craft, wear out quickly and lose heavily in speed owing to hard service. The deterioration of big ships is considerably less, especially when they have been well cared for in time of peace. Machinery may be injured, but not disabled by gun fire. Water-tube boilers of the Belleville type, which can be cleaned at sea, are preferable to cylindrical boilers, which cannot. It has not proved possible to keep full speed for any length of time in either fleet. One cause of failure is the physical difficulty of getting coal from the bunkers quickly enough, hence the importance of coal thrift.

FIRES IN TOKYO.

At 1.50 a.m. on Nov. 1st, fire broke out in the Senju Cardboard Factory, Tokyo, destroying the whole building, which extended over fifteen hundred *tsubo*. During the affair, a fireman was severely and five others slightly injured. The damage is estimated at some *yen* 212,000. The cause was tobacco ash.

A little later, another fire took place at Fukagawa, burning down two houses and damaging twelve. Negligence was the cause.

CORRESPONDENCE.

RACING IN YOKOHAMA.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—Will you kindly inform me what is a "distance" in racing parlance, and how race courses are measured?

And oblige, Yours &c.,

ENQUIRER.

Yokohama, 2nd November, 1904.

[A "distance" is 240 yards, or 20 yards more than a furlong. Race-courses are measured on a line five feet from the inside rails all round.—Ed. *J.M.*]

Two guns taken at Port Arthur were brought on Nov. 1st to Ujina. These will be removed to Head-quarters.

THE LAW COURTS.

BAVIER v. JEWETT.

The hearing of a case initiated by Mr. Edward de Bavier (who, being absent in Switzerland, was represented by Mr. H. V. Gielen) against Mr. J. H. Jewett, petitioning for cancellation of registry of the firm of Messrs. Bavier & Co., came up on Oct. 28th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi.

Plaintiff was represented by Mr. Ideura and Dr. Masujima, and defendant by Mr. Sato.

Dr. Masujima, one of Plaintiff's Counsel, stated that Mr. Bavier established his office in 1866 at Yokohama under the name of Messrs. Bavier & Co., and carried on a raw silk business. Later Mr. Jewett was employed at the office. In July, 1897, Mr. Jewett was admitted a partner and Mr. Bavier converted his firm into a partnership association for five years from July 1897, to June, 1902. During this period, the Revised Treaty was enforced in 1899 and Imperial Edict No. 272 was promulgated which regulated the registry of foreign firms in Japan. Mr. Jewett registered the firm on Dec. 6th, 1899, at the Yokohama Local Court having forged a power-of-attorney of Mr. Bavier who was at that time absent and having made an alteration arbitrarily in the bye laws of the firm. On June 27th, 1902, Mr. Jewett informed the Yokohama Local Court that the registered firm was wound up.

The contention of Defendant's Counsel was that Mr. Bavier had been absent for eighteen years past and had authorized Mr. Jewett to superintend the firm with full power. During this time Mr. Jewett employed Mr. Gielen as Manager and left for America on business. In the absence of defendant, the Imperial Ordinance was issued upon which Mr. Bavier, who was at that time in France, asked Mr. Jewett by telegram to register the firm according to Japanese law. Having hurriedly returned to Yokohama, Defendant effected registration under the advice of Dr. Loenholm, who drafted firm regulations with the firm name as a *Gomei-Kaisha* (partnership association) to comply with the Japanese Commercial Law. Counsel believed that Mr. Gielen, who had a difference with the defendant, had initiated this dispute for the relations between plaintiff and defendant were amicable.

Plaintiff's Counsel produced various evidence after which Dr. Masujima asked the Court for leave to examine Mr. S. Warming as a witness.

Without giving a decision as to this witness, the Court rose, adjourning the case till Nov. 9th.

AMMUNITION TRANSACTION.

In the Yokohama District Court the hearing of a case lodged by Mr. James Macbeth, of New York, (whose Yokohama representative is Mr. C. Weinberger), against Kanamaru and Ikeda, ammunition dealers, claiming *yen* 2,833.06 was resumed on Nov. 2nd before Judge Nakanishi, when C. Mimura, an alleged private detective, was examined as a witness.

Mimura stated that in 1903, under the instruction of Mr. Weinberger, he investigated the price of several kinds of ammunition which defendants had bought from Mr. Ideura, liquidator of the bankrupt estate of Messrs Middleton and Co. After having enquired of an employee of Kanamaru, one of the defendants, the witness found that the goods, including some dynamite, were purchased at *sen* 1 or 1½ per piece on an average and sold at between *sen* 7 to *sen* 10 to customers.

Cross-examined by Mr. Yamada, defendants' Counsel, witness said that after he completed his investigation Mr. Weinberger asked him to recommend a lawyer as the foreigner intended to institute a claim against the Japanese ammunition dealers. The witness therefore introduced Mr. Inouye, who is now counsel for plaintiff, to Mr. Weinberger. Witness received about a hundred *yen* from the German gentleman. He did not make any promise to Mr. Weinberger as to commission should judgment be given in favour of plaintiff.

Plaintiff's Counsel asked the Court to adjourn the case and the Court granted consent.

The case was adjourned till Nov. 17th.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

THE NORTH SEA AFFAIR.

A RUSSIAN EXPLANATION.

London, October 27.

Prince Keretelli, an officer on the battleship *Imperator Alexander III.*, now at Vigo, explains that as one of the Russian transports was steaming ahead of the fleet in the North Sea she was suddenly surrounded by eight torpedo-boats and asked for help. The battleship division advanced signalling to the strangers to leave or state their nationality. The strangers refused and advanced among the battleships. A report of a gun was heard, whereupon the Admiral, forming line of battle, replied to the fire, afterwards continuing on his voyage. The Admiral knew that Japan had purchased torpedo-boats in England, and he therefore feared that the strangers were Japanese torpedo-boats.

A UNITED ENGLAND.

Later.

Opinion in England is at fever heat.

The Cabinet Council is summoned for to-day.

All parties are absolutely united in insisting that full reparation must be given.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Lord Rosebery have publicly declared that they support the movement.

MOVEMENTS OF THE BRITISH FLEET.

The battleship *Queen* and nine destroyers have sailed from Malta for an unknown destination.

The division of the British Mediterranean fleet at Fiume has received urgent orders to unite with the division now at Pola and proceed westward.

A QUICK SETTLEMENT MUST BE MADE.

The view held in official circles in London is that it is imperative that a satisfactory settlement should be arrived at before the Baltic fleet reaches a certain place on its outward voyage.

THE RUSSIAN ADMIRAL'S VERSION.

London, October 28.

It is officially stated at St. Petersburg that two telegrams have been received from Admiral Rojestvensky commanding the Russian Baltic Squadron.

The first message declares that two torpedo boats, not showing lights, attacked the leading vessel of the fleet. The fleet then used their searchlights and opened fire, whereupon the presence of several small steamers resembling fishing boats was discovered. The fleet endeavoured to spare the latter as soon as the torpedo boats disappeared. The telegram declares that no Russian torpedo boats accompanied the fleet. One of the strange torpedo boats was sunk, the other, being only damaged, remained till morning near the small steamers. The fleet did not assist the latter, because they were suspected of complicity, in view of their obstinacy in crossing the Russian line several times.

The second telegram states that the Russian fleet met several hundred fishing boats and showed them every consideration, except when they were found in company with foreign torpedo boats. The Admiral expresses regret for the victims of circumstances in which, he states, no warship would have acted otherwise, even in time of profound peace.

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SOLUTION OF THE DIFFICULTY.

London, October 29.

It is understood that the British Cabinet has agreed to an enquiry, which will probably be held at Vigo. The danger of war has thus been averted.

PART OF BALTIC FLEET DETAINED.

London, October 30.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at Southampton, said the matter of the Baltic Fleet outrage had been referred to an international enquiry. The Russian Government has ordered the detention of that part of the Baltic squadron concerned at Vigo. The officers responsible will not proceed to the Far East but will be tried and adequately punished.

The Russian authorities are giving orders which will prevent the recurrence of such events.

THE NORTH SEA AFFAIR.

London, October 30.

Seemingly there will be a British Board of Trade Inquiry at Hull and a Russian Naval Court at Vigo, and an international court of arbitration at the Hague or elsewhere.

The battleship *Oslabya*, the battleship *Sissoi Veliky*; the cruiser *Admiral Nakhimoff*, the cruiser *Aurora*, the cruiser *Svietlana*, the cruiser *Dmitri Donskoi*, the cruiser *Kamchatka*, the cruiser *Gemtchug*, the cruiser *Almaz*, with seven torpedoers and five colliers, have arrived at Tangier; the rest of the Baltic fleet remain at Vigo, where H.M.S. *Lancaster* (cruiser) has arrived.

SPAIN AS A NEUTRAL.

London, October 31.

The Japanese Minister to Spain has protested against coaling and provisioning facilities being given to the Russians at Vigo. The Spanish Ministry replied that other countries did the same.

TO REPORT ON DAMAGES.

Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge and Mr. Butler Aspinall, K.C., have been appointed to report on the damages and compensation in connexion with the outrage in the North Sea.

THE VIGO ENQUIRY.

London, November 1.

The Russian enquiry was opened at Vigo yesterday.

THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

Five Russian destroyers have left Tangier; the remainder of the fleet are coaling and provisioning.

TAKAHIRA ILL.

Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister, has been operated on in New York for appendicitis.

DEATH OF DAN LENO.

London, Novermber 1.

The death of Dan Leno, the music-hall artist, is announced.

RUSSIAN INTERFERENCE WITH BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

The P. & O. mail steamer *Assaye* has been detained off Gibraltar, but has since proceeded on her journey, and is now being escorted by the British battleship *Illustrious*.

GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

Great Britain and Russia are negotiating a special convention in order to appoint a commission of inquiry, which will probably meet at Cherbourg.

THE NORTH SEA OUTRAGE.

BRITISH FLEET CLEARED FOR ACTION.

London, Nov. 1, 4 p.m.

The whole British Fleet at Gibraltar has cleared for action.

THE NORTH SEA OUTRAGE.

London, November 2.

The *Standard* states that the Board of Trade Commissioner who was sent to the North Sea to examine the damage sustained by trawlers that have not returned, reports that some twenty boats have suffered, some seriously.

The Russian ships at Vigo now are the battleships *Kniaz Souvaroff*, *Borodino*, *Orel*, and *Alexander III.*

President Roosevelt states that an arbitration treaty between Great Britain and America is being negotiated.

Admiral Alexieff leaves Harbin homeward bound to-day.

THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON.

London, November 2.

All the Russian Squadron have quitted Vigo, leaving four officers for the purposes of the investigation there.

The British fleet's clearing for action at Gibraltar, which created a sensation in London and Europe, apparently partook largely of the nature of a demonstration. Lord Lansdowne last night issued a statement that before the Russian fleet left Vigo the Russian Government engaged that they should not interfere with neutral commerce.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

THE BALTIC SQUADRON AND SPAIN.

The Commander of the Baltic Squadron, Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky, was informed by the principal naval officer at Vigo that the Spanish Government had signified its inability to allow any loading of coal to take place in the harbour. Nevertheless the Russian Admiral announced that his Squadron had suffered injuries and was undergoing repairs. The Spanish authorities then intimated that, under the circumstances, they must seek further instructions from their Government, but the Russian Admiral, without awaiting the receipt of these instructions, commenced to take in coal. The Spanish naval officer then warned him that he must not violate Spain's neutrality, and further informed the coaling vessels that they must observe the directions of the local authorities.

The Russian Vice-Admiral seems to have pledged himself not to load any coal within the limits of Spain's territorial waters. The Russian Admiral earnestly begged the Spanish naval officer to obtain permission from the Government in Madrid for him to receive 903 tons of coal which would carry him to Tangiers where he could load fuel at will.

Of the five Russian colliers anchored at Vigo, three have sailed for Tangiers.

It is announced that 14 British cruisers have entered the harbour of Lagos.

GERMAN NEWSPAPERS AND THE NORTH SEA AFFAIR.

The German newspapers of all parties condemn in the strongest terms the North-Sea episode. Alone the *Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, considers that the incident should not produce any effect on the political relations of England and Russia. The organs of the Liberals and the Populists are particularly vehement in attacking the barbarous conduct of the Russian squadron. One of these newspapers observes, with regard to the sins against civilization committed by Russia, that the peoples of Europe must now recognise Japan as inflicting punishment for this demented barbarism. The *Kolnische Zeitung* in an article headed "England and Russia," says:—"Unless Russia makes ample and genuine reparation, and unless she affords solid guarantees for the future, an exceedingly serious collision will be inevitable. To say that the official report of the Russian Admiral with regard to the incident has not yet been received, does not constitute any kind of excuse, inasmuch as telegrams from the Russian Ambassador must already have reached St. Petersburg. No country, be it what it may, can condone the act of the Russian Squadron or offer any excuses for it. Nor will any one desire to condone or excuse. Russia stands absolutely alone in this matter.

[These utterances of the German press should suffice to dispel the suspicion that a secret understanding exists between Berlin and St. Petersburg.—ED. *J.M.*]

HEALTH OF THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

On the 26th at 11.30 a.m. the *Alexander III.*, the *Orel* and the *Prince Suvaroff*, with one transport, anchored at Vigo. The rest of the Squadron was expected to arrive immediately. The *Alexander III.* was flying the Admiral's flag. The ships reported to the Spanish health officers that all the crews were in good health and that they had started from Libau.

The *Norddeutscher Allgemeine Zeitung*, referring to the North Sea incident, says that the British Government has given orders to its fleet, to the effect that if the Russian Government does not return a satisfactory answer immediately the British ships are to wait for the Baltic Squadron to stop it, using whatever measures may be necessary for the purpose. But as it would be greatly to Russia's disadvantage that the Baltic squadron should be delayed either for a short or a long time, some arrangements will probably be made between the two Governments to obviate the carrying out of the above order.

On the 29th of October the following Russian vessels are reported to have entered Tangier: the battleships *Oslabiya*, *Sissoi Veliky*, *Navarin*, and the cruiser *Admiral Nakhimoff* and five colliers.

THE RUSSIAN ADMIRAL'S REPORT.

According to newspaper intelligence Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky submitted a report from Vigo to St. Petersburg on the 27th instant. The gist was as follows:—

We saw two foreign torpedoers among the fishing boats. Taking advantage of the darkness these torpedoers attacked our leading war-ships, and it was in consequence of this that the incident occurred. When we found by the aid of our search lights that there were finishing-boats we ceased firing, and torpedoers were then seen no longer. Our own torpedoers had already been sent to Cherbourg and were consequently not with the Squadron. That we did not succour the fishermen was because we feared to fall into an ambuscade.

MR. BALFOUR ON THE SITUATION

Mr. Balfour, speaking on the 28th of October at a general meeting of the Unionists opened in connexion with the North-Sea incident, said:—

The Russian Government, immediately on receiving news of the North-Sea incident, showed profound concern, and the Tsar personally telegraphed to the King in that sense. Russian Government also promised ample indemnity. The same Government has now ordered the Russian Admiralty to stop a portion of the Baltic Fleet at Vigo for the purpose of determining what officers are responsible for the affair. These officers and the necessary witnesses will not be allowed to accompany the Fleet to the Far East. Thereafter an inquiry will be held into the facts, and the Governments of Great Britain and Russia

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have agreed to organize a court of the same nature as the international tribunal fixed by the Hague Convention for the purpose of peacefully settling international disputes. The persons adjudged by this Court to be in fault will be duly punished. The Russian Government has further promised to give such admonitions as will prevent the recurrence of such incidents. The above announcement is made with the consent of the Russian Ambassador.

The Prime Minister further said :—

The British Government has now obtained what we considered it right to obtain. Of course the iucident can not yet be said to have been closed, nevertheless it is not too much to hope that the danger of war between the two countries has been averted.

With reference, again, to the report submitted by the Russian Admiral to his Government, Mr. Balfour said :—

The statements of the British fishermen and those of the Russian Admiral are completely at variance, but, speaking broadly, there can not be any doubt as to which version is correct.

The British Premier thus indicated that in the Russian Admiral's reports there are various points irreconcilable with the facts.

A telegram from General Sakharoff dated the 28th of October and re-transmitted by Reuter says :—"There was no fighting to-day, but only an occasional interchange of desultory artillery fire between his works and ours. The enemy's fire was ineffective. Our losses were very small."

According to an announcement made by the St. Petersburg staff the Russian losses from the 9th to the 18th of October, including the missing, were 800 officers and 45,000 rank and file.

The Japanese buried 13,333. Hence if the Russian total figures be taken, it follows that there were 13,333 killed and 32,467 wounded. Such a ratio is quite incredible.—Ed. *J.M.*]

A telegram from Tangier says that on the 29th October the *Aurora*, the *Dimitri Donskoi*, the *Kamchatka*, the *Svietlana*, the *Jemtchug* (?) and the *Almaz* arrived at that port.

All the leading Belgian journals contend that it is an unreflecting policy to send the Baltic Fleet eastward. They say that it is doubtful whether the Fleet can make head against all the difficulties presented by the voyage, and even assuming its safe arrival in the Far East, it can not be of any use, for Vladivostock will already have been frozen and Port Arthur will have been captured by the Japanese.

Public opinion is extremely exasperated against Russia in connexion with the North-Sea affair. The incident is regarded as solely due to an ebullition of nervous terror on the part of the Russian officers, and the statement contained in Admiral Rojestvensky's report that torpedoers were among the fishing craft is ridiculed as a baseless falsehood. It is said that Rojestvensky, having been made the depository of the Russian Government secret sentiments, had recourse to an excuse which has an ulterior object.

The British cruiser *Lancaster* proceeded to Vigo and her captain had an interview of 20 minutes with Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky. The latter is said to have left that port on the 29th at 6.30 p.m.

An ukase appoints Kuropatkin to be Commander-in-Chief of the Russian naval forces in the Far East.

According to a Reuter's telegram Alexieff has been recalled. He and his staff were to leave Harbin on the 30th of October.

According to a statement made by Russian officials in Chefoo, Alexieff was to leave Harbin on the 30th and expected to reach St. Petersburg on the 14th of November.

The Japanese branch-consulate at Nanking reports that Li Kingjui, Viceroy of the Two Kiang, died of sickness on the 30th October.

According to news from Tangier the Russian destroyers *Porazhayuschtchi*, *Baiki* and *Bezupretchni* reached that port on the 31st ultimo. It was expected that the destroyers *Retivi*, *Bnistni*, *Vidni* and *Bravi* with a collier would arrive on the 1st.

According to reports sent to Paris journals a part of the Baltic Fleet will remain for the present at Vigo in connexion with the Hull affair.

Reuter, transmitting Stoessel's telegram of Oct. 14th, says :—The enemy is bombarding vigorously with eleven inch bombs from fortifications north and north-east front from the east-side of the railway and interior of the fortress. The enemy simultaneously advanced by trenches upon our forts. The enemy most nearly approached the fort south of Ontsiafan. Our troops notwithsteanding fatigue and privations fight heroically.

Another telegram of Stoessel dated Oct. 17th says :—About 3 p.m. Oct. 16th Japanese opened heavy cannonade, particularly intense fire directed upon forts, fortifications north front near railway. They began attack upon them after advanced upon railway near Palichwan heavy field artillery. Our artillery fire and sharpshooters repulsed attack. Fighting ended about 7 p.m. Whole night usual fusilade continued. Japanese losses considerable.

A telegram of Kuropatkin dated Oct. 30th said :—Night Oct. 29th received no reports fighting armies front. Movement from west to east observed among enemy's forces. Information received indicates Japanese receiving reinforcements, also from these reports that Japanese completing concentration forces to assume offensive. Troops health good.

A Lloyd's telegram from Algiers dated Oct. 31st says :—Seven Russian destroyers arrived. Coaling local supplies.

Reuter telegraphs the following telegram from Kuropatkin dated October 29th :—

To-day no report of encounters. Our cavalry reconnoitring in force yesterday after infantry fight supported by artillery occupied Chiantsantenen village. The enemy retired from Sandipu. The Japanese on October 28th endeavoured to dislodge our Chasseur Volunteers from the village a killometre west of Chanlianpu, violently bombarding the whole day, but the Chasseurs held the village sustaining insignificant losses. The enemy's detachment consisting of two companies with two machine guns and two squadrons of cavalry endeavoured to dislodge our advance guards from Thaian six kilometres south of Wanfunlin pass but were repulsed. Our Chasseurs on the night of October 29th reconnoitered towards the mountain with a Buddhist temple on top two kilometres south of Wansintun which we on October 27th abandoned. Chasseurs stealthily occupied lower lines of the intrenchments where they encountered fierce fusillade from higher lines. Five sharpshooters climbed summit brought back seriously wounded Russian soldiers left there after fight Oct. 27th. Then the whole detachment retired still exchanging shots. Another detachment of Chasseurs crept by night up to the enemy's entrenchments in front Putiloff Hill and lit two signal torches, thus provoking an alarm along the enemy's vast zone. The Chasseurs having occupied Fynsin one, kilometre south of Ludziatun were attacked in the night by the enemy's superior force and retired towards Ludziatun but again assmed the offensive and reoccupied Fynsin already completely burned by Japanese.

The Russian ships in Vigo are to remain there until the end of the inquiry, namely, for a period of about 3 weeks from the 1st instant.

Out of the 8 Russian destroyers of the Baltic Squadron, 7 have reached Tangier and one is missing. There are conjectures that this missing boat was sunk by the Russians themselves in connexion with the Hull incident.

London reports that the Russian destroyer squadron has left Tangier. Four of the destroyers, accompanied by a collier—probably the *Kitai*—started from Tangier on the 30th of October and have passed Gibraltar.

A telegram from Spain says that Russian ships hitherto lying in Vigo left that port at [redacted] a.m. on the 1st instant, and their destination is said to be unknown,

The correspondence bureau reports that General Sakharoff has been appointed Chief of Staff in Manchuria.

(Received in Tokyo.)

SWEDISH SHIP FIRED ON.

On the evening of the 28th telegraphic news reached a trustworthy source in Tokyo to the effect that shortly before the North Sea affair an armed steamer considered to belong to the Baltic squadron fired on a Swedish ship. No injury was done, but the incident is now the subject of representations in St. Petersburg.

[Received at the Imperial Military Head Quarters on the 29th of October.]

OCCUPATION OF WAITAUSHAN.

On the 27th of October a part of our Right Army attacked the enemy at Waitaushan. He resisted obstinately but by 4 p.m. we captured the place. The troops of his that were holding the hill consisted of the second battalion of the 18th Regiment of Rifles. In this fight we captured 2 machine-guns. Thereafter until 10 a.m. on the following day the enemy's artillery fired heavily on the position taken by us at Waitaushan. This cannonade ceased entirely in the afternoon and the scouts of a large force of the enemy as well as of the force that had been holding the end of the spurs of the hills north of Pienniulupau passed out of sight.

In other parts of the field there was only a desultory interchange of gun-fire.

On the night of the 28th instant a small force of the enemy made a counter-attack at Waitaushan, but it was immediately repulsed. At 3 a.m. on the 29th our Centre Army sent a force of infantry against a village on our front, and, taking it by surprise, occupied it. The buildings that the enemy had occupied were burned, because the village lay midway between our line and that of the enemy and had been frequently used by him as a base for attacking our outposts. At 11 on the night of the 28th a force of unknown strength advanced to attack the hills of Fantaukongtz and was at once repulsed.

(Received at the Head Quarter Staff from Field-Marshal Oyama.)

On the afternoon of the 30th more than a regiment of the enemy's infantry with about a division (3 regiments) of cavalry and some two batteries of artillery, moved against the left of our Left Army from Litajentun, Hausantai and the west of the latter place. Our detachment engaged this force and

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finally drove it back. We had very few casualties but we inflicted heavy loss on the enemy's cavalry, about 50 or 60 of whom were shot down and the rest dispersed. They left 15 corpses on the field and 16 horses. The left of our Left Army sent out a detachment of infantry on the 30th, and, seizing a village some 500 metres north-west of Changliangpau, burned it.

(RECEIVED BY THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

RUSSIA ORDERS COURT OF INQUIRY.

London, October 28, 10 p.m.

Russia has ordered a court of inquiry to be held at Vigo with regard to the North Sea incident. The Baltic Squadron will meanwhile remain in that port. Its stay will probably extend to 20 days. The critical stage of the question has now passed. Mr. Balfour, speaking this evening at Southampton, said that the question would probably be submitted to arbitration, and that he did not think the peace would be disturbed.

(RECEIVED BY THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

RUSSIA'S TIME LIMIT.

London, October 27, 12.45 p.m.

The Russian Government has not yet given any answer. The period for answering extends to this evening only. The British Government will hold a Cabinet Council to-morrow.

ADMIRAL ROJESTVENSKY'S REPORT.

Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky's report has reached the Russian Government. It declares that the Russian officers clearly saw ten Japanese torpedo-boats among the British fishing craft and therefore fire was opened. In consideration of the above the Russian Government will refuse to comply with Great Britain's demands for the punishment of the responsible officers and the giving of guarantees as to the future. Thus the position between England and Russia has become very critical.

CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

The English Foreign Secretary and the Russian Ambassador had another long conference to-day.

Peking, October 29.

A telegram from Mukden dated the 27th says that up to that morning the sounds of a violent cannonade were heard due west of the city on the northern bank of the Shaho. It adds that the lines of the two armies are steadily approaching each other and that a battle is imminent.

Yingkow, October 29.

A traveller who has returned from Fushun says that there are some 10,000 Russian troops there. Thirty men were killed a few days ago by one of their own mines. In one night there were 300 deaths from an epidemic which shows signs of spreading. The men are greatly dispirited.

Some 20,000 fresh troops have arrived at Harbin. About 8,000 of them are wearing Chinese dress and living among the coolies. There are also some ten thousand sick.

(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

THE BALTIC SQUADRON'S OUTRAGE.

London, October 26th.

It is said that the British Admiralty has issued a provisional order to the Mediterranean, Channel, and Home fleets with a view to mutual support and co-operation. The whole fleet to be thus concentrated consists of twenty-eight battle-ships, eighteen cruisers and many gun-boats and destroyers.

No report has been received at St. Petersburg from the Baltic squadron since its departure. Nevertheless, Admiral Rogestwinski, Commander-in-Chief of the fleet, had been ordered to forward reports daily.

The *Koelnische Zeitung*, of Germany, says that Russia is now helpless and that the situation is dangerous for her if she puts off an amicable settlement of the present trouble. There is grave apprehension of war with danger of its extension unless Russia immediately compensates the sufferers and also gives a guarantee not to repeat such outrages in future.

THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

London, October 29.

In connexion with the outrageous conduct of the Baltic fleet, Russia has apologized to Great Britain and promises to make sufficient reparation.

Both Governments have agreed to submit the trouble to the Hague Tribunal, but not for arbitration. The International Court will be instantly opened. Until the examination is completed, the Russian squadron will be detained at Vigo and thus the officer responsible will be punished; further Russia will try not to repeat such an outrage in future.

With regard to this arrangement the comments of the newspapers in Great Britain are very varied. The *Morning Post* says that the enquiry is useless as the facts are already clear.

Queen Alexandra has summoned Mr. Balfour to hold another meeting of the Cabinet.

When interviewed with regard to the possibility of Japanese torpedo-boats being on the North Sea, as alleged by the Russians, Viscount Hayashi, Japanese Minister in London, merely smiled.

THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

London, October 30.

A portion of the Baltic squadron has arrived at Tangier. During the examination by The Hague Court with regard to the outrage upon the fishing boats, the ships it is believed will stay there.

Admiral Rojestvensky is now in Vigo.

General apprehension is temporarily allayed but no confidence is placed in the promises of Russia.

PROTEST BY JAPAN.

The Japanese Minister at Madrid has presented a protest to the Spanish Government as to its breach of neutrality in supplying coal and food stuffs to the Russian squadron.

VICEROY ALEXIEFF RETURNS.

To-day Viceroy Alexieff left Harbin for St. Petersburg.

THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

London, October 31.

Yesterday, the Tsar unofficially gave an hour's interview to the Hon. Chas Hardinge, British Ambassador.

In connexion with the outrage in the North Sea the investigation of which had been entrusted to an international enquiry the newspapers on the Continent comment that this measure will form a strong basis for the world's peace.

NEW RUSSIAN COMMANDERS.

General Linnevitch has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the First Russian Force in Manchuria, and General Kaulbars Commander of an Army Corps. The *Asahi* remarks that this telegram conflicts with another received from Berlin.

(FROM THE "N-C. DAILY NEWS.")

A NEW HAGUE CONFERENCE.

London, October 22.

President Roosevelt will dispatch invitations to a conference on the 25th inst, or within a few days of that date, and he asks the Powers to suggest a date for the meeting.

(FROM THE "CHINA MAIL.")

THE CANTON HOMICIDE.

Canton, October 18.

A decision has been arrived at in the case of the compradore who was thrown over the bridge at Canton recently.

America has to pay compensation to the family of the deceased, and the culprits, when found, will be tried upon the capital charge of murder.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The latest venture in the insurance business was recently incorporated in New York as the Eyeglass Protective Association. The association insures all kinds of eyeglasses and spectacles for an annual fee of $1, guaranteeing to keep the same in repair or provide a duplicate in the event that they are lost or broken irreparably.

The sons of Marcus A. Hanna are to erect a $100,000 mausoleum on the family lot in Lakeview Cemetery, Cleveland, to contain eighteen catacombs for members of the Hanna family. In the centre will lie two mammoth sarcophagi of pure Norwegian marble. One will contain the body of Senator Hanna, the other will be the final resting place of Mrs. Hanna.

At its last session the Massachusetts Legislature passed a bill over the Governor's veto providing for the payment of $125 to every Civil War veteran who had not previously received an enlistment bounty from the State. The Supreme Court has, however, just decided that the act is unconstitutional, as it "provided for legislation that is in the interest of private individuals and not for the benefit of the general public."

Some of the New York newspapers are advocating a change in the law affecting the verdicts of juries, so that the concurrence of merely two-thirds in civil cases and five-sixths in criminal cases shall be necessary. This system has been adopted by several states with satisfactory results. It has proved to be a safeguard against the corruption of jurors, and therefore in the interest of justice.

Henry W. Chadwick, the father of American baseball, is still living and hale and vigorous, although four score years old. He is the active head of a syndicate of chess, whist, cricket and baseball specials, in which he exhibits as much genius and virility as he did over forty years ago. His longevity and good health is attributed largely to plenty of outdoor exercises and abstinence from the use of stimulants.

The women of Centerville, Ind., have resorted to an unusual method of shaming the Town Board to provide for the lighting of the streets. The members of that body have refused to hire lamp lighters, alleging that they have no money available for the purpose. At a women's indignation meeting one of their number, a bright and energetic young lady, volunteered to light such lamps as were absolutely necessary, and the gallant Town Trustees are now scurrying for some means of getting out of the difficulty and relieving her of her self-imposed labours.

A remarkable funeral took place at Austin (Mo.), fifteen miles northeast of Butler, on Oct. 7th, when Charles Ritter was buried, near his old home, four years after he died. Early in 1900 he was at a camp in Montana with a party of friends. He left the party and a terrible snowslide occurred, which was barely escaped by his companions. Over his body was piled 150 feet of snow. The spot beneath which it lay was unknown. There he rested under the snowy shroud until the melting of the snow has given him up. The body was in an almost perfect state of preservation, having been frozen solid.

What is known as the Tampico-Tuxpan canal in Mexico is approaching completion. The canal when finished will have cost $1,000,000. The object of the work is to connect Tampico with Tuxpan by a canal route so as to open up the splendid country around the Tamiahua lagoon as well as to furnish river navigation to Tuxpan and contiguous territory. When the canal is finished several steamships will be put on for handling business. Tampico will be greatly benefited by the canal, as most of the exports from the section of the lagoon and Tuxpan will be carried by the route to Tampico.

Clarence A. Dally, a young electrical engineer, is dead at his home in New Jersey, a martyr to science, the beginning of his illness having been due to his experimental work in connection with the Roentgen rays. For seven years he has patiently borne terrible suffering and undergone seven operations, which finally culminated in the amputation of both arms. While Mr. Dally was burned from experiments in connection with the fluoroscope and acids, he was also burned by the rays continuously in the preliminary work. Mr. Dally was Thomas A. Edison's chief assistant in the X-ray experiments.

Rear-Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan on October 3rd replaced as commandant of the New York Navy Yard Rear-Admiral Frederick Rodgers, who, on relinquishing his command, retired from

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the service. The simple ceremonies took place outside the commandant's office. There two companies of marines were drawn up and the marine band played while Admiral Rodgers formally turned over the command to his successor. All the officers of the yard were assembled in full uniform, and Admiral Rodgers introduced them one by one to the new commandant. Admiral Rodgers was presented with a silver loving cup by the officers.

Chicago has lost an old citizen by the death of Mr. Frank Parmelee, who organized the transfer and baggage line known by his name, and who operated it for 49 years. He was 88 years old. Since he sold his business to a stock company two years ago he has lived in retirement. Mr. Parmelee started the first regular omnibus line in Chicago in May, 1853. The equipment consisted of six omnibuses and 30 horses. Each hotel at this time was running busses of its own, and Mr. Parmelee's first big stroke was the purchase of the separate lines. He thus became the only man in the transfer business. He remained the active head of the business up to the time he accepted the purchase offer of the stock company which now operates the system.

Sacrilegious hands have been laid upon the cathedral recently erected at Winnipeg by Bishop Serifim, Metropolitan and Bishop for the whole of America of the Orthodox Church of Russia. Just after the service on Oct. 9th a mob of a thousand collected and rushed upon the tabernacle, removing it piecemeal. While the work of destruction was carried on the Bishop denounced the mob in violent language. The cathedral was doubtless unique in America. It was built entirely of scrap iron. The edifice itself was composed of old stoves, furnaces, iron heads of beds, railroad rails, boiler plates, binders and several bicycles bound together with barbed wire. The size of the building was 100 by 60 feet.

Boston's greeting to the Archbishop of Canterbury was peculiarly hearty. The public reception was tendered the Archbishop in Faneuil Hall and every inch of space was made use of. Major Henry L. Higginson presided and President Eliot of Harvard was the first speaker. The latter welcomed the Archbishop to Massachusetts, a place where the lesson of religious tolerance had been learned, to a city where a Roman Catholic Irishman rules and a state governed by a Methodist. The Archbishop, when presented made a graceful speech of thanks for the welcome. He referred to the bonds uniting the two English speaking nations and to his recent visit to Mt. Vernon. "Our severance of a hundred years ago," he said, "was an object lesson, but now the English-speaking world should be like one personality and try to do what it can for the rest of the world. The two great nations have become identified with liberty and freedom under wise control wrought out in a way that no other race of men has ever known. English-speaking people are absolutely irresistible for the world's peace."

A party of Eastern tourists who were riding on Oct. 9 through the foothills near Colorado Springs came suddenly upon a realistic stage hold-up. They heard a shot fired and saw a man fall. Believing it was genuine, several tourists, who were armed, opened fire on the supposed bandits and William N. Selig of Chicago was shot and painfully wounded in the arm before the fusillade was stopped. For several days Selig and H. H. Buckwalter have been getting up moving pictures representing an exciting attack and robbery of the Leadville stage. An ambush and attack were made at a lonely spot about five miles from Colorado City. After the robbery of the mail sacks, the imitation bandits started to run up the road, when the tourists opened fire. Selig, who stopped and tried to compel them to cease firing by yelling and gesticulating, was struck by a bullet. Then Buckwalter ran back and explained the situation.

The death of Postmaster-General Payne, says the New York *Commercial*, removes a member of the present cabinet in whose counsel President Roosevelt plainly placed profound confidence. While a storm of criticism has hurtled about him latterly, the President's loyalty to him has remained unshaken—a fact that has caused much of such criticism to lose force. That General Payne was a man of fine executive ability cannot be questioned. This is evidenced by the various executive stations he held in the Republican party and in business corporations with which he was connected. One of his ambitions as head of the post office department was to bring about the adoption of penny postage, and while this project has remained merely a "splendid dream," it serves to illustrate the public spirit of the man. General Payne's death is the first that has occurred among members of the cabinet since President Roosevelt assumed his present office three years ago.

Mrs. Mollie Netcher, widow of the late Charles Netcher, a millionaire dry goods merchant, announces that she will build a trade palace in the heart of Chicago to cost $3,000,000, as a memorial to her husband. The building will cover one-half of the city square bounded by State, Madison and Dearborn streets. The height of the building will be fourteen stories, and the foundations will be strong enough to bear an addition of four more stories if the addition is decided upon. There will be basements and sub-basements, and the first floor will be twenty feet high. The work is to be done in sections. After one portion is finished another will be started, and the Boston store of which Mrs. Netcher is proprietor will be moved from one section to another while the buildings are in process of construction. When all the buildings are finished there will be an enormous floor space, and the Boston store will become, according to the plans of Mrs. Netcher, a great trade centre.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

During October, 259,028 tons of coal were exported from Moji.

Two of the Russian prisoners at Matsuyama died on Nov. 1st from wounds sustained.

A Shanghai telegram reports that Governor-General Li, of the two Kwangs, died on Oct. 30th.

Japanese gold coins amounted to four hundred thousand *yen* were exported on Oct. 26th to America.

Five hundred and fifty non-commissioned officers of infantry, artillery, etc., were promoted ensign on Nov. 1st.

Prince Fushimi, who left Yokohama on Oct. 22nd by the *Manchuria* for America, arrived at 8 a.m. on Nov. 1st at Honolulu.

The coolie transport steamer *Swanley's* repairs at Singapore will probably take three months. Her bottom was very badly ripped up.

The Kyoto branch of the Forty-ninth Bank was destroyed by fire which occurred on the morning of Nov. 1st. The books were all saved.

The executive committee of the Progressists met on Nov. 1st at their office when they decided to hold a general meeting on the 26th to make preparations necessary for the next session of the Diet.

It is reported at Nagasaki by the crew of the steamer *Independent* that Russian mines are floating in the sea in North latitude 38.50 and East longitude 123.43, on the route from Taku to Chefoo.

Barons Mitsui and Iwasaki have given thirty thousand *yen*, Mr. Sonoda, two thousand *yen*, and Mr. Samejima, five hundred *yen* to the Kaiji Kyokai, which society designs to create a volunteer cruiser fleet.

A telegram was received on Oct. 31st in Yokohama from London to the effect that the price of Japanese bonds has advanced. The quotation was: 4 per cent. £85. The 6 per cents. fell by five shillings.

A murder was reported on the morning of Nov. 1st at Taihei-cho, Honjo, in Tokyo, a wealthy old woman named Kinu Aramoto being strangled to death with a cord at her dwelling. The crime was discovered by a fish-dealer who called at the house. Some articles belonging to the woman are missing.

We are in receipt of the annual report of the Railway Bureau for 1903, which includes detailed statistics with regard to the various Government railways, their income and expenditure, improvements on locomotives and carriages, construction work on railways and materials, the condition of new railways, and the number of employees.

It is no secret, says a contemporary, that the Russians had been preparing for the eventuality of their Fleet reaching Manila, and among colliers which have already left Cardiff for that rendezvous are the following:—

Name of Steamer.	Nationality.	Quantity of Coal. Tons.
Wilhelmina	British	6,700
Eva	German	5,000
Apollo	British	5,100
Safordia	British	5,400
Foxton Hall	British	3,900

CONSULAR REPORTS.

The Japanese Consuls abroad, according to the *Official Gazette* of Nov. 1st, have transmitted the following commercial reports to the Foreign Office.

Shanghai, Oct. 29.

During this week, transactions in Japanese cotton yarn were very dull. The market showed that prices will further fall in future. There is a scarcity of stock. The Indian output finds a continuous demand from North China. Shanghai goods have had a pretty good business. The closing prices on Oct. 29th were:—The Kanegafuchi "Blue-fish" brand, $98.80; Hirano "Horse," $97.80; Osaka "Gold elephant," $95.70; Fukushima, $96; and Warabio, $93.50. The stock was: Japanese yarn, 1,500 bales; and Indian, 66,090 bales.

Lyons, Oct. 29.

The raw silk market still continues steady though prices show a tendency to fall. Japanese filatures, No. 1 ½ 9-11 deniers are quoted at 43 francs. The business in *habutaye* silk continues inactive and prices are going down. The standard price for Echizen of twenty-inch width, weight six *momme*, is 43 francs.

New York, Oct. 28.

Transactions in raw silk are rare, but prices are steady. Japanese filature No. 1 is $38.750. During this week the cotton market has been quiet and there is no change in price. The price for present delivery is cent. 9.95. Closing prices on Oct. 28th for future delivery were cent. 9.51. The stock is 1,181,829 bales.

ATHLETIC SPORTS OF THE PEERESSES' SCHOOL.

The nineteenth semi-annual athletic sports of the Peeresses' School were held in the School Play Ground on Friday, October 28th, between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. The meeting was favoured with "Empress" weather. Their Imperial Highnesses the Princesses Tsune and Kane arrived before 9 o'clock and Princess Nashimoto and the younger Princess Fushimi a little later. The Empress left the Palace at 9.30 and entered the Royal enclosure without allowing any interruption in the Sports. Her Majesty remained for the whole of the rest of the proceedings. As she crossed the play-ground she stopped to receive Baron and Baroness D'Anethan and Colonel Wood in audience. While Her Majesty was preparing to make her departure the pupils assembled just within the gates to bid her farewell. Before leaving she was graciously pleased to signify her pleasure and satisfaction in the doings of the day and to recognise the enthusiasm of the teachers and the diligence of the pupils, to the great gratification of all concerned. There were not less than 2,500 guests present, amongst whom were Prince and Princess Tokugawa, Marquis and Marchioness Nabeshima, the Baron and Baroness D'Anethan, Lieut.-General Nicholson, Colonel and Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Gubbins, and Dr. Baelz. The whole School from the Kindergarten upwards

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took part in the Sports. The following was the programme :—

1. Polonaise.....Lower Primary II. III.
2. Ball Game .....{ Higher Primary III. / Lower Primary I.
3. Tether Ball .....Lower Middle I., III. (Sixteen Pupils)
4. Whitely's Exercise.....Higher Middle III.
5. Sports .....The Kindergarten
6. *a.* Foot-Ball .....{ Higher Primary I. II.
   b. Skipping Race .....
7. Diagonal Lancers .....{ Higher Middle III. / Lower Middle I.
8. *a.* R[illegible] Race .....{ Lower Middle II.
   b. O[illegible]ace .....
9. Fan Dance with Singing by .....{ Higher Primary II. III. / Higher Primary I.
10. *a.* Fundamental Laws of Gymnastics .....{ Lower Middle III.
    b. Dumb-Bell Exercise...Lower Middle I.
    c. Pole Exercise and Quick March .....{ Higher Middle III.
11. Technical Race .....Higher Middle I. II. (Garnishing Trees for the Festival of the Queen of the Arts)

PART. II.

12. Lawn Tennis .....*a.* Higher Middle III. *b.* Higher Middle I. III.
13. Ball Exercise .....Lower Primary II. III.
14. Sports .....The Kindergarten
15. *a.* Descriptive Drill to Song of the Dragon Fly .....{ Higher Primary III. / Lower Primary I.
    b. Breathing and Vocal Exercise .....{ Ditto.
16. *a.* Throwing the Hoop
    b. Centre Ball.....{ Lower Middle I.
17. Triumphal Dance with Fans .....{ Lower Middle III. / Higher Primary I.
18. *a.* Free Exercise, Barn Dance.....Lower Middle II.
    b. Ring Exercise, Swedish Drill .....Higher Middle II.
    c. Club Exercise, Military Drill .....Higher Middle I.
19. Bar Gymnastics, Eight Varieties .....{ Lower Middle III. / Upper Primary I. II. 15 pupils.
20. Obstacle Race with Flags .....{ Higher Middle III.
21. *a.* Rocking March .....
    b. Caledonian Quadrille .....{ Higher Middle III.
22. *a.* Transport Race .....
    b. Snake Race .....{ Lower Middle III.
23. *a.* Calisthenics.....
    b. Four Exercises by four parties acting simultaneously.....{ Higher Primary III.
    c. March .....

The Sports closed with the singing of the National Anthem by the whole school.

ORIENTAL HOTEL, LTD.

The thirteenth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Oriental Hotel, Limited, was held in the Hotel, on Friday, says the *Kobe Herald*. Mr. Groom presided, and the Directors present included Messrs. H. E. Reynell and Th. de Berigny. Mr. Woolley, the other director, was unfortunately not able to be present. The meeting, though a small one, represented over four-fifths of the Company's shares.

The Secretary, Mr. G. A. Adam, read the notice calling the meeting, and the minutes of the previous ordinary general meeting, which were passed on the proposition of Mr. Lightfoot, seconded by Mr. Ross Reid. The proceedings at the extraordinary general meeting of 13th July were also read and confirmed in conformity with the Hongkong regulations.

Mr. Groom then read out the Statement of the Company's accounts for the year ending 31st August, 1904 :—

"The total nett earnings in Working Account amount to *yen* 49,531.14, showing a gross profit of *yen* 20,272.86. After deducting *yen* 3,725.00 Interim Dividend paid on 21st March, 1904, there remains a balance of *yen* 16,547.86. Having written off for depreciation so liberally last year, the Directors do not recommend writing down the property accounts any further, and propose that the surplus of *yen* 16,547.86 be applied as follows :—Final Dividend : *yen* 3.50 on Ordinary Shares, *yen* 5,215.00 ; Dividend 8 % on Preference Shares, *yen* 3,000.00 ; Dividend *yen* 37.00 on 80 Founders' Shares, *yen* 2,960.00 ; to Reserve Account *yen* 5,372.86.

The war between Japan and Russia has, naturally, affected the Company's business, and the Directors regard the result of the year's working as satisfactory. The Company's property has been efficiently maintained, and an important addition has been made to it, by the purchase of Lot No. 6, Bund, on which it is intended to erect a new and up-to-date Hotel to take the place of the present premises."

The statement having been read, the Chairman remarked that the Directors considered themselves very fortunate in being able to place such a report before the shareholders. They had many difficulties to contend with owing to the war having checked the influx of tourists. With regard to the New Building scheme, Mr. Groom continued, everything was going smoothly, and the debenture issue had been floated and had in fact been over-subscribed. It was hoped that building operations could be started this year and they confidently expected to be able to occupy the new premises about May or June, 1906.

No one having any questions to put, the Chairman proposed that the Report and Statement of Accounts be accepted. This was seconded by Mr. Noël and carried unanimously.

The next business before the meeting was the election of two directors in the place of Messrs. Woolley and Reynell who retired in the ordinary course, but offered themselves for re-election. These two gentlemen were reinstated in office for a further period on the proposition of Mr. Ross Reid, seconded by Mr. Lightfoot.

Mr. Edwards was re-elected to the position of Auditor—this being proposed by Mr. Groom and seconded by Mr. Berigny.

Dr. Fowler moved that the customary remuneration of the Directors for their services during the past year be granted. This was seconded by Mr. Lightfoot, and carried.

The Chairman proposed a vote of thanks to the Secretary, Mr. Adam, and to the Hotel Staff for the efficient manner in which their duties had been performed during the past year. A practical expression of the Directors' appreciation had been made in the bestowal of bonuses similar to those granted last year. This vote of thanks was seconded by Mr. Berigny.

Mr. Adam, on behalf of the Staff and himself, thanked the meeting very cordially for the hearty manner in which Mr. Groom's proposition had been received. He hoped that next year circumstances might intervene to put a stop to the present war, and that they might then be able at least to show as good a result as before.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Benalder, British steamer, 1,959, C. K. McIntosh, 28th Oct.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 26th Oct., General.—Cornes & Co.

Thyra, British steamer, 2,244, A. Bainbridge, 28th Oct.,—Rangoon via Yokkaichi, Rice.—C. Illies & Co.

Uganda, British steamer, 3,451, J. G. Cunningham, 28th Oct.,—Rangoon, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Haldis, Norwegian steamer, 1,055, J. C. Jensen, 28th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, 27th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Prima, Norwegian steamer, 761, Somoe, 29th Oct.,—Moji, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Tai Fu, German steamer, 1,065, P. W. Felt, 29th Oct.,—Takao, General.—Yamagataya.

Amoy, German steamer, 663, H. Plamberk, 29th Oct.,—Shinagawa, General.—Japanese.

Teucer, British steamer, 1,803, Silverlocke, 29th Oct., —Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Claverhill, British steamer, 1,829, W. H. Seldon, 29th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mongolia, American steamer, 8,700, W. P. S. Porter, 30th Oct.,—San Francico via Honolulu, 13th Oct., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Arabia, German steamer, 2,868, Bahle, 30th Oct.,—Portland, Oregon, and Astoria, 6th Oct., Mails and General.—B. C. Howard.

Saint Hugo, British steamer, 2,290, Stabb, Oct. 30th., —New York via ports and Kobe, 29th Oct., General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Norge, Norwegian steamer, 1,924, Bae, Jr., 31st Oct., —Otaru, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,580, S. Muramatsu, 31st Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Brand, Norwegian steamer, 1,519, J. Johannessen, 31st Oct.,—Otaru, General.—Yamagata-ya.

Rugby, British steamer, 2,110, W. Brown, 31st Oct., —Muroran, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

Prinz Heinrich, German steamer, 3,902, Rud. Meyer, 1st Nov.,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe, 31st Oct., Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Dean, British steamer, 958, Sinclair, 1st Nov.,—Nemuro, General.—Japanese.

Kamor, Norwegian steamer, 949, Falck Muns, 1st Nov.,—Moji, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Tsusang, British steamer, 1,544, G. H. Bowker, 1st Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Haldis, Norwegian steamer, 1,055, J. C. Jensen, 2nd Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Macquarie, British steamer, 2,073, St. John George, 2nd Nov.,—Moji, Coal.—Yamagata-ya.

Hounslow, British steamer, 1,860, H. Adshead, 2nd Nov.,—Moji, Coal.—Yokohama Coal Co.

DEPARTURES.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 28th Oct.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Braemar, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 28th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kagoshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,716, J. Nagao, 28th Oct.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 29th Kobe.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Haldis, Norwegian steamer, 1,055, J. C. Jensen, 29th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Heathdene, British steamer, 2,277, W. J. Milburn, 29th Oct.,—Otaru, General.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

Kilburn, British steamer, 2,111, E. Le Templier, 29th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Prinsess Alice, German steamer, 6,721, P. Wettin, 29th Oct.,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Indrawadi, British steamer, 3,369, R. N. Hill, 30th Oct.,—New York via ports and Suez, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Slavonia, German steamer, 3,206, Madsen, 30th Oct., —Havre, Bremen and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Claverhill, British steamer, 1,827, W. H. Seldon, 31st Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Uganda, British steamer, 3,451, J. G. Cunningham, 31st Oct.,—Kobe, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Mongolia, American steamer, 8,700, W. P. S. Porter, 1st Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Samara, British steamer, 1,790, Wm. Lewis, 1st Nov.,—Muroran, General—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

Tai Fu, German steamer, 1,065, T. W. Felt, 1st Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Yamagata-ya.

Dean, British steamer, 958, Sinclair, 1st Nov.,—Moji, General.—Japanese.

Benalder, British steamer, 1,959, C. K. McIntosh, 2nd Oct.,—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Arabia, German steamer, 2,868, Bahle, 2nd Nov., —Hongkong via ports, General.—B. C. Howard.

Ras-Bera, British steamer, 2,500, A. G. Morris, 2nd Nov.,—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Teucer, British steamer, 1,803, Silverlocke, 2nd Nov., —Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Prima, Norwegian steamer, 761, Somoe, 2nd Nov., —Hiogo, General.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *Mongolia*, from San Francisco via Honolulu :—Mr. E. E. Ayer, Mrs. E. E. Ayer and child, Mr. J. A. Bradshaw, Mrs. J. A. Bradshaw, Mr. M. A. B. Dewey, Mr. C. S. Dewey, Mrs. John Francis, Mr. F. Harrison, Mrs. F. Harrison, Miss Ella J. Hewitt, Mrs. T. Hirano, Mr. H. Homma, Mr. C. H. Hopkins, Dr. N. Hozumi, Mrs. P. S. Hubbard, Major J. O. Hutchinson, Miss Hide Ijuin, Mr. Carl Illies, Mrs. Carl Illies, Lieut. Col. Wm. Johnson, C.B., V.S., Dr. S. Kitasato, Mr. T. Mitani, Mme. A. Nisbett, Mrs. Hugh Rodman, Mr. W. H. Rastall, Mons. F. Ruffo, Miss M. B. Shoemaker, Mr. N. Shoemaker, Mr. W. R. Sands, Mr. Percy C. Scheuer, Mr. M. Shiobara, Miss E. F. Wilcox, Mr. H. H. Bradley, Mr. T. T. Cnun, Mr. L. Y. Key, Mr. T. H. Nun, Mr. C. C. Vin, Mr. R. W. Allen, Mr. D. H. Burnham, Mrs. D. H. Burnham and daughter, Mrs. K. J. Gray, Miss Mary E. Ide, Mrs. A. M. Gade, Mr. E. W. Joy, Mrs. E. W. Joy, Mr. W. K. Kalbach, Mrs. W. K. Kalbach, Miss M. Kalbach, Master Martin L. Kalbach, Mr. Arthur Kohler, Mr. J. P. Lowrie, Mrs. J. P. Lowrie, Mr. J. Lionel Marie, Mr. Wm. S. Powell, Mrs. W. S. Powell, Mr. R. W. Price, Mrs. R. W. Price, Mr. A. Priestly, Mr. J. S. Rawlings, Mr. W. H. Shermerdine, Mrs. W. H. Shermerdine, Mr. T. W. Shermerdine, Miss L. F. Shermerdine, Mr. T. H. Tettimer, Mr. Marshall P. Wilder, Mrs. Marshall P. Wilder, Mr. E. M. Abbott, Mr. J. M. Abbott, Mr. B. Komatsu, Miss S. H. Lafour Cade, Mrs. W. P. Pile, and Mrs. W. Porter Boyd, child and amah, in cabin. For Kobe : Rev. W. B. Buller, Mrs. W. B. Buller, Mr. S. Ida,

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Rev. W. A. Mather, Mrs. W. A. Mather, Mr. Cecil H. Meares, and Rev. C. M. Williams, in cabin. For Nagasaki :—Rev. Emery W. Elliss, Mrs. W. Elliss, Dr. Chas. F. Ensign, Mrs. Chas. F. Ensign, Rev. I. A. Ferch, Mrs. I. A. Ferch, Rev. E. W. Fretz, Mrs. W. Fretz and child, Rev. W. M. Hayes, Mrs. W. M. Hayes and son, Miss C. E. Hawes, Rev. C. F. Kupfer, wife son, Rev. W. C. Longden, wife and 3 children, Mr. A. R. Robertson, Miss Chizu Takamori, and Rev. H. E. Voss, in cabin. For Manila :—Mr. B. G. Bleasdale, Mr. G. L. Baldwin, Mr. H. A. Belden, Mrs. H. A. Belden, Mr. Geo. L. Bunnell, Miss E. E. Colbert, Mr. Ray Coppage, Mrs. Ray Coppage, Major-Gen. H. C. Corbin, U.S.A., and valet, Mrs. H. C. Corbin and maid, Mr. Claude W. Calvin, Miss Daisy B. Cruse, Mr. Chris O. Haggen, Mrs. H. H. Hartwell, Mr. Artie A. House, Miss Augusta S. Hultman, Mr. Don. R. Jewell, Mr. F. L. Kimball, Mrs. F. L. Kimball, Mr. Wm. H. Kobbe, Mrs. G. R. Lala, Mr. L. Lille, Miss A. M. Little, Mrs. F. R. Lutz and infant, Mr. Juan de Leon, Mr. Lewis Main, Mr. M. M. Muma, Mrs. M. M. Muma, Mr. Homer W. McCally, Capt. J. A. Moss, U.S.A., Mr. H. H. Murphy, Mr. Robert Meyer, Mr. J. E. Northrup, Miss Sadie P. Petre, Mr. Clayton L. Policy, Mr. C. G. Quillian, Mr. W. W. Rodwell, Mrs. W. W. Rodwell and infant, Mr. Henry C. C. Ruppenthal, Gov. Tomas del Rosario, Mr. W. P. Read, Mrs. W. P. Read, Mr. Arthur M. Small, Mr. F. W. Stein, Jr., and two children, Mr. C. L. Stone, Mrs. Geo. Seaver, Mr. J. H. Shreve, Jr., Mrs. J. F. Smith, Mr. G. L. Solignac, Mr. R. E. Spencer, Mr. E. L. Tatum, Mr. Wm. H. Teeter, Mrs. Wm. H. Teeter and infant, Mr. James C. Wilson, and Mr. A. S. Williams, in cabin. For Hongkong :—Mrs. Wm. Ashmore, Jr., Mr. W. E. Axup, Mrs. W. E. Axup and infant, Mr. Frank W. Boles, Mr. J. W. Bolles, child and maid, Mr. Edward R. Cummings, Mrs. E. B. Drew, Mr. E. F. Frease, Mrs. E. F. Frease and daughter, Mr. S. H. Gray, Miss R. Johnson, Mrs. Nellie L. Jenks, Miss Hester P. Jenks, Mr. E. Knappe, Miss Mabel MacClean, Mrs. Vera de Nole, Mr. David Parks, Mrs. David Parks and child, Miss E. E. Stubbs, Mrs. C. M. Tennant, Mr. C. A. Tomes, and Miss M. F. Weld, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Prinz Heinrich*, from Europe via ports :—Mr. van Gilsa, Mr. J. Archibald, Mr. Poten, Count Metternich, Mrs. Hutchison, Mr. de Lalande, Mr. A. H. Dare, Mr. Aubert, Mr. F. Ribeiro, and Mr. C. Ribeiro, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per German steamer *Prinzess Alice*, for Bremen and Hamburg via ports :—Mr. Mendelson, Mrs. Scott, Mr. E. Taplin, Mr. F. P. Solomon, Miss E. Mendelson, Mr. and Mrs. Adamson, Mr. C. Weinberger, Mr. Styles, Mr. J. T. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. E. Coutts, Mrs. and Miss Thomas and amah, Miss Büller, Mr. E. Kanhauser, Mr. Alf. Nasche, Miss Clarke, Lione, A. B. Street, Mr. and Mrs. Goldman, Miss M. V. Andrews, Mr. R. Schmid, Mr. W. H. Maass, Mr. J. C. Anderson, Mrs. Newton, Mr. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. S. Corderoy, Mr. C. S. Lee and servant, Mons. and Madame Melegari, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Michael and servant, Dr. Hermann, Mr. A. Gugelmann, Mr. H. Zoeppritz, Mrs. R. Schmid, children and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. C. Rehlen, Mrs. Martha Heckert, Mrs. J. Mendelson, Misses A. and E. Mendelson, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Keyes, Capt. E. Wilson Haswell, Mr. K. Sakai, Bishop Fyson, Miss Fyson, Mrs. H. G. Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. Josef Bahr and child, Mr. P. O'Brien Twigg, Mr. W. J. V. Crombie, Mr. Hachler, Mr. Nai Phot, Mr. Jas Roberts, Mr. T. Watanabe, Mr. K. Kayama, Mr. D. Inouye, Mr. Lee Kun, Mr. Kwon Kei Ku, Mr. Eki Yu Poo, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Mr. E. Bamberg, Mr. K. Takagi, Mrs. A. Sarbari, Miss Nao Suzuki, Mrs. H. A. Vincent and children, Mr. and Mrs. Kettleship and infant, Mrs. Fyson, Mr. Choi Si, Mr. C. G. Yuen Tai, Mr. N. G. Kan Ken, Mr. W. Robert Aires, Miss A. Margin, Mr. A. C. Figier, Mr. J. Fukushima, Mr. S. Fujino, Mr. T. Kawada, Mr. Ch. Meyer and Mrs. Marie Caster in cabin; 57 Chinese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, for Vancouver, B.C. :—Rev. C. W. Allan, Mrs. C. W. Allan and 2 children, Mr. A. E. Allan, Mrs. A. E. Allan, Col. W. S. Birdwood, Mrs. W. S. Birdwood, Mr. A. S. Bremner, Mr. E. V. Carey, Mr. F. T. Colson, Mrs. A. C. Cowden, Miss K. Cowden, Mr. T. Craven, Mr. R. Doherty, M. Buxton Forman, Capt. G. A. Forsaith, Miss F. Franklin, Bishop Galloway, Mr. Geo. R. Gregg, Mrs. Geo. R. Gregg, Mr. K. Hamada, Mr. Y. Hattori, Mr. D. Heron, Mr. Y. Iijima, Mr. K. Kimura, Mr. H. King, Miss M. King, Mr. S. Kojima, Mr. N. N. Kolobashkin, Mr. H. Lapp, Mr. L. Leybold, Mr. R. E. Lindsey, Mrs. R. E. Lindsey and child, Capt. E. W. S. Mahon, Mr. R. Minturn, Mr. H. Minturn, Lieut. D. Pudsey, R.A., Master W. Shields, Mr. T. Shirai, Mr. D. Siffert, and Mr. N. Takenouchi, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Mongolia*, for Hongkong via ports :—Mr. Ah Chong, Mrs. Wm. Ashmore, Jr., Mr. W. E. Axup, Mrs. W. E. Axup and infant, Mr. G. L. Baldwin, Mr. H. A. Belden, Mrs. H. A. Belden, Mr. B. G. Bleasdale, Mr. Frank W. Boles, child and maid, Rev. W. B. Buller, Mrs. W. B. Buller, Mr. Geo. L. Bunnell, Capt. F. M. Caldwell, Mr. Claude W. Calvin, Miss E. E. Colbert, Mrs. E. E. Colbert, Mr. Ray Coppage, Major-Gen. H. C. Corbin, U.S.A. and valet, Mrs. H. C. Corbin and maid, Miss Daisy B. Cruse, Mr. Edward R. Cummings, Rev. J. M. Danner, Mrs. E. B. Drew, Rev. Emery W. Ellis, Mrs. Emery Ellis, Dr. Chas. F. Ensign, Mrs. Chas. F. Ensign, Rev. I. A. Ferch, Mrs. I. A. Ferch, Mr. E. F. Frease, Mrs. E. F. Frease, Miss Frease, Rev. F. W. Fretz, Mrs. E. W. Fretz, Mr. S. C. Gray, Mr. Chis O. Hagen, Mrs. H. H. Hartwell, Rev. W. M. Hayes, Mrs. W. M. Hayes, Mrs. W. M. Hayes and son, Miss C. E. Hawes, Miss M. A. Holbrook, Mr. Artie A. House, Miss Augustra S. Hultman, Mr. S. Ide, Miss Ide and servant, Miss Majorie Ide and servant, Mr. W. Imel, Miss Nellie L. Jenks, Miss Hester P. Jenks, Mr. Don R. Jewell, Miss R. Johnson, Mr. F. L. Kimball, Mrs. F. L. Kimball, Mr. E. Knappe, Miss M. Knox, Mr. Wm. H. Kobbe, Rev. C. F. Kupfer, Mrs. C. F. Kupfer and son, Mr. G. R. Lala, Mr. Juan De Leon, Mr. L. Lille, Miss A. M. Little, Rev. W. C. Longden, Mrs. W. C. Longden and 3 children, Mr. F. R. Lutz, Mrs. F. R. Lutz, Miss Mabel MacClean, Mr. W. D. Macdougall, infant and servant, Miss C. Macdougall, Mr. Lewis Main, Mr. W. A. Mather, Mrs. W. A. Mather, Mr. Homer W. McCally, Mr. Cecil H. Meares, Mr. Robert Meyer, Capt. J. A. Moss, U.S.A., Mr. M. M. Muma, Mrs. M. M. Muma, Mr. H. H. Murphy, Mrs. Vera de Nore, Mr. J. F. Northrup, Mr. David Parks, Mrs. David Parks and child, Miss Sadie C. Petre, Mr. Clayton L. Polly, Mrs. W. E. Pulliam and servant, Master P. Pulliam, Mr. C. G. Quillian, Mr. W. P. Read, Mrs. W. P. Read, Mr. P. M. Rixey, child and maid, Mr. A. B. Robertson, Mr. T. D. Robinson, Mrs. T. D. Robinson and maid, Mrs. Hugh Rodman, Mr. W. W. Rodwell, Mrs. W. W. Rodwell and infant, Gov. Tomes de Rosario, Mr. Henry C. Ruppenthal, Miss Ada L. Sale, Mrs. Geo. Seaver, Mr. J. H. Shreve, Jr., Mr. Arthur M. Small, Mrs. J. F. Smith, Mr. G. L. Solignac, Mr. R. E. Spencer, Mr. S. Spiro, Mrs. F. W. Stein, Jr., and 2 children, Mr. C. L. Stone, Miss Chixu Takamori, Mr. E. L. Tatum, Mr. Wm. H. Teeter, Mrs. Wm. H. Teeter and infant, Mrs. C. M. Tennant, Mrs. J. C. Thompson, Mr. C. A. Tomes, Mrs. F. W. Townsend, child and amah, Rev. H. E. Voss, Mr. A. C. Voales, Miss M. F. Weld, Mrs. R. D. White, Mr. James C. Wilson, Mr. A. S. Williams, Rev. C. M. Williams, and Mrs. R. S. Wright, in cabin.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw and Waste Silk shipped per steamer *Prinzess Alice* :—

	Raw.				Waste.			
Cl. Eymard	—	—	—	—	65	—	—	—
L. Mottet	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otto Streuli	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nabholz & Co.	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	86	—	—	—	40	—	—	—
Siber, Wolff & Co.	232	—	—	—	183	—	—	—
Sieber & Co.	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bavier & Co.	—	—	—	—	87	—	—	—
W. M. Strachan & Co. Ltd.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longin & Co.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaitsusha	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P. Dourille	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pollak Bros.	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
H. Bernardin & Co.	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jewett and Bent	40	—	—	—	55	—	—	—
Ulysse Pila & Co.	121	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dell'Oro & Co.	—	—	—	—	51	—	—	—
	956	—	—	—	481	—	—	—

CARGO.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, for Vancouver, B.C. :—

From.	TEA. Canada.	Chicago & West.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total Packages.
Hongkong	316	—	—	279	—	595
Foochow	—	—	—	20	—	20
Shanghai	1,453	1,116	—	—	—	2,569
Kobe	878	55	—	—	—	933
Yokohama	1,234	1,054	—	139	—	2,427
Total	3,881	2,225	—	438	—	6,544

From.	SILK. New York.	San F'cisco.	Easton.	South Man'ster.	Total Bales.
Hongkong & Canton	521	—	—	—	521
Shanghai	264	10	—	—	274
Yokohama	1,400	—	—	—	1,400
Total	2,185	10	—	—	2,195

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	P. R. Luitpold 1	Sa. Nov. 5
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Korea	M. Nov. 7
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	F. Nov. 11
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Lyra	F Nov. 11
America	P. M. Co.	China 2	Sa. Nov. 12
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	M. Nov. 14
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	M. Nov. 14
Tacoma	B. T. Co.	Texan 3	W. Nov. 16
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	Th Nov. 24
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Su. Nov. 27
America	P. M. Co.	Manchuria	M. Nov. 28

1 Left Nagasaki on the 2nd inst.
2 Left San Francisco on the 25th ult.
3 Left Seattle on the 30th ult.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Taimsang	Sa. Nov. 5
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Prinz Heinrich	Sa. Nov. 5
Portland	P. & A. Co.	Numantia	Tu. Nov. 8
America	P. M. Co.	Korea	W. Nov. 9
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Sa. Nov. 12
Tacoma	B. T. Co.	Lyra	Sa. N v. 12
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	China	Su. Nov. 13
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	M. Nov. 14
America	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	W. Nov 16
Hongkong	P. & A. Co.	Aragonia	W. Nov. 16
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Texan	Th. Nov. 17
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	F. Nov. 18
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	M. Nov. 28
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Manchuria	Tu Nov. 29

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, November 4.

No special feature to report.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER YARD.
White Shirting—{40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.}	... 0.10 to 0.18
	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—8¾ lb, 38½ yds. 39 inches	¥ 3.90 to 4.50
Grey Shirting—9lb, 38½ yds, 45 inches	3.90 to 4.50
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches...	2.80 to 4.00
	PER YARD.
Cotton Italians and Satteens...	0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels	¥ 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in....	0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches...	0.16 to 0.22
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 10.0
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches ...	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66
	PER PIECE.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.80 to 10.80
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches...	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches...	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches...	2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALE.
Nos. 16/24, Singles ... ... Y.	Nominal
Nos. 28/32, Singles	—
Nos. 38/42, Singles	—
Nos. 32, Doubles...	Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	250.00 to 260.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	300.00 to 310.00
Nos. 2/100 ,Gassed	440.00 to 470.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling...	40.00 to 40.50
Indian Broach...	31.00 to 32.00
Chinese	27.50 to 29.50

METALS.

A small business continues.

	PER PICUL.
Round and square ½ inch and upward...	¥ 4.05 to 4.35
Iron Plates, assorted	4.30 to 4.60
Sheet Iron...	4.65 to 6.90
Galvanised Iron sheets	9.75 to 10.75
Wire Nails, assorted	6.25 to 6.50
Tin Plates, per box...	7.00 to 7.50
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.00
Hoop Iron (⅝ to 1½ inch)	5.00 to 5.50

KEROSENE.

Still no change.

American	$3.31
Russian	3.10
Langkat	3.05

SUGAR.

Nothing new to report.

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	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	¥8.60 to 9.00
Brown Manila	8.80 to 9.80
Brown Daitong	8.00 to 8.20
Brown Canton	9.80 to 10.80
White Java and Penang	11.50 to 12.50
White Refined	13.20 to 15.80

INDIGO.

No change.

	PICUL
Java, Medium to best	210.00 to 260.00
Calcutta, Medium to best	140.00 to 220.00
Madras (*Kurpah*), Medium to best	100.00 to 140.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best	—

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

A quiet week. The elections in the United States and the threatening of political complications in Europe have caused consuming markets to suspend operations. Prices for some kinds are lower on this market and generally everything is in buyer's favour. The market closes very quiet with a weak tendency.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse	¥990 to 1,000
Filatures—Extra, Fine	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	960 to 970
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	—
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	920 to 940
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	930 to 940
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	910 to 915
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	900 to 910
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	— —
Common—Coarse	— —
Re-reels—Extra	— —
Re-reels—No. 1	940 to 950
Re-reels—No. 1½	920 to 925
Re-reels—No. 2	910 to 915
Re-reels—No. 3	880 to 890
Kakedas—Extra	910 to 915
Kakedas—No. 1	885 to 890
Kakedas—No. 1½	860 to 865
Kakedas—No. 2	840 to 845

WASTE SILK.

The large daily business continues and prices are firm at the top notch.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	165 to 170
Noshi—Filatures, Good	155 to 160
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	155 to 160
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	145 to 150
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	135 to 140
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	110 to 115
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	100 to 105
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	165 to 170
Noshi—Bushiu, Good	155 to 160
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	145 to 150
Nsohi—Joshiu, Best	100 to 105
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	90 to 95
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	115 to 120
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	100 to 105
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	55 to 60
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	50 to 55

TEA.

The market is practically closed.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	48 & upwards
Choice	43 to 47
Finest	38 to 42
Fine	33 to 37
Good Medium	28 to 32
Medium	24 to 27
Good Common	21 to 23
Common	20 & below.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, November 4.

London silver ⅛ higher. China sterling quotations not yet received and local rates generally steady.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0¾
— — Bills on demand	2/0⅞
— — 4 months' sight	2/0¾
— Private 4 months' sight	2/0⅞
— — 6 months' sight	2/0⅞
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	254½
— Private 4 months' sight	259
— — 6 months' sight	260
Hongkong—Bank sight per $100.	92*
— Private 10 days' sight do.	90*
Shanghai—Bank sight	77*
— Private 10 days' sight	79*
India—Bank sight	150½
— Private 30 days' sight	152½
America—Bank sight	49¾
— Private 30 days' sight	49¾
— Private 4 months' sight	50⅜
Germany—Bank sight	206
— Private 4 months' sight	210¾
Bar Silver (London)	26⅛

* Nominal.

ITCHING HUMOURS

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOUR.

Bathe the affected parts with hot water and CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply CUTICURA OINTMENT freely to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly take CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. This pure, sweet, and wholesome treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humours, eczemas, rashes, and irritations, from infancy to age, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, for too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, CHOCOLATE COATED,

Are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials containing 60 doses. CUTICURA PILLS are alterative, antiseptic, tonic, and digestive, and beyond question the purest, sweetest, most successful and economical blood and skin purifiers, humour cures, and tonic-digestives, yet compounded.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: H. Towns & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 27-28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS.

LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, November 2.

Grand Hotels, changed hands at *yen* 220. Helms, buyers at *yen* 55. Nickels, have been sold at *yen* 32. Kirin Breweries, buyers at *yen* 70. Engine and Iron Works, offers for shares are wanted. Langfeldts, can be had at *yen* 40. Offers wanted for a few Brett & Co. Debentures. Y.U.C. Debentures sales at *yen* 108.

	Yen.	
Brett & Co., Limited	8.40	Sales.
Club Hotel, Limited	60	Nominal.
Grand Hotel, Limited	120	Sales.
Helm Bros., Limited	55	Buyers.
Langfeldt & Co., Limited	40	Sales.
C. Nickel & Co., Limited	32	Sales.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., Founders	450	Nominal.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., Ordinary	75	Nominal.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., Preference.	80	Buyers.
Japan Brewery Co., Limited	70	Buyers.
Yokohama E. & I. Works	90	Nominal.

Telephone No. 323.

CHINA STOCKS.

According to latest telegraphic advices—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, sales at $695. Indo-Chinas, sellers at Tls. 94. China Traders, sellers at $61. Raub Mines, sales at $6. Kowloon Wharfs, buyers at $115. Hongkong Lands, sellers at $148. Humphreys Estate, buyers at $123½. Green Islands, buyers at $34. Farnhams, buyers at Tls. 176. Shanghai Lands, sales at Tls. 120.

JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, November 4, a.m.

Mean prices for Cash Delivery of Bonds and Shares, which may be held by Foreigners in their own names.

	Paid up.	Div'd. 1 year.	Q'ation.
Provincial Exchequer Bonds 1st Issue	Yen. 87	per cent. 5	Yen. 80.95
Provincial Exchequer Bonds 2nd Issue	32	5	25.90
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri)	100	5	86.65
War Bonds (Gunji)	100	5	86.65
5 % Imperial Bonds (Goburi)	100	5	82.60
Navy Bonds (Kaigun)	100	5	*83.20
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	97.50
Y'hama Water-works Bonds	100	6	91.50
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	88.00
Osaka Harbour Bonds	100	6	88.15
Sanyo Railway Debentures	100	6	87.20
Sanyo Railway	50	8	*60.30
Sanyo Railway, new	12.50	8	*25.20
Kyushu Railway	50	8	*56.30
Hokkaido Colliery Railway	50	11	72.80
Sobu Railway	50	8	53.00
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha)	50	11	78.80
Tokyo Street Railway (Shigai)	50	8	79.20
Tokyo Street Railway new	12.50	—	31.40
Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki)	50	—	57.20
Tokyo Electric Railway, new	30	—	38.30
Yokohama Electric Railway	27.50	—	26.50
Odawara Electric Car	50	2.7	20.50
Keihin Electric Railway	50	5	53.30
Tokyo Marine Insurance	12.50	12	27.50
Yokohama Fire Insurance	12.50	10	14.70
Tokyo Fire Insurance	12.50	12	19.00
Kanegafuchi Spinning	50	6	41.80
Fuji Cotton Spinning	50	—	38.50
Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning	50	8	47.00
Yokohama Dock	33	10	43.60
Yokohama Electric Light	50	15	80.50
Tokyo Electric Light	50	12	72.20
Tokyo Electric Light, new	12.50	12	26.60
Osaka Electric Light	50	20	98.00
Kobe Electric Light	45	17	76.80
Tokyo Gas	50	14	80.00
Tokyo Gas, new	1	—	16.60
Osaka Gas new	12.50	—	14.50
Tokyo Rope Manufacture	50	12	81.00
Tokyo Rope, new	35	17	61.00
Nippon (Tokyo) Sugar Refined	50	15	90.30
Nippon (Tokyo) Sugar R., new	50	15	89.80
Nippon (Osaka) Sugar Refining	35	20	80.20
Nippon Beer Brewery (Yebisu)	50	20	96.50
Nippon Beer Brewery, new	25	20	52.00
Japan Beer Brewery (Kirin)	50	17	76.00
Osaka (Asahi) Beer Brewery	50	10	51.10
Marusan Beer Brewery	50	—	6.50
Y'hama Chuo Godown	50	12	58.00
Yokohama Boeki Godown	20	12	23.50

* Ex dividend.

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BOVRIL

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "SATSUMA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Nov. 5th, at 4 p.m., the "TAISANG."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, Nov. 5th, at 9 a.m., the "PRINZ HEINRCH."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Port Said, Nov. 5th, at Noon, the "KAISOW."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For BONIN ISLANDS via ports, Nov. 5th, the "HIOGO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, Nov. 6th, at Daylight, the "PERA."—P. & O. S.N. Co.

For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Fiume, about November 6th, the "MARIA VALERIE."—Pollak Bros.

For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand (from Kobe), Nov. 7th, the "TSINAN."—Butterfield & Swire.

For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, Nov. 8th, at Daylight, the "JASON."—Butterfield & Swire.

For GENOA, Marseilles, and Liverpool, Nov. 8th, at Daylight, the "AGAMEMNON."—Butterfield & Swire.

For AUSTRALIA, via ports (from Kobe), Nov. 8th, the "EMPIRE."—Cornes & Co.

For PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 8th, the "NUMANTIA."—P. & A. S.S. Co.

For NEW YORK, via ports, and Suez Canal, about Nov. 8th, the "ST. HUGO."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Nov. 9th, at 3 p.m., the "KOREA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For BATAVIA, Cheribon, Samarang, Soerabaya, and Macassar, about November 9th, the "TJILATJAP."—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Nov. 10th, at Daylight, the "SEGOVIA."—C. Illies & Co.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), Nov. 11th, at Noon, the "STOLBERG."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., November 12th, the "TARTAR."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji, and Manila, about Nov. 12th, the "TEXAN."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 12th, the "LYRA."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, Nov. 14th, the "EMPRESS OF JAPAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Nov. 16th, the "GAELIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.

For HONGKONG via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and Shanghai, Nov. 16th, the "ARAGONIA."—P. & A. S.S. & Co.

For SEATTLE, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Nov. 16th, at 2 p.m., the "IYO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12TH, 1904.

BIRTH.

On the 2nd inst., at Akita, the wife of the Rev. W. F. MADELEY, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGE.

PATRICK-WISEMAN.—On the 15th Sept., at St. Thomas's, Birmingham, by the Rev. W. G. S. Whicker, M.A., assisted by the Rev. J. W. Purser, C.M.S., Uganda, the Rev. VINCENT HAMMOND PATRICK, of the Church Missionary Society, Japan, to IDA FLORENCE, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. HENRY WISEMAN, of 64, Hagley Road, Edgbaston.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

MAJOR-GENERAL SURISAWA left Hiroshima on Nov. 5th for the front.

SIX Russian officers and a hundred and nine men captured in the Shaho battle have arrived at Matsuyama.

MAJOR-GENERAL KODAMA, who sustained a wound in the Shaho battle, returned on Nov. 2nd to Hiroshima.

A WAKAYAMA telegram reports that fire broke out on Nov. 2nd at Nishi-Muro burning down thirty-five houses.

THE new branch between Fukuchiyama and Maidzuru on the Bankaku Railway was opened for traffic on Nov. 3rd.

PRINCESSES TSUNE AND KANE, daughters of the Emperor, proceeded on Nov. 6th to the Takanawa Detached Palace near Shinagawa, where their Highnesses witnessed the display of chrysanthemums and some fishing sport.

THE net profit of the Government tobacco monopoly for three months ended Sept. 30th was about *yen* 1,500,000.

VISCOUNT HISAMATSU died on Nov. 2nd in Tokyo. He was ex-feudal lord of the district of Nako in Shimōsa province.

DURING October, Japanese gold coin and bullion valued at *yen* 1,463,617 and silver coin and bullion at *yen* 4,099 were exported.

THE crew, forty-six in all, of the American steamer *Ohio*, which was recently wrecked off Chinnampho, arrived on Nov. 2nd at Moji.

THE marriage of Mr. Nagamasa Kujo, son of Prince Kujo, and Miss Shige Nabeshima, daughter of Marquis Nabeshima, took place on Nov. 2nd.

MR. SAIOOJI, one of the directors of the First Bank, Tokyo, died on the morning of Nov. 7th. The funeral will take place on the 9th at Yanaka.

THE sons of the Crown Prince left Tokyo on Nov. 9th, for the Numazu detached palace by the 10 a.m. train. They will stay there for the winter.

FIFTY-NINE Russians arrived on Nov. 9th at Moji from the front. The *Jiji* says that over five hundred prisoners captured at Shaho, etc. are at Dalny.

A POINTSMAN was run over on the evening of Nov. 2nd by a freight train at Shimbashi station sustaining severe injuries. An hour later he died at the Kato Hospital.

A DETENTION house for Russians will be opened in the end of this month at Nagoya. Lieut.-Colonel T. Adzuma has been ordered to superintend the institution.

DR. NEWMAN, an American, who attended to the plague patients among the crew of the steamer *Scalda*, at Moji, died suddenly on Nov. 8th on his way to Hiroshima.

THE Empress will shortly pay a visit to the Tokyo military hospital and its various branches to inspect them and to satisfy herself as to the condition of the wounded from the front.

THE engine of a train was derailed and overturned on the night of Nov. 8th at a point between Ayabe and Umchaku on the Sanyo Railway causing considerable damage. No one was injured.

ACCORDING to official investigations on Oct. 31st, the number of depositors in postal money saving offices throughout the Empire was 4,296,700, and their deposits amounted to *yen* 37,224,135.

POSTHUMOUS honours have been conferred on Colonels S. Mihara and N. Yasumura who were decorated with the third Order of the Golden Kite. They were killed on August 21st and Oct. 11th respectively.

TWO military attachés of the Italian, and Swedish and Norwegian Legations in Tokyo arrived on Nov. 6th at Maidzuru and paid a visit to the naval station. They were to leave on the following day for Tokyo.

A FREIGHT and a passenger train collided at 7.30 p.m. on Nov. 6th, at Takeo station, on the Kyushu Railway. The locomotive and eight cars of the latter were derailed with severe damage. Three passengers were injured.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SAKAI left Hiroshima on Nov. 7th for the front. An Osaka telegram reports that the condition of Lieut.-General Baron Ogawa, who is under treatment in consequence of a wound sustained at Liaoyang, is improving.

MR. OURA, Minister for Communications, who recently returned from Korea and Manchuria, where he was inspecting communications affairs, was received on Nov. 7th by the Emperor in audience when he described the result of his visit.

THE official funeral of Lieut.-Colonels Orishita and Dobashi, Major Miyoshi, and four other officers who were killed at Port Arthur took place onNov. 9th, at Aoyama Cemetery, the cortege leaving the Kaikosha, Military Club, Kudan, at 8 a.m.

APPLICATIONS for exchanging the old notes issued by the Finance Department and by national banks must be made at the Bank of Japan or its branches not later than Dec. 31st and Dec. 9th respectively this year. After those dates, these notes will not be legal tender.

THE opening ceremony of the Women's Religious Society took place on Nov. 6th in the Gifu branch of the Buddhist temple Nishi-Hongwanji. Assistant Abbot Akamatsu was present and gave an address. This new association aims to relieve the families of men at the front.

TWO German staff officers (a major and a captain) stationed at Tientsin arrived on Nov. 8th at Nagasaki by the *Tartar* from Shanghai on their way to Yokohama. The *Nichi Nichi* says that by the same steamer a suspicious foreigner who declares himself to be a German arrived there. He will leave for Yokohama.

A TELEGRAMS from Nemuro, Hokkaido, reports that owing to a storm the steamer *Kokkai Maru* was wrecked on Nov. 8to in that port. The cargo and crew were all saved. It appears that the anchor chain having given way because of the high sea, the ship drifted about and finally ran upon an uncharted rock.

MAJOR-GENERAL YAMADA and about a thousand men wounded during the fighting in the vicinity of the Shaho river arrived on Nov. 5th at Hiroshima. It may be remembered that at the battle in question, the detachment under Major-General Yamada was defeated by the Russians with the result that the former lost some guns.

ABOUT 8.20 p.m. on Nov. 5th a freight train and a mixed train collided at a point between Harano and Taira on the Nippon Railway, the result being that fourteen cars of the former were overturned, two conductors were injured and the line was damaged so that traffic was interrupted up to the following evening. The cause is said to have been the negligence of a pointsman.

TELEGRAM have been received from places where snow was experienced on Nov. 6th. At Nagano, some inches fell, being six days earlier than last year. At Toyama and Hikone, the temperature was 45 degrees Fahrenheit, and snow began to fall in the morning. Kyoto and other western cities were also visited by snow. On the night of the 5th, Kanazawa experienced a severe thunder-storm, and the following day a snowfall, so that the departure of steamers was impeded.

THE *Asahi* reports that Princess Tsune, a daughter of the Emperor, will marry Prince Tsunehisa, eldest son of the late General Prince Kitashirakawa. The paper adds that the Prince will re-establish the House of Katsura-no-miya. The marriage ceremony, it is believed, will take place next year. The Prince was born on Sept 26th, 1882, and the Princess on Sept. 30th 1888.

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PORT ARTHUR.

Thursday, November 3.

Chefoo (*Fiji Shimpo's* correspondence) sends various statements about the progress of the attack. It says that the great explosion heard on the 28th ultimo was due to the bursting of the Sunshushan powder-magazine which had been struck by a Japanese shell. It will be remembered that this explosion was felt at Dalny. It must have wrought great havoc in the immediate vicinity of its occurrence. The trenches on the glacis of the Urlungshan fort were captured, which operation brought the assailants to the counterscarp and was followed by the evacuation of the fort, though the Japanese do not appear to have occupied it, either because it lies within range of concentrated fire from other forts or because they fear mines. On the night of the 30th the Itszshan fort was silenced and the Japanese pushed their approaches halfway up the glacis. A part of the East Keekwanshan forts is in ruins, and the attacks were continued on the 31st ult. On the latter day the Japanese captured a fort (Wantai?) or an eminence in front of Paulungshan. On the night of the same day they captured the celebrated north fort of East Keekwanshan, which was declared by the Russians to be impregnable. The seven remaining war-ships—namely, the *Bayan*, the *Sevastopol*, the *Retvizan*, the *Poltava*, the *Peresviet*, the *Pallada* and the *Pobieda*—were all crowded together under the Pehyushan hill. They had landed nearly their entire crews and were quite incapable of rendering any assistance to the defence.

Yingkow thinks that the Russian ships are no longer in fighting trim, with the exception of a few destroyers.

It is not to be supposed from the above or from the official reports that Port Arthur has fallen. It may hold out for several days. The Japanese are not yet in possession of the main enceinte and there is still a final line which the Russians may decide to defend, every day's delay being of importance to them. What may be confidently affirmed, however, is that the main enceinte is now attacked on every side and that the Japanese approaches have been carried so near as to preclude the possibility of any long defence by the besieged, unless they are strong enough to sally out and destroy the Japanese saps, an adventure of which there does not appear to be any probability.

As for the ships, we find it impossible to believe that they will lie quietly to be destroyed or that they will destroy themselves. They have certainly been greatly injured by the bombardment, especially during the interval from the 28th of September to the 7th of October, and since that time the dock and its workshops have been under fire, so that repairs must have proved impossible. Moreover the crews are said to have been landed in great part, though that is merely a report, and if it be credible has no conclusive significance. The strong probability is that, assuming the vessels to be still sea-worthy— which can not be true of them all—they will attempt a sortie at the supreme moment. Pehyushan is the hill under whose easterly slopes the old town of Port Arthur and the East Harbour lie. The ships are sheltered by Pehyushan for the moment, but they will cease to be sheltered when Keekwanshan and Laoluichui forts fall, a conjuncture that can not be long deferred. We are, in fact, on the verge of one of the most momentous phases of the war. The drama to be witnessed in a few days is of the intensest interest.

It need scarcely be said that very great satisfaction is expressed by Japanese newspapers in connexion with the fact that it was found possible to publish the details of the attack just on the eve of the Emperor's Birthday. This materially increased the nation's joy in celebrating the fête, for though the fortress has not yet fallen, there can be no question about the progress of the assault.

Friday, November 4.

An extra published the by *Fiji Shimpo* on the afternoon of the 3rd said that the attack on the main enceinte was continuing successfully. The cardinal parts of the Urlungshan and Sunshushan forts were expected to fall into Japanese possession on the 3rd. Since the 2nd the enemy had been engaged blowing up the forts and buildings between the town and the main enceinte. They were particularly busy with this work on the forenoon of the 3rd, and the explosions were described as presenting an appalling spectacle. Signs of great confusion were visible in the town as though the inhabitants were preparing to fly. A hot cannonade was directed throughout the 2nd and the 3rd against the Russian ships collected under the shelter of Pehyushan. Exact results could not be noted, but it was believed that several shells had struck the big ships. A gun-boat also was much injured.

The *Asahi Shimbun* says that at 2 p.m. on the 30th the Japanese captured the so-called impregnable north fort of East Keekwanshan and were holding it in spite of heavy fire directed against it from neighbouring positions. Urlungshan had already been taken. On the 2nd instant a tremendous explosion was heard—according to Chefoo—and was believed to be the bursting of a mine in a shaft carried by the Japanese under one of the forts.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says merely that the operations of the besieging army are progressing as planned, and that very excellent results are being obtained.

The destruction of forts and edifices lying between the town and the main enceinte suggests that the Russians are clearing the range from Tiger's Tail promontory (Mantaushan) with the intention of making a final stand there and at Liaotishan. It is difficult to see how the garrison could be provisioned in these positions, but we must assume that Stoessel has arranged for that. The ships, however, can not take any part in this last stand. Their fate will be sealed when Pehyushan and Hwankinshan are captured. Strange to say there is still no news of their attempting to escape although by this time they must be in extreme jeopardy.

Saturday, November 5.

At 11 o'clock on the night of the 2nd another big explosion was heard at Port Arthur, according to Chefoo It was supposed to be the destruction of a Russian magazine, but it may have been a monster mine.

The *Fiji Shimpo* has a telegram saying that the East Keekwanshan fort is silenced and that the bombproofs of Sunshushan and Urlungshan have been partially destroyed, but these things seem to be a twice-told tale.

In the *Nippon* it is stated that on the 31st ultimo the celebrated "north fort" of East Keekwanshan and also two others of the Keekwanshan forts were captured.

There are various other reports all pointing to the fall of the place being imminent. One rumour says that many of the garrison are coming to the Japanese lines and surrendering. But the stories are vague and pending the publication of official news nothing can be certainly credited. Among the sundry items of intelligence there is one to the effect that three ships were sunk on the 2nd instant, and that a gun-boat also was heavily injured. There are no rumours, however, of the remnant of the squadron putting to sea, which, we believe, will be the last episode of this memorable siege. It is incredible that the Russian ships, unless they be completely disabled, should perish without any attempt to inflict injury on the enemy or to escape themselves. One or other course is plainly dictated by their duty to their country.

The *Kokumin Shimbun's* intelligence represents a state of great depression as prevailing among the garrison. There are many refusals to obey orders and men are frequently taken out and shot.

In the *Hochi Shimbun* we find a statement that the enemy's search lights were constantly directed seaward on the 31st ultimo. This was taken as an indication that some intention to emerge from the harbour was animating the remnants of the squadron.

An officer of rank, who reached Moji on the 7th instant, is represented as saying that everything now depends upon Antszshan. The fall of this place would decide Stoessel to surrender. He also describes the condition of the Russian war-ships as hopeless. Their guns have been put out of action by Japanese shells and even if they emerged from port they could not accomplish anything. Only a few torpedo-craft remain in fighting trim.

There is a story published by the *Nippon* and the *Asahi* to the effect that a correspondent of an American journal recently made his way into Port Arthur from Pigeon Bay, accompanied by a French photographer. They were most hospitably received by the Russians, and General Stoessel with several members of his staff was entertaining them at dinner when a big Japanese shell, bursting in the garden, dispersed the party. Subsequently the correspondent escaped from the fortress and fell into Japanese hands. He is now at Nagasaki.

It is stated that all the Russian guns are now firing ordinary instead of smokeless powder, their positions being thus clearly revealed; that their shells burst prematurely, and that their aim is conspicuously bad. The conjecture is that the store of smokeless power is exhausted and that the guns have been more or less injured. These statements do not come from a trustworthy source. The same authority alleges that out of the total armament not more than 300 guns are serviceable, the remainder having been put out of action.

The unfortunate garrison is said to be attacked by three foes simultaneously. By the cold, against which no adequate provision in the shape of fuel and garments is available; by the small pox which is very prevalent, and by the Japanese. The whole garrison, including marines and volunteers, is believed to number now not more than 15,000 effectives. More than a corresponding number have been killed, wounded or prostrated by sickness. These figures are not at all incredible.

With regard to the explosions caused by the enemy blowing up his own batteries, six of which explosions are said to have been heard since the 2nd instant, the *Fiji Shimpo* publishes a conjectural explanation to the effect that these incidents indicate a kind of revolt among the garrison. One party being desirous of surrender, blew up these forts in order to hasten the catastrophe; the

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other, resolved to hold out, continues its resistance in the outer forts. We find such a hypothesis somewhat fantastic. If there were any officers and men so disaffected as to blow up forts, the surrender of the place would have occurred forthwith. The more credible reading of these acts is that they relate to a scheme of ultimate defence, and that the forts have been dismantled for two reasons, first because the fire from them, were they in the enemy's hands, would imperil the place chosen for the garrison's final stand; secondly because they would impede the free range of guns mounted at that place. We suspect Stoessel's plan to be this: he will resist to the last moment at the main enceinte. Then, when things become hopeless there, he will make his last stand in the forts on the Liaotishan promontory where there is a 1498-feet hill eminently suited for a citadel. The forts on the Tiger's Tail promontory will be used to cover the retreat of the garrison to Liaotishan, and in order to render their fire more effective for that purpose, anything obstructing their range will be blown up. On Tiger's Tail there are five forts—Weiyuen, Singtszying, Mantau and Chingtau—where are mounted 27 guns of 22-cent. calibre. On the other side of the harbour due west of Tiger's Tail there is another work armed with 6-inch mortars. When the siege commenced, there were no forts on the southern part of the Liaotishan promontory, but rumour says that some were subsequently constructed, and at all events the 1,498-feet hill constitutes a position which might easily be rendered very formidable by the aid of temporary works of defence. Possibly Stoessel may contemplate a final stand there. One thing, however, has to be noted: so soon as Golden Hill and the forts of the main enceinte fall, the fate of the ships is sealed and Tiger's Tail will be untenable: Stoessel's continued resistance on Liaotishan would then be simply a romantic incident.

Sunday, November 6.

The official report published on Saturday night shows that two parts of the main enceinte were captured on the 31st of October, namely, a fort—called "P. Fort," presumably from the shape of its trace—and a fortified position on the north-west of East Keekwanshan. This shows that the north-east face of the fortress has been penetrated. But it is also evident from the report that the Russians are resisting vigorously. Indeed no signs of their yielding are yet apparent, and the besiegers have to cut into the fortress foot by foot. We find nothing in this report to confirm the statements from private sources that the Russians have been blowing up the forts between the town and the enceinte. Two explosions are mentioned as having taken place on the 31st of October at the northern end of the town, but they are conjectured to have been the blowing up of magazines. It will also be observed that nothing is said about the attack against the western face, namely, Tayankau, Itszshan and Antszshan. Apparently the plan of the assault is to force the eastern and northern faces, and the inference is that the fall of these faces will render the forts in the western sector untenable.

Meanwhile the destruction of shipping continues. In the interval between the 30th October and the 31st of November the gunboat *Giljak* was badly damaged and no less than 5 steamers were sunk. The harbour is becoming a veritable death-trap.

The Head Quarter Staff publishes a statement tending to prove that the Russians have been abusing the Red-Cross insignia for purposes of espionage. The story is now somewhat old. It commences from the 18th of July, when a party of Russian soldiers with the red-cross badge on their arms entered the Japanese lines to bury the dead and tend the wounded. This occurred at Tashilitung near Port Arthur. The Russians were not interfered with. On the 30th of the same month a party of the enemy similarly distinguished but carrying rifles, entered the Japanese lines at a point north-east of Shwishiying. As it is flagrantly against rules for Red-Cross men to carry rifles, these Russians were made prisoners. On the same day another party entered the lines on the north of Shwishiying. Being examined they were found to be trumpeters. They carried no papers, showing their connexion with the Red-Cross, and they confessed that they had been sent to spy out the state of affairs within the Japanese lines. Orders were therefore issued that except during the period definitely allowed for burying the dead and carrying off the wounded, the Red Cross when used by the Russians need not be respected.

The official imprimatur is now given to the case of a private, Tsutsui Yonezo, who lay wounded for 6 days within the Russian lines after the unsuccessful charge at Keekwanshan on the 24th of August. On the fourth day a party of Russians approached. They shot or stabbed any of the Japanese wounded that showed signs of life. Tsutsui lay still, feigning death—he had partially hidden himself in a furrow ploughed by a cannon ball—, but the Russians shot him in the head, gave him a heavy blow on the breast with the butt of a rifle, kicked him several times and having rifled his pockets left him. He had sufficient resolution to show no sign of life. That night he crept into a field of millet and thereafter, becoming insensible, was rescued on the 6th day.

Yet another most cruel story is told and attested on the evidence of several eye-witnesses. It relates to Tokai Yuji, who belonged to the corps of nurses. On the 20th of August he was tending the wounded near Lungyen when a Russian soldier came behind him, and tearing the red-cross badge from his arm, stabbed him to death.

There are various reports from Tientsin and Chefoo, all indicating that the days of the fortress are numbered, but since official reticence has now been abandoned we need not rely any longer on these outside and generally untrustworthy sources of information. Neither Tientsin nor Chefoo is likely to have anything more recent than three-days old news, and we now have official reports up to the 3rd.

It is stated that the Russian men-of-war lie near the mouth of the harbour during the day and return at sunset to an anchorage near the estuary of the river which enters the sea under the slopes of Pehyushan. This manœuvre is necessitated by the severity of the Japanese bombardment, but it does not consist with the recently expressed hypothesis that the war-ships can no longer use their own engines.

Monday, November 7.

A prisoner made by the investing force on the 21st of October says (*Asahi* correspondence) that there are 500 dysentery patients in the garrisons and that they are dying rapidly. On the 16th of October, when the Japanese captured the fort to which they gave the name of "Hachi-maki-yama," there were 800 Russian casualties, 700 of them being deaths. (It was on this occasion that the Japanese official report mentions the finding of 100 Russian corpses). Many of the wounded could not be carried away. The fire of the naval brigade's guns resulted in the *Retvizan* being hit 6 times, the *Bayan* twice, the *Pobieda* 8 times, and the *Pereswiet* 27 times. In consequence of this terrible experience the last-named vessel became incapable of fighting. (This account, it will be observed, extends to October 21st only). The *Sevastopol* was then in dock. The *Bayan* had landed all her guns and they were mounted in the forts. Without explicit orders from the Emperor even the vessels still capable of fighting would not leave the harbour. (The prisoner, it should be observed, is a marine). General Stoessel was living at the foot of Pehyushan, whence he frequently made the round of the forts. Major-General Folk had been wounded at Nanshan, but was now again discharging his duty as commander of the garrison's right wing. There were provisions for 3 months, apart from meat, of which there was nothing but horse-flesh. A fowl cost 7 *yen*. The majority of the females were in the bombproofs, but they assiduously tended the wounded. The three hospital-ships, *Kasan*, *Angara* and *Mongolia*, were quite full of sick and wounded. The speaker had seen some Japanese prisoners, officers and men. They were all in a safe place near the west harbour, and were excellently treated. There was still a supply of water from Lungyen, but it was not fit for drinking. For the latter purpose wells alone were used. (It should be remembered that in addition to the water-works, the Russians sank a number of artesian wells from which they obtained a good supply of pure water. Probably the cutting of the water-pipes did not greatly inconvenience them). The Sunshushan fort had formerly been an armourer's shop for manufacturing and repairing small arms and small-arm ammunition, but it could not be used any longer for that purpose and there was no substitute. A quantity of cannon-balls buried at Port Arthur by the Chinese had recently been found, and these were now in use. (It may be noted that a number of guns taken from the Chinese are mounted in the forts). The local newspaper had been suspended for a time, as its publication tended to dispirit the garrison, but it was now again appearing. This prisoner had heard nothing whatever of the Shaho battle. Six-tenths of the men on the ships had been landed for shore service. There were many Poles in the garrison. They had been distributed among the various units, as it did not seem advisable to form a single corps with them. The non-combatants and the women were all hoping that surrender would soon take place.

Another prisoner who surrendered on the 17th October at the 203-metre hill, says that the forts there are garrisoned by the 5th Regiment and that the officer in command is determined not to surrender under any circumstances. General Stoessel, according to this informant, was then in excellent health. After the Japanese had mounted their heavy siege guns, a band of 400 volunteers, 5 from each of 80 companies in 5 regiments, was formed, and Stoessel promised that if they destroyed the Japanese guns every man should receive the Cross of St. George and a sum of 2,000 roubles.

It is reported that the Russians are making desperate efforts to check the progress of the

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Japanese saps. On the night of the 5th a number of sorties were made from Urlungshan but all were repulsed with heavy loss.

Evidently the Japanese have not yet captured the 203 metre hill on the west of Itszshan and of West Tayangkau. This work is nominally a secondary defence, but its fortifications are of a semi-permanent nature, and it is in direct communication with Itszshan and West Tayangkau. Until it falls the attack on Itszshan is delayed.

A Japanese officer of high rank explains that the outer ditches of the permanent forts at Port Arthur are some 36 feet deep. The business of crossing such ditches in the face of a heavy fire from machine-guns and quick-firers may be appreciated by looking at the Yotsuya moat, which is just about the same depth.

Chefoo reports that the Russian Consul there has collected a fleet of 70 junks for the purpose of carrying off the people at Port Arthur. Twenty of these vessels have already started for their destination.

Tuesday, November 8.

Japanese journals publish some details of the fighting on the 30th of October. The accounts are unsatisfactory, being of too fragmentary a nature to convey any general information. We read of a second lieutenant named Hama whose experiences were very thrilling from an individual point of view, inasmuch as they involved a long hand-to-hand struggle on the hill-slope of East Keekwanshan; and we read also of a Lieutenant Hashimoto who was among the few survivors of a party of 36 that attempted to storm a fort. One device employed by the besiegers is said to have been the pumping of kerosene into a fort and then setting it on fire by some method which we do not clearly follow. But it does not appear that any of the permanent works on the eastern face were seized. The sum of the results achieved by the attack was that the trenches on the glacis were occupied, as described in the official report. On the night of the 31st there took place the combat in which the Japanese, after occupying "P-Fort," were driven back by a superior force of Russians. Major-General Ichinohe, who saved the situation at the critical moment, seems to have acted with such promptitude that the small force led by him to the rescue succeeded in checking the retreat of their discomfited comrades. It is to be observed that this "P-Fort" is not a part of the permanent works. It is one of the many advanced positions prepared under Stoessel's orders since the battle of Nanshan. The Russians have had plenty of time—fully 5 months—to get ready for the impending siege, and they have evidently utilized the interval resolutely and intelligently. Indeed up to this moment of writing we can not discover that the permanent enciente, has been forced at any point. The besiegers have crept up to very close quarters on the north and east faces, but on the west they are still engaged seeking to reduce the celebrated 203-metre hill-forts, which are essentially an outwork.

It is stated that 800 or 900 shells were fired by the siege-guns at Urlungshan, and as the range is comparatively short immense damage must have been done. The Japanese sappers sought to fill up the outer ditch with sand-bags, but the task was impossible, for the ditch is 60 feet wide and from 40 to 50 feet deep. General Oshima is said to have himself directed the storming operations in this part of the field, but no serious impression was made on the works.

The Japanese right is not entirely occupied attacking the 203-metre hill on the west of Itszshan and Tayangkau. A part of the division is engaged endeavouring to reduce Sunshushan, namely, the portion of the permanent enceinte immediately east of the railway. But here also, there has not been any signal success.

It is plain that a general attack was made against the permanent works on the 30th, and it is also plain that though the results were partly successful, the main object was not attained. One important issue of the fighting has not yet been noticed; namely, the capture of the enemy's secondary positions on the highlands near Fangkiatun and Sanyangtau; that is to say, the highlands near the neck of the Liaotishan promontory. These seem to have been defended with most obstinate bravery by the Russians, as indeed is easily conceivable, for if Stoessel has any intention of making a final stand at Liaotishan, the loss of the highlands on the immediate north is a serious matter. He appears to have prepared in this region all the paraphernalia of defence which have hitherto proved so formidable. We hear especially of the terrible wire-entanglements, 60 metres of which had to be destroyed by the assaulting force, namely, the extreme right of the right division.

At 12.25 p.m. on this day of terrible fighting a shell from one of the Japanese big-calibre siege guns struck a salient of Sunshushan and exploded the powder-magazine of the fort. The thunder of this catastrophe, mingled with the cheers of the besiegers, is described as something beyond conception.

There was an incident common to all assaults of permanent fortresses. It happened at Urlungshan. A forlorn hope raised ladders against the scarp and attempted to ascend among a hail of hand-grenades. The men that fell were immediately and eagerly replaced by others, all being anxious to win the honour of planting the first foot on the crest of the parapet. But no one succeeded.

The losses must have been very heavy, but one fact is very noticeable, namely, that although the Japanese did not succeed in forcing their way into the forts, they did succeed in gaining ground. An unsuccessful assault means, in nearly every instance, that the assaulting troops retire to their original positions, but the Japanese, though they did not obtain possession of the place, were not thrown back altogether. The nett result was that the investment made a distinct advance, and that positions were won such as must materially shorten the life of the fortress.

Captain Hosoki, of the Navy, was literally blown to pieces by a 23-cent. shell on the 25th of October. He was in command of a part of the naval brigade which ever since June, had been doing splendid service with its heavy guns. These guns distinguished themselves so greatly on the 25th of October that the Russians concentrated their fire on them. A 23-cent. shell fell and burst within a metre of the place where Captain Hosoki stood, and he disappeared in the smoke.

Since the 3rd, up to which date we have official reports, it is stated that the besiegers have made steady progress and that they are eating their way foot by foot in to the doomed fortress. Of course under these circumstances the end may come at any moment. But without much more explicit details than we possess it is impossible to speak with any assurance. When trenches are carried to the crest of a glacis, the blowing in of the counterscarp and the destruction of the kaponiers should follow without much delay. But even then the assailants are confronted by the parapet and finally by the ditch in rear with its bomb-proofs.

It is stated that during the past 3 days a violent storm of wind and rain has prevailed at Port Arthur, effectually interrupting all operations. We do not know exactly what three days are referred, but presumably they are the 4th, the 5th and the 6th, or possibly the 5th, 6th and 7th.

Thursday, November 10.

The *Asahi Shimbun* has a telegram from Chefoo dated the 9th instant embodying the report of a junkmaster who left Pigeon Bay on the 7th. He says that there is no cessation of the Japanese bombardment. Five Russian war-ships are anchored near Tiger's Tail, one on the west, three on the east and one in the east harbour. All have been badly injured. The one on the west of the spit has lost a chimney-stack. The houses in the town have been greatly dilapidated by the incessant gun-fire. In the Pehyushan fort, where 5 guns were mounted originally, only one gun is now in action, and for some reason which we do not understand its fire is said to be quite ineffective. The repairs of war-ships are impossible owing to lack of labour, expert and common alike, so that the dock is idle. The only works now being carried on are devoted to the construction of a fort near Liaotishan. The Russians employ Chinese coolies to bury the dead, but the task is beyond the means available and some of the corpses are eaten by Chinese dogs. No food is obtainable by the garrison except black bread and water; vegetables are wholly wanting. The Russians are represented as seizing all edibles found in Chinese possession and breaking up the Chinese houses for purposes of fuel, so that the most distressed of all are the unfortunate Chinese.

Another report from Chefoo confirms the above so far as concerns the terribly destructive effects of the Japanese bombardment and the fact that wooden buildings are being destroyed for purposes of fuel. Not a day passes without a fire in one of the two towns. The stores and warehouses of Clarkson and Ginsburg were destroyed about 2 weeks ago, and the Saratoff hotel is smashed. Three of the machine-shops at the dock have been consumed by the flames. The hospitals, however, were safe up to ■ week ago, but three of the hospital ships were sunk on the 31st October and 1st November. They were struck by heavy shells which fell on the decks and passed out through their bottoms and every one on board was lost. (This is scarcely possible. It recalls Vauban's celebrated scheme for annihilating armies by means of vertical fire. There is a mathematical limit to the velocity acquired by a falling body, and we do not think that a shell, under the influence of gravity alone, could penetrate a ship from deck to keel.) The report goes on to say that every available man is told off to the batteries so that police only remain in the town. There is not force enough to relieve the garrisons of the forts. They remain always on duty and few of them are seen in the town. About a thousand Chinese remain. They used to open their stores during the day and sleep at night in the open beyond the range of the bombarding guns, but nothing remains to sell and no one wants to buy, so the Chinese are gradually melting away, a consummation favoured by the Russians, since it means so many mouths less to feed. Coolies alone are not allowed under any pretence to leave the fortress. On the other

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hand they receive no wages, nothing being given to them for their labour except some black bread. At every well two policemen are stationed, and the Chinese are not allowed to draw more watter than is actually required for drinking purposes. (This statement invests the question of the wells with new interest. It is well known that the old Chinese wells were foul and dangerous, but in addition to the waterworks the Russians sunk new wells, some on the artesian principle which are understood to tap distant strata and to bring quite pure water. The story about police-guards suggests, however, that the water problem threatens to be troublesome). From the same source it is again repeated that in all ranks of the Russian army there is no regular food except black bread, a meal of horse-flesh and dog-flesh being a rare luxury. A bag of flour costs 18 roubles. The Japanese fire perpetually on the ships in the harbour and the Russians have ceased to attempt any repairs. All the forts, from Hwankinshan inwards, are scarce of ammunition and have to reduce the volume of their fire. The Japanese method of bombardment is to concentrate the fire of all their guns upon one particular part, so that terrible results are produced at the place selected.

Official reports told the public recently that no less than six steamers—not war-ships—had been sunk in Port Arthur by Japanese guns. The *Nichi Nichi* says that it learns on good authority of the sinking of 5 more on the 4th instant. That makes eleven in all. The place is becoming a veritable death-trap.

THE IMPERIAL BIRTHDAY.

The review on the 3rd took place in ideal weather. His Majesty the Emperor attended as did also the Crown Prince. No mention is made of the number of troops that actually paraded and the accounts that reach us are so contradictory that we can not state anything more than an approximation, namely, 20,000. The men and officers were not in full dress: they wore their working uniforms, and looked a thoroughly serviceable body of troops.

The usual audience took place at the Palace after the review, and was attended by 365 persons of note, including Princes of the Blood, leading noblemen, the Elder Statesmen, the Ministers of State, Generals, Admirals, the Foreign Representatives, and many others.

The Emperor made the following speech before luncheon:—

It gives Us great pleasure to welcome and entertain the Foreign Representatives, Ministers of State, and other officials and distinguished persons, on this occasion of Our Birthday. We regret that the time has not yet come to see the peace of the Far East restored in the realization of Our desire. We propose the health of the Sovereigns and Rulers of the States which are so worthily represented here, and We earnestly desire that the bonds of friendship uniting this Empire with those States may be drawn still closer.

This was translated into English by Baron Sannomiya, after which the Prime Minister, Count Katsura, addressed His Majesty as follows:—

Your Imperial Majesty's humble subjects are profoundly sensible of the honour Your Majesty has done them in permitting them to be present on this auspicious occasion and to be the recipients of the Imperial hospitality. Owing to Your Majesty's virtues the war has made successful progress and Your Majesty's subjects will spare no effort to carry it to a triumphant close. On behalf of the nation I have the honour respectfully to offer the sincerest wishes for Your Imperial Majesty's welfare and heartful congratulations on this auspicious occasion.

His Excellency Baron d'Anethan then spoke as Doyen of the Corps Diplomatique:—

SIRE,—S'il est une tradition chère au Corps Diplomatique, c'est bien celle de venir, au 3 Novembre, offrir à votre Majesté l'hommage des voeux très sincères et respectueux qu'il ne cesse de former pour Son bonheur, celui de Sa Majesté l'Impératrice et de Leurs Altesses Impériales les Princes et Princesses de Sa Maison, ainsi que pour la prospérité du Japon.

Nous avons entendu avec douleur les paroles Augustes par lesquelles Votre Majesté a daigné nous faire savoir que, malgré les désirs de son coeur, la paix ne peut encore être rétablie en Extrême Orient.

Au début de la guerre le Corps Diplomatique a été admis à l'honneur d'exprimer à Votre Majesté l'espoir que la lutte terrible qui venait de s'engager entre deux puissants Empires ne serait pas de longue durée.

Nos voeux hélas! n'ont pas été exaucés! Aujourd' hui encore réunis par la bienveillance de Votre Majesté nous osons renouveler ces voeux de pacification et nous le faisons avec d'autant plus de ferveur que nous contemplons avec une profonde émotion les ravages causés déjà, les familles en deuil et les milliers de nobles victimes qui, de part et d'autre, dans les armeés en présence ont luté et versé leur sang avec une bravoure sublime et un héroisme indomptable.

Dans ces moments si graves et solennels nos Augustes Souverains et Chefs d'Etat seront tout particulièrement touchés par les aimables souhaits que Leur addresse Votre Majesté.

Ils partageront avec elle le désir de maintenir et de resserer encore les relations amicales qui existent si heureusement entre le Japon et les Puissances que nous avons l'honneur insigne de représenter près de Votre Majesté.

This was translated into Japanese by Baron Sannomiya and seemed to afford His Majesty much satisfaction. Luncheon was then served in the *Homei-den* and the distinguished assembly broke up at 1.30 p.m.

In Tokyo the streets of Ginza, Nihonbashi-dori, Ogawa-cho, Hirokoji near Uyeno, etc., were decorated with flags, lanterns and various ornaments. At night handsome illuminations were displayed by the leading firms. Steamers and sailing vessels at Shinagawa also displayed the colours of the various countries.

Their Majesties, the Kings of Great Britain, Spain and Italy; the German Emperor, the President of the United States and other sovereigns sent to the Emperor of Japan telegrams congratulatory of the occasion. The latter immediately returned his acknowledgements.

Princes and Princesses Kayo, Kuni, and other descendants of the Imperial family who reside at Kyoto sent congratulatory telegrams to His Majesty.

Similar telegrams were received at the Department of the Imperial Household from Marshal Oyama, Generals Kuroki, Nodzu, Oku, Nogi, Kodama, and Hasegawa, and Admiral Togo. These despatches were at once presented to His Majesty by General Okazawa, Chief Aide-de-Camp.

In Yokohama the event was similarly celebrated. In the morning, Governor Sufu received the foreign Consuls and leading gentlemen at the Kencho. At noon he entertained at his official residence the Consuls and their wives, and high officials of the Kencho, the Yokohama District and Local Courts, City Office, etc. The gunboat *Amagi* and the Austrian cruiser *Kaiserin Elisabeth* saluted at noon. In the morning Mr. Kondo, President of the Prefectural Assembly, and Mayor Ichihara proceeded to Tokyo in order to present congratulatory letters to the Department of the Imperial Household. At 1.30 p.m., the members of the Yokohama Shohei Gikwai, whose aim it is to relieve the families of the men at the front, held a meeting at the Yokohama Commercial School to celebrate the day. Citizens of Kanagawa held a demonstration at Takashima-yama, where a large crowd assembled, after which the leading merchants held a garden party in the compound of Mr. Takashima Kayemon. During the entertainment fireworks were displayed.

Processions took place in the afternoon and at night at Iseyama and other places in Yokohama.

Foreign business premises in Yamashita-cho and dwellings on the Bluff displayed flags.

In the provinces the celebration was more brilliant than it has ever been since the commencement of the Meiji era. At Osaka and in other districts, military reviews took place where more than the usual number of soldiers paraded. At Yokosuka and other Naval stations, the warships and transports dressed ship, and at noon the forts and ships saluted with twenty-one guns. In the evening, the officers held a banquet at the Naval barracks.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

Nothing could have been finer than the weather on the 9th instant, and as a result the Birthday Garden Party at the British Legation was a brilliant success. All nationalities were represented, the Japanese of course being prominent. Indeed so many Japanese notables probably never assembled on any previous occasion within the precincts of the Legation, which fact is to be accounted for by the alliance, on the one hand, and by the wide popularity of Sir Claude and Lady Macdonald, on the other. Marquises Ito, Yamagata and Nabeshima, Counts Inouye, Katsura and Okuma, Viscounts Aoki, Inouye and Tanaka, Barons Komura, Kikuchi and Kanda, Generals Terauchi and Murata, Admirals Saito and Yamamoto—these are but a few among the many distinguished names. The host and hostess received their numerous visitors at the entrance to the south garden, and after some time devoted to greetings and listening to a band, refreshments were served in a marquee and at tables on the east lawn, after which dancing commenced in the ball-room and was kept up until evening. The arrangements worked with absolute smoothness and the fete was in every sense delightful.

Telegrams from the front—Yentai—show that the King's Birthday was celebrated on the Shaho with great eclat. H.I.H. Prince Nashimoto, Field Marshal Marquis Oyama, General Baron Kodama, General Baron Oku, Lieut.-General Sir Y. Fukushima and Lieut.-General Okubo all sent representatives to the quarters of the Senior British Attaché, with the Second Army, Colonel Tulloch, to offer congratulations and wish His Majesty long life. The occasion was also marked by an entertainment given to the British officers aud to representatives of the Japanese Army, the affair terminating with an exhibition of Japanese national sports. The greatest cordiality and good fellowship are said to have prevailed.

The anniversary of King Edward's Birthday was observed in Yokohama by the hanging out of flags and the displaying of lanterns. Bunting was shown from both business premises and Bluff houses and at many places lanterns were displayed in the evening. Most British firms were closed and, the day being fine, many people both Japanese and foreign turned out to witness the demonstration.

EARTHQUAKE IN FORMOSA.

A severe earthquake took place in Formosa on the 6th instant at 4.30 a.m. The centre of disturbance seems to have been at Kagi and Toroku. It is reported that 170 (some say 78) lives were lost; 23 persons wounded, including one foreigner; 150 houses overthrown and 33 partially demolished. This is regarded as only a partial list of casualties. The *Nichi Nichi* gives the number of houses overthrown as 400; that of buildings partly overthrown as 500; and the number of persons wounded as 200. The former figures are official, but the *Nichi Nichi's* telegram is the latest.

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MUKDEN.

Saturday, November 5.

The Russians are said to be holding Mukden firmly and guarding the gates of the town with such rigour that much distress is caused among the inhabitants. General Sheng is reported to have represented to Kuropatkin that any attempt to defend Mukden or fight a battle in its immediate vicinity must expose to grave danger the imperial mausolea, and that after all, Mukden is an important capital of a neutral country. The Russian General is not likely to pay much attention to these objections.

Monday, November 7.

The Russians are said to be trying to collect provisions in the regions west of the Liao, but the Chinese inhabitants refuse to comply with requisitions. Four Russians recently arrived at Kaufongtsz from Tientsin. They carried passports and they sought to buy cattle and pigs. The reluctance of the Chinese to sell led to some scenes of violence.

The Hunghutsz are reported to have captured 4 guns from the Russians at a place 50 miles south-east of Hsimintun.

Some skirmishes are reported in front of General Oku's army, namely, on the west of the Japanese lines beyond the Shaho. The Russians seem to have been desirous of recovering Changlianpau but they were repulsed.

A telegram to Peking sent from Mukden on the 31st of October says that after several days of comparative quiet, a hot interchange of fire commenced between the two armies on the night of the 30th ultimo. The same telegram states that a big battle is expected within the course of a week.

News from another source—not very trustworthy—alleges that the Right Army has assumed the offensive and is commencing a forward movement.

The *Asahi* has a telegram from Kaufongtsz to the effect that the Russians have thrown 4 bridges over the Puho, south of Tiehling, and that their troops are constantly crossing by these bridges.

On the Emperor's Birthday Field Marshal Marquis Oyama caused 560 *koku* of rice and 100 bags of flour to be distributed among 2,500 impoverished Chinese. The Field Marshal also sent presents to all inhabitants whose houses had been used for the sick or wounded.

On the night of the 3rd there was a sudden change of weather in the Shaho district. The fine spring-like days were succeeded by a violent and bitterly cold north wind which brought up the first snow of the season.

Tuesday, November 8.

Field-Marshal Marquis Oyama has presented to the Third Division the much coveted *Kanjo*. This is the first instance, so far as we know, of such a distinction being conferred on a corps. The Third Division forms part of General Oku's army, and the service which has earned for it this honour was performed in the battle of the Shaho on the 12th, 13th and 14th of October, when, after beating back a large force of the enemy, the Division pursued the Russians and captured a total of 27 guns.

Wednesday, November 9.

The *Hochi* publishes a statement attributed to an officer who has just returned from the Shaho, having left that place on the 2nd. He is represented as saying that since the Battle of the Shaho the Russians have received re-inforcements to the extent of 5 divisions, and that they have now 300,000 men of all arms on the south bank of the Hun, with a park of 1,200 guns. He adds that the cold has become severe and that the Hun will be frozen about the 20th of this month.

The above figures are apparently exaggerated. It will be remembered that the Japanese official estimate of the Russian forces under Kuropatkin at the battle of the Shaho was 226,000 of all arms. From that total must be deducted at least 60,000, namely, the casualties in the Shaho fight. Five divisions would not be more than enough to fill up this gap, and if the Russian general has now as large an army as he had in the early days of October, he is better supplied than we should have anticipated. Meanwhile Kuropatkin himself is said to be at Mukden, and the indications are that he intends to hold the city if possible.

The same officer says that there has been no heavy engagement since the battle of the Shaho, but there have been many petty fights resulting from Russian attacks. These have all been repulsed. It is a habit of the enemy to send up a balloon at night for the purpose of discovering the positions of the Japanese cooking fires, upon which he then opens with artillery. Measures to defeat this device have been adopted. There are indications, it is added, that the freezing of the Hun will be the signal for a renewal of operations on a large scale.

Another report from the front says that things are very quiet. The Russians are busy entrenching and road-making from Kantajenshan to Fushun. Every day small re-inforcements reach Mukden, Kinlunpau and Fushun.

Part of the credit assigned to the Russians for skill in retreating seems likely to have been entirely misplaced. The Japanese, finding every Russian building dismantled, unroofed and reduced to the condition of the swept house of the parable, concluded that the enemy possessed some extraordinary organization for depriving his foes of the fruits of their victories. But it now turns out that the nimble-fingered Chinese were really responsible for all this removal and destruction of property. Almost before the Russian retreats began—especially at Liaoyang—the Chinese rushed in and commenced the business of sacking on a most thorough scale. There is some disposition on the part of those recounting the tale to blame these looters for not considering the inconvenience to which the Japanese troops also would be subjected by such doings. But it is romantic to look for sentiment of that kind. Robbers are seldom influenced by fine feelings, and the Chinaman has always been a most accomplished thief when he adopts that profession.

The *Asahi's* correspondent at Kaufongtsz makes a singular statement. It is that General Tseng on the 2nd instant, sent a Chinaman to spy out the condition of the Japanese. The man was apprehended and confessed the nature of his errand.

Thursday, November 10.

We hear nothing definite from the Shaho region. There is a telegram to the *Jiji Shimpo* from London which says that the Russians on the north bank of the river have now been for more than 3 weeks holding trenches in the open without anything to protect them from the frost and even the snow, so that their sufferings are severe. In fact the telegram represents them as unable either to advance or to retreat. We do not know how much credit may be attached to this story, and we observe that while the most trustworthy authorities speak of a state of comparative quiet prevailing in the Shaho region, the *Niroku Shimbun* alone declares that a general attack was commenced by the Japanese at daylight on the 9th. At all events it must have occurred to many persons that both armies, being virtually encamped in the open, have to endure great hardships. The Japanese, we presume, have been watching carefully for the first signs of a Russian withdrawal, in order to open the attack. The Russians, on the other hand, can scarcely have contemplated any renewal of their offensive tactics, and if they have been holding the Shaho line their main object, probably, is to gain time fortifying Mukden. But the question is what force have they along the Shaho, and what facilities do they possess for retiring on Mukden when their works at the latter place are complete. It would seem that they are posted in very large numbers along the Shaho, and that they may ultimately have to fight a general engagement with the Hun in their rear, which might be a disastrous situation. But it must be confessed that conjectures of this kind possess very little value. Whatever is visible, or apparently visible, to onlookers at a distance must be far plainer to the Generals actually on the spot, and though Kuropatkin has never succeeded in winning a victory, he has never been caught in anything like a trap. We do not expect that the record is likely to be now changed in either respect, and we may add that affairs in the Shaho region seem to be regarded with calm confidence in Japanese military circles.

THE NATIONAL AID SOCIETY ("KOKUMIN KOEN-KAI.")

This Society held a monster meeting, attended by some 50,000 persons, in the Hibiya Park on the 3rd. Marquis Ito, Count Inouye, Count Matsukata, Count Okuma, the Ministers of State and many other distinguished persons were present. Baron Senge, Governor of Tokyo, delivered an address in which he spoke of the hardships endured by the country's soldiers and sailors, of their fine accomplishments and of the nation's profound gratitude. This gratitude had been partially shown in the response made by the Society for blankets to send to the troops. Tokyo alone had contributed 102,000 blankets. Throughout the whole country men and women were labouring to make some return to their champions on sea and on shore. Much had still to be done by these champions before the war could be brought to a successful close, but it would strengthen them to know that their fellow-countrymen were with them heart and soul. As for the people remaining at home, they too had an important part to act, and the speaker hoped and trusted that they would continue to afford the substantial assistance rendered by them in the past. Baron Senge ended by referring to the happy occasion and to the virtues of the Sovereign to whom they owed the successes thus far won. Lusty cheers were given at the close of this address.

Mr. Shimada Saburo read an address of thanks from the Society to the Army, and H.E. General Terauchi stood during the reading. The address recapitulated the victories won by the troops and alluded in warm terms to the bravery and endurance which had reflected the resolution of the nation and won a high reputation for the Empire. The sufferings that the troops had to endure were spoken of in feeling terms and the address concluded by saying that

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much and perhaps long effort would still be needed.

This address having been voted by acclaim, General Terauchi briefly returned thanks amid loud applause.

Mr. Taguchi Ukichi then rose and read an address to the Navy. It was couched in much the same terms but at the outset it alluded pointedly to the rapid and brilliant strokes delivered by the Navy which had, in effect, determined the character of the war. A long record was included of the Navy's splendid achievements and the address concluded by declaring that confidence had been imparted to the people of Japan and prestige had been won for the country, but that in spite of all hitherto accomplished much still remained to be done.

His Excellency Admiral Yamamoto listened to this address standing, and briefly acknowledged it amid vociferous cheers.

Mr. Soyeda Juichi introduced a resolution with reference to the future. Having referred to the successes already achieved on land and at sea, and to the applause won from foreign Powers, the resolution went on to say that much time and effort would still be needed to secure Russia's submission to Japan's desires, and that this meeting relied on the nation to render full assistance to its arms in the field by discharging its part in the great undertaking; namely, by liberally and unhesitatingly furnishing supplies and diligently pursuing productive enterprises such as would enable it to fulfil that duty.

This resolution was adopted with acclaim and was acknowledged briefly by Count Katsura, whose appearance in the rostrum was the signal for a special burst of applause.

The National Anthem was then played three times, after which Marquis Ito ascended the rostrum and spoke briefly. He expressed his deep satisfaction that the attitude of the nation, as expressed by this Society, had been such, and remained such as to afford full confidence. This monster meeting on this auspicious occasion was in itself a clear index of the feeling of the country. The Army and the Navy would be grateful to them.

His Excellency then proposed three cheers for the Emperor and Empress and for the perpetual prosperity of the Imperial House. The cheers were led by the veteran statesman, and it need scarcely be said that they were most vehement.

Count Okuma then led cheers for the Army and the Navy, and the assembly broke up, after which the Park continued to be enlivened by strains of music and brightened by fire-works until a late hour.

COALING FACILITIES.

Some people seem to take a curious view of the well known rule that a war-ship entering a neutral port is entitled to receive there sufficient coal to carry her to the nearest of her home ports. They think that the rule is applicable without any reservations and without regard to the purpose of the vessels concerned. But a moment's consideration will show that the rule can never have been intended by its framers to apply to cases where coaling facilities would assist a war-ship to prosecute a belligerent purpose. The scope of the custom is limited to purely pacific operations. An example was furnished in the Hispano-American war. During the armistice an American ship desired to coal in a British port so as to reach the Far East. The British Government declined to grant permission except on condition that the United States Government undertook not to employ the vessel again for belligerent purposes during the war with Spain should the armistice be followed by a renewal of hostilities. Precisely the same reasoning applies to the Baltic Fleet. Any power opening its ports to the Fleet for coaling purposes, whether from shore or from colliers, is assisting it to reach the theatre of war, and is thus unequivocally abandoning a neutral attitude. In connexion with this subject we reproduce the following from *The Times*:—

Paris, Sept. 25.

Those "smaller services" following upon the spontaneous demonstrations of German friendship which *The Times* of September 14 noted as signs of the Russo-German *rapprochement* find in one essential particular striking confirmation in a series of official documents published by the *Echo de Paris* to-day from its St. Petersburg correspondent. M. Hutin throws significant light on the all-important question of the revictualling of the Baltic fleet and on the attitudes of England and of Germany in the matter.

The question of coaling in neutral ports had been considered by the Russian Admiralty from the very outset of the war, and, according to M. Hutin, the Government early in April took measures to ascertain from Messrs. G. H. Collins and Co., the Dartmouth firm with whom it had a contract, whether there was any British regulation preventing more than one war vessel from entering that port. This information was solicited because the Russian Admiralty recalled the fact that during the Russo-Turkish war of 1877 the Governor of Ceylon had objected to two Russian war vessels entering Colombo simultaneously, and this right was accorded only after an energetic protest from the Russian Consul. The Russian Admiralty now desired to know what construction would be put upon the words in Rule III. of Lord Lansdowne's Circular, "the nearest port of its country or a neutral port still nearer," and it gave an example. Suppose a war vessel from the Baltic going to the Far East with Port Said as its next port of call, would it be given coal enough to reach this port considering the fact that it was getting further and further from its own nearest national Baltic port, or would it be merely allowed to take in coal enough to return to Libau? Evidently, maintained the Russian Admiralty, the Black Sea ports would be the nearest, considering the direction in which the ship was going, or in fact Port Arthur, if it were bound for the Far East. Port Said was nearer than either, so that logically the vessel ought to obtain coal enough to take it to Port Said. The Russian Admiralty desired an explicit reply to the above question.

It was not until June 1 that Lord Lansdowne informed Messrs. Collins and Co. of his intention to reply formally to the questions put to him. The Foreign Office had not replied before because a letter of May 21 from Messrs. Collins and Co. to the Customs Commissioner had not been forwarded by that official to Downing-street. On July 5 Lord Lansdowne informed this firm that the naval authority at Portsmouth had received instructions to communicate with them on the subject. In fact on July 25 Sir John Fisher stated through his secretary that it was not "expedient" that any coal should be delivered to the Russian fleet by Messrs. Collins and Co., for in his opinion this would be an infraction of the Foreign Enlistment Act of 1870, and could not, therefore, be authorized by his Majesty's Government. This decision, which was that of the Lords of the Admiralty, was given in a communication from the senior naval officer at Portland.

The decision, however, did not seem to be sufficiently clear to Messrs, Collins and Co. They thereupon applied for fresh information. "We think," they wrote, "that your letter means that, if we should provide the Russian fleet with coal in case it sets out for the seat of war, we should be breaking the law of the land, but we think likewise that Lord Lansdowne's regulation permits us to provide war-vessels within 24 hours of their arrival with the coal required for them to continue their route up to their next national port. . . . We also think that coal can be furnished to steamers and vessels which, even while doing transport service, fly the commercial flag. It seems to us that these vessels would be perfectly authorized to ask for assistance in a neutral port. This at all events is the way we interpreted the instructions given a few months ago." After 20 days the precise information requested was forthcoming. On August 24 the Lords of the Admiralty informed Messrs. Collins and Co. that it is not Rule III. of the Foreign Office letter of February 10 which governs the case in point—namely, that of the furnishing of coal to one of the belligerent fleets, or to an isolated belligerent, or to the auxiliary vessels of a belligerent fleet, or to any other vessels that are obviously intended to serve for war purposes. The regulation dealing with such a fleet or such vessels is that contained in the first portion of Rule I. of the said Foreign Office letter, and, as the Portsmouth authorities had pointed out, the fact of providing vessels with coal in these circumstances would constitute an infringement of the Foreign Enlistment Act of 1870. Messrs. Collins and Co. were, therefore, not warranted in thinking they were at liberty to furnish coal to Russian vessels that were to be employed in connexion with the war.

Thus far the British standpoint. Admiral Rozhdestvensky had to apply elsewhere. The consequence is sufficiently shown in the extract published by M. Hutin from a letter written to the Admiral by M. Diedrichsen, of Kiel, who likewise had a contract with the Russian Admiralty. The M. Diedrichsen in question is the brother of Rear-Admiral Diedrichsen, of the German navy. It is not necessary to say more. The Kiel merchant assures the Russian Admiral that International law permits his furnishing to the Russian vessels a quantity of coal equivalent to that utilized during the voyage from Kronstadt. But, he adds, "I would quite willingly provide a more considerable quantity, even outside the port of Kiel, and when you like. As in time of war there is no doubt that your Excellency desires to have as much coal as possible, I hope you will have all your vessels filled, and I shall be able on receipt of a telegram from you to have ready any quantity desired upon the arrival of the fleet." It should be said that M. Diedrichsen is likewise the Russian Consul, and that as such he is able to assure the Russian Admiral that he is entirely at his service. M. Hutin publishes these facts without comment, but adds the information that, while the official attitude of the French Admiralty is "assez reservée" towards its ally, no difficulties either in France or the colonies will be put in the way of the coaling of the Russian Baltic fleet. Two large French firms, one of which is that of Worms, have agreed to deliver the coal which may be required by the second Russian Pacific fleet.

Japan does not appear to be moving very actively in this matter. Why, we do not know. The command of the sea is absolutely vital to her. When the story of the war comes to be written no incident will occupy a more influential place than the attack on the Port Arthur Squadron by Japanese destroyers at the outset of the struggle. The whole complexion of the contest was thenceforth determined. The Baltic Squadron may not prove strong enough to redress the situation. But it certainly is a formidable force, and Japan's evident duty is to spare no effort that can impede its coming. Russia labours under no greater disadvantage than the great distance of her maritime base from the scene of operations, but if neutral ports *en route* are to be placed at her disposal that disadvantage virtually disappears.

STATE OF OPINION IN RUSSIA.

So much is written about disaffection in Russia and the possibility of a revolt on the part of the masses against the continuance of a war which they dislike and which entails heavy sacrifices, that the following letter deserves attention:—

To the Editor of "The Times."

Sir,—I have just completed my three months of travel through the north and centre of Russia in Europe. May I add a few words to my last letter?

My previous impressions have been further confirmed on these two points—that Russians are practically united in the determination to bring the war to a successful end and that they are confident that this end will be attained.

We should be more ready to understand this if we knew more of the remarkable advance which is being made in the development of the life of the peasants. Wallace's great book tells the beginning of this story. The progress which has been made since its publication has been described to me as nothing less than extraordinary. My informants were those best acquainted with the country life—landowners, priests, schoolmasters, doctors, and the peasants themselves. I travelled through three country districts—that of Kashin, which may be considered an average district of Great Russia; that of Rostoff, which is one of the very best; and parts of the Smolensk government, where the peasant life is much more backward. There were great differences; but, when my informants compared the present state of things with that

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of ten or 15 years ago, I could not fail to see that the same strong advance is going on everywhere and that the differences are much more of degree than of kind. The character of this advance is not at all what we should call political. It is the will, the personal initiative, what Russians call "the consciousness," that is being developed. It is a great moral advance, with, of course, many phases which may cause temporary disappointment, but always, on the whole, a great advance. It concerns itself with the personal affairs of the peasants. As to politics, it may fairly be questioned whether the local government of the peasants is, on the whole, inferior to the local government of the same class in England. I saw no indications—though I always looked for them—that the peasants as a class wish to claim a share in the central government. Meanwhile, we quite misunderstand the effects of the reign of Alexander III., unless we see in that reign a great development of national solidarity amongst the Great Russians. It is thus that I would account for the present strong development of patriotism—that is, by the combination of the local personal initative developed by Alexander II. with the encouragement of national solidarity by Alexander III. In a word, now that the peasants have much more interest in their own affairs, they are much more able to feel the solidarity of their country. As to the fact itself I stand in no doubt. Three times ignorant peasants have threatened to hand me over to the authorities as a Japanese say. In nearly every case of political agitation in the country of which I have heard the peasants have taken up the same attitude. "Go away," they would say, "we have more serious things to think of now." No one can say that the war is popular, but with every reverse it is becoming more and more national. In many parts the peasants are sending with their own horses every day for newspapers. Of course, there must be maligerers in all armies; I have seen everywhere a readiness and generally a keen desire for service at the war. The Vilna military district cannot be considered exceptionally patriotic, yet lots had to be cast between the many volunteers for service. Most interesting is the attitude of the aliens and the students. I have had long private conversations with some of them. A military student expelled from Kharkoff tells me that his friends are all anxious to go to the war, not, it is true, to kill the Japanese, but to help in healing the Russian wounded. A Pole who had likewise got into trouble even apologized for the mildness of his compatriots, but explained that their only chance of bettering their lot was to give all possible help to Russia in her time of difficulty. He strongly denied that there was any kind of antipathy between the Polish and Russian characters. A Jew, with more personal grievances and therefore more bitterness, still took the same line.

Few try to explain how success is to come. All hopes are generally dependent on the Baltic fleet, which is to arrive intact, win command of the seas, and starve out the Japanese army, and even, if necessary, a Japanese Port Arthur. These hopes, will, of course, be destroyed if England were drawn into the war.

The is no national spite against the Japanese. But everywhere there is strong irritation against England. Russians think that her moral support of Japan alone made a war possible. After very many talks on the subject I am couvinced that this irritation, as natural as our own attitude toward Germany after the Kaiser's telegram, will not lead to any serious action.

To sum up, I would advise Englishmen to take it for granted that the spirit in which Russians look at the war is in the main the same as that which dominated England during our own black fortnight not very long ago.

BERNARD PEARS.

University Club, Liverpool.

GRAND OLD MEN OF WORK.

Who are the "Grand Old Men" who still lead their confreres in profession, art, or science with the dignity added to the experience of years? Canada, Austria, and Brazil, says a writer in the *Criterion*, divide first honours. The Hon. David Wark, "the Grandfather of the Dominion Senate," whose sixty-two years of public service began when England's big colony was first confederated, is still active in her interests at one hundred and one. Near Vienna lives and writes Eduard von Bauernfeld, fifty-one of whose comedies are to-day acted on the stages of Central Europe, and he too is one year more than the even century. The Viscount Barbacena, of Brazil, whose one hundred and first birthday fell only last July, still is to be counted as of even if no longer in the world of diplomacy, which he entered as Secretary of the Brazilian Legation at London in 1828. Arranged in the order of seniority, these are the ten names which follow of the three leaders :—

Music,	Manuel Garcia, of Spain	99
Science,	Charles Haynes Haswell, of New York	95
Education,	Dr Eduard Zeller, of Germany	90
Finance,	Russell Sage, of New York	88
Art,	Adolf Menzel, of Germany	87
The Church,	Bishop Bowman, of New Jersey	86
Royalty,	Christian IX., King of Denmark	86
Literature,	Edward Everett Hale and Thomas Wentworth Higginson (Mass.)	80
The Stage,	John H. Stoddart, of New York	77

Only the other day Copenhagen was the scene of a festival royal in a double sense, when King Christian, "the Father-in-Law of Europe," celebrated his eighty-sixth birthday. With others in the world of letters walk James T. Trowbridge, seventy-six; Jules Verne, seventy-five, who, in spite of blindness, has just completed his hundredth story in that beautiful place of his near Paris, where he is spending his last years with the great Danes he loves so well; Bjornsterne Bjornson, seventy; and Justin M'Carthy, who, at seventy-four, is perhaps the most active of all the writing septuagenarians. In the active service of the Church in North America there are a dozen venerable labourers, as well as that nestor of Methodism, Bishop Bowman, of East Orange. Older than he, though no longer in harness, is the Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly, once the intimate friend of Pope Leo XIII., who, at ninety, is passing his last years almost as a recluse in the castle-like walls of the home once owned by Edwin Forrest at Mount St. Vincent, on the Hudson.

THE RAILWAY ROUND LAKE BAIKAL.

A correspondent of *The Times* supplied to that journal on Sept. 29th the following article :—

Lake Baikal has hitherto made a very troublesome break in the continuity of the great Siberian railway. This large sheet of water, one of the biggest lakes in the world, has had to be traversed by various means, according to the season of the year; by steam ferry, icebreaker, and, when the ice is strong enough, by carriage; and finally, since the outbreak of war, by a railway laid on the ice. This line round the lake has been under contemplation from the outset, but the natural conditions of the country through which it had to pass offered a multitude of obstacles to the engineers, and several distinct plans have been under consideration. This should be taken as only applying to the section as far as Kultuk, beyond which place the direction of the line was decided upon as early as 1899, whilst the former section could not be taken in hand till 1901. The railway was not expected to be ready before the beginning of next year, but the work has progressed so fast since the beginning of the war that it is now practically complete. Although water supply and the full complement of sidings allow of 14 trains per day in each direction, it was proposed to run only seven trains a day in each direction and to use the ferry, the arrangements for which have been improved, as a kind of auxiliary and reserve.

The line eventually chosen is the one proceeding from the station called Baikal to Kultuk, and from thence to what is now the town of Myssowek along the shore of Lake Baikal. Proposals were made in favour of an alternative line passing over the elevated country between Irkutsk and Kultuk, which at places rises more than some 2,000ft. above the level of Lake Baikal, which is again some 2,000ft. above the sea. Among the reasons why this plan was discarded were the heavy gradients, in some places over 17 per cent.; and the unfavourable quality of the rock. The total length of the shore line which was eventually chosen is 243 versts, the calculated expenditure is 52,523,695 roubles, part of the aggregate expenditure including some works connected with the extension of the harbour at Tanchoi, which materially increases the capacity of the ferry traffic. The railway is thus the most expensive line ever built within the Russian Empire, and the one which has presented the most serious engineering difficulties, its building, necessitating a large number of special constructions, such as tunnels, bridges, viaducts, &c. The coast of Lake Baikal, from the mouth of the river Angara to Kultuk, a distance of some 80 versts, is very mountainous, the rocks in many place leaving but a narrow strip of foreshore, while in others they descend sheer into the lake, rising to a height of 1,000ft. above the level of the water. These mountains are, besides, in many places intersected by awkward crevices and clefts. On this section of the line there are no fewer than 32 tunnels, in addition to which there are 210 bridges, viaducts, special supports, &c. The railway, like a huge snake, crawls along the side or makes its way through the mountains in a variety of twists and bends, at one place having to cross an inlet of the lake. It has often been necessary to take special precautions against the falling upon the line of pieces of loose rock, as the mountains in this region have been much affected by volcanic eruptions. Water is apt to make its way into the tunnels from the same cause. The looseness of the rock in many places has also necessitated the bricking up of the tunnels to a far greater extent than was originally calculated. The amount of rock and earth work is enormous, the former even reaching the figure of 10,000 cubic saschen (70,000 cubic feet) per verst.

The other section of the new line, from Kultuk to Myssowek, runs over an entirely different kind of country and has in every respect been much easier to build, nor has there been any wavering as to its direction. Beyond Kultuk the mountains on the whole recede further from the shore, leaving ample flat land for the railway, which on the whole of this section, only passes one tunnel. On the other hand, several large streams have to be crossed, necessitating the building of bridges up to 500ft. in length. The country is almost uninhabited, and the soil is always frozen; the mean temperature of the year is half a degree Centigrade of frost. The bridges are all built of stone and iron, as are the viaducts. The railway has the ordinary Russian gauge and one line of rails, but the tunnels are constructed wide enough for a double track. The traffic, under ordinary circumstances, is calculated to comprise seven trains daily in each direction, a number which, however, as already mentioned, can be doubled. The *maximum* gradient is 8 per cent. (in the tunnels considerably less), and the smallest radius of curve is about 1,080ft.

The whole of the railway round Lake Baikal has been built by contractors, and has not been split up in such small portions as, was the Trans-Baikal Railway, nor partly built by the Government itself, as was also the case with portions of that line, and there is every reason to believe that it has been satisfactorily constructed.

KOREA.

The Korean Progressists, that is to say the new top-knot docking party, which has been recently formed, are reported to have risen in rebellion at Pukchhon. They have chosen a strange place, for Pukchhon is now virtually in Russian occupation. We infer that these Progressists are anti-Japanese and that the Korean Court's suspicions of their loyalty were well founded.

The Russians in North-eastern Korea still seem to have their chief concentration at Sonchin. They are said to be in great straits for provisions and tobacco, and they freely steal both wherever they find any Korean that may be robbed.

This line will be opened, it is said, from January next. Arrangements have been made with the Sanyo Railway for establishing oversea connexion by means of special steamers. Two of these—1,500 tons each—have been ordered, it is said, from the Mitsu Bishi building yard at Nagasaki, and will be delivered in May or June next. The railway station at Fusan is some 2 miles from the landing place, but this interval will soon be bridged.

On the 5th instant the Princess Imperial died. She had been ailing for some time. Her age was 34. It is stated that the funeral will cost a million *yen*.

General Hasegawa has issued rules for the control of vessels navigating from Yuensan to Russian territory. The gist of the rules is that no vessel will be permitted to leave

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the harbour for such a destination without first submitting to the Japanese Staff Office an accurate statement of her cargo, her objective and the duration of her voyage; that no military stores or contraband of war may be carried, and that any violation of these rules will be dealt with according to martial law.

The Korean Court has decided that there shall be the usual mourning for a period of one year on account of the death of the Princess Imperial. There seems to have been in official circles some disposition to change this custom, since the nation's mourning for the late Empress Dowager will barely have come to an end before the new period of mourning commences. But precedent, so dear to the conservative mind of the Orient, opposes itself to any modification and the Court is obdurate. Another incident of the situation is that a successor to the deceased lady has to be chosen, and that pending her selection no marriages are allowed to take place throughout the empire. Thus a species of collateral mourning is caused in many households.

Trains began to run over the whole line from Fusan to Seoul on the 10th instant, but the road will not be opened to general traffic until January.

VLADIVOSTOCK.

A Norwegian ship which arrived at Chefoo on the 5th, having left Vladivostock on the 31st of October with a number of Chinese workmen and 700 first-class passengers, reports that a few days before her departure, a German steamer reached Vladivostock carrying zinc-plates, nails, salt and kerosene. This ship had cleared from either Hongkong or Kiaochow. The Norwegian steamer was examined on her way south by a Japanese man-of-war. Her people report that a vessel like the *Bogatyr* is in dock and that the *Rossia* and *Gromovoi* are lying in the harbour, their repairs nearly completed but their decks still in a bad condition.

The master of a vessel which has just reached Chefoo from Vladivostock, reports that the defences at the latter place are in a very complete state. Ships with provisions, ammunition and other necessaries arrive constantly. Five were unloading at the time when this informant left the port. The European residents, confident in the safety of the place, are remaining there placidly. Several submarines are said to have recently arrived, though the fact is kept very secret. At a distance of 7 miles from the shore lines of torpedo-mines are laid and 3 miles further inland there are lines of electric mines. The garrison do not expect either to be attacked by the Japanese this winter or to be marched into Korea.

There is news that the harbour at Vladivostock has either frozen or began to freeze. The *Gromovoi* is said to be in dock, her repairs not having been yet completed. It is hard to know what to believe about the *Rossia* and the *Gromovoi*. Differing reports reach Tokyo perpetually.

THE COMMANDER OF THE "RESHITELNI."

It is stated that the commander of the *Reshitelni* has disappeared, and the idea is that he has left Chefoo by a German steamer. We do not know whether he was under parole. Probably, not. Probably his ship having been seized by the Japanese, it was not thought necessary to intern him.

NEXT YEAR'S WAR TAXES.

During the current year the additional taxes imposed to meet war outlays total 75 millions of *yen*. Only 62 millions will have been actually collected, it is estimated, by the end of the fiscal year, not because there has been any difficulty on the part of the tax-payer but because, under the Japanese fiscal system, some time is always required before the operation of such a law matures fully. Next year, that is to say the year commencing April 1st, 1905 and ending March 31st, 1906, the full amount of 75 millions is expected to come in. But it has also been decided—according to Tokyo journals—to make another addition of 96 millions, and since the administrative economies projected by the Government will yield a sum of 55 millions, the monies accruing from these three sources will aggregate 226 million *yen*. It is understood that arrangements have already been concluded with the various banks to purchase loan-bonds to the extent of 400 millions, and thus the sum actually in sight for the purposes of the war chest during next fiscal year amounts to 626 millions. The Cabinet is expected to ask the Diet for authority to finance another sum of probably 150 millions, making 776 millions in all, but no statement has yet been published as to the source from which this last amount will be obtained. Probably it should be regarded as a kind of emergency fund, to be collected only in case of necessity. The money definitely provided, namely 626 millions, includes appropriations on account of war loans already contracted, which will have amounted to 380 million *yen* by the end of the year. Thus the sum actually available to meet military and naval expenditures may be set down at 600 millions, in round numbers. There appears to be little doubt that the Diet will vote this programme readily, but differences of opinion may possibly arise with reference to the manner of distributing the increased taxes. Already a disposition is observable to contend that instead of spreading the levy over a number of items the Government should limit it to a few, thus facilitating the work of collection and perhaps, rendering the result more secure. Discussion can not be said to have actually commenced, however. Meanwhile the taxes selected by the Treasury are understood to be the following:—

Income Tax and Business Tax.—An increase of 80 per cent, which, added to the 70 per cent increase already imposed on account of the war, will make a total increment of 150 per cent.

Mining Tax.—An addition of 10 *sen* to the present national tax of 40 *sen*; and an addition of 20 *sen* per 1000 *kwabo* in the case of new exploitations.

Stamp Tax and Drugs Tax.—The amount of the increase is not yet determined, or, at any rate not published.

Land Tax.—An increase bringing the rate to 6.2 per cent. Already an addition of 1.8 per cent. has been made to the old rate of 2.5, and now a further 1.9 will be added.

Customs Dues.—An increase of 3 millions, but details are not given out.

Salt Monopoly.—The salt will be purchased at 1.50 *yen* per *koku* from the producer and sold at 4 *yen* to the consumer, leaving a profit of 2.50 *yen*.

Textile Fabrics.—An ad-valorem duty of 15 per cent.

Tax on Inheritances.—Imposed on property of 500 *yen* or upwards; the tax to be from 5 per cent. to 12 per cent.

Communications Tax.—An impost on railway tickets for distances from 50 to 200 miles.

Sake Tax.—A further impost of 1.50 *yen* per *koku*.

Alcohol Tax.—Unfixed.

Sugar.—An increase of 50 *sen* per 100 catties.

Shooting Licences.—An addition of 10 *yen* to the first class license, 7 *yen* to the second-class and 3 *yen* to the third-class.

Exchanges Tax.—Not yet fixed.

CHESS IN NEW ZEALAND.

Mr. Oscar Balk, whom many in Yokohama will remember as an enthusiastic member of the local Chess Club, sends us a copy of the *Evening Star* of Dunedin, New Zealand, containing the details of a chess game played in the Otago Chess Championship in September last. It was entitled "Kuroki v. Kuropatkin" and Mr. Balk has appended some notes, which we transcribe:—

Peculiar interest attaches itself to the following game, owing to the adoption by the second player of the "Petroff" or "Russian" defence, and the subsequent tactics agreeing in a marked manner with those recorded regarding two important battles in the present war.

RUSSIAN DEFENCE.

White. O. Balk.	Black. J. Lang.
1 P-K 4	1 P-K 4
2 Kt-K B 3	2 Kt-K B 3 (a)
3 B-B 4	3 Kt x P
4 B x P ch (b)	4 K x B
5 Kt x P ch	5 K-Kt 1
6 Q-B 3	6 Kt-K B 3
7 Q-Q	7 P-Q 4
8 P-Q 4	8 P-K R 3
9 P-Q Kt 3	9 P-B 3
10 B-Kt 2	10 B-K 3
11 P-B 4	11 B-Q 3
12 Kt-Q 2	12 Q Kt-Q 2
13 Q R-K 1	13 B-K B 2
14 P-Q R 3	14 Kt-B 1
15 R-K 3	15 B-B 2
16 K R-K 1	16 B-K Kt 3
17 Q-K 2	17 K-R 2
18 R-Kt 3	18 R-K Kt 1
19 P-B 4	19 B-K 5
20 Kt (Q 2)-B 3	20 B x Kt (c)
21 Q x B (d)	21 Q-K 2
22 R-R 3	22 Kt-K 5
23 R x Kt	23 P x R
24 Q x P ch	24 P-Kt 3
25 R x P ch	25 K-Kt 2
26 R-R 3	26 B x Kt
27 B P x B	27 K-B 2
28 P-Q Kt 4 (e)	28 K-K 1
29 P-Q 5 (f)	29 P x P
30 P x P	30 R-B 1
31 P-K 6	31 R-Kt 2
32 Q-K 2	32 R-R 2
33 Q-Kt 5 ch	33 K-Q 1
34 R-K B 3 (g)	34 P-Q R 3
35 Q-B 1 (h)	35 K-K sq
36 B-K 5	36 Kt x P
37 P x Kt	37 Q x P
38 R-B 8 ch	38 K-Q 2
39 Q-Q 3 ch	39 K-K 2
40 R x R	40 Q x R
41 Q-Q 6 ch	41 K-K 1
42 Q x P ch	42 R-B 2
43 P-K R 4	43 Q-K B 4
44 Q x Q	44 R x Q
45 B-Kt 2	45 K-B 2
46 K-R 2	46 K-Kt 3
47 K-R 3	47 R-B 7
48 B-B 1	48 R-Q B 7
49 B-B 4	49 R-B 6 ch
50 K-Kt 4	50 R x P
51 P-R 5 ch	51 K-R 2
52 K-B 5	52 R-Kt 6
53 B-Q 6	53 R-Q 6
54 B-K 5	54 R-Q Kt 6
55 P-Kt 4	55 R x P
56 P-Kt 5	56 R-Kt 4
57 K-B 6	57 R x B
58 K x R	58 P-Kt 4
59 K-B 6	59 P-Kt 5
60 K-B 7, and wins.	

NOTES.

(a) The "Russian Defence," otherwise known as Kurcpatkin's.

(b) The first collision of the forces at the crossing of the Yalu.

(c) The great battle of Liao-yang begins.

(d) First sealed move; nightfall. The forces go into bivouac.

(e) Kuropatkin retires on Mukden, and Kuroki prepares for a sledge-hammer infantry attack.

(f) "The finest infantry in the world."

(g) Second adjournment. A very critical stage. The Mikado cabled to his troops: "The end is yet far off."

(h) Kuroki lost himself here. He should have checked at Kt 6. The text move leads to a barren result of the flanking manœuvre.

(i) A stubbornly-contested campaign. Will the great drama in Manchuria have a similar ending? Banzai!

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CHINA.

It is stated that the Kawasaki ship-building yard at Osaka has received orders from Viceroy Chang Chih-tung to build 6 river-gunboats at a cost of 455,000 *yen* each, and 4 torpedo-boats at a cost of 30,000 *yen* each. These craft are to be delivered at Kobe within 26 months.

Newchwang will soon assume its winter coat of ice. All preparations for the event are said to have been completed. This season, the obstructions that winter puts in the way of navigation are augmented by errant mines. It is stated that these engines of destruction have made the Chefoo-Taku voyage so dangerous that no steamers attempt it during the night.

There appears to be a rather formidable insurrection at Kaifong in the province of Honan. No reasons are assigned for the rising, but thirty or forty thousand people are said to be implicated, and it would seem that the local authorities are not competent to deal with the trouble.

It is with much regret, says the *North China Daily News*, that we have to chronicle the sudden death at the age of seventy-eight in his yamen at Nanking on October 30th of his Excellency Li Hsing-jui, Viceroy of the Liangkiang provinces and Imperial High Commissioner of the Nanyang Administration, i.e., Superintendent of Trade and Naval and Military Defences of the Southern and Riverine and Maritime provinces. His late Excellency was a native of Hunan province, and in June 1887, was appointed Minister to the Court at Tokio. He did not remain there long, as he went into mourning for his father's death in September of the same year. In April 1895 he was appointed Taotai of Tientsin and in the summer of the same year was transferred to the Chefoo Taotaiship. The next year he was promoted Salt Commissioner of the Ch'ang-Lu Circuit of Chihli province, and in March 1897 made Provincial Judge of Fukien; he was promoted Provincial Treasurer of the same province in 1899 and again promoted in 1901 Governor of Kuangtung province. Last year he was promoted Viceroy of the Mine-Chê (Fukien and Chêkiang) provinces, where it seems that he did not get along amicably with his colleague Ch'ung Shan, the Tartar General of Foochow, with the result that he was transferred as lately as last month to the Liangkiang Viceroyalty, exhanging places with his fellow-provincial, Wei Kuang-t'ao. Although a man of such an advanced age and physically weak, his late Excellency retained all his faculties (except that he was slightly deaf) and was up to the day of his death remarkably energetic and alive to the responsibilities of his high offices. Being displeased at the slipshod methods of his predecessors, the late Viceroy gave orders for the inauguration of a number of drastic reforms for the better government of the provinces under him, while the laggard manner which distinguished the old règime in the transaction of international affairs was to be exchanged for promptitude and intelligent management by the institution of a Chief Bureau of Foreign Affairs at Nanking, under the direction of a very able and clever official, H. E. Yang Wen-ting. By his death China loses a good officer,—which as Chinese patriots say "is just China's bad luck, as usual."

THE "NICHI NICHI SHIMBUN."

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* issued its ten thousandth number on the 10th instant, which signifies an existence of some twenty-eight years. Our contemporary celebrated the occasion by presenting to its numerous readers a journal of 72 pages, not a few of which were taken up with facsimilies of autograph felicitations from some of the most distinguished men in Japan, as Marquis Ito, Count Inouye, Count Katsura, Marquis Oyama, Marquis Yamagata, Marquis Tokugawa, Baron Kioura, Mr. Kubota &c. Accompanying this colossal number was a broad sheet reproducing in colours a clever picture of the storming of a fortress at Port Arthur. The painter is Mr. Goseda, and the technique of reproduction is excellent. We desire to join in offering hearty congratulations to our contemporary on the auspicious occasion, and sincere good wishes for a long career of growing prosperity. The time is still fresh in our recollection when the *Nichi Nichi* stood at the head of Japanese journals, and if great rivals now dispute its pride of place, it still holds a unique position.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The reasons assigned by the Saseho prize court for releasing the *Shishan* are that although the ship may have originally intended to run the blockade of Port Arthur *en route* from Hongkong to Newchwang, she failed to do so, and the same is true of her return voyage from Newchwang to Chefoo. She had a cargo of oxen and sheep, and there could be very little question as to the real purpose of her trip. But she did not take any step which could be regarded as certain evidence of that purpose, and therefore the Court decided to release her. She is an English ship. That her seizure was warranted under the circumstances the Court fully recognized.

His Imperial Highness Prince Kanin has been promoted to be a Lieut-General.

The *Jiji Shimpo* publishes a telegram received at the Specie Bank on the 4th instant. It shows a rise of Japanese securities and a fall of Russian. The latter is more marked than the former, as will be seen from the following quotations:—

		Rise of
Japanese 4 per cents.	£74	5/.
Japanese 5 per cents.	£86.15s.5d.	5/1.
Japanese 5 per cents. War bonds.	£88.12s.2d.	6/2.
Japanese 6 per cents.	£94.15s.	2/6.
		Fall of
Russian Bonds	£92.10s.	17/6.

The Russian securities have fallen slightly in Paris also.

Later news shows Japanese securities still rising.

Under this heading the *Saturday Review* discusses the situation arising out of the successful conclusion of the Tibet expedition, and take a somewhat pessimistic view of what may follow from Col. Younghusband's expedition. Contemplating the possibility of the Tibetans evading their obligations, and the means of preventing or circumventing such a course, the writer says:—"The plan which appears to offer the fewest disadvantages, and which would enable pressure to be brought to bear on the Lhassa Government in case they should attempt to evade their obligations, is a temporary occupation of the Chumbi Valley, the one natural and direct road from Central Tibet to the plains of India. Drained by the Mo-Chu River, a tributary of the Brahmaputra, it belongs geographicaily not to Tibet but to the Southern Himalayan watershed, like Nepal, Sikhim, and Bhutan. It was annexed some 200 years ago by the Tibetans, and is one of their most valued possessions; the land is fertile, the climate excellent, and grass and timber abundant. The snow range of Chomo-lha-ri, which closes the northern end of the valley and separates it from Tibet, is crossed by the Tangla, an open pass with a very easy gradient, although 15,700ft. high. A good road from Phari at the head of the valley down the bank of the Mo-Chu River would connect that place with the Bengal-Duars Railway, and would furnish an outlet for the trade of Thibet when once our relations had been placed on a satisfactory footing. In the unfortunate event of further trouble, we should have a base of operations within some 15 marches of Lhassa, with only one snow-pass, and that an easy one, to cross. The lower valley of the Mo-chu belongs, it is true, to Bhutan, but a concession for making a road could be obtained by a small payment from that always impecunious State, more especially as the rubber-trees and timber along the river have for years been practically worked out. . . . It is impossible that any great trade could ever develop along the present route, a mere mule-track, blocked by snow on the Jelap Pass for three months in the year and by land-slips and floods in the Sikhim valleys for four months more. But if we open a road into the interior trade will follow it. Col. Younghusband's expedition has been admirably managed. There is therefore the greater obligation to ensure more permanent results than the memory of a race-meeting at Lhassa."

We have to acknowledge receipt of the October number of *The Far Eastern Review*, which is quite up to the high standard that this excellent monthly has already set. There is a very informing article on the mineral resources of North China by Mr. A. J. G. Denney, M.E., with photographic views, chiefly in reference to the Chinese Imperial Railways, and the continuation of an illustrated paper on gutta percha and rubber in the Philippine Islands by Mr. P. L. Sherman, Jr. As there are also plans showing proposed improvements to Singapore harbour the extensive ground which this periodical covers will be evident. Moreover it is full of general information valuable to the business man.

Owing to the Organ Recital and an impromptu tea the attendance at the meeting called at the Public Hall for the purpose of discussing the matter of starting a Harriers' Club was not large enough to warrant any definite decision, and the Hon. Sec., after briefly explaining the object of the proposed Club, declared the meeting adjourned till Monday next at six o'clock, when it is hoped every one interested will attend.

The very persons for whose ostensible benefit the Workmen's Compensation Act was placed upon the British Statute-Book are now beginning to find out, says *Engineering*, that the Act, which makes what is apparently a generous provision for the injured workman, is fraught with consequences which were certainly not in the public mind when it was passed into law. The Act leads to the employment of younger men, because when the liability to pay damages in the case of injury or death is so serious, the employer naturally prefers to engage the young and hearty workman rather than the older and more delicate man. It is a serious drain on the funds of friendly societies, for formerly men who met with slight accidents resumed work after being home for a day or two; but now, because the official management recognises the increased responsibility, they must stay home until thoroughly recovered, and thus they are a drain on the funds of friendly societies. There is also the difficulty of old men retaining their employment. Under this Act men were old ten years before their

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time. The manager of a colliery not twelve months ago issued instructions to under-managers to get rid of all men over forty-five years. Men were coming on the sick funds of their societies because nobody would employ them. Some of the authorities of friendly societies take the view that the time has arrived when they must appeal to Parliament for Parliament has passed legislation the tendency of which is to throw men out of employment. Mr. Mills, deputy grand-master of the Oddfellows' order, said the other day that as long as the labour market was crowded, any slight failing in a man's eyesight or steadiness of hand would be the signal for getting rid of him, and the claims on the funds of friendly societies would be increased enormously. In the light of these very serious statements one naturally seeks, says *Engineering*, for a remedy. What do the trade unions, who are supposed to have the interest of the men at heart, say with regard to the Workmen's Compensation Acts? So far as can be gathered, their only objection to these Acts is the fact that they are not sufficiently wide; that their provisions are not extended to every class of workman. The probability of the Workmen's Compensation Acts tending to prejudice the livelihood of the older workmen was never brought forward when all the clamour was loudly in favour of universal compensation. The fact that there is no remedy for this very real evil (for is it not an evil system which deprives a man of forty-five of his means of livelihood?) is but another illustration of the dangers which attend upon that paternal legislation which deliberately interferes with the laws of supply and demand.

In a recent article on free meals for English school children, *The Times* alluded to the economic competition which acts as a restraint on marriage. On this Mr. Cloudesley Brereton writes:—"One does not wish to exaggerate the gravity of this steadily increasing economic pressure, but obviously in the long run the ever-growing handicap of marriage will constitute a very real peril to the existing order of things in every sphere of life, social, political, or religious. No doubt the causes of it are complex, some preventible, others inevitable. Yet, as all economic theory is but the static scientific aspect of the ceaseless interaction of human desires, it seems to me that if any remedy can be found against the bankruptcy of marriage it must include not merely a statement of the problem, but also an analysis of certain unlovely features amid the mass of motives and ideals that supply life in the twentieth century with driving power. Many of them, it is true, have their dynamical value when properly controlled, but at the present time they undoubtedly tend to constitute a real disability by the overstrain to which their unrestricted play subjects certain parts of the mechanism of life. First and foremost of these disabilities comes the increasing exigencies of the modern married woman. In her ever-growing demands on her husband's time, energy, and money she constitutes a very serious drag on his professional success. But the exigencies of the modern married woman do not end here. Not content with compromising the equilibrium of the household exchequer, she makes still more serious inroads on her husband's time. Her vanity is not sufficiently sated by a ceaseless parade in society of herself and her pretensions. The weary yoke-fellow must also be dragged out to make the display complete. The vapid insipidities, the idle tittle-tattle that too often do duty for conversation, disgust, if they do not bore, the man whose business life is something more serious than a round of frivol and drivel. But the impost that the Benedick of to-day must carry does not end there. In many walks of life the fact that a man is married seriously militates against his prospects of even finding work. How many posts, for instance are open to the assistant secondary master who has been rash enough to burden himself with a wife? Or, again, coming lower in the social scale, what are the chances of the ordinary shop assistant who has fallen a victim to hymen? In both cases age is a serious drawback, but matrimony is almost a complete bar."

The urn containing the ashes of Sir Edwin Arnold has been conveyed to Oxford by his son and placed in the chapel of University College. An arched niche of alabaster had been prepared in the wall, in which the urn—a replica of an Etruscan urn now in the British Museum—was placed. Beneath is a tablet of black marble edged with alabaster on which is the following inscription:—"In memory of Sir Edwin Arnold, M.A., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., sometime member of this college and Principal of the Deccan College, Poonah, born June 10, 1832, died March 24, 1904, whose ashes are here deposited. Newdigate Prizeman in 1853, he found in his sympathy with Eastern religious thought inspiration for his great poetical gifts."

The serpent in ancient Egypt, according to M d'Avenes, was an emblem of the Sun god, as were the chief deified animals; but it was also a symbol of perfidy. Foremost among them were "Uræus" and the "Naja Nuja," or aspi, which we ought not to confound, as the ancients did, with the peaceful basilisk, the more or less fabulous reptile which killed by a look and had a mortal sting. Science has proved that the basilisk is really a gentle, timid, and inoffensive creature, unjustly calumniated. The uræus is like the common viper of hot countries, but can dilate its neck, as seen on Egyptian monuments. The head is scaly and has a white mark on the crown, which they say has given it the name of "king." At Alexandria its bite was used to shorten the sufferings of those condemned to death. The Pharaohs adopted it as the symbol of royalty, and protecting divinity, perhaps from its habit of rearing and swelling itself on alarm. A semi-spherical solar disc, and other emblems were put over the head of the uræus on monuments. The viper of Egypt is very mortal, but the ancients who regarded it is the symbol of wickedness and perfidy, said the bite caused little or no pain, only a gentle languor and agreeable rest, with gradual loss of strength, apparently similar to that of morphia-maniac, and succeeded by a peaceful slumber, ending in death. Cleopatra is said to have killed herself with it. The horned viper or "ceraste" was found near Thebes. It was buried after death in the temple of Jupiter. It is venomous, but has been confounded with the inoffensive horned snake. Another venerated Egyptian snake was the "good genius" emblem of the Caeph, the deity symbolising Divine goodness.

The engagement is announced of Miss Aoki, only child of Viscount and Viscountess Aoki, and Count Hatzfeldt, Attaché of the Imperial German Legation. This betrothal was the subject of many congratulations at the Birthday fete on the 3rd inst.

The *Asahi* states that the new Japanese foreign loan of twelve millions sterling is to be secured by pledging the customs revenue as was the case with the previous loan.

The subscriptions for the new domestic loan of 80 million *yen* yesterday reached a total of 240,147,000 *yen*, being just three times the amount required.

YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

Despite counter attractions elsewhere the fortnightly meeting of the Yokohama Literary Society at Van Schaick Hall on Friday evening drew a crowded house. Tha subject of the illustrated lecture was entitled "A Trip through the Malay Peninsula," and was taken from the diary and notes of Mr. A. R. Weigall, a mining engineer, who spent some time in that interesting region of the world. Mr. Weigall was unable to be present himself so his diary was read by the Vice-President of the Society, Mr. W. K. E. Vincent, the President furnishing a short historical introduction, ranging from Biblical traditions down to the federation of the Malay States. The pictures were from photographs taken by Mr. Weigall on his trip and they admirably illustrated his racy diary. At the close a hearty vote of thanks was accorded him, on the motion of the President.

The musical portion of the programme opened with two piano solos by Miss Blundell—"Etude No. 1," (*A. H. Wollenhaupt*) and "Prelude III." Op. 35 (*Mendelssohn*) which were rendered in faultless taste, though, if any preference can be given, it must be to the Mendelssohn Prelude. Miss Blundell has musical gifts of extreme rarity and if circumstances and opportunities only fall out as she deserves she should make a name for herself outside the narrow limits of local musical circles. Mr. Cooper's two songs "Speak" (*Tosti*) and "Once" (*Arthur Hervey*) were very charming, particularly the latter, which was sung in a manner seldom heard in the Far East. Mr. B. C. Foster contributed Kipling's "On the road to Mandalay," and the President a reading from Mr. Hugh Clifford's "Studies in Brown Humanity"—"At the Heels of the White Man"—in further illustration of the lecture, and both numbers were well received. At the next meeting of the Society, Mr. Frank S. Booth will lecture on "American Wit and Humour."

ORGAN RECITAL AT CHRIST CHURCH.

An organ recital was given at Christ Church on Monday evening by Mr. George Grimble, organist of the Union Church, Hongkong, assisted by Mrs. James Walter, Mrs. Harrison and Mr. K. Dodds. There was a large attendance, and after a shortened form of evensong Mr. Grimble opened the recital with Batiste's Grand Offertoire in D. The organist did not appear to be at home with the instrument in this selection, but in the following "Benediction Nuptiale" and later in Dreyschock's Berceuse, was most happy. Mrs. Walter and Mrs. Harrison sang beautifully and Mr. Dodds also gave a creditable rendering of "Our Blest Redeemer." Mr. Grimble deserves the best thanks of music lovers here for reviving organ recitals at Christ Church, and it is to be hoped that others will be given from time to time. We append the full programme:—

Solo—"Hark! My soul, it is the Lord" ...Gounod.
Mrs. WALTER.

Grand Offertoire in D. .....Edouard Batiste.
(*a*) "Benediction Nuptiale".....Alfred Hollins.
(*b*) "Cantilène".....H. A. Wheeldon.
Solo—"Our Blest Redeemer".....Hutchison.
Mr. K. DODDS.

Offertoire in A Flat.....Th. Salomé.
Hymn 165—"O God, Our help in Ages Past."
Offertoire (From "Messe de Mariage")..Th. Dubois.
(*a*) Berceuse .....F. Dreyschock.
(*b*) Rêverie .....Edwin H. Lemare.
Solo—"Abide with me".....Liddle.
Mrs. HARRISON.

Grand Choeur in B. Flat .....Alfred Hollins.

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KING EDWARD THE SEVENTH.

ON Wednesday KING EDWARD entered upon his sixty-fourth year, and throughout his wide-spread dominions, as also in the lands of his Far Eastern Ally, echoed the wish that he may long be spared to fill the lofty position which he adorns so well.

Sure-seated in thy people's will,
Fast 'stablished in their love.

The poet's tribute can be applied to the present occupant of the British Throne without any suspicion of sycophancy. The splendid traditions of the Victorian era have been carried on unbroken into Edwardian times and the closer acquaintance between Monarch and people which the passing years are bringing about has so far disclosed naught but pleasing traits of character and kingliness of disposition in the man who has been called upon to fill such a high destiny. Already titles of endearment rough-coined by the tongues of the English-folk are showering upon him and it seems that in all human probability he will go down to posterity as EDWARD the PEACEMAKER. For a dominant characteristic of his reign so far has been his constant endeavour to pursue the paths of peace. By much tact and kingly charm he has wooed and won his fair neighbour, *la belle France*, and changed her coldly critical dislike into a warm flood of generous appreciation. England's most ancient ally, Portugal, has been induced by his behaviour to recement the old-time friendship; while Italy and Austria have renewed their feelings of fraternal good-will. Will it be too much to hope that before many years have fled, when the present unpleasantnesses shall have passed into the limbo of forgotten things, we may see the establishment of firm bonds of cordial friendship—founded on a basis of mutual appreciation of the good points of both peoples—with that great Teutonic empire over which KING EDWARD'S nephew so ably rules? Russia, too, we hope to see within the circle of our friends before old time has grown much older, for racial antipathies should die down in the light of completer knowledge. To give his people lasting peace and to bind the nations of the world in the same gentle bonds are the foremost ambitions of KING EDWARD and may he live to see their practical fulfilment.

THE NORTH-SEA COMPLICATION.

THREE is no longer any room to doubt that responsibility for the North-Sea incident is to be limited to four Russian officers and that the eastward progress of the Baltic Squadron is not to be at all delayed. When, in the immediate sequel of a telegram that the British fleet at Gibraltar had cleared for action, intelligence came that the Russian ships had left Vigo, the two events were naturally associated by the public, and for a moment it seemed that the situation had become grave. But the latest news is that Great Britain always understood the detention of the Baltic Squadron to be limited to the duration of the investigation made by the Russians themselves at Vigo, and thus the departure of the ships from the latter place is quite in accord with the agreement between the two Powers. There is an unequivocal air of fiasco about such a settlement. To ordinary minds it will appear that an essential feature of the reparation made by Russia should have been a salute publicly offered to the British flag at the place where it was insulted and by the war-vessels that insulted it. But that is now out of the question since these vessels have resumed their voyage to the Orient. Further, the public was distinctly led to anticipate that the Baltic Squadron would not be suffered to continue navigating the high seas until its officers had been taught by an emphatic object-lesson that the craft of a nation with which their country is at peace must not be murderously assailed on account of subjective chimeras, the outcome of official nervousness and inexperience. No such object-lesson can now be offered since the squadron has been allowed to go on its way. Indeed one fails to see that any guarantee whatever has been obtained as to the avoidance of such fatal blunders in future. Russia has promised—so it is said—not to molest neutral commerce. That is a thing altogether apart. If in her belligerent capacity Russia failed to respect neutral commerce, it is scarcely too much to hope that Great Britain would have known how to compel her. Such a promise is in itself a species of impertinence, and assuredly is wholly out of place in the context of an outrage like that perpetrated in the North Sea: an outrage against the lives and properties of unoffending British fishermen, not in any sense an outrage against British trade. England made signal concession when she consented to allow the matter to go before an international tribunal of arbitration. An armed insult had been put upon her; an insult involving the lives of several of her subjects, and she would have been entirely within her rights had she insisted upon immediate reparation. Only one thing could constitute any palliation of the Russian squadron's act and that one thing rested on the injurious hypothesis that Great Britain had been guilty of a flagrant breach of neutrality by assisting Japanese torpedo-craft to waylay a Russian fleet. The British Government would have been altogether justified in refusing to consider such a hypothesis for an instant. But waiving these patent considerations, England agreed to become a party to an arbitration case in which the issue at stake was whether she, the sufferer of a great wrong, had herself been guilty of a great wrong, or whether certain Russian naval officers had really seen a ghost. No moderate person will condemn the British Government for taking this line. Nothing could be more extravagant than to draw the sword because a mistake has been committed when the other side asks only to be convicted of error in order to atone for it. Nevertheless it must be admitted that England behaved with remarkable magnanimity. Happily she has strength enough to be magnanimous. But it now looks as though the issue of her pacific methods will involve her also in the ridicule which properly belongs to the Russians alone. Twenty of the trawlers were injured and at least one was sunk. The Russians cannonaded them for 20 minutes and fired 300 shots. These figures may not be quite accurate but at any rate they are approximate. And the result is that the Squadron leaves four officers to answer for the business and sails away itself serenely. Among the four officers it does not even appear that Admiral ROJETVENSKY is included. Yet if any one be responsible it is Admiral ROJETVENSKY, who must have ordered the firing and who submitted the monstrously absurd report that two hostile torpedoers were seen among the Hull trawlers. Surely Admiral ROJETVENSKY should be required to substantiate his wild words or to take the consequences? But he has sailed on with his squadron. It is scarcely conceivable that HIS MAJESTY'S Government, when they received Russia's promise as to the trial of the responsible officers, imagined the exclusion of Admiral ROJESTVENSKY, and the most reasonable inference seems to be that Russia has shown her wonted elusiveness in interpreting an engagement. At all events the convening of an international tribunal to determine whether four naval officers of comparatively inferior rank are to be reprimanded or endorsed is very like a fiasco. Great Britain is too frequently the victim of this kind of diplomatic "slimness" and it is generally at Russia's hands that she suffers.

THE ALLEGED RUSSO-GERMAN UNDERSTANDING.

A TELEGRAM from Europe says that rumours of a Russo-German understanding have been revived. The subject appears to be very disagreeable to our German fellow-residents, but it is of such overshadowing importance that a few words may not be out of place. It was *The Times* that first lent the weight of its great authority to a statement that an understanding of which the Kaiser had laid the foundations, took definite shape at the time of the negotiations at Norderney for a new commercial treaty between Russia and Germany. The great London journal did not by any means allege that an agreement had been contracted and formally concluded. What is asserted was the existence of a definite understanding. The subject had been started in the columns of *The Times* by a correspondent whose cogent and luminous contribution extended to nearly a column and a half. Briefly stated, the gist of this writer's letter was that Germany had exceptional opportunities for rendering valuable assistance to Russia when the war broke out, and that she had utilized them to promote a *rapprochement* between the courts at Berlin and St. Peters-

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burg. The questions at once present themselves, why should Germany have desired such a *rapprochement*, what were the opportunities concerned and how were they utilized.

As to the first question, namely, Germany's reasons for desiring a *rapprochement*, the main argument adduced was the KAISER's conviction that dynastic and social interests must draw the military empires of Eastern Europe together; that in the Far East especially the interests of Germany run parallel with those of Russia; that these interests have everything to gain from the success of Russian arms and everything to lose from their defeat; and that the KAISER believes in the ultimate exhaustion of Japan by Russia, which means that the latter will finally be the dominant Power in Eastern Asia. These propositions are put forward after the manner of incontrovertible facts. No attempt is made to demonstrate them. But in a leading article evoked by its correspondent's letter *The Times* itself undertakes to furnish the proofs, and those interested in the subject should study the article carefully. We have not space even to summarize it here, but we may enumerate the heads of the various contentions. They are, first, the long and weak military frontier imposed on Prussia by Russia at the time of the Treaty of Vienna; secondly, the persuasion, which even Bismarck shared, that even the most successful of wars against Russia could not pay; thirdly, the Franco-Russian alliance which intensified Germany's uneasiness about the consequences of a rupture with her eastern neighbour; fourthly, the belief of the German courts that the Russian aristocracy is the chief bulwark of the monarchical principle; fifthly, that Germany looks to find a great field for her expansion in China and that the success of Russian arms would conduce to the gratification of that ambition. We do not here seek either to endorse or to traverse these allegations. Our purpose is merely to give an outline of the discussion so far as it has proceeded.

The next question is, what were the opportunities of which the German Government is supposed to have made adroit use and how were they used. One of them is an old affair, namely, Berlin's final attitude towards the Anglo-German Convention of 1900. Five years previously to the signing of that Convention, Germany, joining hands with Russia, had announced that she possessed solid political interests in Manchuria and that the occupation of Liaotung by a foreign State would be intolerable in her eyes. But so soon as it became apparent that Russia wanted Liaotung for herself, Germany declared that Manchuria was not, in her opinion, an integral part of Chinese territory and that, consequently, the convention did not extend to it. The second opportunity was directly connected with the present war. The GERMAN EMPEROR, realizing the magnitude of the struggle upon which Russia had entered, "proferred to the TSAR explicit assurances of support, amounting to a practical guarantee of immunity from all danger of interference in Europe, which enabled the Russian War Office not only to withdraw from the Western provinces of the empire some of its finest troops of all arms for service in the Far East, but even to dismantle to some extent the Western fortresses in order to provide siege guns for Port Arthur, Vladivostock, Liaoyang and Kharbin." The third opportunity was connected with the supply of warlike material. "Every facility was given for the execution of Russian contracts for war material at Essen and in other German workshops more or less directly controlled by the German Government." The fourth was that "the two great German shipping companies, the North-German Lloyd and the Hamburg-America, were allowed to transfer several of their ocean steamers to Russia to be converted into cruisers." With regard to this particular matter a comment must be added. The British Premier, questioned by a deputation as to the legality of the transfer, said that "merchant ships may be sold by neutrals to any Government, which may then turn them into cruisers if it pleases." But since this answer was given it has been pointed out that the ships concerned, namely, the *Furst Bismarck* and the *Columbia*, of the Hamburg-America Company, and the *Kaiserin Maria Theresa* and the *Augusta Victoria* of the N. G. Lloyd Company, were classed, according to Brassey's "Naval Annual" for 1904, as "merchant cruisers, auxiliary to the Imperial German Navy," details of their armament being given, and it is asked whether any vessels similarly classed in Great Britain could possibly be transferred to another Power without the consent and the connivance of the British Government. The fifth opportunity was that German shipping companies were allowed to enter into large contracts for coaling Russian cruisers on their commerce-destroying errands, as well as the Baltic Fleet on its way out to the Far East. In immediate return for all these things M. WITTE was instructed to sign a convention unfavourable to the commercial interests of Russia, and there exists between the KAISER and the TSAR a distinct understanding as to the future.

Such is the gist of the case presented by *The Times* correspondent and apparently endorsed editorially by *The Times*. The correspondent's letters and the articles based on them were, it is scarcely necessary to say, strictly moderate in tone. They dealt with a great political problem, a problem of vital interest to the whole world, in a dignified, quiet manner worthy of the topic. Very different was the reply of the *North German Gazette*. "Violent" and "offensive" are the mildest terms that can be applied to it. The statements of *The Times* were described as "malicious inventions." The question was asked "what is the use of a *dément*i in dealing with people who are concerned with everything but the truth, and who do not scruple to employ a declaration, no matter how clearly and unambiguously it may be expressed, as the starting point for fresh tricks of interpretation." And it was added that "lies are legion whereas in all cases the truth is unique." Curiously enough, the *Cologne Gazette*, which also undertook to trounce *The Times*, showed precisely the inaccurate disposition denounced by the *North German Gazette*, for it charged *The Times* with "inventing in a contributed letter the existence of an agreement contracted and formally concluded at Norderney between Russia and Germany," whereas what the correspondent really stated was that the understanding had taken definite shape at the time of the Norderney commercial negotiation; an essentially different version. However, what interests us is the warmth and indignation displayed by the German newspapers. We are not attempting to judge which side is right and which wrong, but it does seem to us very singular that such a question can not be quietly discussed. Precisely the same temper, or want of temper, has been displayed by some German residents in the Far East because the probability of a Russian *entente* was suggested as likely to be preferred by Germany to the maintenance of strict neutrality. We may be permitted to ask, why? Is any insult implied or expressed when the future political route of Germany is traced as a problem that concerns the whole world, and when the reasons that make for her friendship with Russia as well as the practical evidences supporting those reasons are marshalled? This is not a matter that can be tacitly tabooed because the personal convenience of German residents would be better consulted by silence. They do their country an injustice if they think that she can be thus ignored by publicists, above all in the very quarter of the globe where the interest in Germany's attitude is most vital. It were much more to the purpose if by calm and logical exposition they would demolish this structure erected in the columns of *The Times*, supposing it to be capable of demolition. We may say, in conclusion, that we ourselves do not believe in the existence of any explicit understanding, not because we ignore the considerations making for it, or because we discover the slightest reason why Germany should be guided by anything save her own interests, but because, to our mind, her wisest policy is to commit herself to neither of the belligerents. She stands to make a substantial profit whichever side wins. Possibly that would not be the case if either of them could hope to crush the other completely. There can be no such hope, however, and failing it Germany is incomparably the most advantageously situated of all the onlookers, provided that she be found without entanglements at the psychological moment.

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CONTINUATION OF REPORT ON PORT-ARTHUR OPERATIONS.

OCTOBER.

2nd—To-day our heavy guns and naval guns were very successful. At half-past two in the afternoon a shell undoubtedly struck the flag-ship *Peresviet* on the port side and several other hits were also made.

This night from 7.30 to 4 a.m. the enemy attacked our saps at east Keekwanshan from four directions. A very hot fight ensued but our men finally repulsed the assailants.

The same night at 12.30 a.m. about a battalion of the enemy attacked the right wing of the besieging army and retired after an hour's interchange of fire.

4th—The same guns as before bombarded the ships. Several shots struck the *Poltava*, *Pobieda*, *Peresviet* and others.

At 9 p.m. a detachment of ours made a sudden attack with the object of silencing the 47-mil. quick-firing gun of the enemy on the highland south of Yenchang. This was achieved by 1.30 a.m., one quick firer and one machine-gun being disabled, after which our men retired to their former position at the base of Shaokushan. The disabled guns had been trained on the line of communications in our rear and had caused us much inconvenience.

This night the enemy made several attacks on our saps at Urlungshan.

5th—The bombardment of the ships with heavy ordnance continued. One shell struck the *Poltava*. A shell from the naval guns hit a large building on Tiger's Tail promontory and set it on fire. Three houses were burned.

6th—The *Poltava* and the *Retvizan* received two shots each from our large-calibre guns. A shell also struck a warehouse on Tiger's Tail and set it on fire.

7th—The bombardment of the ships by our heavy guns from the 1st to the 7th resulted at least in the *Pobieda* receiving one shell, the *Retvizan* 4, the *Peresviet* 4, and the *Poltava* 5. Owing also to further hits made by the naval guns the *Poltava*, *Peresviet* and *Retvizan* seem to have been disabled. The *Poltava* on the morning of the 6th and the *Retvizan* on the morning of the 7th were seen to land their crews by means of 5 or 6 Chinese junks, and at noon to-day the *Poltava* was towed into the East Harbour. The other war-vessels also moved, for the most part, to the same harbour.

This day the enemy's three hospital ships were transferred to the East Harbour.

During the night one of the enemy's search-lights in Urlungshan was destroyed by gun-fire.

9th—At 4 p.m. while an artillery duel was going on, about 2 companies of the enemy descended the 203-metre hill and were observed by the "Namako-yama" guards to be about to move in the direction of Urlungshan. A heavy fire was opened on them and they retired to their former position. During this fight the enemy transferred 7 machine-guns from the Itszshan direction to that of Urlungshan. That night he seemed to be very apprehensive of an attack from us, for he adopted great precautions and fired indiscriminately from all directions.

10th—At 9 p.m. some 50 of the enemy approached East and West Panlungshan forts and threw hand-grenades. They did so several times but were always repulsed.

The enemy every night throws a number of bombs at our working parties in the East Keekwanshan trenches and tries to impede the work.

11th—At about 3.30 p.m. 9 of the enemy's destroyers came to the vicinity of Yenchang and twice exchanged fire with our destroyers and land-batteries, retiring thereafter to the harbour. Their purpose apparently was to reconnoitre our dispositions.

The right wing of our centre to-day opened fire on the enemy at the railway bridge on the south of Lungyen and killed 14.

In a hollow on the east of Urlungshan over 30 engineer's tools, 20 over-coats, some rifles and other things were found.

At 7 p.m. three companies belonging to the left flank of our right army fired on the enemy near the railway bridge south of Lungyen, and at 8.30 a.m. took possession of the place without any serious loss. Thereafter they established their first position about 200 metres to the front.

12th.—The cannonade from our heavy guns against the shipping resulted in 9 hits to-day. One set a war-vessel on fire for 14 minutes.

In front of the left the enemy threw more than 50 grenades into our trenches this night, but our loss was small. During the day he employed reflectors to ascertain our proceedings, but we smashed them.

This day some dum-dum bullets fired by the enemy struck men in our centre and wounded them.

13th.—The *Peresviet* received 3 shells from our heavy guns. One of them set her on fire for about 13 minutes. She must have lost her fighting capacity by this time.

As a result of cutting the intake of the enemy's water-works at Lungyen upwards of 30 centimetres of water are now seen in the river bed which had previously been dry.

Thirteen shells from our heavy guns hit the Sunshushan fort. Some also hit the ships and the other forts.

16th—Our centre, taking clever advantage of the results of gun-fire, forced their way, between 4.25 and 5 p.m., into the "Hachimaki-yama" fort (on a highland south-east, of Urlungshan) and into the trenches on the Urlungshan glacis, where, after a short but severe fight, they succeeded in establishing themselves. The enemy's losses are uncertain but we saw at least 100 of his dead. We took one field-gun, one small-calibre gun, 2 machine-guns, and some rifles and grenades.

17th—At 1.30 a.m. a party of about 50 Russians, coming from the highlands on the south of the 203-metre hill, attacked our approaches to the hill. After throwing grenades and exchanging a hot fire they retired. At the same time uncertain forces of the enemy made counter-attacks at "Hachimaki-yama" and Urlungshan but were repulsed.

Between 10 and 12 p.m. a small force of the enemy twice came to our saps at the 203-metre hill and was driven back.

At "Hachimaki-yama" also 40 or 50 of the enemy delivered several attacks but these too were repulsed. The enemy has still some force at the neck of this high-land and is entrenching there.

18th—a Russian soldier who surrendered says:—"The fate of Port Arthur is now a thing of a few days. Officers, towns-people, Chinese, all without distinction are obliged to be on duty night and day. They get no rest. Complaints are heard on every side. I did not get sufficient food and have been months without pay, so rather than endure the hard labour, determined to surrender. The strength of each company is now about 70 or 80 men on the average, and besides this there are over 2500 blue-jackets and volunteers. Of late the injury caused by the Japanese bombardment is so great that Stoessel has organized a forlorn hope of 400 men to whom he promises decorations and money rewards provided they go out and disable the enemy's guns."

19th—Our approaches to Urlungshan and East Keekwanshan have been carried so near that the enemy makes daily and nightly attempts to impede the progress of the work, but it nevertheless proceeds rapidly.

21st—The enemy's opposition increases greatly but the progress of our saps is most satisfactory.

22nd—Our approaches to Urlungshan and East Keekwanshan continue to be the objects of the enemy's attacks.

Since yesterday night throughout to-day our heavy guns have been trained on the enemy's ships and on the arsenal.

23rd—We shot down 9 of the enemy who were passing near Sunshushau. The enemy near Urlungshan have made wooden guns from which they fire grenades to injure our works.

Our sap having been carried within some 50 metres of the northern fort of east Keekwanshan, the enemy offers vehement resistance and our work does not progress satisfactorily.

24th—In consequence of our gun-fire the town of Port Arthur took fire at 2 a.m. and burned for 5 hours.

The centre's approaches towards Urlungshan have been pushed to within 50 metres of the forts, and though much attacked by the enemy, are advancing well. The enemy appears to be making a counter-trench from the north of East Keekwanshan. At 9 p.m. he employed bombs against the head of our sap but they did no damage. To-night he fired the heads of two fish-torpedoes from Urlungshan.

25th—At 2 p.m. our naval guns opened on a 2-funnelled 3-masted steamer lying on the right of Pehyushan and sunk her. She was of about 1000 tons.

26th—From 8.30 a.m. we opened fire with our heavy guns and the naval guns mainly against the Sunshushan forts, the Urlungshan forts and the East Keekwanshan forts, as well as against the fort north of the latter. Two hundred and fifty hits were scored by the land guns and many of the naval shells also took effect against the Sunshushan and Urlungshan forts. The results were that the parapet of the Urlungshan fort was breached and the bomb-proofs were broken; the bomb-proof at the gorge of Sunshushan was smashed in two places; one 15-cent. gun was dismounted and one was much injured, while in the north fort of East Keekwanshan one gun was disabled.

From 2.30 p.m., using other siege-guns, we bombarded the Sunshushan fort, the trenches on the glacis of Urlungshan fort and the trenches on the south of "Hachimaki-yama," inflicting much injury at all points. At 5 p.m. assaults were delivered by a detachment of our right against the trenches of Urlungshan and those on the south of "Hachimaki-yama." These were all captured without much loss. But no sooner were these positions taken by us than the enemy concentrated on the direction of our attack the guns of all the neighbouring forts as well as those from the highlands south of West Tayungkau, from Mantaushan, from Hwangkinshan, from Pehyushan and from Laoluichui. This fire, in unison with our own, produced for a time such an explosion of shells as could scarcely be surpassed. Nevertheless, very few of the enemy's projectiles could be regarded as effective. The enemy also exploded a large mine on the glacis of Urlungshan fort, but not one of our men was injured by it.

That night, with the object of obstructing the enemy's works of repair, our heavy land-guns and naval guns bombarded Urlungshan, East Keekwanshan, its northern fort and Sunshushan. Shells were also directed against the ships and the arsenal.

During the night the enemy, under cover of rifle and gun fire, made several attempts to recover the Sunshushan and the Urlungshan trenches, but these essays were all repulsed.

27th—The bombardment was continued with our large siege-pieces, while the naval guns cannonaded Sunshushan, Itszshan, Antszshan, Pehyushan, Urlungshan, the dock and the ships.

The most notable results of this bombardment were these:—The destruction of a gun-carriage in the East Keekwanshan fort; the destruction of the infantry berm from the east end of the north front of the Urlungshan fort as far as the centre; the breaking of bomb-proofs; the smashing of two light guns; and the disabling of one gun on the east front. Several shells also struck the southern angle of Urlungshan fort, broke the bomb-proofs and dismantled the machine-guns in that quarter.

As to the Sunshushan fort, one gun at the salient was put out of action; a 12-cent. Canet gun at the centre of the left face was disabled and the trenches and bomb-proofs were damaged. That night our working party at the north fort of East Keekwanshan destroyed a casemate at the counterscarp of the salient.

The enemy, especially at night, employed all expedients—gun-fire, explosives and sorties—to interrupt the progress of our works, and at the same time endeavoured to repair the injuries inflicted on his forts by our bombardment.

28th—The bombardment with large-calibre guns and others was continued, with good results. A total of 285 shells from the big guns and others from smaller pieces hit the Antszshan and Itszshan

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forts, the forts on the 203-metre eminence, the Pehyinshan and the Pehyushan forts.

The naval guns were trained chiefly on West Tayangkau, on Itszshan, on Antszshan, on the ships in the East Harbour and on the west town of Port Arthur.

The following were the notable effects of the fire :—

At Urlungshan, where the enemy had laid sand-bags on the infantry berm demolished the previous day, the berm was again destroyed, as were also certain structures within the fort, and the gorge suffered greatly.

At the north fort of East Keekwanshan the powder-magazine was exploded ; a gun on the west side of the gorge of East Keekwanshan was dismounted ; a 12-cent. Canet in Sunshushan bomb-proof and another gun at the gorge were struck.

At Itszshan a 12-cent. Canet gun-carriage was overturned ; and another gun-carriage was heavily inclined.

At the forts on the 203-metre hill the bomb-proofs were breached in two places, and the wire-entanglements and trenches were more or less injured.

At the north fort of West Tayangkau the guns of position and various structures seemed to have suffered considerably.

In the old town of Port Arthur a conflagration was caused and another broke out in the work-shops at the north-west base of Hwangkinshan, which lasted for three hours.

During the night we continued, as usual, bombarding the arsenal of the harbour and covering by gun-fire the work on our saps.

29th—To-day the bombardment was continued on all sides with greater vehemence than ever.

At dawn about 100 of the enemy made a counter-attack against our approaches at Urlungshan. They were repulsed with heavy loss. Simultaneously another party of the same strength made a vehement assault upon our saps at Sunshushan. Our guards resisted bravely but were at last driven out. At 2 p.m., however, the position was recovered by the aid of artillery fire.

The Urlungshan sap was carried last night to the counterscarp, a part of which was blown in.

In the casemate at the counterscarp of the eastern salient of the north forth of Keekwanshan, we exploded two bombs last night, making a large breach and killing a number of the enemy who were in the casemate.

The effects of our fire were more and more considerable. Of shells from the big-calibre guns 350 went home, and moreover no little damage was inflicted on the high fort of Laoluichui, on Itszshan, on Pehyushan and on all the central forts.

The naval guns bombarded West Tayankau, Itszshan, Antszshan, Itsenchuntsoying, Pehyushan and Sunshushan. The powder-magazine in West Payankau was exploded. Five craft used for clearing purposes, which were moored at the southern edge of the West Harbour, were set on fire.

From 1 p.m. our other siege-guns bombarded the forts between the Chinese wall and the fortress as well as the entrenchments.

(Received at the Imperial Head Quarter Staff. Report from the Commander-in-Chief of the Besieging Army at Port Arthur.)

October 31.—From early on the morning of October 30th the army proceeded with the bombardment, using siege guns of large and small calibre, and at 1 p.m. an attacking advance was made against each face.

The right and a part of the centre occupied by sunset the ground up to the glacis crests of Sunshushan, Urlungshan and the North Fort of East Keekwanshan. Some of the kaponiers in the outer ditch were destroyed.

At 1.07 p.m. another part of the right charged into the fort (called "P. Fort" in the report) which stands mid-way between East Panlungshan and the North Fort of East Keekwankshan, and in spite of the enemy's heavy fire obtained possession of this fort at 2 p.m. Our troops proceeded to entrench. But at night several counter-attacks were made, and at 10.30 p.m the position was temporarily lost. Major-General Ichinohe, however, himself taking command of the firing line, advanced at its head, and at about 11 p.m. re-captured the fort, which was now firmly held.

Our left charged the East Keekwanshan fort as well as the two adjacent forts at 1.05 p.m., and obtained possession of the fortified position on the north-west of East Keekwanshan.

November 1st.—On the 31st of October at 5 p.m. our left made a charge against the North Fort of East Keekwanshan, and a detachment reaching the crest of the eastern parapet, began to entrench there.

Steps were taken to render still more secure our occupation of the fort ("P. Fort") captured on the 30th Oct. as well as the fort on the north-west of East Keekwanshan.

The attack and the approaches against the other forts and fortified positions proceeded rapidly.

On the 31st of October our large siege-guns and naval guns directed some fire towards the harbour-entrance and the dock. The gun-boat *Gilyak* was struck several times and two steamers were sunk. Also in the vicinity of the wharf a fire of some magnitude was started and the flames rose high.

That night at 8.30 o'clock there were several attacks against our extreme left. These were all repulsed.

November 2nd—Yesterday our heavy guns sunk two steamers of about 3,500 tons each in the West Port and to-day (2nd) one of 3,000 tons.

Yesterday 2 men surrendered on the south of Shwishiying. Between 11 and 11.10 a.m. to-day there were two heavy explosions near Yuenpaofang (the north end of the town of Port Arthur). Probably they were caused by the blowing up of powder-magazines.

November 3rd—In "P Fort" (henceforth called "Ichinohe Fort") we took 3 field-guns, 2 machine-guns, 3 fish-torpedoes and various other things. The enemy left about 40 dead.

November 4th—From noon on the 3rd the naval guns opened a heavy fire on the dock and other places inside the East Harbour. The result was that from 12.15 p.m. a fierce fire broke out near the East Harbour and burned until 4 a.m. the following morning.

On this day also the fire of our heavy guns inflicted much damage on "H. Fort" (on a hill about 200 metres north-west of Wangtai). The field-guns at the gorge of East Keekwanshan were hit and put out of action.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

The football season commenced on Thursday, 2nd inst., by an Association game between sides captained by Mr. O. Strome (Colours) and Ms. W. H. Kilby (Whites.) The former won the toss, and elected to play with the sun and a slight wind at his back. After a short period, a good dropping shot from the Colours left wing struck the goal post and rebounded into the net. The Colours forward line was much stronger than the Whites, but the latter made several good attempts to score, which were, however, unsuccessful. Shortly before half time a second point was registered by Mr. Strome's XI and at the interval the score stood at 2-0 in his favour.

Directly after the re-commencement the ball was run down by the Colours, and a further goal was added to their tally. When about a quarter of an hour remained the ball was put into the net by the Whites centre forward, but that player being off-side the goal was not allowed. Shortly after this the same player had a beautiful chance to score. He appeared, however, to mistake his inside right for an opponent and the opportunity was lost.

When the whistle blew the result was 3-0 in favour of Mr. Strome's XI, and his side retired victorious after a fast and interesting game.

For the winners Strome, Mollison and Lambert played well, while Fairhurst was easily the pick of the losing team.

The football teams on Saturday did not turn out quite as advertised, E. W. Kilby playing in W. S. Moss's place and W. J. White instead of E. N. Fairhurst. O. Strome captained the Colours while W. B. White captained the Whites. The Whites scored early in the first half, through H. W. Kilby, but the Colours soon drew level, Strome dribbling through, from a pass from Ford, while they obtained the lead from a splendid shot from Mollison. Half-time arrived with the goals two to one in favour of the Colours. The Whites played a much better game in the second half and where continually pressing, and about ten minutes from the start H. W. Kilby again scored. This made the scores level, but the Colours' forwards very soon after this went away with the ball and from a good centre by Mollison Corea added a third point for them. This was all the scoring, the Colours thus winning by 3 to 2.

For the Colours W. J. White at back, S. W. Argent at half, and O. Strome, J. Drummond and J. M. Mollison were the pick of the forwards, while for the Whites both F. W. Kilby and A. E. Cooper occasionally showed good form at back. T. W. Kilby did some good work at half, and B. C. Lambert, W. B. White, and V. Hearne helped H. W. Kilby considerably in the front line, where he was decidedly the best. The two-first named, however, showed want of condition, owing to the earliness of the season.

ENTERTAINMENTS AT THE GRAND HOTEL.

A very successful entertainment was given at the Grand Hotel on Fiday night by Mr. Marshall P. Wilder, the well-known American humourist, assisted by amateurs. There was a large and fashionable audience, and Mr. Wilder kept the fun going all the time he was on the stage, his efforts causing a continuous ripple of laughter. Mr. Wilder has a conversational, anecdotal style, and his facial expressions and comical delivery of a story make it irresistibly funny. The programme included several songs, Mrs. H. F. Arthur, who has not appeared in public since she sang at the Literary Society two years ago, giving a very good rendering of "Waiting" and "You," and responding to a well-deserved encore for the latter with "Absent." Mr. S. H. Somerton also gave two vocal numbers, "The Promise of Life" and "Best of All," and sang as an encore for the latter a tuneful little song, "Dearest, when I am dead." Mr. Tettimer, a new vocalist to Yokohama, possesses a good, clear baritone voice, and being encored for an appropriate rendering of a love song gave "For all Eternity" in fine style. Mr. H. Grimble played sympathetic accompaniments throughout the evening. Commander Davies, manager of the hotel, announced the various numbers.

Mr. Marshall P. Wilder's second entertainment at the Grand Hotel on Wednesday evening (King Edward's Birthday) was another unqualified success, the spacious dining-room being very well filled by a fashionable gathering. Mr. Wilder's droll contributions to the programme evoked constant applause mingled with the heartiest laughter, and one regretted when he left the platform that it had not been humanly possible to have had even more from him. He was ably seconded by several gentlemen in the course of the evening. Mr. Tettimer sang "Queen of the Earth," and then as an encore "Could I"; and in the second half, "Every Nation has its flag but the Coon," and as encore "The Irish Jubilee." Mr. Somerton sang "The Flight of Ages," and "The Yeoman's Wedding," and as encore "The Skippers of St. Ives." Mr. Cooper's songs included "Margarita" and "Beloved, it is morn," his two encores being "Once," and "Down the Vale." One of the successes of the programme was a little lad not yet ten years old, Master De Witt Thompson, who, after singing "Just because she made dem goo-goo eyes," gave as an encore the Port Arthur war-song that is on the lips of every Japanese lad and lassie nowadays. It was an exceedingly clever performance, Master Thompson having been in Japan scarcely three weeks. The accompaniments to the various songs, and to some portions of Mr. Wilder's monologues were brilliantly played by Mr. Herbert Grimble.

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During the proceedings, Capt. F. Davies, who acted as Master of Ceremonies, announced that a telegram had been received that President Roosevelt had been re-elected by an over-whelming majority, a statement which drew forth hearty cheers. At the close of the programme the large audience sang "God save the King," in honour of King Edward.

YOKOHAMA CHESS CLUB.

A meeting for the revival of the Yokohama Chess Club was held in the Club Hotel on Wednesday under the presidency of Mr. John Griffin. Fifteen gentlemen were present.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that during the past few months he had been spoken to by many gentlemen who wished to have the Club revived. He was himself a busy man but he had managed to find time to call a meeting of members of the old club and also to send out circulars to other gentlemen who, he thought, might join. It seemed that there was a decided feeling in the community in favour of starting again and he was perfectly willing if the meeting was. He had in his possession on behalf of the former club *yen* 105, less the expense of calling this meeting, eight or ten sets of men and boards and some half-dozen or so small tables, as well as a book case with a considerable library—some 30 volumes—of chess-books. Captain Weston, an enthusiastic player, on behalf of the Club Hotel had offered them quarters there and had given them every encouragement. He had been to Tokyo and thought the Tokyo Club would also be revived, which they might congratulate themselves upon, because the Tokyo Club had always been an incentive to the members of this club. Like everything else in Yokohama, the club had been successful with a rush for a few years, had then rested, and now it seemed appropriate that it should start again—and it seemed to him that this was a favourable opportunity for starting. He proposed therefore that the club should be revived on the old lines—entrance fee *yen* 3, subscription *yen* 3 for the season, but that for members of the old club and for new members up to the first of January there should be no entrance fee.

Mr. J. HELM seconded and the motion was agreed to.

It was further agreed that the season should be from Oct. 1st to the end of April in each year.

The election of office-bearers and committee was then proceeded with, the result being: Mr. John Griffin, President; Mr. A. E. Pawsey, Hon. Sec. and Tres.; Committee: Messrs. E. C. Fox, M. Beart, and E. Mendelson.

It was arranged that the meetings should take place on Mondays and Fridays from 5 to 11 p.m. at the Club Hotel, play to begin next Monday.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

PLAGUE AT MOJI.

Three cases of plague appeared on Nov. 3rd among the crew on board the British steamer *Sealda*, now at Moji. Two of the patients died and another is under treatment at the Hikoshima isolated hospital, where a hundred and thirty-four coolies who had been employed on the ship in landing and discharging the cargo also were removed. At the dwellings of these coolies, the usual disinfecting measures were carried out, and their families were removed to Komori. At the same time, fifteen lighters employed by the *Sealda* were disinfected.

It appears that the *Sealda* (3,438 gross tons, Captain G. Brown, Yokohama agents, Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co.) left Rangoon on Sept. 22nd carrying rice and cotton and arrived on Oct. 15th at Yokohama *viâ* Singapore and Hongkong. Having landed a portion of the cargo, she left Yokohama on the 21st of the same month for Kobe and Moji, at which latter place she arrived at the 30th.

On receipt of a telegram with regard to the disease the sanitary authorities of Yokohama have endeavoured to trace the cargo landed there and distributed in Tokyo and other places, in order to take necessary measures.

AUTUMN MEETING OF THE NIPPON RACE CLUB.

THIRD DAY, FRIDAY, NOV. 4TH.

PATRONS:—H.I.H. Fushimi-no-Miya, H.I.H. Arisugawa-no-Miya, and H.I.H. Kanin-no-Miya.

PERMANENT COMMITTEE:—Sir Claude Maxwell MacDonald, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., President; Dr. E. Wheeler, Vice-President; Baron A. d'Anethan, Count Von Arco-Valley, A. Bianchi, Esq., V. Blad, Esq., A. J. Easton, Esq., B. C. Howard, Esq., S. Isaacs, Esq., L. Mottet, Esq., K. Mori, Esq., R. D. Robison, Esq., B. Runge, Esq., Governor Sufu, F. Strahler, Esq., T. Thomas, Esq., T. Taniguchi, Esq., and A. G. M. Weale, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:—V. Blad, Esq., Chairman; A. J. Easton, Esq., C. de C. Hughes, Esq., J. de Cuers de Cogolin, Esq., D. Marshall, Esq., K. Mori, Esq., and F. M. Tegner, Esq.

HONORARY CLERK OF THE COURSE:—A. J. Easton, Esq.

SECRETARY:—Mr. Geo. Hood.

Nothing could be more inspiriting and enjoyable than the weather which again favoured the visitors to the Racecourse on the occasion of the renewal of the Autumn Meeting on Friday. The sun was bright and the air translucent, with only just sufficient "nip" in the light breeze which prevailed to temper the warmth of old Sol's rays. In short, it was an ideal Japanese autumn day. The attendance of visitors on the stand and lawn was fully equal to that of the previous Friday, and though no large fields turned out for any race, all the events were fairly well contested. Mr. Norfolk was fortunate in winning two races with his smart little mare Phyllis and Mr. May scored two victories with May-mie and May-king respectively. Even more difficulty than usual was experienced in starting the horses and ponies during the day and the rôle of starter was anything but a thankful one. The arrangements generally were satisfactorily carried out by the Stewards, as on the earlier days of the meeting, and the interest of the visitors in the racing was fully maintained to the end. The events were as follows:—

1.—The ALL CHINA SUBSCRIPTION HANDICAP, for All China Subscription Ponies; winners of 2 races at the meeting excluded. Entrance yen 5. One Mile and a Furlong. Winner yen 350; Second Prize yen 50.

Mr. Snipe's Ashitaka, 153lb. .....(Mr. Mottu) 1
Mr. Duplex's Fluchtling, 153lb.....(Mr. Dietrich) 2
No. 127 Mess' C.O.D., 140lb. .....(Mr. Cox) 3
Mr. May's May-or, 130lb. .....(Seekichi) 0
Mr. Alexander's Torpedo, 153lb. .....(Kawasaki) 0
Mr. Cotton's Unriu, 136lb. (6lbs. over).....(Rikizo) 0

Ashitaka and Fluchtling were the two favourites, and got best away at the start. Passing the Stand first time the two were neck and neck. Rising from the Dip, Fluchtling took the lead by a length, but was displaced by Ashitaka turning the corner into the Straight. In the run home the latter increased his lead and won easily by four lengths from Fluchtling, with C.O.D. third, another four lengths or so behind. Time 2.33⅘.

PARI MUTUEL.—May-or 29, Torpedo 113, Ashitaka 281, C.O.D. 112, Unriu 35, Fluchtling 145; Total yen 3082, Ashitaka paid yen 11.

2.—The AUSTRALIAN GRIFFINS HANDICAP, for Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn 1904; winners of 2 races at the meeting excluded. Entrance yen 5. One mile. Winner yen 450; Second Prize yen 100.

Mr. Norfolk's Phyllis, 135lb. .....(Mr. Dietrich) 1
Mr. Alexander's Ranzan, 145lb.....(Hakodate) 2
Mr. Kawakita's Tokyo, 138lb. .....(Sugiura) 3
Mr. Cotton's Texas, 130lb.....(Rikizo) 0
Mr. B. Runge's Gioconda, 127lb. (12lb. over) (Kanno) 0

Tokyo and Ranzan were the popular favourites. Gioconda had a preliminary gallop half round the course on her own account before the start, and after being treated to a little light refreshment still farther kept the field waiting on her tantrums for a quarter of an hour, joined this time by Texas. After her last escapade Gioconda's rider dismounted and took the mare back to the stables. Phyllis was the next to cause delay, but at last the four left were got away on fair terms. Ranzan on the rails, led to the dip, with Tokyo next, Phyllis third. At the trees Phyllis took second place and after a fine race down the straight won cleverly by a neck from Ranzan, with Tokyo a length behind, third. Time 1.55. Phyllis's, jockey in this race rode, by instructions, without whip or spurs.

PARI MUTUEL.—Phyllis 164, Tokyo 379, Ranzan 567, Texas 104, Gioconda 33; Total yen 5611. Phyllis paid yen 34.

3.—The BRISBANE STAKES, for Australian Subscription Horses of Spring 1904; Handicap. Entrance yen 5. One Mile. Winner yen 550; Second Prize yen 100.

Mr. R. Loonen's Parisienne, 150lb. .....(Higaki) 1
Mr. Sphynx's Chouchou, 135lb. .....(Sugiura) 2
Mr. G. Barclay's Carnation, 150lb. ... (Horikoshi) 0
Mr. Norfolk's Pretty Polly, 135lb. (8lb. over) (Mayeda) 3
Mr. B. Runge's Tarantella, 155lb.....(Hakodate) 0

Parisienne was first favourite, Carnation being apparently the next in favour. Chouchou got away first but Parisienne soon dashed to the front with Carnation next. Parisienne led by two lengths at the Trees with Chouchou next. Coming down the straight Parisienne increased her lead, winning by a good length from Chouchou, with Carnation third, about two lengths behind. Time, 1.51⅘.

PARI MUTUEL.—Pretty Polly 77, Chouchou 221, Parisienne 587, Tarantella 54, Carnation 592; Total yen 6,889. Parisienne paid yen 11.50.

4.—The CHINA GRIFFINS HANDICAP, for China Subscription Ponies of Autumn 1904; winners of 2 races excluded. Entrance yen 5. One Mile. Winner yen 350; Second Prize yen 50.

Mr. J. Higginbotham's Ten-yu, 153lb...(Mr. Mottu) 1
Mr. Alexander's Hanabusa, 159lb.....(Hakodate) 2
Mr. Norfolk's P.P.C., 135lb.....(Mr. Dietrich) 3
Mr. Sphynx's P'tit Rat, 143lb.....(Sugiura) 0
No. 127 Mess' D.O.C., 140lb.....(Mr. Cox) 0

Ten-yu started a warm favourite and got away first, on the rails. Going up the rise from the Dip, D.O.C. ran to the front, but again fell back to his field at the Houses. Coming down the straight Ten-yu came away and won by two lengths from Hanabusa, who had run into second place at the corner, with P. P. C. a poor third. Time 2.14⅘.

PARI MUTUEL—P. P. C. 101, Ten-yu 529, P'tit Rat 59, Hanabusa 410, D. O. C. 75; Total yen 5.283. Ten-yu paid yen 10.

5.—The COSMOPOLITAN PLATE, for All Subscription Horses and Country Breds; Handicap. Entrance yen 5. One Mile. Winner yen 600; Second Prize yen 100.

Mr. May's May-mie, 136lb: .....(Mr. Catto) 1
Mr. Satsuma's Alexandra, 135olb.....(Horikoshi) 2
Mr. R. Loonen's Rose de France, 140lb....(Higaki) 3
Mr. Friend's Mistletoe, 125lb. (18lb. over) (Hakodate) 0
Mr. Yezoye's Izumo, 146lb.....(Sugiura) 0
Mr. R. Kimura's Kachidoki, 150lb.....(Kubouchi) 0
Mr. Tatsuta's Suma, 150lb.....(Hayashi) 0

Suma was made first favourite from the first, but Kachidoki ran her hard for pride of place, particularly with the Japanese backers. Some difficulty was experienced in getting the seven starters away on level terms, one or two fair chances being missed by the starter. After considerable delay they were got away fairly well together. May-mie took the lead and led up the hill, with Idumi next and Kachidoki in third place. May-mie kept the lead though challenged by Alexandra in the straight, winning a good race by a long neck from Alexandra. Rose de France, who had come up after entering the straight, passing the two favorites, finished third, about two lengths behind Alexandra. Time 1.49⅘.

PARI MUTUEL,—Mistletoe, 27, May-mie 29, Izumo 150, Kachidoki, 507, Suma 610. Rose not de France 187, Alexandra 114; Total yen 8338. May-mie paid yen 33.50.

6.—For ALL-COMER CHINA PONIES, weight as per scale; winner of 1 race at the meeting 10lb. extra, of 2 races excluded. Entrance yen 5. One Mile. Winner yen 400; Second Prize yen 50.

Mr. May's May-king, 147lb.....(Mr. Catto) 1
Mr. K. Ikeda's Beauty, 150lb.....(Tsubouchi) 2
Mr. Twoman's The Leader, 144lb. .....(Mr. Cox) 3
Mr. Newmarket's Hard Cash, 147lb.(Mr. Dietrich) 0

May-king and The Leader were the favourites. A capital start was effected at first try. May-king made the running and led from the Dip by a length from Hard Cash. At the Trees The Leader ran into second place, May-king winning by a length from The Leader. Hard Cash, two lengths behind, third, and Beauty last a furlong away. Time 2.14⅘.

PARI MUTUEL—May-king 834, Beauty 114, The Leader 448, Hard Cash 105; Total yen 6,758. May-king paid yen 8.

7.—The 1904 SUBSCRIPTION AUSTRALIAN FIRST HANDICAP, for Australian Subscription Horses of Spring 1904, non-winners at date of entry and Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn 1904; winners of 2 races at the meeting excluded. Entrance yen 5. Three-Quarters of a Mile. Winner yen 450; Second Prize yen 100.

Mr. Norfolk's Phyllis, 130lb.....(Mr. Dietrich) 1

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Mr. Snipe's Miyoshino, 140lb. .....(Kawasaki) 2
Mr. Lefroy's Colleen Bawn, 125lb, (15lb. over) (Hakodate) 3
Mr. Kawakita's Nikko, 122lb. .....(Sugiura) 0
Mr. R. Kimura's Nippon, 134lb, (14lb. over) (Takahashi) 0

Miyoshino was a warm favourite. After a good start Colleen Bawn showed in front, and led till entering the straight when the favourite and Phyllis rushed to the front. A good race ensued down the Straight between the two, but when they were neck and neck about twenty yards before the Judge's box, Miyoshino's jockey stopped riding and left Phyllis to win by a short head. Colleen Bawn, finished third two lengths behind the favourite. Time, 1.24 1/5.

PARI MUTUEL—Phyllis 354, Nikko 83, Nippon 106, Miyoshino 695, Collen Bawn 58; Total yen 5,832. Phyllis paid yen 16.50.

8.—FOR CHINA SUBSCRIPTION PONIES, weight as per scale; winners of 1 Race at the meeting 7lb. extra, of 2 Races excluded. Entrance yen 5. Once Round. Winner yen 350; Second Prize yen 50.

Mr. C. G. Schramm's Raubgraf (late Angelo) 147lb. (Mr. Dietrich) 1
Mr. K. Ikeda's Mark, 150lb .....(Tsubouchi) 2
Mr. Duplex's Adonis, 144lb. .....(Mr. Mottu) 3
Mr. Sphynx's Sigmar, 153lb. .....(Sugiura) 0

Raubgraf was a warm favourite. A poor start was made, of which Raubgraf got the worst. Adonis led half way round with Mark close up. After passing the Trees Raubgraf ran into second place and in the Straight came up to and passed Adonis, winning by about a length from Mark, who ran into second place in the distance. Time 2.14 1/5.

PARI MUTUEL—Raubgraf 695, Sigmar 56, Mark 205, Adonis 479; Total yen 6,457. Raubgraf paid yen 9.50

FOURTH DAY, SATURDAY, NOV. 5TH.

The weather conditions on the fourth and last day of the Autumn Meeting were as favourable as on the three previous days, though the wind blew rather chilly from the coast during the latter part of the afternoon in spite of a bright sky and sunshine. The attendance of the general public was larger than on any of the previous days of the meeting, though the ladies scarcely mustered their graceful force so strongly on the lawn and stand as on Friday. The sport afforded by the nine events on the programme was fully up to the average, and although there was in some quarters a good deal of grumbling, probably to some extent justified, of "shady" running and riding in certain instances, it must be remembered that the stable has never been looked upon as a school of morality, either in Japan or elsewhere. In one case the jockey concerned, Sugiura, the rider of Mr. Kawakita's mare Tokyo, the favourite in the Australian Griffins' Solace race, was examined by the Committee after the conclusion of the races, as to his riding in that race. He admitted pulling in his horse near the finish, but excused his action on the ground that he saw no chance of winning and did it to save his horse. The man was cautioned and his owner exonerated from any complicity. The explanation, however, would certainly not satisfy those of the public who saw the race and lost money by the result. Another record was broken in the Australian Champions' race by Hitachi, who bettered her own record of last Spring, 2.19 4/5, by covering the distance on this occasion in 2.19 3/5. Among the riders Mr. Mottu was successful in scoring two wins, two second and two third places, the best record of the meeting. The events were as follows:—

1.—THE ALL-COMERS CHINA HANDICAP, for All China Ponies; winners at the Meeting excluded. Entrance yen 5. Three-Quarters of a Mile. Winner yen 350; Second Prize yen 50.

Mr. K. Ikeda's Mark, 145lb. .....(Tsubouchi) 1
Mr. Twoman's The Leader, 140lb. ....(Mr. Mottu) 2
Mr. R. Loonen's Gladiateur, 140lb.....(Higaki) 3
Mr. Cotton's Araiwa, 130lb. .....(Rikizo) 0
Mr. Newmarket's Hard Cash, 150lb.(Mr. Dietrich) 0
Mr. Duplex's Adonis, 135lb. .....(Mayeda) 0

Mark was a warm favourite. After a prompt start the favourite took the lead and kept it to the end. The Leader and Gladiateur both tried but failed to collar Mark, and the latter won by a couple of lengths, going strong. The Leader finished second, with Gladiateur a fair third. Time 1.36 1/5.

PARI MUTUEL,—Mark 272, The Leader 187, Gladiateur 221, Araiwa 14, Hard Cash 36, Adonis, 37; 3451. Mark paid yen 12.50.

2.—THE 1904 SUBSCRIPTION AUSTRALIANS SECOND HANDICAP, for Australian Subscription Horses of Spring 1904, non-winners at date of entry and Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn 1904. Entrance yen 5. One Mile. Winner yen 450; Second Prize yen 100.

Mr. Alexander's Ranzan, 142lb. .....(Sugiyama) 1
Mr. Snipe's Miyoshino, 137lb. .....(Mr. Mottu) 2
Mr. Norfolk's Phyllis, 135lb. .....(Mr. Dietrich) 3
Mr. Kawakita's Nikko, 122lb. .....(Seikichi) 0
Mr. R. Kimura's Nippon, 140lb. (20lb. over) (Tsubouchi) 0

Out of twenty-one entries only five started, of which Miyoshino and Phyllis appeared to be nearly equally fancied. Phyllis repeated her tantrums of Friday at the post, but after a short delay a capital start was made. Miyoshino obtained the lead going up from the dip but at the Shakespeare Ranzan got to the front and though Miyoshino made a game try in the distance Ranzan kept the lead and won by three lengths from Miyoshino, with Phyllis third, about two lengths behind. Time 1.54 2/5.

PARI MUTUEL—Phyllis 417, Nikko 42, Nippon 33, Ranzan 213, Miyoshino 507; Total yen 5,454. Ranzan paid yen 25.50.

3.—THE CHINA CHAMPIONS, for All China Ponies; weight as per scale; a forced entry for winners at the meeting, of One Race yen 10. of Two or more yen 20; optional to beaten Ponies at an Entrance of yen 25. One Mile and a Quarter. Winner yen 600.

Mr. Snipe's Ashitaka, 147lb. .....(Mr. Mottu) 1
Mr. C. G. Schramm's Raubgraf, 147lb. (Mr. Dietrich) 2
Mr. Duplex's Fluchtling, 150lb. .....(Mayeda) 3
Mr. May's May-duke, 150lb. .....(Ichi) 0
Mr. J. Higginbotham's Ten-yu, 147lb. .(Kawasaki) 0
Mr. May's May-king, 147lb. .....(Mr. Catto) 0

Six started, May-king being the favourite. Ten-yu got away with a slight advantage and was leading when passing the Stand, with Ashitaka next and the rest strung out. Between the dip and the Shakespeare Ashitaka came to the front and May-king ran into second place. Ashitaka increased his lead, turning the corner and coming down the straight while Raubgraf ran into second place five lengths behind Ashitaka, and Fluchtling a poor third. Time, 2.46 1/5.

PARI MUTUEL,—Ashitaka 233, May-duke 495, Fluchtling 54, May-king 770, Ten-yu 55, Raubgraf 108; Total yen 7,717. Ashitaka paid yen 33.

4.—THE AUSTRALIAN CHAMPIONS, for All Subscription Horses and Country Breds; weight for age; a forced entry for winners at the meeting, of One Race Yen 10; of Two or more yen 20; optional to beaten horses at an Entrance of yen 25. One Mile and a Quarter. Winner Yen 750.

Mr. Kawakita's Hitachi, 137lb. .....(Sugiura) 1
Mr. Tatsuta's Suma, 137lb. .....(Takahashi) 2
Mr. G. Barclay's Violet, 137lb. .....(Horikoshi) 3

Of the three mares which stripped for the championship Hitachi was the favourite, the distance being considered too much for Violet and Suma, and the result bore out this opinion. The favourite and Violet got away well together and ran neck and neck, with Suma a couple of lengths behind, for about three quarters of a mile, when it was apparent that Violet had shot her bolt and the game little mare dropped behind. Hitachi now had the race in hand and the pace, which had been very fast from the start, was reduced. Hitachi winning easily by five or six lengths from Suma, who finished second. Time 2.19 1/5—a record.

PARI MUTUEL,—Suma 517, Violet 665, Hitachi 860; 9189, Hitachi paid yen 10.50.

5.—THE CHINA CONSOLATION, for All China Subscription Ponies that have started at the meeting and not won a race; weight as per scale. Entrance yen 5. One Mile. Winner yen 300.

No. 127 Mess' C.O.D., 147lb. .....(Hakodate) 1
Mr. Duplex's Adonis, 144lb. .....(Mr. Dietrich) 2
No. 127 Mess' D.O.C., 147lb. .....(Mr. Mottu) 3
Mr. Sphynx's Sigmar, 153lb. .....(Sugiura) 0
Mr. Cotton's Unriu, 150lb. .....(Tsubouchi) 0

Five ponies started out of nineteen entries, Adonis being the favourite. The field ran well together half way round when Adonis and C.O.D. drew away two or three lengths. At the Trees D.O.C. came through and challenged the two leaders. In the straight C.O.D. ran to the front and after a fine race with Adonis won by a short length, D.O.C. finishing third, three lengths behind Adonis. Time 2.14 3/5.

PARI MUTUEL—Sigmar 36, C.O.D. 197, D.O.C. 154, Unriu 77, Adonis 476; Total yen 4270. C.O.D. paid yen 21.50.

6.—MIXED HANDICAP, for All Subscription Horses and Country Breds; (Subscription Horses of Autumn 1904 excluded); winners at the meeting excluded. Entrance yen 5. One Mile and a Furlong. Winner yen 500; Second Prize yen 100.

Mr. Yezoye's Izumo, 135lb. .....(Sugiura) 1
Mr. R. Loonen's Rose de France, 149lb....(Higaki) 2
Mr. R. Schmidt-Scharff's Annemarie, 137lb..(2lb over) (Mr. Mottu) 3
Mr. B. Runge's Tarantella, 129lb. (4lb over) (Hakodate) 0

Annemarie, and Rose de France were almost equal favourites and Izumo had also many supporters. The latter got a lead from the start with Rose and Annemarie close up. After passing the half mile post the four were strung out, Izumo leading, Rose next, Annemarie in third place and Tarantella bringing up the rear, and the procession finished in the same order, Izumo winning by six lengths and about three lengths separating second, third and fourth. Time 2.0 2/5.

PARI MUTUEL,—Annemarie 553, Izumo 469, Rose de France 519, Tarantella 23; 7350. Izumo paid yen 15.50.

No. 7.—THE AUSTRALIAN GRIFFINS SOLACE, for Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn 1904 that have started at the meeting and not won a race; weight for age. Entrance yen 5. Three Quarters of a Mile. Winner yen 400.

Mr. Kawakita's Nikko, 137lb. .....(Seikichi) 1
Mr. Kawakita's Tokyo, 137lb. .....(Sugiura) 2
Mr. Lefroy's Colleen Bawn, 137lb.....(Hakodate) 3
Mr. Kawakita's Maiko, 137lb.....(Sugiyama) 0
Mr. K. Ikeda's Mikasa, 137lb.....(Tsubouchi) 0
Mr. Tatsuta's Tsushima, 137lb.....(Takahashi) 0

Tokyo started a warm favourite and made the running for half-a-mile with her stable companion Nikko, and, Mikasa, not far behind. Rising the hill Nikko came to the front and having shaken off Mikasa, the two galloped down the straight together, Nikko beating her stable companion Tokyo by a length and a half, while Colleen Bawn finished third, three lengths behind. Time 1.27. This win was a great surprise as, according to form, Tokyo should have easily beaten her stable companion Nikko.

PARI MUTUEL,—Tokyo 829, Maiko 87, Nikko 121, Mikasa 158, Tsushima 112, Colleen Bawn 395; Total yen 7,659, Nikko paid yen 63.50.

No. 8.—THE CHINA GRIFFINS' SOLACE, for China Subscription Ponies of Autumn 1904 that have started at the Meeting and not won a race; weight as per scale. Entrance yen 5. One Mile. Winner yen 300.

Mr. Alexander's Hanabusa, 153lb.....(Mr. Mottu) 1
No. 127 Mess' D.O.C., 147lb. .....(Hakodate) 2
Mr. Norfolk's P.P.C., 147lb. .....(Mayeda) 3

Hanabusa was the favourite. After a good start P.P.C. made the running with D.O.C. next in order. At the half mile post the favourite closed up with P.P.C. and ran at the former's girths till coming down the hill, when Hanabusa took the lead, and though D.O.C., hard ridden, drew up to within half a length of the favourite, the latter won by that distance without his rider raising his whip. C.O.D. finished three lengths behind D.O.C. Time 2.17.

PARI MUTUEL—P.P.C. 308, Hanabusa 658, D.O.C. 203; Total yen 5,260. Hanabusa paid yen 8.

9.—A HANDICAP, for Australian Subscription Horses of Spring 1904, winners after publication of weights 10lb. extra. Entrance yen 5. One Mile. Winner yen 500.

Mr. Satsuma's Alexandra 150lb.....(Horikoshi) 1
Mr. R. Loonen's Parisienne, 152lb.....(Higaki) 2
Mr. B. Barclay's Carnation, 145lb. ....(Hakodate) 3
Mr. Sphynx's Chouchou, 130lb. .....(Mr. Catto) 0
Mr. Norfolk's Pretty Polly, 127lb. ...(Mr. Dictrich) 0

Parisienne started first favourite, with Alexandra almost equally fancied. The favourite led on passing the stand first time and Carnation next. After negotiating the dip and the rise Alexandra ran into second place, and, closing up with Parisienne in the run down the straight, got the lead and won cleverly by a length, with Carnation a fair third. Time 2.10 2/5.

PARI MUTUEL—Pretty Polly 89, Chouchou 411, Parisienne 698, Carnation 153, Alexandra 511; 8379. Alexandra paid yen 16.50.

REPORTS FROM Y.M.C.A. WORK.

On October 13th the Military Governor of Antung and the Counsellor of the Department of Foreign Affairs stationed at the point made an inspection of the work of the Association Army Y.M.C.A. quarters at that place. All the commanding officers in charge of the troops located at that point and the acting Governor of the city have also called repeatedly, and all have expressed themselves as pleased with what they saw.

Great difficulty is being experienced in getting magazines, papers and other articles frequently enough to supply the demands of the men. The Secretaries report that on the arrival of fresh

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newspapers they are literally devoured by the men. The scrap books which have been sent are reported to be a splendid idea and greatly appreciated.

During the week preceding October 23rd there were 1500 visits to the rooms and in one day ten buckets of tea were served and 250 letters and half as many postal cards were written.

Although the Secretaries visit the hospitals frequently, they see a very small proportion of the men twice, as the men are constantly changed, being sent back to Japan so soon as their condition will permit. For this reason the gramophone concerts and entertainment provided are always meeting with new and receptive audiences.

Advices from China indicate that the National Union of that country has become deeply interested in this work in behalf of Japanese soldiers and has agreed to assume a portion of the financial responsibility for the work at Yingkao during the first six months.

The Tokaido Railway and the Osaka Shosen Kwaisha have both rendered substantial aid by granting free transportation for all Association Supplies being sent to the front.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED RUSSIAN SPY.

A man named H. B. Collins (39), of British Indian extraction, was arrested at 8 a.m. on Nov. 4th at the Hotel de Paris, No. 179, Yokohama, by Public Prosecutor Miki, and Judge Mayezawa, of the Yokohama District Court. The officials were accompanied by the Kaga-cho police and together they searched Collins' room. Subsequently, the dwelling of a woman, Bun Fujita by name, living at Horai cho, was searched by Public Prosecutor Midzutani, accompanied by the Isezaki-cho police. The charge against Mr. Collins is that he was employed by Russia as a military spy and for that purpose came to Japan. The woman was employed by the accused. It appears, according to the Kaga-cho police, that about seven or eight years ago Collins left Yokohama, where he was born—his father was the foreman printer of the *Japan Herald*, and his mother, a Chinese born in Hunan—for Shanghai. Thence he proceeded to Tientsin and Port Arthur. At the latter place he started business, importing coal from Moji and provisions from Shanghai and Nagasaki. When the war broke out between Japan and Russia, Collins was employed by the Russians in the fortress. He stayed there until the besieging operations of the Japanese land forces commenced. Entrusted with a secret mission by the Russians he removed to Chefoo and thence to Shanghai. On July 18th this year, he arrived at Yokohama by the steamer *Doric* accompanied by a Russian woman whom he called his wife. Mr. Collins put up at the Hotel de Paris. The Russian woman, however, left Yokohama on the 29th of the same month for Shanghai *via* Nagasaki. Mr. Collins, who speaks Japanese very well, paid a visit to Yokosuka and other naval stations very often as a coal dealer or ship chandler, and sometimes visited officers in Tokyo concerned with military affairs as a tenderer for military requisitions. He, thus, endeavoured to find out information for the Russian Armies and made acquaintances whom he seems to have tried to use as his tools. Whenever he became acquainted with a Japanese, the former used always to entertain at the dwelling of the woman, Bun Fujita.

In connexion with the charge against Collins, two other Portuguese, Mr. F. R. da Silva, residing at Kashiwabara, Negishi, and Mr. J. C. da Costa, an employee of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, were summoned on the afternoon of the same day to the Kagacho police office and were examined.

H. B. Collins, who was arrested on Friday, has been removed to the Negishi Prison after an examination the result of which is, it is reported, that he will be dealt with under the provision of the Penal Code, Art. 131. ("Every Japanese subject who shall have delivered to the enemy the secret of a military operation, either of Japan, or of her allies, or shall have caused him to know the positions of the troops, or shall have made known to him the routes or passage, favourable or dangerous to the enemy, shall be punished with transportation for life. Every Japanese subject shall be punished with the same penalty, who shall have introduced, conducted, or concealed, on Japanese territory, spies or scouts of the enemy.") On the same evening, Public Procurator Miki and Preliminary Examination Judge Maezawa of the Yokohama District Court, accompanied by the Superintendents of the Kaga-cho and Kotobuki-cho Police Offices, searched the dwelling of Miss Mabel Dick, in Motomacho, Itchome, commonly called "Hyaku-ban." The officials made enquiries of Miss Dick and four women, some of whom had been in Port Arthur, and with whom the accused was on friendly terms. It appears, according to the police, that Collins was frequently at the house of these women and used to squander money there.

As a part of his secret mission on behalf of the Russians, the accused, it is unofficially reported by Mr. Ikariyama, Chief of the Kaga-cho police, attempted in August this year to start in the landing and shipping business at Yokohama with branches at Kobe, Nagasaki, Moji and other ports. His purpose was, by this means, to ascertain what contraband goods were being imported and also to know the quantities and kinds of military supplies being sent to the front, and even the number of troops on transports, if possible. With this purpose, he became acquainted with G. Hoshino, a landing and shipping agent, living at Minato-cho, Yokohama, on the recommendation of K. Nakano, a coal and straw hat dealer, at Moto-machi, San-chome, to whom the accused used to complain that he had been suspected by the Russians as a Japanese spy when he was at Port Arthur and that consequently he had left there for Yokohama. Hoshino, it seems, intended to use the accused to advance his own business ends, while the latter designed to use the firm name of the former for his purposes without investing any capital. But the parties could not come to terms and the business was checked by the arrest of Collins.

THE LAW COURTS.

CLAIM AGAINST THE DIRECTOR OF THE RAILWAY BUREAU.

In the Osaka Appeal Court, a case in which Kodo Yao (18) daughter of a wealthy farmer residing in Fukui prefecture, claims *yen* 72,295.55 from the Director of the Railway Bureau came up again on Oct. 31st when the Court delivered judgment dismissing the plaintiff's claim.

It may be remembered that on Nov. 29th while plaintiff was trying to get out of a carriage at Fukui, the locomotive suddenly moved and consequently she was thrown from the train, and was severely injured in the feet.

CLAIM FOR LANDING AND FORWARDING CHARGES.

The hearing of a case instituted by Capt. A. Weston against the Compania General de Tabaco de Filipinas claiming *yen* 1,036.59 with interest at 6 per cent. per annum from April 17th till the execution of judgment began on November 10th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Hasegawa,

Plaintiff was represented by Mr. Sato and defendants by Mr. Ideura.

Plaintiff's counsel stated that about the 17th of April this year, under instructions from defendants, plaintiff landed twenty thousand bags of Rangoon rice brought by the steamer *Satara* to Yokohama. Some bags were stored at the Midori-cho godown, another portion were delivered to a Japanese rice dealer and the remainder were sent to Tokyo. The charge incurred in these operations was *yen* 1,036.59 including *yen* 10.33 being cost of straw-matting used for packing broken bags.

Defendant's Counsel contended that the Spanish firm had arranged with the agent for the landing and forwarding work in accordance with a special clause provided in the bill of lading, and that consequently defendants did not ask plaintiff to attend to the rice. Defendants, therefore, had no responsibility to Capt. Weston but to the Yokohama agent of the steamer. The charge for landing and forwarding was not yet paid to the ship's agent as defendants had a claim against him for damage caused to the cargo.

The parties produced their evidence to the Court after which plaintiff's Counsel asked the Court to adjourn the hearing to allow him to further prepare his evidence.

The Court then rose, adjourning the case till Nov. 29th.

YACHTING.

A sendo race was sailed on Thursday morning over the usual course for such contests: round the Honmoku Lightship and return. Four boats of the 21 rater class were engaged; *Pele*, *Winsome*, *Sunbeam* and *Chocho*. There was not much wind, about E.S.E., and the sea was smooth. *Chocho* came down to the line rather too soon, and fouled *Winsome*, but they all got over close together, *Pele* slightly ahead but to leeward. *Sunbeam* drew out into first place, but was caught and passed by *Pele* just before clearing the breakwater. Once outside, they all went about on port tack to avoid the flood tide, and stood in fairly close under the Bluff. When they went about they could all point up for the Lightship, but the tide was too strong for them to make it. *Sunbeam* was doing the best work, and soon had a good lead on *Pele*, eventually rounding the Lightship, one minute ten seconds ahead. *Winsome* was third, and *Chocho* a bad last, although the weather conditions should have suited *Chocho* to a nicety. Rounding the Lightship, *Sunbeam's* spinnaker was set to port, and the others all followed her example, although with the wind E. S. E. and their course N. W. by W. they should have been on the starboard tack. *Winsome* was the first to discover the mistake, and gybed, *Pele* following her example after a while. *Pele* thereupon caught up a trifle on *Sunbeam*, but the latter had too big a lead, and filhished with time to spare: *Pele* second, *Winsome* third, and *Chocho* last.

There were extra races on Saturday afternoon. The weather was fine, a light S. E. breeze at starting, shifting to S. S. W. with moderate force later on. Four cruisers raced for two prizes on arbitrary handicap, *Nina* finishing easily ten minutes ahead of *Asagao*, the latter, however, winning first prize on her allowance, *Kathleen* taking second place. Times:

	Finish. h.m.s.	Corrected. h.m.s.
Nina	4.09.48	4.09.48
Wanderer	4.21.47	4.13.47
Asagao	4.19.56	4.02.56
Kathleen	4.21.25	4.07.25

Three "Larks" also raced for two prizes with the following result:

	h.m.s.
3	4.00.50
5	3.57.22
11	3.53.20

No. 11 therefore takes first prize and No. 5 second.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

Among the autumn announcements of new books about to be published by Mr. John Murray we find the following:—

Fox (Francis), River, Road, and Rail. Some Engineering Reminiscences of Undertakings in Various Parts of the world, including the Simplon Tunnel and the Zambesi Falls Bridge. With Illustrations,

Sir Francis Fox is, we believe, the father-in law of the Rev. Walter Weston, of Yokohama.

In the early days of the modernisation of Japan, says the *Academy*, an engineering college was set up in Tokyo, and Dr. Henry Dyer, of Glasgow, was called to be its first principal. He held the post for about ten years, and numbers among his former pupils and present friends many of those who now help to govern Japan or to lead her

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fighting forces by land and sea. Dr. Dyer, who now practises his profession of civil engineer in Glasgow and is a leading member of the Glasgow School Board, has for a long time been engaged on the preparation of a work dealing with Japan, and its forthcoming publication is now announced by Messrs. Blackie. The title which has been chosen for the work is "Dai Nippon: the Britain of the East."

The forthcoming portion of the "Oxford English Dictionary" is a double section of Volume VI., edited by Dr. Bradley, dealing with 3,175 words between M and Mandragon, with 12,855 illustrative quotations. The verb "make," with its unparalleled variety of shades of meaning and multitude of idiomatic uses, has naturally required to be treated at unusual length. The article occupies upwards of eleven pages, each consisting of three long columns, or slightly more than the space given to the verb "go," which has till now been by far the longest in the Dictionary.

A window has been placed in the church at Morwenstow, Cornwall, as a memorial to Robert Stephen Hawker, who was vicar of the parish for 40 years, and *Truth* recalls that he was the first incumbent in England to establish harvest thanksgiving services. Hawker, who gained the Newdigate at Oxford in 1827, was a poet of real and original genius. He is best known by his famous Trelawny Ballad, which Macauley printed in his history supposing it to be a genuine seventeenth century "Song of the Western Men."

Now that Prince Bismarck is dead, much curiosity is felt as to the memoirs of his father, the Great Chancellor, who, at the time of his death, left three volumes of his memoirs ready for publication. Two of these were published shortly afterwards, but the third was withheld at the instance of the late Prince. The political and social world of Germany is deeply interested as to whether, with the death of the late Prince, the embargo will be removed.

It is good news that Lord Brampton (Sir Henry Hawkins) is engaged in writing his reminiscences. His connection with the legal profession covers a period of over sixty years, and probably few lawyers ever acquired a richer store of recollections. As a member of the junior bar he was engaged in the trial of Simon Bernard, who was charged as an accessory to the conspiracy against the life of Napoleon III. He is one of the few survivors of the Tichborne trial, while another famous action in which his unrivalled power as a cross-examiner had ample scope was the Saurin Convent case. Among the notorious criminals whom he sentenced during his long career on the bench were the Stauntons, Charles Peace, Dr. Lamson, and Neill. He was associated with Lord Russell of Killowen and Baron Pollock in the Jameson trial, which was the first trial at bar since the Tichborne case. One of the most exciting incidents in Lord Brampton's life at the bar is recorded in Serjeant Robinson's volume of reminiscences. The learned Serjeant, pulling up the river at Guildford after mess, was startled by two figures on the middle of the gate of a lock. One had a hat on his head and the other a pair of boots in his hand, and that was all the clothing the astonished Serjeant could detect about them. On the pathway was a raging bull, digging his horns into their habiliments. One of these two figures was Lord Brampton, while his companion was Edwin James, who was his chief opponent on the Home Circuit. They explained, after they had been released from their dangerous position, that the bull had rushed at them as they were preparing to bathe, and that they had seized the first article of raiment that came to hand as they ran upon the lock gates to save themselves from his fury.

Mr. George Wharton James, author of "Indians of the Painted Desert Region," published a year ago by Little, Brown & Co. of Boston, is at work on a book on the Colorado desert. Professor James has established a desert home where he and his artist make their headquarters. Near by his "shack," located in the canyon, there is a hot spring with water constantly flowing at a temperature of about 107 degrees. With pack burros Professor James and the artist start off on their frequent trips over the desert, exploring every part.

It is said that the new story by the author of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," which is to begin in the December *Century*, is the tale of a little Scotch boy who ships from Glasgow as a stowaway and brings up in Kentucky.

Mr. A. E. W. Mason's new novel, "The Truants," the Harpers will issue. The scenes of the story are placed in London, and are transferred from there to Africa, Monte Carlo and France. This is Mr. Mason's first novel since "The Four Feathers." It deals chiefly with London life.

We gave last week some extracts from Mr George Horace Lorimer's new book, "Old Gorgon Graham." Here are a few more.

It isn't what a man's got in the bank, but what he's got in his head, that makes him a great merchant.

Look in a man's eyes for honesty; around his mouth for weakness; at his chin for strength; at his hands for temperament; at his nails for cleanliness.

The fellow who said you can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear wasn't on to the packing business. You can make the purse and you can fill it, too, from the same critter. What you can't do is to load up a report with moonshine or an inventory with wind and get anything more substantial than a moonlight sail toward bankruptcy.

Blood is thicker than water, I know, but when it's the blood of your wife's second cousin out of a job it's apt to be thicker than molasses—and stickier than glue when it touches a good thing. After you have found ninety-nine sound reasons for hiring a man, it's all right to let his relationship to you be the hundredth. It'll be the only bad reason in the bunch.

While I've been married as long as I've been in business, and while I know all the curves of the great American hog, your ma's likely to spring a new one on me to-morrow. No man really knows anything about women except a widower, and he forgets it when he gets ready to marry again. And no woman really knows anything about men except a widow, and she's got to forget it before she's willing to marry again.

A fellow's always in the wrong when he quarrels with a woman, and even if he wasn't at the start, he's sure to be before he gets through. And a man who's decided to marry can't be too quick learning to apologize for things he didn't say and to be forgiven for things he didn't do. When you differ with your wife, never try to reason out who's in the wrong, because when you've proved it to her she'll still have a lot of talk left that she hasn't used.

Mr. Lorimer, we might mention, is the son of the famous preacher who recently died in Boston. After leaving college young Lorimer spent eight years in the pork-packing establishment of Philip D. Armour, and it is pretty certain that many of the traits and observations of old Gorgon Graham were drawn from Armour. He worked himself up to a salary of $5,000 a year, but the pork-packing business didn't suit him. So he moved to Boston and entered newspaper work. After five years of it he moved again, this time to Philadelphia as literary editor of the *Saturday Evening Post*. It was to this paper two years ago that he contributed the articles which made up his first book—"Letters of a Self-made Merchant to his Son"—and gave him fortune and reputation at the same time.

Mr. Henry Frowde is about to publish in two volumes, of which only 243 copies will be offered for sale, an exact facsimile of the original English edition of the German Popular Stories, collected by the brothers Grimm. All the illustrations by George Cruikshank, which appeared in the first and second series of the stories, issued in 1823 and 1826 respectively, will be reproduced, and these will be printed from the original plates.

Mrs. Nicolson, widow of the late Major-General Nicolson, of the Bombay Army, committed suicide on October 5 by poisoning herself with perchloride of mercury. Mrs. Nicholson was the author of two clever volumes of verse, "The Garden of Kama" and "Stars of the Desert" She wrote under the pen-name of Laurence Hope.

The Century Company of New York are publishing in volume form "Thackeray's Letters to an American Family." Miss Lucy W. Baxter has provided an introduction and notes to the book, which will contain the illustrations that appeared when the letters were printed in *The Century Magazine*.

Mr. J. Nicol Dunn, in delivering the presidential address at the annual conference of the Institute of Journalists at Glasgow, remarked that of some of the distinguishing characteristics of former days they were well rid—he meant certain types of journalists and journalism reflected in the pages of Dickens and Thackeray and Disraeli. Pressmen had turned their backs on the pinchbeck Bohemian, but they were never more closely associated than they were now with writers, painters, sculptors, and "makers" of every description, to use that comprehensive Scottish phrase. The border line between journalism and literature would be especially difficult to define in that city, where illustrious names were connected with the Press—Dr. Stoddart and Mr. William Freeland, to mention two who had passed, and Mr. Neil Munro and Mr. Henry Johnston, to add other two who were happily with them to-day. The graphic arts and journalism united in like manner, for Glasgow had given London Mr. A. S. Boyd, a master of line, and Mr. John Duncan, who was worthy of a place beside him, and their membership also comprised other black and white artists of distinction, including Mr. J. Fennimore, Mr. James Greig, Mr. John Hassall, and Mr. Enoch Ward.

The scene of Miss Dora Greenwell McChesney's new romance, "Yesterday's To-morrow," is laid in the days of the Restoration, and one of the chief characters is James de la Cloche, eldest son of Charles II., who came in secret to England as an emissary of the Jesuits. What will Mr. Andrew Lang say? The motive of the story is the conflicting ideals of the Cavaliers and the Quakers, Charles II. and George Fox being among the figures on the stage.

Mr. S. R. Crockett has written a book for children, entitled "Red Cap Tales," for Messrs. Black's series of "Beautiful Books for Boys and Girls." In his preface he says:—"The why! Four children would not read Scott, so I told them these stories—and others—to lure them to the printed book much as carrots are dangled before the nose of the reluctant donkey. They are four average intelligent children enough, but they hold severely modern views upon story-books. 'Waverley,' in especial, they could not away with. They found themselves stuck upon the very threshold. Now, since the first telling of these 'Red Cap Tales,' the Scott shelf in the library has been taken by storm and escalade. It is permanently gaptoothed all along the line. Also there are nightly skirmishes, even to the laying on of hands, as to who shall sleep with 'Waverley' under his pillow."

An interesting feature of the recent meeting of the Union of Jewish Literary Societies, at Ramsgate, was a paper by Mr. Ekan N. Adler, on "The Romance of Hebrew Printing." It was difficult (said the lecturer) to say what part the Jews really played in the discovery of printing, which was followed by their expulsion from Spain and Portugal, but they certainly were associated with it in no unimportant way. In 1467 the first book was printed in Italy, and within the next few years at least a hundred books were known to have been printed by Jews, some seventy of them being now preserved in the British Museum. There were thirteen cities in Europe in which the first books printed of any kind were produced by Jewish typographers, and it was established that before 1540 there were 530 books printed in Hebrew characters by Jewish printers. A very notable volume was the polyglot psalter of Genoa, which contained an account of the achievements of Columbus. The British Museum now contained 20,000 Jewish volumes.

The business novel multiplies. Mr. Hilaire Belloc's forthcoming novel, "Emmanuel Burden, Merchant of Thames-street, in the City of

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London, Exporter of Hardware," is a little tragedy. It describes the last days in the life of a tradesman of the City of London, a man of remarkable probity, but somewhat old-fashioned in his ways. His adventures in the higher finance, especially in the development of the delta of the M'Korio River, one of our great African possessions, are dealt with. He supports this notable enterprise with his capital, but is ill-suited to the great responsibilities of an imperial position, and dies, largely of a broken heart. There are 30 illustrations by Mr. G. K. Chesterton.

Which was the first organ of Socialism in the Press? At the conference of Swiss historians at Saint Gall, Herr Stern, of Zurich, claimed the distinction for the *Nordlicht* of his own city, published in 1835. Only three numbers of this periodical appeared, lack of funds then compelling its suspension; but the three numbers in question quite anticipated the modern kind of Socialism by dwelling on social instead of political questions, and preaching to the Zurich artisans the doctrine that a change of political régime was of little importance and that the real thing to work for was the amelioration of the condition of the labouring classes. It has with some difficulty been established that the editors of the paper which M. Stern discovered in the course of researches in connexion with his "History of Europe in the Nineteenth Century" were two German students, then resident at Zurich, named Cratz and Ehrardt.

There will shortly be inaugurated upon the Alpine peak of Ollen, on Monte Rosa, the most elevated literary and scientific institute in the world. Its altitude will be the thousand feet. The library, which will take the name of Queen Margharita, owes its organisation to Her Majesty, supported by Ministers and many eminent persons in Italy and abroad. It will comprise all the books, sculpture, landscapes, and photographs obtainable relating to the Alps.

By accident, a valuable possession has been revealed to the Cambridge Town Council. During the absence of the inspector of weights and measures on his honeymoon, his assistant busied himself in setting the office in order. When he was about to commence cleaning operations with emery powder, and oil on a large bronze utensil, his zeal was stayed by a visit of a town councillor, who is an artist and antiquary. An inspection of the article showed it to be an ancient standard bushel measure, made of metal ringing like a bell, and in a perfect state of preservation. Around vessel were the words:—"Elizabeth Dei Gracia Anglæ Franciæ et Hiberniæ Regina," with the date 1601, and above the inscription there appeared a crown and the monogram "E.R."

When we hear on all sides that there is on money, says the *Globe*, it is but natural that prices should fall among the luxuries of life, and that the arts should be the first to suffer. It is not surprising, therefore, that, as Mr. Frank Rinder states in the *Burlington Magazine*, one of the results of the commercial depression has been to minimise what was rapidly becoming a gamble in certain classes of high priced books. The more ancient books have for a time been out of fashion, and the authors of the last century were the most in vogue. A year or two ago the first editions of nineteenth century authors of some repute were often raised to ridiculously high levels. America being prominently represented at nearly every important sale. But now bad times and the comparative indifference of Transatlantic collectors are largely accountable for the fact that, no private library of second, or even third, rate importance has come under the hammer since January. This general reluctance to place excellent things on the market, has, however resulted in high prices for the few that have been offered for sale. The first edition of Shakespeare's Henry IV., Part II. brought in no less than £1,035, but no other book obtained a third of this amount, though some of much worth were offered. Dealers just now can hardly give away the common-place, while for the indisputably valuable there remains the keenest demand.

Lady Bloomfield, in a paper of reminiscences in the *Pall Mall Magazine*, relates a circumstance told by Lord Charles Wellesley. At the time her brother-in-law, the Earl of Hardwicke, was in office, he had occasion to write on business to the Duke of Wellington; but his writing was so illegible the Duke could not read it, so he wrote to Lord Hardwicke to tell him so, giving his letter, as was his custom, to Mr. Arbuthnot, his secretary, to copy. But. . . Mr. Arbuthnot, was unable to decipher the Duke's writing, and in despair took it to Lord Charles Wellesley, who in turn could not read it; so there was nothing to be done but to take the said letter back to the Duke, who took it with considerable signs of impatience, looked at it, and then, throwing it into the fire, exclaimed: "'Pon my soul, I cannot read it myself!"

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Two hundred Japanese emigrants left Kobe on Nov. 6th by the *Korea* for Mexico.

Mr. Hayashi, Manager of the Shanghai branch of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, left Moji on Nov. 5th for Dalny where he will open a branch office.

The daughter of Colonel Littledale, of the 4th Dragoon Guards, has just been killed by lightning in India, in the courtyard of an hotel. Her mother was also struck, but recovered.

A telegram from New York was received on Nov. 1st in Kobe to the effect that the tea business continues brisk. There is a good demand for inferior leaf owing to lower prices, and stocks are now scarce.

The many friends of Captain Cole, of the ill-fated P. & O. S. *Australia*, which was wrecked off Port Phillip Heads, when in charge of a pilot, will regret to learn that he has retired from the service of the company.

The marriage between Princess Mitsu Kitashirakawa and Count Kanroji will take place at 1 p.m. on Nov. 14th. A detachment of the Imperial Body Guards will escort the bride to the house of the bridegroom.

A French sailor who stabbed a stoker of H.M.S. *Bramble* on the 2nd instant on the roadway outside the "Bar of all Nations," at Shanghai, believing that he had been "given away" at the inquest on the 4th and 5th by his companions, has made a full confession, and has been accordingly taken into custody on the capital offence.

According to the *Official Gazette*, the German steamer *Fuping* captured on Oct. 12th by the Japanese torpedo boat *Shiratake* off Port Arthur—ten nautical miles north of Wantien-tan, viz. east longitude 120.55 and north latitude 38.34—is now under examination together with her cargo, by the Saseho Prize Court. The cargo consists of Russian notes valued at sixty-seven thousand roubles, several kinds of preserved meat, ammunition, drugs, shoes and boots, tea, etc.

Finding themselves at leisure from their duty of steering the ship of State, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Lyttelton on a Monday in last September took part in a spirited rescue of a party of boys who were being swept out to sea near Aberlady, Firth of Forth. The Cabinet Ministers were playing at golf when the boys' cries for help were heard, and, wading into the sea, they launched a fishing-boat. Mr. Lyttelton took an oar, and Mr. Balfour would have entered the boat also, but it was then fully manned.

A Saseho telegram of the *Jiji* says that Mr. Emerson, of the Chicago *Daily News*, and a French correspondent, who were captured on Sept. 28th by one of the Japanese blocking ships in the neighbourhood of Saotao Bay while attempting to escape from Port Arthur, have been released after examination. They left Saseho on Nov. 5th for Nagasaki. The *Jiji* adds that Mr. Emerson was in Tokyo before the outbreak of the war. When war began he applied to the War Office for permission to accompany the Army. As he could not get a permit he left for Mukden with the purpose of attaching himself to the Russians, but he also met a refusal there. Subsequently, he went to Chefoo, where he became acquainted with the French correspondent. On Sept. 26th, both journalists proceeded to Port Arthur by a junk, but they were refused permission to stay in the fortress.

The Department of Communications issues the following Notice to Mariners, regarding the removal of the position and alteration of the height of the staff light on Fort No. 3, Tokyo Bay:—Notice is hereby given that the Staff Light on the Fort No. 3, Northern Entrance to Uraga Channel, Tokyo Bay, has been removed about 750 feet in the Direction of S. 45°46′ E. Magnetic Bearing from the former position, whilst the height of light being 66 feet above the sea. Vessels should pass all round the Light at a distance not nearer than 3 cables, at the North and the West; and 2 cables, at the East and the South from the Staff. Note:—No other changes have been made.

The funeral of the late Capt. F. H. Armstrong, of the O. & O. steamer *Coptic*, took place on Friday morning at the Yokohama Cemetery, Rev. W. J. Austen officiating There was a considerable attendance of mourners, the various shipping interests being fully represented. Mr. B. C. Howard, agent of the P.M. and O. & O. Companies, was chief mourner and the office staff was present in the persons of Capt. Walker, Mr. C. McWilliams and Mr. F. H. Tanner. Among other shipping men was Capt. Ekstrand, and Mr. M. Beart, of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, and Messrs. W. K. Tresize and Weaver of the Yokohama Engine and Iron Works also attended. The pall bearers were: Pay Inspector Mitchell McDonald, U.S.N., Fleet Surgeon Moon, R.N., Commdr. Davies, R.N.R., Lieut. Rusch, *Kaiserin Elisabeth*, Lt. W. H. Colgrove, R.N R., (P. & O. *Pera*), and Sub-Lieut. Halavanja, *Kaiserin Elisabeth*.

YOKOHAMA CHRISTIAN BLIND SCHOOL.

We are asked to publish the following accounts and report referring to the above institution:—

FINANCIAL REPORT FROM APRIL 1ST TO SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1904.

	Yen.
To Cash—Mr. Draper	344.10
Proceeds of entertainment at 221, Bluff	30.00
Mr. F. W. Thomas	10.00
"Friend"	10.60
Mr. Mikkleburg	5.00
From servants at 262, Bluff	5.00
Tuition	3.80
	408.50
By Teachers	240.330
By Rent	60.000
By Musical Instruction	9.900
By Janitor	20.500
By Miscellaneous—Books, &c.	16.485
By Balance	61.285
	408.500

ANNE BLANCHE SLADE, Treasurer.
Audited and found correct.
AMY G. LEWIS.
221, Bluff, Yokohama, October, 1904.

REPORT.

I wish to thank all the friends who have so kindly contributed to the support of the Yokohama Christian Blind School during the past six months.

Although Mr. Draper has been in America, the school has gone on as usual, with about twenty-five pupils in daily attendance, and more who would come if we could take them.

As you will see, a large share of the financial responsibility is still being borne by Mr. Draper, but as he has said that he cannot continue, every year, to furnish so large an amount, we cannot depend upon this for long.

Unless support for our pupils can be found here in Yokohama the school must, sooner or later, close. Those of us who see the joy and brightness brought by those hours of study into these darkened lives, feel that such a thing can never be—that we cannot close our little school!

Thirty *yen* will support a blind pupil in our school one year. How many will take one boy? How many will take a share in a boy? Already an offer

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of help from some of the young business men of the city, and a few other interested friends, has brought encouragement alike to teachers and pupils. We hope that, during the coming year, many more will feel it a glad privilege to contribute to this important work, which belongs not to one Church or Mission only, but to the community at large.

The school meets in the basement of the Horaicho M. E. Church, every day, except Saturday, from 9 to 12 p.m. All friends who may be interested are cordially invited to visit us at any time, and see our pupils at their work. I am sure they will go away longing more than ever to help us in our work of giving spiritual vision to those whose physical eyes are forever closed.

ANNE BLANCHE SLADE.

CONCERT.

The concert given on Thursday evening at the residence of Miss Orth was a great success. We append the programme :—

1. Piano Quartette..." Symphonie "..... Haydn.
   Misses D. and N. Stone, Dinsdale and Irwine.
2. Piano Solo....." Spinn Spinn "..... Carl Rossi.
   Miss Milly Hahn.
3. Piano & Violin..." Sing me to Sleep "..... Edwin. Greene.
   Misses R. Martin and L. McWilliams. Masters J. Booth and A. Tipple.
4. Piano Solo..." Songs without Words No. 4 and No. 9 "...Mendelssohn.
   Miss Bertie Cahusac.
5. Piano....." Septtet " ..... Beethoven.
   Misses L. Russell, Martin, Cahusac and Hahn.
6. Song....." Sunshine and Rain "...Blumenthal.
   Mrs. Harrison.
7. Piano & Violin ... " That Midsummer Night "... Max Heller.
   Misses Martin, McWilliams. Masters J. Booth and A. Tipple.
8. Piano Solo....." Impromptu "..... Schubert.
   Miss L. Russell.
9. Violin Solo....." Suite op. 61 " ..... Schutt.
   Mr. H. A. Poole.
10. Piano Solo ....." Tarantella "..... Heller.
    Miss R. Martin.
11. Song ....." The Rosary "..... Navin.
    Mrs. Harrison.
12. Piano Quartett.." Tannhauser March "...Wagner.
    Mrs. Bosshart, Misses Kleensang and Baker.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

In the October number of the *Taiyō* it is contended by Mr. Ōmachi Keigetsu and by Mr. Arima Yūsei in separate articles that Japan's success in the present war is largely to be attributed to the Bushidō, and that the Bushidō itself was a product of feudalism. So that though in this age of Constitutional Government it is the fashion to denounce feudalism as the greatest of all the political evils from which past generations suffered, it trained the nation for the hardships of war in a way that could hardly have been improved on. If, as some contend, religion consists of the worship of a high moral ideal, then the Bushidō may be said to rest on religion. But if religion consists of the worship of gods, divinities or of one Supreme Being, then the Bushidō has no religion in it. This is pointed out by these two writers in the *Taiyō*. The quotation which we made from the *Koye* last month bearing on the Japanese view of supernaturalism and a future life may be said to represent the attitude of the highest Japanese ethical code to supernaturalism. Mr. Arima observes that it is not etiquette for Japanese to die with prayers on their lips. They prefer to pass away amid shouts of *Banzai* on the battle-field or resignedly and calmly on their death-beds. That the Japanese have received from their ancestors a moral code which is quite independent of supernaturalism and which yet is sufficiently powerful to turn out such fine specimens of fighting humanity as are now upholding the honour of the national flag in Manchuria is a fact which, say the writers we are quoting, is worthy of the attention of the whole civilised world.

Of the three one-man organs referred to in a former Summary Mr. Ebina Danjō's *Shinjin* is by far the best sustained and the most readable magazine. Mr. Matsumura Kaiseki, after writing in a very pessimistic tone respecting the policy of the Japanese Government last July, gave notice that the issue of his magazine would cease during the remaining months of the year. Mr. Uchimura Kanzō's views are perhaps too peculiar to allow of his having many followers. But his publication, the *Seisho no Kenkyū*, still appears once a month. One of the chief attractions of this periodical, we are told, is the short, pithy observations on various religious topics with which each number of the *Seisho no Kenkyū* opens. We furnish a few specimens taken from a recent number. "Times and the Heart" is the title of one of the paragraphs, and here is what Mr. Uchimura Kanzō says on this: The faith of a Christian is faith in the past, in Christ crucified. His love is love for existing fellowmen, that is, it is connected with the present. His hope is the hope of heaven's bliss. It looks forward to the future. Thus the heart of a Christian has its fixed attitude to time past, time present and time future. The next subject is "Religion and Philosophy." On this Mr. Uchimura writes: "To see God as He is in Himself—this is religion. To view Him in man and nature—this is philosophy. To look up, is religion; to look down, is philosophy. We can see God everywhere, both in the earth beneath and the heaven above." Mr. Uchimura preaches the doctrine of non-resistance in another paragraph entitled *Muteikō-Shugi no Shōri*, "The Victory won by the non-resistance Principle."

Mr. Ebina Danjō is in every way a broader-minded Chrisitan than Mr. Uchimura Kanzō or Mr. Matsumura Kaiseki, judging from the articles which he pens from month to month. He has written much on the war and on the change in the nation's horizon to which it must lead. His observations on the present political situation strike us as marked by great sobriety and thoughtfulness and by close adherence to facts. He does not feel sure that Japan is quite ready to play the rôle he desires to see her play in the near future. To this view he gives full expression in an article recently published in the *Shinjin* entitled *Kokuun no Shinchō to Kokumin no Hinsei* (The Extension of the National Destinies and National Character). Some there are, says Mr. Ebina, that attribute our success to the Bushidō; others say that it is owing to our system of government—a system in which loyalty has always held such high rank. This is somewhat vague. A thorough investigation of the causes of success in the present war would reveal a large number of cooperating causes, some physical, some mechanical, some intellectual and some moral. But to dwell only on the moral causes, there are one or two elements in our character which have been leading factors in the achievements of our soldiers. One is self-confidence, a quality which is deeply rooted in the heart of the nation. Another is invincibleness of spirit (*makeji-damashii*) so aptly named *yasegaman* by the late commonsense philosopher of Mita. The unyielding spirit and self-confidence—these are the qualities which have enabled Japan to reach her present stage of development. Now when I come to ask myself, proceeds Mr. Ebina, whether these qualities are displayed by the majority of our young men at home to-day, I am obliged to reply that they are not. I think there is no difference of opinion on this subject among those who know young men well. Our young men are neither energetic, unyielding nor self-confident. The question of how these qualities are to be developed is one of the most important of questions to all educationists. Energy doubtless largely proceeds from health and strength of constitution. But the spirit of self-dependence is something that can be cultivated. The lack of decision of character, which is so evident among the students of to-day is a defect that is traceable to parents, school teachers and religious teachers. Were the training different, the types of young men produced would be far superior to that with which we are all too well acquainted. Young men must start with a definite object in life—that is of primary importance. Any agency which succeeds in supplying this object, be it home influence, school education or religion, is benefiting the nation enormously, is helping to impart to our youth those sterling moral qualities which alone can enable Japan to fulfil her great destiny as an Oriental State of an entirely new model.

Mr. Ebina contributes a longish article to the *Shinjin* on Tolstoi's views on the Russo-Japanese War. Mr. Ebina thinks that the Japanese have much to learn from a man like Tolstoi, and he has no sympathy with the flippant manner in which the great Russian religious reformer is dismissed as a mere idle dreamer by certain Japanese writers because he is opposed to war in principle. At the same time Mr. Ebina points out that Tolstoi's remarks on Japan and the Japanese show considerable ignorance of this county's affairs. To Mr. Ebina Tolstoi appears to be a queer mixture of the true and the false, of Imperialism and Nihilism, of faith and superstition, of science and ignorance. As a Russian prophet and a persistent advocate of reform he may have his uses in Russia, but as a teacher he is no safe guide to Japan.

* * *

In the *Seikyō Shimpō* (Greek Church) Mr. Ishikawa Kisaburō writes an article entitled *Benso to Keikoku* (Explanations and Warnings), in which he refers to the endeavours of certain writers in Europe and America to stir up hostility to this country by representing the Japanese as only very partially civilised. As for the Russian press, says Mr. Ishikawa, one can hardly expect it to be reasonable. We can afford to ignore it. But there are writers belonging to other countries who habitually ignore the fact that in her dealings with other countries as well as in her method of carrying on war Japan has always observed a high moral standard. This standard may be said partly to be based on her own traditional ethics and partly on the ethics acquired from intercourse with Christian countries. I do not pretend to say, proceeds Mr. Ishikawa, that our own system of ethics has reached the highest stage of development of which it is capable nor that we have extracted all the good that is to be found in Christianity; but still on the whole our officials have in their intercourse with other nations acted in a highly creditable manner. As our responsibilities increase, our Government may find the supply of the right kind of men running short. But the Government must beware of allowing the country's honour to be dragged in the dust by appointing inferior men to important posts. Mr. Yoshikawa praises in unmeasured terms the manner in which the war has been conducted hitherto.

The *Seikyō Shimpō* publishes short lives of the Greek Church Christians killed in battle. There seem to have been quite a number belonging to this Church among the killed and wounded.

* * *

The *Chūō Kōron* has a long article written by Mr. Fujii Kenjirō entitled *Hisenron to Zesenron* (Anti-war and Pro-war Arguments). Perhaps there is not much that is new to be said on this subject. It has been discussed so often. The principal argument advanced and defended by Mr. Fujii is the fact that the intellectual and financial struggle which is going on in the world causes a larger amount of suffering in the course of a century than is brought about by pitched battles or other fighting, and yet there is no great outcry against this deadly form of competition. It is assumed, says Mr. Fujii, that a warless state would be an ideal state for mankind generally, but this is by no means so evident as some represent, for some of our highest virtues are developed by war.

* * *

The *Gokyō* (Methodist) publishes in successive numbers two letters from Mr. Sakamoto Rokwa on "The Defects of our Churches to-day" which we epitomize below. In this age of progress it cannot be said that as a rule Churches keep pace with other institutions, and some of them have gone in an opposite direction to that mapped out for them years ago. There are Christians who object to hear the defects of Churches talked about and who may turn away from this letter in disgust. Because I now write of our weaknesses and defects, I would not have it inferred that I fail to recognize our merits. It is very injurious for members of Churches to be always congratulating each other on their superiority. The deficiences of our Churches which have particularly struck me I will

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enumerate under five headings. (1) *The objects that churches strive to obtain are not fixed.*—What does a church exist for? What are its main objects? These are questions which not only unbelievers find it hard to answer, but to which Christian converts themselves are often unable to give a satisfactory reply. Some think that a church exists for the sake of preachers and preaching. Others think that pleasant social intercourse, musical entertainments, and the like, are the chief ends in view in establishing churches. Others, again, fix on charity as the great work the church is called on to do. Now a church is an assembly of worshippers, and worship is hence one of the principal objects a church has in view. Moreover, it exists for the sake of making known the gospel of Christ. These alone are its primary objects. All other things are secondary objects that may or may not be realized at all. There are some who regard temperance work, social entertainments and the dispensing of charity as though they had the first claims on Christians. (2) *Church workers need to be selected more carefully.*—Some people seem to entertain the notion that theological training at a divinity school will suffice to make a man an influential pastor or evangelist. This is a delusion. Real character is not to be obtained in any such way and it is men of real character that are wanted. Decision of character must be part of the men themselves in order to insure their gaining the respect of their fellow-men. We could do with fewer pastors if they were of the right sort. Many young men who do not possess sufficient power to make an independent living for themselves at any ordinary calling think that if trained by a Mission they will become good evangelists or pastors. (*Madzu Kyōyekisha tarubeki hito wa, sa naku tomo, hito kara sonkei sareru kurai na hinkakuwo sonaeneba muzukashii no de aru. Shingakkō sae sokugyō sureba, nanibito demo rippana dendōsha ni narerru to omottara ayamari de aru. Ichi-nin maye no ningen to shite omoshiroku nai hito ga, dendōsha to shite seikō suru hazu ga nai no de aru. Yo no naka ni wa jikwatsu* (自活) *no michi no nai gakusei ga senkyōshi nado no okage de benkyō shite, bokushi ni naru no de aru to omotteru hito mo sukunakunai no de aru.* (3) *There is a strong tendency in churches to lag behind the age.* It might seem as though believers in religion were independent of time; as though they were not required to adapt themselves to any generation or to study to comply with the spirit of the age in which they live. But in reality it is quite otherwise. If in the matter of general knowledge and in their methods of acting, churches are behind other bodies, they will be pitied or looked down on. It is a fact that the ignorance of many of our Christians is one of the reasons for the want of respect felt for our churches by fairly educated people. In everything the church must keep pace with the age. Even in the exposition of the Bible we can no longer follow the views which science has shown to be untenable. During the past 20 years the Japanese world has been going ahead and there is danger of our mission schools being left altogether behind in many things. The standard of learning among our Christians generally is decidedly low. Even our pastors are not so well educated as they need to be. Hence their constant failure to command the respect of worldly men. (4) *The power of the pulpit is not what it ought to be.* Go where one will it is the same. The preaching lacks power and not sufficient importance is attached to it. That the interest of a Church in the Christian religion and its work in the world is largely kept up by preaching is quite certain. When Christians attend Church on Sunday after a week of toil only to hear a string of commonplace remarks that give them no new ideas and supply to them no mental food, it is no wonder if they are tempted to stay away from Church. The trouble is that most of our pastors do not read. Without spending a few hours every day in reading it is quite impossible for a pastor to provide new matter for sermons week after week. Congregations should recognize this, and not keep their pastors perpetually employed week in and week out. (5) *The great want of the churches is more living faith.*—A very large number of our Christians are in a very elementary stage of development. With many religion is a mere matter of emotion. Their faith has no solid rational basis at all. Hence it happens that a mere trifle upsets them altogether. Some of our Christians seem to think that they have a right to be helped in every difficulty and often they don't even thank those who help them. There are Christians whose church life and ordinary daily life are kept quite separate, who never carry their religion into daily life at all (*Koto ni shinkō to nichijō seikwatsu to wo zenzen kubetsu shite, nanro no kwankei naki yō ni miyeru Kyōkai no seijin* 聖人 *de shakai no zokujin taru rei ga hanahada ōi.*) In the Church they are holy, but in society worldy. The work of evangelization is more hindered by believers than unbelievers. The editor of the *Gokyō*, Dr. Takagi, in a note prefixed to Mr. Sakamoto's last letter, endorses the representation of the state of certain Methodist churches given by this writer.

* * *

The *Koye* (*Revue Catholique*) in its latest issue deals with two subjects that have of late been much discussed in the secular pass. The first of these is the suicide of the troops on the *Hitachi Maru*; the second is the merits of the Bushidō as a moral code for modern Japan. In reference to the remarkable self-immolation performed by the warriors referred to, the *Koye* observes that it is unreasonable to expect the Japanese nation to condemn this act on Christian grounds. The Christian believes that life is the gift of God and that no man or woman has any right to destroy it. But those who, while admiring the spirit of the men who died in this way, regard their action as quite unwarrantable may well appeal to common-sense and reason, and point out that there are occasions when it is harder to live than to die, and hence when the calm endurance of shame and hardship is morally a greater feat than absconding into the next world in order to avoid them.

The *Koye* has two articles on the Bushidō. The general line taken by this magazine is that the Bushidō is lacking in many of the requirements of a code of morals suitable for modern Japan. Dr. Inoue Tesujirō has of late been writing at great length in the *Taiyō* and elsewhere on the Bushidō. The *Koye* remarks that in his explanation of the teaching of the Bushidō Dr. Inoue has mixed up doctrines that he has acquired by the study of Western ethics.* His Bushidō is not the Bushidō of history by any means. But taking the real Bushidō, when we come to ask what is the principle on which its authority as a code of morals is based, we must answer, a sense of honour, love of reputation, ambition. Now there are two distinct ways in which a man may desire to make for himself a name. He may bid for popularity by acting up to the moral standard of society generally or to the standard of a certain select section of the community, or he may make for himself a still greater name by following a high ideal of his own construction. That conformity to a general standard established by others is a moral action on incomparably lower ground than the pursuit of high spiritual standards of of our own, admits of no doubt whatever. In order to get high moral action, the motive and authority for doing one thing rather than another must be beyond question.

As an exponent of Christian thought, as a defender of the faith of Christ as held by Roman Catholics, and as a close observer of the general progress made by the Japanese nation the *Koye* displays some admirable features. Readers who are unacquainted with the breadth and thoroughness of a large number of Catholic writers would certainly be surprised by reading some of the articles which apear in the *Koye*. We epitomized last month what, written by a Christian as it was, seemed to us a very remarkable article on the Japanese general indifference to religion. In the latest issue of the magazine, under the title of *Kōkyō to Bushidō* (Roman Catholicism and the Bushidō), we find another singularly broad-minded discussion of the following question. If it be true that the Japanese are not naturally a religious-minded people, how is it that so many men, women and even children cheerfully laid dowu their lives rather than deny the Christian faith 300 years ago? The answer given by a writer signing himself "Tamoku" in the *Koye* is, that to the Bushidō is to be ascribed the credit of having made this astonishing constancy and disregard of death possible. What ordinary Japanese were accustomed to do for ordinary masters, that the servants of Christ were prepared to do for Him. The obstinate holding on to principles, the glory of dying in a noble cause, regarding life as of no more value than a hair when compared with the maintenance of what is right and just—these and kindred ideas were instilled into the minds of men and women by the Bushidō teachers centuries before Xavier came to Japan. Had this not been so, the results of the cruel persecution to which Christian converts were subjected would certainly have been very different from what they were. "Tamoku" does not say of course that the Christians of those days were without Divine help, but he clearly implies that it of itself would not have sufficed without the pre-instilled notion respecting the obligation to die for a master or a cause. Here is his own summing up of the matter: *Hikkyō kareta no junkyō* (殉教) *wa Kimi* (君) *ni tsukauru chū wo Kirisuto ni utsushi; Kunnen no uchijini wo Shinzen* (神前) *no uchijini ni utsushitaru mono ni shite, sunawachi waga kuni koyū* (固有) *no Bushidō to Kōkyō to no seishin kankwa ga ai-tasukete hirakitaru bikwa* (美花) *nari.* This explanation accounts for the strange fact that so much religious zeal was shown by persons who belonged to a nation which has always been deficient in the religious sense, concludes "Tamoku."

The following items of information are published by the *Koye*. Considerable persecution of Protestant Christians is going on in China. There are over 100,000 of these, and not a few find it difficult to make a living owing to the hostility felt towards them on account of their denunciation of the worship of images, etc.

The *Nihon Kirisutokyōkai* (Presbyterian) in its estimate for next year's evangelistic expenses has reduced the sum allowed by one thousand *yen*, the amount now being 7,000 instead of 8,000 *yen*. This is on account of the war.

The Unitarian Church situated near Shibazono-bashi has had a split among its members, Messrs. Abe Iso-o, Murai Chishi, Toyosaki Zennosuke, Kishimoto Nobuta and Hirai Kinzō having left the church. Such dissensions among the Unitarians are to be expected, observes the *Koye*. The cause of the affair was certain action of the church in question having reference to Mr. Saji Jitsuzen and his followers.

The following statistics on the capacities of Christian places of worship given by the *Koye* are of interest. St. Peter's at Rome heads the list among Christian Churches; this building being capable of seating 55,000 people. Next comes the Milan Cathedral, which holds 37,000 people; followed by the Church of St Sophia in Constantinople, which has a capacity for 33,000 people. Then comes St. Paul's at Rome, with 25,000; followed by the Paris Nôtre Dame, with 21,000, and the Florence Cathedral, with 20,000.

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In its issues of Oct., 13th, and Oct. 20th, the *Kirisutokyō Sekai* (Congregational) publishes two articles from a Japanese Christian residing in Seoul, who signs himself "Nanyō." The title of the articles is "The Reform of the Congregational Church and the entrusting of several churches to one Pastor or Evangelist." The following is the substance of what "Nanyō" has to say on the above subject:—(1) *Japan's duty as a Religious Reformer.* That it is the duty of all Churches to endeavour to regenerate the world is universally admitted. But when we come to inquire as to what is actually accomplished by

*This is always apt to take place. The late Mr. Lafcadio Hearn was a striking instance of this. He constantly made Japanese stories serve as a vehicle for expressing his own fancies. Subjectivity cannot be got rid of in writing. The question of how much of it is allowable in writing that claims to be accurate has never been precisely settled.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

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congregations and ask ourselves whether the Church of Christ in this country is ready for the new rôle it aspires to play in the Far East at the close of the war, we confess to a feeling of disappointment. Some churches do little work because they are too poor to provide the necessary funds. Some churches are without efficient evangelists to employ, though able to pay them. Other churches are so undecided in their Christian belief that they have no inclination to further mission work. The net result is that the Christian Church as a whole is not ready for a new gigantic enterprise of any kind. (2) *The sects cannot be united.* As long as our Japanese Christian sects are connected with European and American sects, as they mostly are to-day, a union of the whole Church of Christ in Japan for mission purposes is an impossibility. Union, however desirable, is at present impracticable, and so we have as Congregationalists to work on our own lines separately. What are our qualifications as a sect for doing this? (3) *The merits and the deficiencies of the Japanese Congregational Church.* The Congregational Church of Japan is undoubtedly one of the greatest if not the greatest Christian body in this country. These are some particulars in which no church can compare with us. Such, for instance, as stability, knowledge of the spirit of the times, acquaintance with Japanese sentiments and feeling, respect for individual liberty, recognition of the claims of congregations to manage their own affairs without interference from outsiders, the supply of men of character and the development of thought. These constitute the great elements of strength possessed by the Congregational body to-day. But as an organization the Congregational body in Japan is essentially defective. The principle that every congregation is entirely independent of sister churches acts as a powerful deterrent to all united action. The Church as a whole has no head. There is no pulse that beats throughout the entire body, no central heart through which its blood flows. Instead of being one body, the Congregational Church consists of many bodies all on an equality, all absolutely independent of each other. Under these circumstances united effort becomes difficult.* (4) *A scheme for creating a New Organism.*—But the difficulty alluded to above might easily be got over by each church undertaking to appoint delegates to act in union with sister churches for common objects. The local power now possessed by the churches would not in any way be curtailed by this arrangement. Of course cases would arise in which the congregations would be required to endorse the action of their representative in the general council of the whole Church. If, for instance, money were requireed for a certain purpose the congregation would have to signify its willingness to provide it. By a system of representation we could as a Church manage to work together for the realization of great objects. What is wanted among us is the extension of the feeling of responsibility. At present our Christians only feel responsible for their own churches and the work carried on by them. By our uniting by means of representation in a great evangelistic movement they would gradually be made to realize that their responsibilities extend to the whole Far Eastern world. (5) *The appointment of one pastor to take charge of several congregations in cases where the financial state of churches makes this desirable.* This would save much money and would also facilitate united action among churches generally. The next number of the *Kirisutokyō Sekai* has another long article on the subject by the same writer, in which the benefits to be derived by the amalgamation of offices proposed are set forth in detail. We shall revert to the question in our next Summary.

L'Abbe G. Ligneul has recently published a pamphlet entitled "The Church," in which he maintains that the constitution of the Catholic Church is such that she will hold together as long as the world lasts. The work is divided into 14 chapters. It is one of a series of books entitled *Shingaku Kōyō*, published by the Sansaisha, Nishiki-chō, Kanda, Tōkyō.

*Of course the European and American congregationalists have managed to surmount this difficulty; since they have such prosperous missionary societies as the London Missionary Society and the American Board of Foreign Missions. Is the spirit of union stronger in the West than in Japan?—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

THE BEIYU-KYOKAI.

The Beiyu-Kyokai (America's Friend Association) gave a dinner at the Maple Club, Shiba Park, on Sunday evening, in honour of Mr. D. W. Stevens, the Adviser to the Korean Foreign Office. Owing to the absence of Baron Kaneko, President of the Association, Mr. Tsuzuki, Chief Secretary of the Privy Council, acted as President. There were present Viscount Nagaoka, Baron Kuki, Mr. S. Chinda, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Y. Ozaki, Mayor of Tokyo, Mr. M. Ichihara, Mayor of Yokohama, Mr. S. Tsuda, Mr. K. Otani, Mr. I. O-oka, M.P., Mr. D. Sugawara and about 30 other gentlemen.

Mr. W. Kitajima, speaking on behalf of the committee of the Association, briefly explained the latter's nature to Mr. Stevens. The speaker also extended a hearty welcome to the guest of the evening and wished him every success in his new mission in Korea.

Mr. Tsuzuki then rose amid loud applause and delivered a speech in substance as follows:—

In tendering the warmest welcome to the honoured guest of the evening, the speaker believed that it would not be out of place to point out briefly the services rendered this country by Mr. Stevens. The latter had spent thirty years of the prime of his life in the service of our Government. Mr. Tsuzuki, as one of his closest friends and also as a colleague on the occasion of a Treaty Revision conference, was perfectly aware with what tact and energy Mr. Stevens had endeavoured to promote the cause of this country. Together with that of Mr. Denison, Adviser to our Foreign Office the name of Mr. Stevens was closely connected with the modern history of our diplomacy. Thirty years' service with one Government, and with a splendid record, was a privilege rarely possessed by any person. In addition to this, Mr. Stevens would now go to Korea as Adviser to that country in connection with her foreign affairs. He would thus add another valuable record to a career already enviable. That was a life worth living for. With regard to this new mission, the speaker could not help congratulating Mr. Stevens most sincerely on his appointment. The appointment of Mr. Stevens, who had been accustomed to enjoy our unbounded confidence, to the post of Adviser to the Korean Government would testify to the future coincidence of the interests of Japan and Korea. By fulfilling his mission, Mr. Stevens would contribute to the maintenance and furtherance of peaceful and friendly relations between the two countries. In expressing the warmest and sincerest wishes for the success of his important mission, Mr. Tsuzuki assured the guest of the evening that in going away from us he would leave behind him hundreds of friends who would follow his distinguished career at Söul with most sympathetic interest.

Three cheers of *Banzai* for Mr. Stevens were then given and his health was drunk with enthusiasm.

Mr. Stevens, in reply, said that he did not deserve all that had been said by Mr. Tsuzuki. But he was, he said, very thankful for the courtesy shown him by the Beiyu-Kyokai, the worthy objects of which, as explained by Mr. Kitajima, he hoped would be crowned with further success. He assured those present that he would do his best to cultivate a good relationship between Japan and Korea. In conclusion, Mr. Stevens asked all present to join him in drinking the prosperity of Japan and Korea.

The Maple dance was performed in honour of the occasion; and the meeting dispersed at about 9.30 p.m. The function was a great success.—*Japan Times.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE HARRIERS' CLUB.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

Sir,—Do the lady promoters of the proposed so-called Harriers' Club really think their scheme is practicable? The writer thinks that if instead of the very vague notice published in your columns, the real lines on which the club was proposed to be run had been given, many would have been spared the trouble of attending the meeting held last night. If we are to have a Harriers' Club why not have a real one and among other things organize an International walk as at Kobe and Shanghai? The programme unfolded at last night's meeting was to have a mixed club of Ladies and Gentlemen and to have Paperchases three times a month at which no running was to be allowed: only fair "Heel and Toe" was to be permitted, the ladies, no doubt, to form their own ideas as to what this means. Certainly no unfair walking can be attributed to a lady clad in skirts, and yet we are quite sure if W. J. Sturgess, the amateur champion, gives way to unfair walking unwittingly as he has done more than once, the lady competitors, if there ever are any, will do likewise. Evidently running is to be tabooed and for this reason, if none else, we think it would be a mistake to call the proposed organization a Harriers Club. Why not let the ladies have their social walks and leave the male sex to manage the Harriers' part of the business? We are convinced there are enough young men in Yokohama to form a really good Harriers' Club, and the country is specially suited for the sport. Any efforts to form a *real Harriers Club* will be welcomed by

Yours truly,

L. WILSON.

M. PAUL DE CASSAGNAC.

Mr. Paul Granier de Cassagnac, whose death is recorded, was (according to *Men and Women of the Time*) the son of Adolphe Granier de Cassagnac, born about 1840, became at an early age a contributor to the minor Parisian journals, and soon acquired notoriety by the fierceness of his personal attacks on his contemporaries, and the numerous duels to which they gave rise. In 1866, under the auspices of his father, he joined the staff of *Le Pays*, of which soon afterwards he became the principal editor. Since then he has been perpetually embroiled in quarrels with his brother journalists and anti-Bonapartist politicians. It would be difficult to enumerate all the "affairs of honour" in which he has been engaged, but his duel with the late M. Gustave Flourens, in 1869, may be mentioned as being one of the most desperate fought in modern times. M. Paul de Cassagnac was decorated with the Legion of Honour on the Emperor's fête-day in 1868, and in July 1869 was elected a member of the Conseil Général for the Department of Gers. On the declaration of war against Prussia in August 1870, M. Paul de Cassagnac, who was still suffering from a recent wound in the chest, and who had just been appointed a Major of the Garde Mobile of the Department of Gers, preferred to enrol himself as a volunteer in the first regiment of Zouaves. Taken prisoner at Sedan, he was imprisoned eight months at Kösel in Silesia. On recovering his liberty he went to Venice for the benefit of his health; and afterwards established in the Department of Gers, *L'Appel au Peuple*, a political journal which met with considerable success. Returning to Paris in January, 1872, he resumed the editorship of *Le Pays*. In July of that year he was condemned to a week's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 100 francs in consequence of his duel with M. Lockroy. On July 7, 1873, he fought a duel on the Luxembourg frontier with M. Ranc, a Paris journalist, both combatants being wounded, and M. Ranc disabled. He was tried in Paris, July 2, 1874, for the publication in *Le Pays* of articles calculated to disturb the public peace, and to stir up hatred and contempt between citizens. M. Paul de Cassagnac undertook his own defence and obtained a verdict of "Not Guilty," a result which was regarded by the Bonapartists as a signal triumph. In 1874 he published in his journal a series of violent articles in reference to the capitulation of Sedan, the whole responsibility of which was thrown on to General Wimpffen's shoulders. The General according instituted a prosecution for libel in the Assize Court of the Seine, but M. Paul de Cassagnac was acquitted by the jury (February 1875). On Nov. 24, 1875, he delivered, at a meeting at Belleville, a speech in which he contended that the restoration of the Empire was the essential condition of the welfare of the people. The *Pays* and other newspapers were prosecuted for printing a report of this discourse, but they were all acquitted. M. de Cassagnac was returned to the National Assembly by the arrondissement of Condom in the Department of Gers, at the general elections of February 1876 and October 1877. The latter election was annulled by the Chamber, Nov. 11, 1878, but in the following February M. de Cassagnac was elected, and he has been at subsequent general elections. Of late years his fiery zeal has somewhat abated, chiefly on account of the unfortunate dissensions in the Bonaparte family, but during the Boulangist agitation he sided strongly with the party of the late General, and in the September elections of 1889 his followers were directed to support Revisionist candidates wherever Conservatives failed to present themselves. In 1884 he ceased editing the *Pays*, and founded the *Autorité*, in the columns of which he constantly attacks the present Republican order.

A live rat infected with plague was found on Nov. 8th in one of the cotton godowns at Yokohama where eleven bales of cotton had been landed from the *Scalda*, three of the crew of which were recently proved at Moji to be suffering from the disease.

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TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE BALTIC FLEET.

London, November 3.

It is authoritatively stated that the undertaking to detain the Baltic Fleet was limited to the duration of the Russian investigation at Vigo, and was not to continue till the International investigation closed. The British Government never interpreted the undertaking otherwise.

Later.

Negotiations are progressing. The commission will probably consist of an Admiral and a juris-consult on both sides and naval officers of neutral Powers. Great Britain favours Paris, but Russia proposes The Hague as the place of meeting. Other essential points require the fullest consideration.

Mr. Balfour presided over a Cabinet Council which lasted for an hour and a half.

THE NORTH SEA OUTRAGE.

London, November 4.

Reuter, telegraphing from St. Petersburg, says Britain has proposed a Commission to consist of four delegates appointed each by Great Britain, Russia, France and the United States, a fifth to be selected by these, the conference to meet at Paris.

At the instance of Counsel for the Government the Coroner's jury at Hull simply found that the deceased had been killed by shots fired from Russian warships without warning or provocation.

THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

The four Russian officers who were detained at Vigo, have arrived in Paris, and proceeded to St. Petersburg.

MR. BALFOUR ILL.

Mr. Balfour is suffering from phlebitis (inflammation of the veins) and will not attend the Guild Hall banquet.

THE HULL INQUEST.

The witnesses at the Hull inquest were unanimous in declaring that no torpedo-boats were present at the time of the outrage.

THE EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY.

The Times, in connexion with the birthday of the Emperor of Japan, offers the congratulations and good wishes of the British people. It comments on the antiquity of the Japanese, dynasty and remarks that the reign covers the whole period of an extraordinary intellectual revolution, by which the Japanese assimilated alien civilization.

Other papers adopt a similar tone.

RUSSIA, GREAT BRITAIN AND THE U.S.

London, November 4.

Lord Lansdowne, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, states, in a communication to the London Chamber of Commerce, that Russia has met all the representations of Great Britain and the United States in a conciliatory manner.

RUSSIAN MENACE TO NEUTRAL SHIPPING.

It is understood that the Russian Naval Commanders were recently furnished with instructions, which will result in these officers exercising their rights less vexatiously in future.

GENERAL STOESSEL WOUNDED.

London, November 5.

It is reported that General Stoessel was wounded during the latest fighting at Port Arthur.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE COALING OF THE BALTIC FLEET.

The British Foreign Office, replying to a question asked by shipowners, declares that it is not permissible for British shipowners to charter their boats for the purpose of following the Russian fleet with coal supplies.

VIOLENT SCENES IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

MINISTER OF WAR ASSAULTED.

London, November 6.

Revelations showing that the French Ministry of War were spying on officers by means of reports from Masonic lodges, have been debated in the Chamber of Deputies.

General André, Minister for War, declared, in the course of the debate, that clerical intolerance was still so strong in the Army that he was compelled to resort to external channels of information regarding the political opinions of the officers.

Thereupon M. Syveton rushed at General André and battered the Minister's face with his fists.

General André collapsed, streaming with blood.

A wild mêlee ensued, members of the Right and Left following M. Syveton's example. The sitting was suspended.

M. Syveton was subsequently suspended from the privileges of the Chamber, but he refused to budge and was removed by the Guards.

The Chamber has since approved of the Government's action.

LATEST FROM TANGIER.

Later.

The Baltic fleet has left Tangier. Those vessels which have gone in the direction of the Atlantic number five battleships, five cruisers, two transports and a hospital ship.

RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

Reuter telegraphs from St. Petersburg that Russia has accepted the draft of a convention proposed by Great Britain.

VOLUNTEER VESSEL PASSES THE BOSPHORUS.

London, November 7.

The Russian Volunteer Fleet steamer *Yaroslav*, with coal and water, has passed the Bosphorus on her way to join the Baltic Fleet.

THE NORTH SEA INCIDENT.

Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge and Mr. Aspinall, K.C., have opened a Board of Trade Inquiry at Hull.

THE PARIS COMMISSION.

The Commission, which has been accepted by Russia, as described in Articles 9 to 14 of the Anglo-Russian Convention, is composed as telegraphed on the 3rd inst. It will meet at Paris as soon as possible, probably within a fortnight after the Convention has been signed, and will fix the responsibility for the outrage. Both parties are pledged to supply all the necessary information.

London, November 8.

Great Britain has proposed three additional articles in the convention concerning the Paris enquiry, concerning the providing of legal assessors, the division of the Commission's expenses, and that the decision of the Court may be by a majority vote and not necessarily unanimous.

RUSSIAN EXPLORERS MURDERED.

Later.

Colonel Borensoff, with three companions, sent by Viceroy Alexieff into Mongolia ostensibly for purposes of exploration, have been found murdered.

MESSAGE FROM THE CZAR.

The Czar telegraphed to Admiral Rojestvensky before he sailed:—"My heart is with you and your dear squadron. The eyes of Russia are upon you."

THE BALTIC COMMISSION.

London, November 9.

A Washington message states that it is settled that Admiral Dewey, U.S.N., will be offered the post of United States representative on the Paris commission of enquiry into the Baltic affair, as soon as an invitation to appoint a member is received.

Admiral Fournier will probably represent France.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT RE-ELECTED.

President Roosevelt has been re-elected by an overwhelming majority.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

London, November 9.

In view of the passage of a portion of the Baltic Fleet through the Suez Canal, elaborate precautions are being taken. Guards are being posted along the banks.

A JAPANESE LOAN.

A Japanese loan of twelve millions sterling at 90½ will be issued immediately, half in London and half in New York. Dealings have already begun at 1¼ premium.

ROOSEVELT'S PLURALITY.

London, Nov. 10.

The Democratic headquarters admit that President Roosevelt was re-elected by an overwhelming majority and that he carried every doubtful State. His plurality in New York State was over 200,000, exceeding McKinley's in 1900.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM MR. PARKER.

The Hon. Alton B. Parker, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, telegraphed to President Roosevelt:—"The people by their votes emphatically approved of your administration and I congratulate you."

THE REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

Mr. Higgins, Republican, has been elected Governor of New York State.

The Republican majority in the House of Representatives has been increased from 30 to about 50.

BIRTHDAY HONOUR.

Mr. R. S. Gundry, ex Secretary of the China Association, has been created C. B.

(The following telegrams received by the Associated Press, Tokyo, have been kindly placed at our disposal.]

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Received 7.35 a.m. November 9.

New York, November 8.—Perfect weather everywhere. Heavy vote.

Received 1.35 p.m. November 9.

New York, November 8.—Everything indicates Roosevelt's election. New York Democratic papers concede. Roosevelt running ahead McKinley Parker behind Bryan New York state.

[Note.—The reference to McKinley and Bryan in the last telegram is to the vote in the national election four years ago when McKinley and Bryan were the principal contestants.]

Received Tokyo, 6 p.m. November 9.

New York November 9.—Early returns indicate Roosevelt carries New York State.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

His Imperial Highness Prince Fushimi reached San Francisco at 1 p.m. on the 9th instant.

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(Received in Tokyo.)

A report received in a trustworthy quarter states that Admiral Rojestvensky arrived at Tangier on November 3rd.

Admiral Rojestvensky, with the *Osliabya*, three other battle-ships and some cruisers left Tangier on the 3rd and arrived at Crete.

(Received at the Foreign Office.)

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

The British Foreign Office made the following announcement on the 1st instant:—

"Before the Squadron left Vigo, orders were issued to its commanding officer that during the Squadron's voyage eastward it should neither injure nor inconvenience neutral shipping.

"The Russian Government, in conformity with its promise, has caused 4 Russian officers to be left at Vigo.

"The Governments of Great Britain and Russia are now consulting with a view to the election of a joint committee to whom the duty of examination will be entrusted."

With reference to the above the English press writes thus:—

The Times—The Government's announcement will by no means satisfy the public. It is possible that Russia may be complying with the letter of her promise when she leaves four officers at Vigo, but certainly such procedure does not comply with what the British nation expected and what it was led to expect by the Prime Minister's speech. That only four officers should be selected out of the large number implicated in the affair, is to turn the whole investigation into something like a farce. That is the impression it will convey to the majority of Englishmen.

The *Standard* and the *Morning Post* complain that even before the international tribunal get to work the Russian ships have left Vigo, and condemn such methods.

On the other hand the *Daily Telegraph* thinks that, from one point of view, the fact of the Russian Admiral having taken his squadron out of Vigo should remove uneasiness. For it shows that he recognises the romances recounted by himself to newspaper reporters to be contrary to what he had actually seen and ascertained. The same paper further considers that the publication of the orders conveyed to the Russian Admiral is a most important point and that the British Government's management in the matter merits approval.

SKIRMISHES AT THE FRONT.

General Kuropatkin, in a telegram dated the 3rd instant, reports:—On the night of the 30th of October, a party of our volunteers, without being detected by the enemy, approached his entrenchments, drove back his working party and destroyed the works. Again, on the 1st of November, during the night, these volunteers made a reconnaissance of the enemy's advanced positions but I have not heard that there was any important fighting. The activity of the Volunteers keeps the enemy constantly on the alert every night, and in consequence he keeps up an almost incessant fire. No fight is reported on the night of the 2nd. It is observed that the Japanese army has made some movement from the east towards the west."

TRIBUNAL TO MEET IN PARIS.

The *Journal de Debats* says:—"The terms of the arbitration convention between England and Russia and the organization of the tribunal have been debated and settled, and it has been decided that the tribunal shall meet in Paris. These facts were announced by M. Delcassé on the 4th instant at a meeting of the Cabinet.

THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

According to a Reuter's telegram 4 Russian vessels reached Tangier on the 3rd. The *Osliabya*, the *Sissoi Veliky*, the *Admiral Nakhimoff* and the *Dimitri Donskoi* have sailed for Crete.

The original intention of the Baltic Fleet was to divide into two sections at Gibraltar, the large vessels proceeding by the Cape of Good Hope, the small by the Suez Canal. But in compliance with orders received from the Tsar while at Vigo, Admiral Rojestvensky is to take all his ships, if possible, by the Suez Canal. This will shorten the duration of the voyage eastward.

News has been received that the Baltic Squadron which had remained at Tangier left that place on the morning of the 5th steering westward. They were accompanied by 2 colliers and one hospital-vessel.

A Lloyd's telegram from Algiers says that the whole of the Russian squadron sailed on the 5th.

It is announced that the *Navarin*, *Jemtchug*, *Almaz*, *Svietlana* and *Argun* left Tangier on the 3rd.

A Reuter's telegram from Algiers says that the destroyers *Bezupretchni* and the *Blestyaschtchi* left that place on the 4th.

A discussion which recently took place between a certain ship-owner and the British Government has been published. The ship-owner had inquired whether he might charter his vessels for the purpose of accompanying the Russian Squadron and supplying coal to them. The Foreign Office replied that it would not be lawful for a British ship-owner to charter his vessels for such a purpose.

THE HOUSE TAX.

It has been decided that the Court of Arbitration in the matter of the house tax on buildings in the foreign settlements, will meet at 11 a.m. on the 21st instant at the Hague.

The persons composing this court will be, on Japan's side, as already announced, Mr. Motono, Minister Plenipotentiary in Paris, a member of the Permanent Hague Tribunal of Arbitration; and on the side of France, Germany and England combined, Professor Renault, legal adviser to the French Foreign Office, teacher of international law in the Law College in Paris and Minister Plenipotentiary who is chosen by the Governments of the three States in combination; and M. Bram, Governor of Hamar, a former Minister of State in Norway, who is elected by his two colleagues as arbitrator.

Further, the countries concerned will be represented at the above Court by the following:—Japan by Mr. Miyaoka, Minister *en disponibilité*; Germany by Dr. Weipart, formerly of the German Legation in Tokyo; France by Professor Framajou (?); and England by Mr. A. B. Walford.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

It is reported that the whole of the Baltic Fleet, accompanied by two coaling steamers and a hospital ship, left Tangier on the 5th.

A Reuter's telegram from Bizerta on the 5th says that the Russian destroyers *Bodri*, *Blestychtchi* and *Bezupretchni* have arrived there.

RUSSIAN COMMANDERS.

According to intelligence from St. Petersburg, General Linevitch has been appointed to command the First Manchurian Army, and General Kaulbars to command the Third Army. In compliance with orders from General Kuropatkin, General Linevitch set out for the seat of war on the 6th.

(From the "Jiji Shimpo.")

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER SHIPS.

London, November 8.

Seven Russian Volunteer ships with coal and foodstuffs have been passing the Dardanelles to join the Baltic squadron. The fleet will shortly arrive at Bizerta, a French colony in Africa.

RUSSIAN RESERVES.

The reserves in West Russia have caused disturbances. The regulars fired upon them to put down the trouble. The conditions are ominous.

RUSSIANS AT THE SHAHO.

According to intelligence from Paris, the Russians in the forts in the vicinity of the Shaho are experiencing great hardships. They are still without adequate clothing. Owing to the strict watch of the Japanese, they are unable to make communications with their base detachments.

(From the "Asahi Shimbun.")

RUSSO-GERMAN SECRET AGREEMENT.

London, November 7.

Despite denials, there is reason to think that a secret agreement exists between Russian and Germany.

KRUPP ARTILLERY FOR RUSSIA.

Krupp's Works are supplying Russia with fresh guns for her Manchurian Army.

SECOND ISSUE OF JAPANESE WAR LOAN BONDS.

London, November 8.

Negotiations with regard to a second war loan by Japan have been settled. Next Monday, one half will be issued in London, and another in New York. The whole amount is twelve million pounds sterling, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent., the price being £90.10.

OFFICERS IN RESERVE MOBILIZED.

In St. Petersburg, Moscow, Odessa and six other important military districts, officers and surgeons in reserve have been mobilized.

(From the "N-C. Daily News.")

LORD LANSDOWNE AND RUSSIAN RAIDERS.

London, November 4.

The Government is unable to find grounds for the suggestion that the Russians have favoured German ships as compared with British.

It is obviously impossible, Lord Lansdowne says, for any Government to inform shippers whether particular cargoes are entitled to immunity from seizure.

BRITISH NAVY'S CLEARING FOR ACTION.

Four Russian battleships have arrived at Tangier. Admiral Walker's squadron followed them the whole way to Tangier at five miles' distance. Both squadrons were cleared for action.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE.

From	Line.	Steamer	Date.
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Lyra	F. Nov. 11
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar 1	F. Nov. 11
America	P. M. Co.	China 2	Sa. Nov. 12
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic 3	M. Nov. 14
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan 4	M. Nov. 14
Tacoma	B. T. Co.	Texan 5	W. Nov. 16
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Siberia	F. Nov. 18
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Preussen	Sa. Nov. 19
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co	Em. of India	Th Nov. 24
Europe	M. M. Co.	Tourane	Th. Nov. 24
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Su. Nov. 27
America	P. M. Co.	Manchuria	M. Nov 28

1 Left Hongkong on the 2nd inst.
2 Left San Francisco on the 25th ult.
3 Left Hongkong on the 5th inst.
4 Left Vancouver on the 31st ult.
5 Left Seattle on the 30th ult.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES.

For	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Tacoma	B. T. Co.	Lyra	Sa. Nov. 12
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	P. R. Luitpold	Sa. Nov. 12
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co	Tartar	Sa. Nov. 12
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	China	Su. Nov. 13
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	M. Nov. 14
America	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	W. Nov 16
Hongkong	P. & A. Co.	Aragonia	W. Nov. 16
Shanghai	B. Y. K.	Bengloe	W. Nov. 16
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Texan	Sa. Nov. 19
America	P. M. Co.	Siberia	Su Nov. 20
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co	Em. of India	F. Nov. 25
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	M. Nov. 28
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Manchuria	Tu. Nov. 29
Portland	P. & A. Co.	Arabia	Th. Dec. 1
Europe	M. M. Co.	Tourane	F. Dec. 2

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LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Segovia, German steamer, 3,796, Schoenfeldt, 3rd Nov.,—Hamburg via ports, and Hongkong, 26th Oct., General.—C. Illies & Co.

Maria Valerie, Austrian steamer, 2,647, P. Berberovich, 3rd Nov.,—Trieste via ports, and Shanghai, 30th Oct., Mails and General.—Pollak Bros.

Akebono Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,474, ——, 3rd Nov.,—Moji, Coal.—Japanese.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 3rd Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Braemar, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 3rd Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Jason, British steamer, 4,880, Steeves, 4th Nov.,—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 3rd Nov., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Ulabrand, Norwegian steamer, 1,269, S. Anderson, 4th Nov.,—Karatsu, Coal.—Mitsu Bishi Co.

Colombo Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,919, Geo. Lapraik, 4th Nov.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Khalif, British steamer, 2,219, J. H. Middleton, 5th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Prinz Regent Luitpold, German steamer, 3,920, H. 6th Nov.,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe, 5th Nov., Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Wingsang, British steamer, 1,644, W. Stalker, 6th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Cleverhill, British steamer, 1,827, W. H. Seldon, 7th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,462, P. H. Going, 7th Nov.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 19th Oct., Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Korea, American steamer, 5,651, W. B. Seabury, 8th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 7th Nov., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Haldis, Norwegian steamer, 1,055, J. C. Jensen, 8th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, 7th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tjilatjap, Dutch steamer, 2,475, H. Koops, 8th Nov.,—Batavia via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Numantia, German steamer, 2,806, Brehmer, 9th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Selsdon, British steamer, 2,451, Butler, 9th Nov.,—Chinampo, General.—American Trading Co.

Ras-Bera, British steamer, 2,500, A. G. Morris, 10th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Agamemnon, British steamer, 4,462, Day, 10th Nov.,—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 9th Nov., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

DEPARTURES.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,580, S. Muramatsu, 3rd Nov.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Norge, Norwegian steamer, 1,924, Boe, Jr., 3rd Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

Kamor, Norwegian steamer, 949, Falck Muns, 3rd Nov.,—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Haldis, Norwegian steamer, 1,055, J. C. Jensen, 3rd Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Amoy, German steamer, 663, H. Plamberk, 3rd Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Japanese.

Taisang, British steamer, 1,544, G. H. Bowker, 5th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Thyra, British steamer, 2,244, A. Bainbridge, 5th Nov.,—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—C. Illies & Co.

Kaisow, British steamer, 2,529, Torrible, 5th Nov.,—Marseilles and London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Prinz Heinrich, German steamer, 3,902, Rud. Meyer, 5th Nov.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Brand, Norwegian steamer, 1,519, J. Johannessen, 5th Nov.,—Hakodate, General.—Yamagata-ya.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 5th Nov.,—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Pera, British steamer, 4,916, A. Valentini, 6th Nov.,—Marseilles, London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Rugby, British steamer, 2,110, W. Brown, 6th Nov.,—Muroran, Ballast.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

Braemar, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 6th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Marie Valerie, Austrian steamer, 2,648, P. Berberovich, 6th Nov.,—Trieste via ports, General.—Pollak Bros.

Iyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,918, S. J. G. Parsons, 7th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Colombo Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,919, Geo. Lapraik, 7th Nov.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ulabrand, Norwegian steamer, 1,269, S. Anderson, 7th Nov.,—Otaru, Ballast.—Mitsu Bishi Go.

Jason, British steamer, 4,880, Steeves, 8th Nov.,—Amsterdam, London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Macquarie, British steamer, 2,073, St. John George, 8th Nov.,—Moji, Ballast.—Yamagata ya.

Khalif, British steamer, 2,219, J. H. Middleton, 8th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Saint Hugo, British steamer, 2,290, Stabb, 8th Nov.,—New York via ports and Suez, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Cleverhill, British steamer, 1,829, W. H. Seldon, 9th Noq.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,460, Bent, 9th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Korea, American steamer, 5,651, W. B. Seabury, 9th Nov.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Wingsang, British steamer, 1,641, W. Stalker, 9th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Segovia, German steamer, 3,796, Schoenfeldt, 10th Nov.,—Havre, Bremen and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Hounslow, British steamer, 1,860, H. Adshead, 10th Nov.,—Newchwang via Moji, General.—Yokohama Coal Co.

Numantia, German steamer, 2,806, Brehmer, 10th Oct.,—Portland, Oregon, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per German steamer *Prinz Regent Luitpold*, from Europe via ports:—Mr. C. Homann, Mrs. C. Homann, Mr. Sato, Mr. J. Wilson and servant, Mr. Jacques Donlon, Mr. Koussel, Mr. C. A. Lera, Mr. C. W. Woodward, Mr. Pucha, Mr. A. Buschel, Mrs. A. Buschel, Mr. R. Raspe, Mrs. R. Raspe, Mrs. Th. de Berigny, child and nurse, in cabin; Mr. G. W. Hawkins, Maria de N. Pereira, and Anna Maria de Pereira, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. G. Ohta, Mr. H. Ohta, Mr. M. Miyasaki, Mr. O. A. Nessler, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Smith, Mr. K. Unno, and Mr. Y. Yamaguchi. For Shanghai:—Mrs. May Lucian. For Hongkong:—Mrs. D. J. Blake, Miss Ada Delaney, Mrs. N. Dwyer, Mr. C. I. Halsey, Mrs. V. Latham, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. Mason S. Stone and Mr. A. H. Warnecke, wife and child.

Per American steamer *Korea*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. T. James, Miss Scott and amah, Capt. H. Cabell, U.S.A., Mrs. H. Cabell, Master H. Cabell, Mrs. Powers, Mr. T. E. Batto, Mrs. A. M. Chalmers, Mrs. A. Craynon, Lieut. H. C. Fiske, U.S.A., Lieut. C. F. Leeds, U.S.A., Mr. H. E. Waite, Miss E. Mendelson, Mr. S. Sawatari, Miss Hausbridge, Mr. R. E. Haas, Mr. S. Groundwater, Mr. A. Russell, and Mrs. A. Russell, infant and amah, in cabin. For Honolulu:—Mr. J. E. Parker, Mrs. Lam Lan Shee and son, Mr. Wong Yuen, and Mr. Ching On, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mrs. Dr. Fuehr, infant and amah, Miss E. Brown, Mr. Louis M. Allen, Mr. Paul C. Freer, Mrs. Paul C. Freer, Miss Dutton, Mr. C. H. Parrish, Mr. W. A. Randall, Mrs. W. A. Randall and 2 sons, Mrs. F. R. Felp, Mr. T. J. Whelan, Mrs. T. J. Whelan, Mr. Chon See, Mr. Wong Son King, Mr. M. J. Geary, Mrs. M. J. Geary, Mr. W. H. Lewis, Lieut.-Col. P. St. C. Murphy, Mr. Irving E. Stickney, Mrs. Irving E. Stickney, Mr. S. V. Ford, Capt. Le Bloud, Mr. J. C. Tarbaux, Dr. H. M. Tolfee, Mr. P. Bolder, Mrs. D. Love, Mr. Son Yuen, Mr. Woo Yuen, Mr. J. C. Mitchelson, Mrs. J. C. Mitchelson, Miss Garton, Mr. A. B. Stewart, Mrs. A. B. Stewart, Miss A. Stewart, Mr. J. M. Dean, Mr. Vicente Albert, Rev. R. E. McLean, Mrs. R. E. McLean and 4 children, Mrs. O. V. Wnind, Mr. Chas. Do Pratt, Mr. Wa Tong, and Mr. G. de Bretoille, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per German steamer *Prinz Heinrich*, for Europe via ports:—Mr. A. R. Weigall, Mr. Lurman, Mr. L. Roux, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Murray Bain, Mr. G. M. Boyes, Mr. Chu Lee Wi, Mr. J. B. Saunders, Mr. F. B. Reid and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Samuelson, Miss E. S. Morre, Mr. A. B. Giles, Mr. W. Hill, Mr. Lazar Montagu, Mr. Charles G. Baird, Mr. J. E. Bowron, Mr. Leonard, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. J. Bunting, Mr. Bunting, Mr. R. Ehlers, Mr. J. Williams, Mr. J. Tannell, Mr. J. E. Pfaff, and 3 Chinese, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Korea*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. Vicente Albert, Mr. Louis M. Allen, Mr. Jas. F. J. Archibald, Capt. L. Blond, Mr. P. Boteler, Mr. Chas. de Bretville, Miss E. Brown, Mr. O. Brussel, Mr. J. M. Dean, Miss Dutton, Mr. R. S. Dunn, Mr. F. R. Felt, Mr. T. A. C. Forbes, Mr. S. V. Ford, Mr. P. C. Freer, Mrs. P. C. Freer, Mrs. Dr. Fuehr, child and amah, Mr. A. C. Gale, Mr. M. J. Geary, Mrs. M. J. Geary, Miss Gorton, Mr. H. K. Hemans, Mr. Wm. Hohmeyer, Mr. T. Inouye, Mr. Wong Son King, Mrs. James B. Lankershim, Miss Lankershim, Mr. J. B. Lee, Mrs. J. B. Lee, Mr. W. H. Lewis, Mrs. D. Love, Rev. R. E. McLean and 4 children, Mr. J. C. Mitchelson, Mrs. J. C. Mitchelson, Mr. T. Murakami, Lieut.-Col. P. St. C. Murphy, Mr. N. Ohno, Mr. Chiug On, Mr. J. E. Parker, Mr. E. H. Parrish, Mr. W. A. Randall, Mrs. W. A. Randall and 2 children, Mr. Chow See, Mr. W. Baldwin Shearer, Mrs. Lum Lan Shee and child, Mr. K. Shimomura, Mr. A. B. Stewart, Mrs. A. B. Stewart, Miss A. Stewart, Mr. E. Stickney, Mrs. Irving E. Stickney, Mr. J. C. Tarbaux, Dr. H. M. Tolfee, Mr. Wu Tong, Mr. Lum Kin Woi, Mrs. O. V. Waixed, Mr. E. Watanabe, Mr. T. J. Wheelan, Mr. C. E. Wheelwright, Mr. I. Yezaki and servant, Mr. Lin Shen Yii, Mr. Son Yuen, Mr. Wong Yuen, Mr. Woo Yuen, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer, *America Maru* for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. F. E. Barto, Mrs. D. J. Blake, Miss Ada Delaney, Mr. D. Dorabjee, Mrs. Nona Dwyer, Mr. Louis Eppinger & native servant, Mr. C. I. Halsey, Mr. T. Isaka, Mrs. V. Latham, Mr. C. H. Lawson, Mrs. C. H. Lawson, Mrs. May Lucian, Mr. R. Masujima, Mr. K. Nakashima, Mr. F. E. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Mason S. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Warnecke, and infant, and Mr. S. Yoshida, in cabin.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw and Waste Silk shipped per steamer *Prinz Heinrich*:—

	Raw.				Waste.			
Nabholz & Co.....	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sieber & Co.....	155	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	162	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siber, Wolff & Co..	105	—	—	—	87	—	—	—
Boyer, Mayet, Guillee Co.....	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longin & Co.	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cl. Eymard	16	—	—	—	69	—	—	—
Bavier & Co.....	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jewett and Bent ...	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pollak Bros.....	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	680	—	—	—	156	—	—	—

Per British steamer *Pera*, for London via ports:—Raw Silk for Europe, 122 bales; Waste Silk for Europe, 729 bales.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, November 11.

Some little business has been done but there is practically nothing to report.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER YARD.
White Shirting—{40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.} ...	0.10 to 0.88
	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—8¼ lb, 38½ yds. 39 inches V.	3.90 to 4.50
Grey Shirting—9lb, 38½ yds, 45 inches	3.90 to 4.50
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches...	2.80 to 4.00
	PER YARD.
Cotton Italians and Satteens...	0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels ... ... V.	0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in....	0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches...	0.16 to 0.22
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 10.0
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches ...	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66
	PER PIECE.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.80 to 10.80
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches...	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches...	1.90 to 2.25
TurkeyReds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 nches...	2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALE.
Nos. 16/24, Singles ... ... Y.	Nominal
Nos. 28/32, Singles	—
Nos. 38/42, Singles	—
Nos. 32, Doubles...	Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	250.00 to 260.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	300.00 to 310.00
Nos. 2/100 ,Gassed	440.00 to 470.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling...	40.00 to 40.50
Indian Broach...	31.00 to 32.00
Chinese	27.50 to 29.50

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METALS.

A steady but not large business has been going on.

	PER PICUL.
Round and square ⅜ inch and upward...	Y.4.05 to 4.35
Iron Plates, assorted	4.30 to 4.60
Sheet Iron...	4.65 to 6.90
Galvanised Iron sheets	9.75 to 10.75
Wire Nails, assorted	6.25 to 6.50
Tin Plates, per box...	7.00 to 7.50
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.00
Hoop Iron (⅝ to 1¼ inch)	5.00 to 5.50

KEROSENE.

The market is fairly steady.

American	$3.33
Russian	3.24
Langkat	3.07½

SUGAR.

The market is still strong and the volume of business is not large.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	Y.8.60 to 9.00
Brown Manila...	8.80 to 9.80
Brown Daitong	8.00 to 8.20
Brown Canton...	9.80 to 10.80
White Java and Penang...	11.50 to 12.50
White Refined...	12.20 to 15 80

INDIGO.

The market is steady.

	PICUL.
Java, Medium to best...	210.00 to 260.00
Calcutta, Medium to best	140.00 to 220.00
Madras (*Kurpah*), Medium to best ...	100.00 to 140.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ..	—

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The election in the United States having passed confidence is restored and the market is very active at advanced prices. There are large daily settlements both in Filatures and Re-reels for that market. Europe is also somewhat better and a considerable amount of trade is being done for Lyons. The market closes strong, with prospect of sone further advance.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ...	Y.1,010 to 1020
Filatures—Extra, Fine	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	980 to 990
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	— —
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	930 to 950
Filatures—No. 1⅛, Fine	930 to 950
Filatures—No. 1⅛, Coarse	920 to 925
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	910 to 920
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	— —
Common—Coarse	— —
Re-reels—Extra	— —
Re-reels—No. 1	940 to 950
Re-reels—No. 1½	920 to 925
Re-reels—No. 2	910 to 915
Re-reels—No. 3	880 to 890
Kakedas—Extra	925 to 930
Kakedas—No. 1	900 to 910
Kakedas—No. 1⅝...	880 to 885
Kakedas—No. 2	850 to 860

WASTE SILK.

Business has increased in volume and top prices are paid for good fibre. Large lines are done daily in the better grades of both Noshi and Kibiso.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	165 to 170
Noshi—Filatures, Good	155 to 160
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	155 to 160
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	145 to 150
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	135 to 140
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	110 to 115
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	100 to 105
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	165 to 170
Noshi—Bushiu, Good...	155 to 160
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	145 to 150
Nsohi—Joshiu, Best	100 to 105
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	90 to 95
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	115 to 120
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	100 to 105
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	55 to 60
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	50 to 55

TEA.

We remove all quotations as the market is now practically closed.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	—
Choice	—
Finest	—
Fine...	—
Good Medium	—
Medium	—
Good Common	—
Common...	—

WILD WITH ECZEMA

And Other Itching, Burning, Scaly Eruptions with Loss of Hair.

Speedy Cure Treatment.

Bathe the affected parts with Hot Water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly take Cuticura Resolvent Pills, to cool and cleanse the blood. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, scaly, pimply humours, eczemas, rashes, irritations, and chafings, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants and the anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter, and salt rheum,—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. Such are the CUTICURA remedies, the purest, sweetest, most speedy and economical curatives for the skin, scalp, and blood ever compounded. Mothers are their warmest friends.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations of women, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials, containing 60 doses.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: H. Towns & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 27-28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, November 10.

London silver ⅛ higher and Shanghai sterling quotations ⅛ (@ ⅜) higher have caused local rates on China to decline accordingly, other rates keeping steady.

London Bank T.T.	2/0⅝
— — Bills on demand	2/0⅛
— — 4 months' sight	2/0½
— Private 4 months' sight	2/0⅛
— — 6 months' sight	2/0⅜
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	254½
— Private 4 months' sight	259
— — 6 months' sight	260
Hongkong—Bank sight ... per $100	92¾*
— Private 10 days' sight do.	503/4*
Shanghai—Bank sight	76½*
— Private 10 days' sight	783/8*
India—Bank sight	150½
— Private 30 days' sight	152½
America—Bank sight	49⅛
— Private 30 days' sight	49⅜
— Private 4 months' sight	50⅝
Germany—Bank sight	206
— Private 4 months' sight	210½
Bar Silver (London)	26⅞

* Nominal.

JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, November 11, a.m.

Mean prices for Cash Delivery of Bonds and Shares, which may be held by Foreigners in their own names.

	Paid up.	Div'd. 1 year.	Q'ation.
	Yen.	per cent.	Yen.
Provincial Exchequer Bonds 1st Issue	87	5	81.00
Provincial Exchequer Bonds 2nd Issue	32	5	25.90
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri)	100	5	86.60
War Bonds (Gunji)	100	5	86.60
5 % Imperial Bonds (Goburi).	100	5	82 45
Navy Bonds (Kaigun)	100	5	*83.10
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	98.50
Y'hama Water-works Bonds	100	6	91.50
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	88.20
Osaka Harbour Bonds	100	6	88.40
Sanyo Railway Debentures	100	6	87.50
Sanyo Railway	50	8	*60.20
Sanyo Railway, new	12.50	8	*25.20
Kyushu Railway	50	8	*55.60
Hokkaido Colliery Railway	50	11	71.60
Sobu Railway	50	8	53.20
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha).	50	11	77.70
Tokyo Street Railway (Shigai)	50	8	77.50
Tokyo Street Railway new	12.50	—	31.10
Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki)	50	—	57.50
Tokyo Electric Railway, new.	30	—	38.60
Yokohama Electric Railway..	27.50	—	26.50
Odawara Electric Car	50	2.7	22.00
Keihin Electric Railway	50	5	52.80
Tokyo Marine Insurance	12.50	12	27.50
Yokohama Fire Insurance	12.50	10	14.70
Tokyo Fire Insurance	12.50	12	19.00
Kanegafuchi Spinning	50	6	41.80
Fuji Cotton Spinning	50	—	39.00
Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning.	50	8	47.20
Yokohama Dock	33	10	43.70
Yokohama Electric Light	50	15	80.80
Tokyo Electric Light	50	12	71.80
Tokyo Electric Light. new	12.50	12	26.10
Osaka Electric Light	50	20	94.80
Kobe Electric Light	45	17	76.60
Tokyo Gas	50	14	79.80
Tokyo Gas, new	1	—	17.00
Osaka Gas new	12.50	—	14.50
Tokyo Rope Manufacture	50	12	82.00
Tokyo Rope, new	35	17	61.50
Nippon (Tokyo) Sugar Refined.	50	15	89.00
Nippon (Tokyo) Sugar R., new	50	15	88.50
Nippon (Osaka) Sugar Refining	35	20	80.70
Nippon Beer Brewery (Yebisu)	50	20	96.20
Nippon Beer Brewery, new	25	20	51.80
Japan Beer Brewery (Kirin)	50	17	75.00
Osaka (Asahi) Beer Brewery..	50	10	51.50
Marusan Beer Brewery	50	—	6 50
V'hama Chuo Godown	50	12	58.50
Yokohama Boeki Godown	20	12	23.50

* Ex dividend.

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LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

The Original and Genuine Worcestershire.

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IS A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

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For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), Nov. 25th, at Noon, the "STOLBERG."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

（毎土曜日一發行）

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19TH, 1904.

MARRIAGE.

WILSON-EKSTRAND—On the 15th November, 1904, at Christ Church, Yokohama, by the Rev. W. P. G. Field, M.A., Incumbent, JOHN D. W WILSON, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Rangoon, to CATHARINA MARIA, daughter of J. W. Ekstrand, Esq., Yokohama. India and China papers please copy.

DEATH.

On Sunday afternoon, 13th November, 1904, at 1 Nagasaka-cho, Tokyo, ELIZABETH THORNTON, Head of S. Hilda's Mission, aged 52.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

MR. RALPH PAGET has been promoted British Minister at Bangkok.

MR. S. TADA, a lawyer in Tokyo, was arrested on Nov. 10th on a charge of fraud.

JAPANESE coin valued at thirty-five thousand *yen* was exported on Nov. 12th from Yokohama to Hongkong.

THE Kobe international walking race will take place on Nov. 23, starting at 8.15. a.m., the course being in the Takaradzuka direction and just about 20 miles. Each team is to consist of three members and the entries are unlimited.

A THOUSAND cases containing rifle ammunition captured in the Shaho battle were brought on Nov. 12th to Moji.

PRINCE AZIZ HASSAN, of Egypt, arrived at Yokohama by the *China* from San Francisco and put up at the Oriental Hotel.

LIEUT-GENERAL UYEDA arrived at Moji on Nov. 13th from the front. He was formerly president of the military university.

THE funeral of Major-General Yamamoto, who was killed on Aug. 21st at Port Arthur, took place on Nov. 11th at Sendai.

TOKYO papers report that the enforcement of the Trade Mark Regulations of China has been postponed for two or three months.

BLUEJACKETS belonging to the Yokosuka Naval station will take part in land manoeuvres at Kamakura for six days from Nov. 14th.

THE Government railway between Kaidan and Kure will be hired on Dec. 1st to the Sanyo Railway Company for *yen* 16,900 per year.

A MOJI telegram states that Mr. Kubo Maru, a railway engineer, fell from a locomotive while passing Minato-machi crossing and was run over and killed.

ENSIGN NOZOLOFF, a prisoner at Matsuyama, is suffering from brain disease and has caused so much trouble that he was removed on Nov. 14th to the hospital for lunatics.

THE *Heimin Shimbun*, an organ of the Socialists, has been prosecuted on a charge of having published a statement injurious to social peace. Its publication has been suspended.

OWING to a landslide which occurred on Nov. 14th on the Omine branch line of the Sanyo Railway, five coolies were buried, the result being that one was killed and two severely injured.

DR. ED. DIVERS, formerly professor in the Imperial Engineering College, Tokyo, who is now in Glasgow, intends to publish a work entitled "Dai Nippon, another Great Britain in the Orient."

THE work of deepening the entrance to Yokohama harbour, to allow the Great Northern Steamship Co.'s steamer *Minnesota*, whose draught is thirty-five feet with full cargo, to enter, has been completed.

SIXTY-THREE sergeants and sub-sergeants were promoted to ensign on November 13th. Two hundred and two students who recently graduated from the Etajima Naval College were appointed midshipmen the following day.

THE steamer *Chusan Maru* arrived at Moji on Nov. 13th from Chefoo. According to her crew, a floating Russian mine was found off Chefoo and they fixed a mark at the spot as a warning to other vessels.

ON Nov. 14th, a conference was held at the Imperial Headquarters before the Emperor when high staff officers of the Army and Navy, the Premier, and the Ministers for the Army and Navy were present. The debate lasted from 10.20 a.m. to 1 p.m.

RECENTLY the Minister for Communications issued instructions to the local Governors to report upon the number of foreign steamers chartered by Japanese. The *Asahi* reports that some foreign owners are employing their vessels in services to unopened ports in the Empire under the names of Japanese.

THE Chrysanthemum Garden Party was held on the afternoon of Nov. 11th at the Akasaka Detached Palace when the Emperor and Empress and the Crown Prince were present. The guests numbered 3,572, including foreign ladies and gentlemen.

A TELEGRAM from Taipeh, Formosa, reports that a special law with regard to land tax in the island was promulgated on Nov. 10th. It is added that Major-General Kimura, one of the commanders of garrison there, left the same day for Japan.

DR. T. TORIYA, a surgeon belonging to the Red Cross Society, is reported to have been killed during the fight at Ta-anping. On Nov. 11th, the Emperor decorated him with the Fifth Order of Merit and promoted him to the Junior Class of the Seventh Rank.

ACCORDING to a passenger who arrived on Nov. 10th at Moji from Yingkow, says a correspondent of the *Nichi Nichi*, a British steamer belonging to the Tadong Company was recently sunk in the neighbourhood of Port Arthur having been struck by a floating mine.

ACCORDING to investigations made at the end of October, the money in circulation throughout the Empire amounted to *yen* 341,201,092. This sum shows an increase of *yen* 2,312,433, over that in the end of the previous month and also *yen* 26,149,907 over that in the corresponding period last year.

A HAKODATE TELEGRAM reports that an insane man who was detained on the night of Nov. 10th in the Hakodate police office, having taken a sword from one of the policemen, assaulted three of them and three coolies inflicting severe injuries on several and killing one policeman.

DURING the ten days ended Nov. 10th, the foreign trade of the Empire was as follows:—Exports, *yen* 10,579,158; imports, *yen* 11,100,342. The export of gold and silver coin and bullion, was *yen* 1,540,550; and the imports *yen* 1,043,983. In this period, the export of raw silk showed a considerable decrease.

ON the night of Nov. 10th, S. Matsumaru, a jinrikisha coolie, residing at Unemecho, Ryogoku, Tokyo, attempted to murder his wife and another coolie named K. Udakawa inflicting severe injuries on them with a knife, at the former's dwelling. The culprit was immediately arrested. The cause was jealousy.

THE Premier entertained some leading members of the Lower House on the evening of November 11th at his official residence, and will also give a dinner to members of the Upper House at noon, to-day, Nov. 12th. The purpose of Count Katsura, says the *Jiji*, was to introduce unofficially the proposed budget for the next year, which will be submitted to the next session of the Diet.

THE Senji Fujin Kwai (Ladies' Aid Society in War Time) whose purpose is to relieve the suffering families of men at the front and to console officers and men invalided from the scenes of battle, held a general meeting on Nov. 13th in the Kyobashi District office, Tokyo, when high officers belonging to the First Division were present. Captain Hattori made a speech upon the operations at Port Arthur in which he had participated, and Mr. Takahashi, of the *Chuo Shimbun*, on the Liaoyang battle, at which engagement he was present.

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PORT ARTHUR.

Friday, November 11.

The explosion of a powder-magazine in the old Sunsushan fort on the 6th instant as a result of Japanese fire makes three magazines which have gone up during the past fortnight. That is a serious loss for the Russians. If there be any truth in the frequently circulated rumours that scarcity of ammunition has threatened them for some time, the threat must now be almost a reality. On the same day (6th) the official report says that an arms store at the north end of the town was set on fire. We observe that the *Japan Times'* translation of the report calls this an "ammunition store," but that is probably an inadvertence, for the term used in the original Japanese does not refer to ammunition. We mention the point because it is of great interest. There are two towns at Port Arthur; the old town on the east and the new, or Russian, town on the west. The report does not distinguish which is meant, but we have very little doubt that the reference is to the old town, and that the store in question is the arsenal which lies near the old Chinese redoubt at Tungchaitsz. There the Russians have their spare guns of all kinds, their gun-carriages, their wheelers' shops and the other paraphernalia of an arsenal—not a manufacturing arsenal, however. The loss of these buildings and great injury to their contents would be a severe blow to the garrison, but it is of course possible that the fire was extinguished without doing much damage.

It will have been observed that the last official report, which speaks of the bombardment on the 6th instant, makes no mention of the sinking of 5 steamers spoken of by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* as having taken place on the 4th instant. We are inclined to think, therefore, that these vessels were those sunk on the 31st of October and the 1st and 2nd of November, as duly stated in the official report. If this identification be correct, the number of steamers sunk in the harbour since the bombardment became severe, totals 6, whereas, if 5 were sunk on the 4th as stated by the *Nichi Nichi*, the number would be 11.

Another point noticeable in connexion with the last official report is that it speaks of the effects of the bombardment on the 6th, whereas the immediately preceding report carried the operations to the 3rd only. What was happening in the interval? Evidently operations were suspended by the storm of wind and rain to which we referred in a recent issue.

A correspondent of the *Asahi* writes that he witnessed the sinking of 4 out of the 5 Russian steamers which were sent to the bottom during the recent stages of the bombardment. The correspondent, having ascended to his usual place of observation, saw 5 steamers grouped in the harbour under the shelter of the West Tayangkau forts. Near them lay the gunboat *Giljak*, "the invertebrate gun-boat" as the Japanese had learned to call her. Presently two Japanese shells came hurtling through the air. One of them fell in the water near the steamers; the second hit one of the vessels. The latter, however, made no attempt to change their berth. They seem to have imagined that these missiles were merely chance shots. By and bye, however, other shells arrived, and very soon two of the steamers were making vehement efforts to get away. But they both sunk by the stern before they could change their position. Then the *Giljak* was visited by a shell, followed at a short interval by a second. She began to get up steam, but there is little doubt that she would have shared the fate of the steamers had not a number of small vessels, flying the red-cross flag, approached and surrounded her, whereupon the Japanese ceased fire. The following morning showed the three remaining steamers still in the same position, but the *Giljak* had escaped under cover of darkness. Soon the Japanese guns re-opened on the steamers and 2 more of them were sunk. The morning of the 2nd rose very clear and beautiful. It was possible to see the Laoliuchui forts quite plainly, and to make out the positions of the Japanese blockading squadrons. The fifth of the group of ill-fated steamers had moved in so that only the top of her masts and funnels were perceptible from the correspondent's place of observation. But she seems to have been less concealed from the Japanese gunners, for at a little after 1 in the afternoon a shell hit her, and while she was preparing apparently to got under weigh three or four other projectiles reached her. She sank by the bows.

The latest intelligence from the fortress is given by the *Asahi Shimbun*, and takes the form of statements made by the two prisoners captured on the occasion of the Keekwanshan assault on Oct. 29th. They confirm the story that the burning of a provisions' store which stood at the base of Golden Hill was a great calamity for the garrison. They also say that obstinate a man as Stoessel is, General Folk is the person chiefly responsible for the stubborn resistance made by the fortress. These two men had long been desirous of surrendering but they had been deterred by a rumour that the Japanese treated prisoners brutally.

Saturday, November 12.

The *Asahi Shimbun* publishes a general statement, without any reference to source, in the sense that there is no special change of conditions at Port Arthur, but that the Japanese works are proceeding steadily though amid great difficulties. The business on hand now is a species of underground burrowing on the part of the besiegers, which the Russians of course try to check by a similar manœuvre, and thus both sides may be said to be engaged in a subterranean struggle. A very small distance, in some cases not exceeding 40 or 50 metres, now separates the combatants, and the supreme moment can not be long deferred. As to the story that a fresh summons to surrender was recently addressed to the garrison by means of a prisoner, it is now denied *in toto*.

In the *Jiji* we find a telegram from Chefoo to the effect that the guns of the naval brigade continue to be trained on the ships in the harbour, and that on the 9th and 10th instant many hits were scored. If this be true, the ships can scarcely be in trim to put to sea, for the official accounts show that up to the opening days of this month they had already suffered badly. Yet it is stated in other quarters that the vessels have now completed their preparations for putting to sea. The smaller craft are reported to save themselves by leaving the harbour every day and lying under the shelter of the Liaotishan promontory. But the battle-ships and cruisers do not go beyond the foot of Pehyushan, where they are daily visited by Japanese shells.

In the diary of an officer, published by the *Asahi Shimbun*, it is stated that the outer ditch of the Urlungshan fort is 51 feet wide and 39 feet deep, and that it is hewn out of the solid rock. The Sunshushan ditch is 26 feet wide and 20 feet deep. The galleries for the protection of these ditches are formed with walls of cement, 7 feet thick, and have coverings of earth 14 feet deep. The galleries have also chambers below the cement walls whence fire can be directed, the muzzles alone of the guns being visible. There are covered passages behind the galleries, communicating with the interior of the work. These details convey some idea of the enormous labour entailed in any attempt to reduce such forts. It is indeed the first time in the history of warfare that a first-class fortress, a fortress built according to the most appoved methods of foreign engineering and armed with all the most recent appliances, has been subjected to a siege.

The *Jiji Shimpo* has a leading article urging the speedy attack of Port Arthur. Our contemporary seems to think that there has been a disposition to proceed by life-saving methods, but the time does not admit of further delay. These remarks, however, are wisely tempered by a comment that the military authorities doubtless know fully what is the nature of the task confronting them and how best it can be accomplished. The same subject is treated by the *Asahi* in much the same manner, but our contemporary fully appreciates the enormous difficulties of the enterprise, and is inclined to think that if only the ships in the harbour can be so battered as to be incapable of putting to sea in fighting trim, the capture of the fortress itself need not be hastened. There can be no doubt that the failure to reduce Port Arthur has greatly affected Japan's credit abroad, and is primarily responsible for the onerous terms she has been obliged to give for her last loan. But, on the other hand, it was the hope of relieving the fortress that led to Stackelburg's despatch southward, which resulted in the Telisz victory, and it was the same hope that induced Kuropatkin to assume the offensive at the Shaho. The fall of Port Arthur would unquestionably be a terrible blow to Russia, yet what is immediately important is the crippling of the ships that are lying there.

Sunday, November 13.

The *Jiji*, without stating its authority but in type so large as to suggest entire confidence, says that the main fosses of Sunshushan and Urlungshan have fallen into the hands of the Japanese. By the term "main fosses" is to be understood the outer ditches under the parapets. If our contemporary's news be correct, then the Japanese have blown in the counterscarp galleries and the kaponiers of the two forts, Sunshun and Urlung, and are now engaged breaching the scarp galleries and the parapets. The Sunshun fort is the support of Antszshan and Itszshan and also protects the rear of the Urlung fortress. The three forts, Sunshun, Antsz and Itsz, are scientifically known as the third sector of the land defences. They command the parade-ground, railway and road, and the capture of Sunshu would be a fatal blow to the security of the other defences. The Russians have dug shelter pits in which they are able to secure immunity and from which they emerge only when it is necessary to work their guns. From the same journal we learn that the enemy's tenure of the ditches in rear of the parapets has been much weakened owing to an incident which recently occurred; namely, the burying alive of a number of men, who were holding one of these ditches, under a mass of earth broken from the parapet by a Japanese 12 inch shell. The rear-ditches are secondary de-

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fences, and it is a novel experience that they should be exposed to such danger. The big guns mounted in these two forts (Sunshu and Urlung) have been all put out of action by the fire of the besiegers and the garrison are using pieces of small calibre only.

There is a rumour that Stoessel's wound is very severe but it does not seem to be greatly credited.

The investing troops are said to have discovered that provisions were being secretly smuggled into the fortress by Chinese. A quantity of vegetables and a consignment of a thousand chickens have been captured *en route* for the fortress. Junks are carrying provisions by sea also. The fact is that the blockade on the water side can scarcely be rendered wholly effective in the given conditions. The Russians have practically the whole of the neighbouring territory of China to draw on.

Monday, November 14.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, reviewing the situation, says that while there is undoubted progress on the whole, it can not be alleged that any marked change has taken place during the past week. The Japanese saps are being carried on steadily, but the nearer they approach the more vehement does the Russian resistance become, and the slower consequently is the rate of advance.

Tokyo journals state that the salute of 108 guns on the Mikado's Birthday was fired by the Japanese with ball cartridge directed against the enemy's works, to which the Russians replied. Probably such a salute was never previously given.

There are increasing evidences that the garrison is running short of ammunition for the big guns.

Stoessel is reported to have admitted to his men the defeat of Kuropatkin on the Shaho, but to have added the comment that the temporary retreat to Mukden was for the purpose of maturing plans which would certainly prove successful.

A German firm is said to have chartered the British steamship *Sarl's* for the purpose of conveying provisions to Port Arthur. The vessel arrived at Tsintau at few days ago from Hongkong, and secretly landed 8,000 cases, some of which contained munitions of war. She then passed the customs, and is now reported to be reloading the contraband cargo with the intention of making for Port Arthur.

Tuesday, November 15.

It is reported (*Asahi Shimbun*) from Port Arthur that the Russians are seen carrying various articles from the town in the direction of Liaotishan, and from this it is inferred, as stated already by prisoners, that the garrison's intention is to make a final stand at the newly erected forts on the promontory. One does not readily appreciate the value of such a stand because it is based on the idea that the town and the harbour will already have fallen into the hands of the Japanese, and under such circumstances Port Arthur would cease to have any worth for the purposes of the campaign. None the less we can understand that the unique idea of a man like General Folk is to avoid surrender or at any rate to defer it as long as possible. All accounts agree that Folk is the life and soul of the defence. Without him capitulation would probably have taken place ere now. He is represented as the very finest type of Russian, a man hard, self-reliant, intolerant of any counsels that show the least shadow of weakness and profoundly faithful to the soldier's idea of death rather than yielding.

The Japanese blockade is described as being of the most stringent character, and it is believed that in the face of such vigilance as the ships are showing, no provision-bearing craft can possibly find its way to the port. Meanwhile the Russian search-lights are said to flare much less brilliantly than they did in earlier times, and altogether the place has a lonely, battered aspect. The Japanese approaches are steadily progressing, and the big guns continue pounding away at the doomed fortress.

Wednesday, Novetuber 16.

As to events at Port Arthur, nothing is added in the way of information to-day except that the Japanese saps are progressing and will be completed in a few days, though what is meant exactly by "completion" we are not told. The *Asahi Shimbun* publishes a statement that the forts forming the defences of the place number 53 in all, including the temporary and the permanent. Some of these have fallen into Japanese possession. The perimeter of the fortified area is 10 miles, and there are 149 great guns mounted in the permanent forts, but many of them have been put out of action by Japanese fire. If the smaller pieces, machine-guns and quick-firers be included, the total artillery of the fortress is over 600. The Russians continue to fortify a new position at Liaotishan, showing that they despair of holding the permanent fortress much longer.

A Japanese officer who has just returned to Saseho says that there remain only 3 Russian steamers of any size in the harbour at Port Arthur. We presume that these are the hospital-ships. There are 15,000 wounded men under treatment, it is said, and if that be true the force now defending the place can not greatly exceed the same number. It appears that the officers have some salt meat to eat with their black bread, but the soldiers are limited to the latter. Another statement attributed to the same officer is that not more than 250 rounds of gun-ammunition remain to each fort. That is very likely. It is scarcely possible that the original store of ammunition can have been replenished on any considerable scale, and since the 26th of June when fighting may be said to have commenced, an immense quantity must have been expended. Modern artillery has one drawback to counter-balance its great potentialities, namely, that it wastes a vast number of shot and shell, first because it comes into action at ranges far longer than those of smooth-bore days, and secondly because the guns can be fired with much greater rapidity.

All the Tokyo journals publish identical statements as to the progress of the works. In the centre, that is to say, at the forts of Urlung and Sunshu, the saps and the tunnels leading have been carried almost to completion, and though the Russians offer strenuous opposition from all directions, the work advances. On the left also, that is to say at Keekwanshan, the saps are being pushed forward, and as to the right the same may be said, but since the Japanese advance here threatens the position which the Russians have chosen for their ultimate stand, they are making fierce resistance. Rifle-fire is continuous and counter-attacks are numerous, but the Japanese repel them all, and the saps are carried forward.

Of course all this means time. Much of the ground about Port Arthur is rocky, and the labour of digging saps, parallels and tunnels is proportionately great. It would seem that the Japanese have convinced themselves of the futility of attempting attacks against positions virtually impregnable by escalade, and that they are determined to proceed by safer and more regular methods. The decision is doubtless wise but it probably entails a delay of some weeks. Meanwhile from the night of the 6th the weather changed to severe cold and the first snow of the season fell. This must add considerably to the hardships of the besiegers.

A prisoner taken by the left wing on the 4th instant is quoted as saying that ammunition can no longer be manufactured, and that nothing can be done in that line beyond adapting the old-pattern Chinese ammunition for use in such guns as it fits. All supplies from outside sources have ceased. The officers have still a quantity of salt meat, but the burning of a large provision-store on the 31st of October was a great misfortune. As for the non-commissioned officers and the men they receive nothing beyond black-bread, and whereas 2½lbs. used formerly to be issued to them, the allowance has now fallen below 2lbs. daily. There are no longer any reserve forces to draw upon. The garrison of each fort has still a reserve of its own, but the general reserve no longer exists.

A prisoner taken at the Sunshushan position says that there were originally 9 officers in the two forts there, the old and the new, but that in the various engagements since the 26th of October, the number has been reduced to one, all the rest having been killed or wounded. He adds that the privisions for the various forts are brought to them on horseback in the evening, and that a party of 20 men goes from each fort to receive them, but the closeness of the besiegers' fire has of late rendered this operation very perilous. It is observable that this prisoner speaks of meat having been served out to the rank and file until about a week ago, since when bread has been the only edible. Stoessel resides at the base of Hwangkinshan. This prisoner states that the number of sick and wounded is some 15,000.

An explanation is offered of the reluctance shown by the Russian squadron to make any essay in the nature of emerging from port. The explanation is that the ships are blocked by their own torpedoes. Numbers of these have been strewn since the commencement of the siege, and though a careful record has doubtless been kept of their original positions, they have shifted hither and thither under the influence of winds and tides, so that it is now impossible to distinguish between dangerous and safe water. The Japanese have cleared such spaces as are essential for their own purposes, but the Russian clearing squadron has ceased to be efficient, and it thus results that the blockade is materially assisted by the engines of the enemy himself. Such is the story.

Some junks still find their way into the harbour, especially from the direction of the Miao Islands, where Russian agents have been very successful in securing the service of the Chinese. But steamers can no longer pass, and apparently have abandoned the attempt.

Thursday, November 17.

A Japanese officer who has just returned to Moji repeats the familiar story that the saps and tunnels of the besiegers are steadily approaching the fortress and that the end can not be long postponed. That, however, is perhaps a somewhat optimistic view. The Russians are making gallant efforts to check the progress of the works. Every night parties of 40 or 50 men sally out by the light of rockets and attempt to effect a lodge-

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ment in the saps, but they are invariably repulsed leaving behind them many dead. Again it is alleged that many of the enemy's shells fail to explode, especially the old Chinese projectiles which they use from time to time. The ships in port continue to be bombarded day and night, the besiegers having now brought searchlights to bear on them.

THE DEFENCES OF PORT ARTHUR.

From inquiries addressed to us by correspondents we gather that a few words may be welcome with regard to the nature of the defences at Port Arthur. By way of preliminary we can not do better than quote a military expert writing in *The Times* last July:—"The town lies in a great amphitheatre, its area encompassed by an oval ring of hills, rising by degrees to altitudes of some 1200 ft. to 1400 ft. On every one of these hills are semi-closed works—that is to say, forts whose fronts towards the enemy on the land side are hidden or protected by mounds or parapets of earth, whilst their gorges, or sides away from the enemy, are closed by masonry walls inaccessible to scaling ladders, and provided with slits or embrasures for the defenders to fire through. It is General Vernander, of the Russian Engineers, no unworthy successor to Todleben, who is responsible for the site, design and trace of these defences. Technically they are on the kaponier trace, the ditches being very deep and defended by kaponiers, or protecting turrets of masonry, roofed with earth. These are sunk deep in the earth so as to be immune from the bursting shells of the enemy, and in them are placed quick-firing guns which sweep the ditches with a hail of iron projectiles. The works have also escarp and counter-scarp galleries." This description conveys a good general idea of the fortress, which the writer in *The Times* justly calls "a difficult prize to seize." As for particulars, the best way to appreciate them is to consider separately one of these fortress-crowned hills. The whole hill from base to summit may be regarded as a defensive work. In the first place its slopes are cut away so as to be everywhere fully exposed to the fire of the defenders. Then, at convenient places on the sides of the hill lines of covered trenches are dug, that is to say, trenches roofed with timber over which mounds of earth are piled. Moreover, these trenches are so contrived that their coverings are continuous with the natural slopes of the hill, and consequently offer no mark to indicate their position to an enemy seeking to direct his artillery against them. Thus the soldiers posted in the trenches are almost wholly unexposed even at the moment of using their rifles: they fire, in fact, through loop-holes. Below these trenches and at such distances from them as to be within easy rifle-range, obstructions are formed—*abattis*, *trous-de-loup*, palisades, and, above all, wire entanglements, which have now been rendered doubly formidable by the use of electricity, heavy currents of which, circulating through the wires, render contact with them deadly or at least disabling. All these things, however, are secondary defences. When they are overcome, the assailant has still to deal with the permanent fortifications. First he has to make his way up the glacis. The glacis is a mound of earth raised on the outer edge of the fosse surrounding the fort. From the inner edge of the fosse rises a mound of much greater magnitude, the parapet, and the glacis is arranged so that its slope is continuous with that of the parapet. What that means is that when the rifles of the defenders are laid on the slope of the parapet, their fire sweeps the slope of the glacis from summit to base. In former days—days not many decades distant—the crossing of the fosse by a storming party was not a supremely desperate undertaking, for the assailants, when descending into the ditch and ascending out of it, were exposed chiefly to fire from the parapet, the trace of which was drawn with a view to that end; in other words, the lines of the fort were designed so as to afford flanking defence as well as direct. But modern engineers prefer to adapt the trace of a fort to the natural features of the ground, and to provide independent means of defending the ditches. This is done by means of kaponiers and galleries. The galleries are, in brief, covered passages running along the escarp (inner face) and the counterscarp (outer face) of the ditch. They are loopholed, and at intervals they are supplemented by projecting turrets in which quick-firing guns are placed so as to fire along the length of the fosse. The ditch may be anything from 25 to 40 feet deep and from 30 to 60 feet wide. Thus there is a possibility of the enemy dropping shells into it by indirect fire. Provision against the consequences of that very infrequent event is made by giving to the galleries and the kaponiers immensely thick walls of concrete, and roofs of earth some 13 or 14 feet high. The parapet, which towers above the escarp, is not intended for rifle-fire alone. At intervals along its length spaces are cut out by way of embrasures for heavy guns. It is very plain that to surmount such obstacles by a single assault delivered first against the trenches below the glacis and then against the main works, would be a herculean task, beyond the capacity of human beings. What the assailant has to do is to work his way up the slopes of the hill by means of saps and parallels. These having been already described in our columns, it will be enough to say here that they are, in effect, trenches contrived so that they shall not be exposed lengthwise to the enemy's fire, and shall, at the same time, afford a measure of protection against frontal fire. The official reports have told us how, in the case of more than one fort, these semi-covered approaches were carried sufficiently near to the lines of Russian trenches to enable the latter to be rushed by the Japanese, whereafter the sapping was continued towards the crest of the glacis. But to reach the crest of the glacis by means of ordinary saps and parallels would not greatly promote the attack. What the besieger does is to drive tunnels from the last parallel towards the back of the counterscarp. These tunnels start from carefully selected points on the slope of the glacis and are directed so as to emerge near the bottom of the fosse and in the immediate vicinity, if not directly behind, the kaponiers. For the objective is not merely to provide a passage to the ditch: it is also to afford a location for blasting charges which shall blow in the counterscarp gallery and the kaponiers. On the other hand, the defenders have to check the approach of the tunnels, if possible, and to accomplish that they make sorties or sink counter-tunnels from which mines are fired so as to destroy the besiegers' work. It is thus that we hear of Russian tunnels and Japanese tunnels breaking into each other, or carried into close proximity before the workers are aware of it. After the counterscarp galleries have been destroyed and after access has been gained to the fosse, there remain to be overcome the escarp which also has galleries, and the parapet which surmounts it. The fire of heavy siege-guns, if they can be brought to bear, would in time suffice to smash the escarp galleries and silence the guns on the parapet, after which the task of scaling the latter has to be undertaken, as well as the crossing of the ditch in rear where also galleries exist on the side of the scarp. This rough sketch suggests the kind of work that has to be done by the besiegers. It does not appear that they have penetrated as yet into any of the four sectors or groups of forts, which constitute the main defences on the land side. They have, however, captured all the secondary forts—some of which were almost as strong as the permanent fortresses—with one exception, namely, an outwork on a 203-metre hill westward of the Itszshan-Tayangkau sector. Information which we lack is the inter-relations of the various sectors. Theoretically they should be designed so that each would protect the reverse of the other, but that ideal condition is hard to satisfy and the probability is that the Japanese are directing their chief attack against a fort whose fall would endanger its neighbours. The burning of the arsenal at Tungchaitsz on the 6th instant suggests that the vital parts within the sectors are exposed to the fire of the besiegers. The neighbourhood of Tungchaitsz used to be considered specially safe from danger of conflagrations, and for that reason there were erected at the same place a number of long low buildings filled with provisions. The Japanese official reports, however, speak of the burning of provision-stores which stood at the base of Hwangkinshan (Golden Hill), so it must be assumed that there were two groups of such buildings. As to the probable date of the fall of the fortress, we do not venture to offer any prediction. What may be affirmed, however, is that the works of approach are progressing steadily and that the garrison seems without strength to check their progress on any large scale. Every day, therefore, brings the end nearer.

HEALTH OF THE JAPANESE NAVY.

An interesting table has been published by the Naval Authorities showing the casualties due to the war as compared with those due to normally operative causes. The figures in the table represent the proportions per thousand:—

From February to August (inclusive).

	Casualties from sickness and wounds per 1,000.	Casualties from sickness.	Average of previous 3 years.
Receiving treatment while on duty ...	22.37	21.81	21.89
Slight maladies or hurts	6.68	6.60	4.96
Receiving treatment off duty	7.65	7.49	11.88
Under treatment in hospital	18.08	16.87	18.05

This table shows two things; first, that the number of casualties resulting from fighting is extremely small compared with the number from disease, and secondly, that the fact of being engaged in an arduous campaign which has involved constant exposure and hard labour for many months, has not at all raised the proportion of sick. Indeed the total casualties resulting from fighting and from sickness scarcely exceed the average casualties from sickness alone. It is to be observed, however, that this table does not include deaths in battle, and that it gives no ratios of mortality.

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CIVILIZATION, ET CETERA.

Some time ago three Koreans were apprehended in the act of removing the rails or otherwise damaging the Seoul-Wiju line. The region through which this line runs is under martial law, and in consequence of frequent attempts made by Koreans to commit outrages of the above nature, outrages not merely against property but also against life, the three culprits were condemned to be shot, and accordingly, having been bound to crosses fixed upright, they were fusilladed, while in order that their fate might deter others, the corpses were left hanging on the crosses for some time. In all that there is not the smallest iota inviting condemnation. The criminals were justly punished; they did not deserve any kind of sympathy, and the exposure of their bodies was a natural measure under the circumstances. But it appears that some enterprising photographer succeeded in taking photographs of the execution, and this fact evoked from the *Korea Daily News* an article so foolish that it would have raised a laugh could such a subject be mirth-provoking. Few took any notice of this article, and its scanty readers probably set it down as a shallow attempt to court notoriety. But when it reached the office of the *Echo de Chine* in Shanghai, it seems to have been welcomed as a veritable trouvaille. That quaintly hysterical journal found in its Seoul contemporary's silliness a capital peg for hanging an anti-Japanese tirade. "We need not dwell long," writes the French journal, "on the horror of the execution, or upon the theatrical formalities with which it was surrounded in order to allow photographers to carry on their petty trade on the actual *macabre*. But we call the special attention of our readers to the manner in which the unfortunates were bound for execution. It is necessary to know that the Japanese never act without reasoning. They have rather the opposite fault. Thus the execution of the three miserable coolies suggested to them (the Japanese) a repetition of the punishment of Him whose word was to shake the ancient world and to erect upon its ruins the great civilizing movement which Christianity was. This was an occasion for the vain persons of the Far East to show their ingratitude once more towards those to whom they owe so much, not to say everything. It was an occasion for these folks puffed up with arrogance to signify to their poor cousins the Koreans the contempt that the good Japanese profess and that it is necessary to follow them in professing for over-sea importations. It was an occasion to slap the face of an ideal simultaneously with carrying out a pitiful revenge. Let any one venture after this to maintain that the present war is a war in the name of civilization. What a bitter irony it is, and how we appreciate the indignation that has been raised in Korea by this proceeding worthy of the veterans of Nobunaga."

This, be it observed, is the writing of a representative of the civilization he vaunts. Are we to suppose that his reasoning faculties have been altogether obscured by his anti-Japanese *furore*, or are we to conclude that this essay of his is a deliberate attempt to mislead the public? After all, the question is not worth a moment's reflection. Such silly hysteria is among the inevitable exhibitions that racial prejudice condemns the public to witness from time to time.

REPRISALS.

One is disposed to think that some of the telegrams appearing in the columns of our German local contemporary partake of the nature of reprisals. For example, its service on Monday last included a statement quoted on the authority of *The Times* that English manufacturers are supplying all descriptions of war-material to both Russia and Japan, and that *the British Government does not intend to disturb such lucrative business*. Is *The Times* responsible either directly or indirectly for the assertion here indicated by italics? Scarcely, we should think. In fact the statement sounds like a very clumsy attempt to be sarcastic at England's expense. Neither the British Government nor any other European Government undertakes or attempts to restrain the action of private individuals in such matters. It would be quite impossible to do so effectively, and ineffective restraint would merely involve responsibility without opposing any real obstacles to the practices in question. If a British merchant or manufacturer chooses to supply war-material to two belligerents with both of whom Great Britain is at peace, he does it at his own risk. That is all. But that the British Government has publicly or privately announced any intention of not "disturbing such lucrative business" is altogether incredible. An announcement of that kind would amount to a sanction, and official sanction is, of course, quite out of the question. Our German local contemporary is not responsible for the telegrams it receives, and it doubtless appreciates the foolishness of this particular message just as fully as we do.

The same journal recently published quite a long list of steamers, British-owned steamers, said to form part of the fleet of colliers engaged in coaling the Russian Squadron, and Japanese newspapers have bestowed some ridicule on the publication which they describe as stale and meaningless news. The chartering of steamers owned by private individuals or firms stands in the same category as the sale of munitions of war; it is done at the owner's risk and his Government withholds all protection from him if he suffers in consequence of his act. But his Government does not in any way sanction the act. Thus we have it on record that when a British steamship company recently asked Lord Lansdowne whether it might accept a contract to supply coal to the Baltic Fleet *en route* for the Far East, the answer was that the procedure would be unlawful. On the other hand, had the firm taken the contract without asking any questions, there would have been very little danger of official interference. It is precisely here that the case of certain vessels sold to Russia by German subjects seems to be differentiated from the case of vessels chartered by British firms to the St. Petersburg Admiralty. Four of the German steamers are believed to have been carried on the German naval list as auxiliary cruisers, and consequently the public is unable to comprehend how they can have been sold without the explicit sanction of the German Government. Possibly the hypothesis is wrong. The four steamers, though shown in Brassey's work as auxiliary cruisers, may not have been so rated in Germany. We can not tell, but it is right to note that British comment on the sale of these steamers did not refer at all to the mere act of sale but was suggested by the supposition that the steamers had official status.

Another telegram published by the same journal quotes Viscount Hayashi as having stated to British press representatives that Japan does not consider coal to be contraband of war or the supplying of it to a belligerent to be a violation of neutrality. Viscount Hayashi, we venture to think, never made any such statement. Coal when obviously destined for the use of a belligerent's war-vessels is contraband in Japan's eyes just as clearly as powder or shot would be contraband, and Japanese prize-courts have ruled unequivocally in that sense. If the sender of such a telegram credited it, he must have been temporarily deprived of reasoning faculty, and truly the object of despatching a message obviously false is not apparent.

MUKDEN.

Saturday, November 12.

The re-inforcements that have reached the Russians at Mukden and Fushun since the Shaho battle are said (*Asahi's* telegram) to number 2 divisions, one of which has gone to the front, while the other remains at Mukden for the moment.

The correspondent of the *Jiji Shimpo* at the front writes that during the night of the 1st instant a body of Russian cavalry some 300 strong, came to attack the position occupied by Lieutenant-General Oshima's forces. The Russians as usual moved to the music of a band. They were allowed to arrive within 200 metres, when a rain of shot from quick-firers was poured on them and nearly all were struck down. These futile night attacks are said to be very frequent. The Russians are busily filling up the vacancies caused by the battle of the Shaho.

There is no special news from the Mukden district. The two armies are still confronting each other, and with the exception of occasional skirmishes between outposts there is no fighting. The Russians are reported to be pillaging the natives unmercifully, so that a constant stream of fugitives is flowing away from the districts where the troops are posted, but the probability is that the Russian soldiers are suffering so much from cold and exposure as to be incapable of self-restraint in the presence of anything calculated to mitigate their pains. The Hunghutsz are said to be very active in the region westward of Mukden, and a decauxville railway laid by the Russians to Kwangtungtsz is reported to have been wrecked by these freebooters. General Tseng reports to Peking that the supreme struggle between the two armies can not be much longer deferred, and that if it takes place under the conditions now apparent, the sacred mausolea of Mukden can scarcely escape partial destruction. Tseng invokes the Peking Government to use its influence for purposes of protest, but of what avail are such protests likely to prove?

Sunday, November 13.

The latest news is that according to the Russians' scheme of defence, the Shaho is to be their first line; Pehtapu their second and the Hun their third. Many of their works are said to have been completed. We presume that there are good military reasons for leaving them all this leisure to get ready, but as the two armies have now confronted each other on the Shaho for fully a month, it seems strange that so much respite should have been allowed to the vanquished by the victors.

Apparently both banks of the Hun are being placed in a state of fortification, and so are the routes from Mukden to Tiehling

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and from Fushun to Tiehling. Kuropatkin is said to have his headquarters at the Fanshin railway station, where he constantly makes the rounds of the lines.

It is stated (*Asahi Shimbun*) that the East Siberia troops raised since July number 24 battalions, each battalion consisting of from 4 to 6 companies. They are constituted with conscripts from 17 to 40 years of age. Originally intended to guard the railways and garrison Saghalien, these local levies have had to be drafted into the fighting line owing to the latter's decimation.

Monday, November 14.

Russian agents are said to be busily collecting sheep and cattle for military use in Chinese neutral territory. The agents are of French and German nationality, and some trouble has arisen owing to opposition on the part of Chinese local authorities.

It is rumoured that Kuropatkin has managed to buy up a number of the free-booters in the neighbourhood of Tiehling. Such purchases must be rather doubtful affairs, for they can not be followed by delivery of the goods.

Tuesday, November 15.

The Russians are reported to be erecting fortifications in the immediate vicinity of the Imperial Mausolea. Probably that is the most commanding situation in the town or its neighbourhood, and if so it will matter very little to Kuropatkin whether the ashes of the sanctified dead are suffered to remain undisturbed or are scattered to the four winds of heaven. To retain possession of the capital of Manchuria is an object incomparably more important than to avoid hurting Chinese susceptibilities. After all, that most refined gentleman Lord Elgin agreed to the sack and destruction of the Summer Palace at Peking only some 40 years ago and Kitchener deliberately descrated the tomb of a Mahdi. What are the tombs of the Tartars to Russian soldiers?

It is stated that at one part of the lines the Japanese can see the Russians go down into their trenches every morning, carrying iron pots with them. Plainly they are bent upon cooking the morning meal, and one reads with a certain sense of satisfaction the announcement that when thus occupied they are seldom annoyed with rifle-bullets. After breakfast they engage in religious devotions and then proceed to the mundane business of bombarding the Japanese lines, but not, it would seem, very effectively, for the result is related to be that they expose themselves more than they injure their enemies. At one place on General Kuroki's front the troops are so close that the sounds of their voices are mutually audible, and the Japanese sometimes divert themselves by shouting "Roski," to which the other side bellows the reply "Yaponski."

Lt.-General Uyeda, of the Fifth Division, left the front on the 8th instant and reached Hiroshima on the 14th. That fact alone is interesting as indicating the time required for passing between Japan and the Shaho. The General is reported to have said that in some places the lines are within 300 metres of each other, but though there has been some skirmishing of late, nothing in the nature of serious fighting has taken place. As for the weather, it is not particularly cold. Snow fell at one time but did not last and was not repeated. The troops are in the best of spirits. The Taitsz and the Shaho have already thin coats of ice, but can not be said to have frozen yet in anything like the sense usually attaching to the term in a Manchurian winter. Apparently the chief business of the Russians at present is to fill up the vacancies caused in their ranks by the battle of the Shaho, but inasmuch as they lost one-third of their forces in that sanguinary fight, the task of recuperation is heavy, and even if they had the men, they would still have to tackle the difficult problem of commissariat. The General is quoted as saying that an interesting fight may soon be expected.

Thursday, November 17.

Kinchow telegraphs that the Shaho is now frozen to a depth of 4 or 5 inches and that the Japanese van has crossed it. Artillery will soon be able to pass, and it is expected that a general action impends closely. The temperature at Mukden is said to be 39° F. at mid-day, and the Russians are suffering greatly. But if the Russians are troubled by the cold, so also must the Japanese be. Indeed the conditions in this respect are probably more favourable for the Russians, since they are within easier reach of covered lodgings.

A skirmish is officially reported to have taken place on the 15th instant at 1.40 a.m. in the neighbourhood of Kinglungtun, when a force of Russians composed of cavalry and infantry attacked the Japanese lines and were repulsed. The hour chosen for this affair can scarcely be associated with the theory of a reconnaissance, but is was on too petty a scale to suggest a serious effort. It was repulsed. On the afternoon of the same day a body of Russians numbering from 2000 to 3000, with 8 guns, opened artillery fire on the Japanese lines at Chitaitsz and Mamachieh, but did not succeed in inflicting any loss. All these place-names are unindicated on any map in our possession, but they are certainly in the direction of the Japanese left.

THE WEARING OF CHINESE CLOTHES.

No reply has yet been made, it is said, to Japan's protest against the wearing of Chinese costumes by Russian soldiers. No reply can be given, we presume, except that the men are not provided with proper uniforms, and that they prefer to violate the laws of war by wearing Chinese habiliments rather than to be killed by cold. A proceeding of that nature is probably a bagatelle in Russian eyes. The only people seriously injured are the Chinese, for it is obvious that if the enemy wear Chinese garments the Japanese must expose themselves to serious peril or shoot all persons who approach their lines in such guise. Many unoffending Chinese would probably suffer in consequence, but the Russians are notlikely to pay great attention to that phase of the affair. There is another aspect, however. The Chinese themselves would scarcely understand what was happening. They would be conscious mainly of the fact that instead of receiving kind treatment at the hands of the Japanese who are supposed to be delivering Manchuria from Russian aggression, they are shot down at sight. Thus not only would they quickly learn to harbour bitter resentment against the Japanese, but also they would cease to venture near the latter's lines, and what that means need not be explained. From the Japanese stand-point, therefore, this question is one of the greatest importance. They are bound to protest in the most vigorous manner possible against such treacherous and lawless conduct on the part of the Russians. Should the latter persist in the practice, it will be for the Japanese to give warning that every Russian taken prisoner when wearing Chinese garments, will be at once executed. It is very hard on the unfortunate Russian private who is not supplied with anything else to wear, but the general good comes up first for consideration.

It is reported from Peking that, in response to the Chinese Government's remonstrance against the use of Chinese garments by Russian soldiers, M. Lessar has intimated that the St. Petersburg Authorities have addressed inquiries to the commander-in-chief at the front, and that, on ascertaining the facts, suitable steps will be taken. The facts, we should think, are sufficiently clear, but of course no other answer could reasonably have been expected from Russia. She must inform herself before taking action.

The Russians are said to be still purchasing Chinese garments for the use of the troops. They have apparently no intention of abandoning this disguise, and indeed it will be readily admitted that if a Russian general has to choose between seeing his soldiers incapacitated by cold and protecting them with Chinese garb, the nature of his selection is inevitable. The only thing to be said is that, under such circumstances, Kuropatkin is bound to contrive that his men shall carry some badge sufficiently clear and conspicuous to distinguish them from peaceful Chinese.

CHINA.

It is stated that a British steamer *en route* from Yingkow to Chefoo struck an errant Russian mine some days ago and went to the bottom. She is said to have belonged to the Patung Company, of Yingkow, and no particulars are given as to the fate of her crew.

There are reports that China has again mounted the fence with her face, however, turned towards Russia. The Baltic Fleet appears to have driven her to resume this familiar attitude, and the statesmen whose advice has supplied the immediate incentive are Sheng I-hwai and Wang Chi-chang. The latter has always been credited with special Russian proclivities. It need scarcely be said that a Pactolean stream flows through the story and that it is supposed to fall into the lap of a celebrated eunuch. More than one of one Tokyo contemporaries publishes the rumour with apparent signs of credence. Probably it is true within limits. China can not afford the luxury of manliness.

THE LATE MISS THORNTON.

The obsequies of Miss Thornton took place in Tokyo on the 15th instant, St. Andrew's Church being the scene of the service and Aoyama cemetery her last resting-place. Many Japanese and foreigners iassembled to pay a sorrowing tribute to the memory of this noble lady, who for 20 long years had devoted her whole time and strength to the pursuit of a high ideal, to the service of her fellows and to the cause of Christianity. There are many such heroic workers living in our midst, but it is not until death calls them to their everlasting reward that we recognise what humanity owes them.

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THE BALTIC FLEET.

There is a report that in reply to Japan's protest about Russian men-of-war being allowed to coal in French ports *en route* for the scene of battle in the Far East, the Paris Government has briefly replied that France maintains strict neutrality towards both of the belligerents. Naturally such an answer is regarded as extremely unsatisfactory by the *Jiji Shimpo*, which has a leading article on the subject. Does the French Government, our contemporary asks, mean to deny that a part of the Baltic fleet coaled at Cherbourg on the way to the Mediterranean, or does it intend to assert that such an operation is not contrary to the principle of neutrality? The former can not be alleged, for the fact of the coaling is beyond all question. As to the latter contention, it is quite untenable, and is in plain conflict with the rules laid down by France herself, namely, that the hospitality of her ports must not be extended to a belligerent for the purpose of enabling him to increase his fighting force at the front. The *Jiji* declares its full comprehension of France's difficult position, and its sympathy with her embarrassment in choosing between her sentiments towards her ally and her duties as a neutral. If her European ports alone were in question, the thing might not matter seriously, but she has in the Far East harbours which would be of the greatest possible use to the Russians. Should these be placed at the disposal of the latter, the French Government will have ceased to be neutral and will be plainly taking a belligerent part. In that event the Anglo-Japanese alliance would become practically operative, and the sphere of the combat would be unhappily widened.

A great deal of interest attaches to the probable date of the Baltic Fleet's arrival in the Far East. Evidently the Fleet has been divided into two squadrons for the purpose of making the voyage. One squadron, led by the battle-ship *Osslyabia*, is to take the Canal route, which means a voyage of 9,440 nautical miles from Tangier, or 40 days at 10 knots speed. The other squadron, led by the *Alexander III*, comes by the Cape of Good Hope, and has thus to cover 13,211 miles, which, at the same speed, will require 55 days. But this makes no allowance for coaling and delays *en route*. If another 20 days be added on those accounts, it is plain that the Fleet can not reach the scene of the combat in less than 75 days, which would bring it out by the end of January at soonest. Probably it will not arrive before the early part of February, that is to say, just a year from the date when the war broke out. Admiral Yamamoto, speaking to the representatives of the political parties on the 11th instant, said that the Fleet might come during the present year. That is understood to have meant that the Japanese would be ready even if such a wonderful voyage were achieved. The Fleet left Tangier, so far as we can ascertain, on the 5th of November, and will consequently have been 75 days out on the 20th of January.

FAR-EASTERN QUESTIONS.

We gather from Tokyo journals a summarized idea of the speech made by Baron Komura at the meeting of politicians on the 11th instant in the residence of the Prime Minister. His Excellency said that in spite of her repeated defeats Russia showed no sign of yielding. She had declared, on the contrary, that unless her enemy yielded, she would absorb the whole of Manchuria, would annex Korea, would destroy the Japanese fleet, and would never allow a Japanese to set foot on the continent of Asia. Japan, therefore, knew what Russia's ideas were; she had herself declared them. With regard to Manchuria, the Minister said that any utterance of his on such a subject would assuredly be taken up by the foreign public and made the theme of discussion such as was to be deprecated at this juncture. Therefore he would ask permission to remain silent. Concerning Korea, however, he did not hesitate to say that Japan's policy remained unchanged. She was determined to maintain the integrity and the independence of the peninsular empire. For that object she had fought ten years ago, and for that object she was fighting to-day. So far as forms were concerned, they had been satisfied: the treaties and conventions she had already concluded with Korea would suffice. Everything now depended on the manner of giving effect to them. Korea's finances must be regulated, her foreign policy must be watched and, if necessary, even her domestic affairs might require management. Japan could not shrink from her duty in these matters.

At the conclusion of this speech Mr. Oishi Masami, the Progressist leader, rose and said that, so far as he could gather, the policy of his Party differed somewhat from the policy of the Government with regard to Manchuria and Korea. Possibly, however, a frank interchange of views might remove the points of difference, and he asked, therefore that a time convenient should be appointed for such interchange. The Premier and the Foreign Minister replied that they too approved and desired that method of procedure, and that a time should be fixed.

On the 11th instant when seventeen members of the House of Representatives, the leaders of all the political parties, assembled at the residence of the Premier to hear the details of the Budget for next year, they received from the Minister of Finance an explanation of the Treasury's reasons for assisting the 130th Bank (Osaka); a step which provoked some hostile criticism at the time. Baron Sone said that the Government had refused at first to intervene in any way, but careful examination showed that if the Bank closed its doors, the effect would be very serious. The disaster would be felt by eight other banks and by the depositors of no less than 70 millions of *yen*. It was felt by the Government's financial advisers that the shock thus given to the money market and to Japan's credit just when measures for floating war-loans were in progress must be very serious. Therefore on the whole it had seemed better to save the Bank, for which purpose six million *yen* had been handed over to the Bank of Japan with instructions to lend it to the 130th Bank.

THE LATE MR. F. S. GOODISON.

The death of Mr. F. S. Goodison, who passed away on Saturday, removes one of Kobe's best known personalities. Mr. Goodison came via Panama out to the East about 1869 or 1870, from England and after a term of association with Messrs. Walsh, Hall & Co. and Fisher & Co., joined Messrs. Cornes & Co. over twenty years ago, with which firm he remained ever since, but as he was retained practically all the time in Kobe, Yokohama people had few opportunitres of seeing him. The deceased gentleman was in the best of health until recently. He visited Yokohama only a fortnight ago and attended the Races, where his appearance evoked congratulations from friends who had not seen him for some time. Returning to Kobe, he seems to have caught a chill, which settling upon the kidneys, has led to his sudden and unexpected demise at the age of 61 years.

KOREA.

Saturday, November 12.

We stated in a previous issue that trial trains have run over the Seoul-Fusan line, and that it will be opened to general traffic next January. The *Kokumin Shimbun* now gives figures showing the distances and the times required in travelling from Tokyo to Seoul when the line is opened :—

	MILES.	HOURS.
Tokyo to Kobe	375	16½
Time required to reach the Sanyo Railway		½
Kobe to Bakan	329	12
Time required to reach the steamer.		1
Bakan to Fusan	140	10
Time required to reach the railway.		1
Fusan to Seoul	274	15
	1,118	56

Hitherto the time required for this journey has been 7 days. The construction period of the Seoul-Fusan line has been 1½ months quicker than the Government's original estimate.

Monday, November 14.

It is stated that the Russians are forming a corps by enrolling Koreans who have become naturalized in the Amur regions.

The representatives of the Progressist Party in Korea are showing their sympathy with Japan in a practical manner. In the province of Hamyong they are subscribing liberally to the soldiers' aid funds, and in Pyongando they have offered the service of 100 coolies, gratis, for purposes of railway construction.

The officer who directed the military riot against a Japanese Consular official, Mr. Yokota, in Kongju, has been sentenced to receive 50 blows.

The four physicians who attended the late Crown Princess of Korea have been placed under arrest, on a charge of mismanaging the case.

Tuesday, November 15.

Korean officials really appear to be a hopeless set of men. Their unique idea is to abuse every opportunity, if only the abuse can line their own pockets. China is bad enough in this respect but the peninsular empire is worse. Recently, as our readers know, orders were issued by the Seoul Court for the suppression of the so-called Progressist Party. To officers in command of provincial garrisons the duty was entrusted, and they detected a chance of turning the occasion to good account. Numbers of well-conducted persons were seized and dubbed "Tonghaks," from the consequences of which designation they escaped only by paying up round sums. The officer commanding at Anju seems to have specially distinguished himself in this matter. His proceedings finally led to a riot at Chhongchhon and Kwaksan. The Japanese gendarmes were obliged to interfere, but they seem to have restored order without recourse to arms.

The Tumen river has begun to freeze. Already 5 inches of ice are reported at some places, and guns will be able to cross in December. This is somewhat earlier than usual, and the Vladivostock folk regard it

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as a divine dispensation to save them from attack during the present season, but it appears to us that the ice-binding of the port can scarcely be regarded as an unmixed blessing from the Russian point of view.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* says that there is talk of establishing a customs union between Japan and Korea. We do not find the statemcnt in any other Tokyo journal, but the *Kokumin* is generally well informed.

Wednesday, November 16.

Whatever measure of popular sympathy the Russians may have possessed in Hamyongdo when first they crossed the Tumen into that province, seems to be now evaporating, if it has not entirely disappeared. The Cossacks at Sonchin, who originally paid their way with considerable regularity, are now reported to be seizing whatever they covet and forcing the people to work gratis, as well as perpetrating other outrages, the result of which is that nine houses out of every ten have been deserted. There may be a great deal of exaggeration in all this but we must assume that there is some measure of truth.

It has been decided that the Korean Court will itself defray the cost of the Princess Imperial's obsequies and that the Treasury shall subsequently restore the money. As to the question of a year's national mourning, many protesting voices are said to be raised.

A DENIAL.

The German newspaper of Shanghai having published a statement to the effect that Prince Carl Anton von Hohenzollern had been prevented by the Japanese from going further north than Liaoyang, His Highness' staff have directed that journal to withdraw the statement unequivocally. The truth is, these officers say, that the Prince has received the utmost courtesy at the hands of the Japanese and that all facilities have been given to him.

From an independent source (the *Fiji Shimpo's* war-correspondent) we learn that the German Prince spent some days at Yentai, and pushing on from thence, reached the head-quarters of General Nozu's army on the 10th instant. The Prince was accompanied by Prince Kanin, and as suitable accommodation was not procurable in the hamlet where their journey ended for the day, special arrangements were made elsewhere. Prince Carl is stated to be in excellent health and spirits. He showed no signs of fatigue, and immediately after reaching his quarters he received the principal Japanese officers of Nozu's staff, shaking hands cordially with all.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

It is complained that in some respects the Russians do not observe the laws of war with regard to prisoners. The *Kokumin Shimbun* says that they have a Japanese military surgeon in their hands who, as a non-combatant, ought to be released at once, but in spite of representations they still hold him. They have also failed to release 13 men, the crew of the little vessel *Hakutsu Maru*, which, with her load of fish-manure, the Vladivostock cruisers sunk last June. They fail to set free a stone-mason who never had the smallest connexion with the war. If Japan did these things a hundred voices of condemnation would be at once raised. But Russia is the self-declared champion of Christianity.

"THE RAZTOROPNI."

A telegram published on the 16th inst. by the *Asahi Shimbun* in the form of an extra says that on the 15th at 6 50 p.m. the Russian destroyer *Raztoropni* entered Chefoo. She had made her escape from Port Arthur in a heavy snow-storm which completely concealed her movements. The destroyer, unless we are mistaken, was among the number put together in the harbour of Port Arthur. Her voyage to Chefoo must have been undertaken for the purpose of conveying information to St. Petersburg, and that it was important information is proved by their sacrifice of a ship to forward it. For the *Raztoropni* will of course have to choose between running the gauntlet of a Japanese squadron or disarming.

A report from the Japanese Consul at Chefoo states that the destroyer entered that port at 7 a.m. on the 16th.

According to the *Asahi Shimbun's* Chefoo correspondent, who telegraphs at 2 a.m. on the 17th instant, the *Raztoropni* committed suicide by blowing herself up at 5 p.m. on the 16th in Chefoo harbour. The *Asahi* was the first to announce the vessel's arrival at that place, and we presume that reliance can be placed on this second report, though in other quarters it is stated that negotiations are in progress for disarming the destroyer. The *Raztoropni* was one of the destroyers sent out from Russia in sections and put together at Port Arthur. Her name did not appear upon the list of vessels under the Russian admiral's command in these waters when the war commenced. It is stated that she anchored at Chefoo near the Russian consulate at first, but finding the sea there too rough for lowering a boat, she proceeded westward to a point near the entrance of the harbour. The United States cruiser *Orleans* was in Chefoo at the time, and some communication passed between the vessels, but of what nature we do not learn. There can be no doubt that the object of the destroyer's voyage was to convey intelligence of the state of affairs at Port Arthur, the installation of wireless telegraphy at Chefoo being no longer available for that purpose. But of what nature was the intelligence? It must have been very urgent to warrant the sacrifice of a destroyer, and, at the same time, it must have been intelligence not requiring any answer. These two conditions seem to be best satisfied by supposing that Stoessel desired to convey to his Government a definite statement as to his potentialities for continued resistance. He must know, apparently, that the Baltic Fleet has started, or if he is unaware of the actual date of its departure, he must at least know that, however tardy its movements, it is *en route* now. If, then, believing the Fleet to be on its way to his rescue, he nevertheless saw a necessity of immolating a destroyer for the sake of sending news of his own condition, the news can not have been of a re-assuring nature. He can not have said, "I am able to hold out till the Fleet's arrival. Be reassured." Such a message despatched at such a cost would be reckless waste of material. The communication must have taken the form, "I can not hold out beyond such and such a date. Make all possible haste to relieve me ere that." At the same time he doubtless sent a detailed account of the progress of the siege during the closing days of October and the first fortnight in November, throughout which time he had maintained notable silence. If we go a step further we easily arrive at the hypothesis that the main feature of his report referred to scarcity of ammunition. Scarcity of food can scarcely be imagined as a pressing trouble, since all accounts agree that nothing like famine threatens the garrison yet, but scarcity of ammunition and perhaps scarcity of fuel as well as of winter-clothing are very conceivable. At all events the incident may be regarded as suggesting that Port Arthur is in a critical condition.

It is stated that the destroyer had made several attempts to escape from Port Arthur and that she would not have succeeded had not the snow storm on the 15th concealed her movements.

VLADIVOSTOCK.

It is stated that some 60,000 Russian troops are concentrated at Vladivostock and that vigorous steps are being taken to complete the defences of the place. The fact that the *Gromovoi* struck a rock and received disabling injuries is confirmed. On the other hand, the repairs of the *Rossia* are said to have been completed. There are 13 or 14 torpedo-boats in the harbour, as well as two craft resembling sub-marines.

It appears that a steamer called the *Canton* has just returned to Shanghai from Vladivostock. She originally cleared from Shanghai for Hongkong, passed down the Formosan Channel, and rounding the south of Formosa stood up along the east coast of Japan, finally reaching Vladivostock *via* the Soya Strait after a voyage of 18 days. Having been piloted in through the torpedo-mines, she found two steamers in port, one having come from Saghalien with coal, the other from Nikolaisk. According to the account of the master of the *Canton* the *Bogatyr* was in dock and there were 4 submarines in the harbour. What, we wonder, is the truth about the *Bogatyr*? The *Calchas* is said to be still lying in Vladivostock but the *Allanton* has been released.

DR. RUTHERFORD HARRIS ON JAPAN.

Dr. Rutherford Harris, M.P., entertained 100 of his leading chairmen, committeemen, and workers in Dulwich and Penge, before his departure on a visit to China and Japan. Dr. Harris dwelt on the great value to England, politically and commercially, of the present alliance with Japan, of which he declared himself a pronounced supporter. He said that although the present alliance was limited both in time and scope, and aimed at preserving only the integrity of China and securing thereby the "open door," it would be found to be, he believed, at no distant date of benefit both to England and Japan to form a still closer alliance, offensive and defensive. The 800,000 soldiers possessed by Japan would then render England, from a military point of view, the equivalent of a first-class European military Power, and it would be difficult to estimate the equivalent naval opponents of the combined English and Japanese Fleets. The prejudice against the Eastern alliance was, he said, rapidly disappearing in face of the evidence of culture, humanity, and scientific resources afforded by Japan in this war. The trade results to England which would follow such an alliance would be enormous. The sphere of influence affected was practically one-quarter of the human race, for Japan would politically influence China for several generations to come. Dr. Harris arrived in Yokohama on Monday.

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THE BUDGET.

Next year's budget was shown on the 11th instant to 17 representatives of the Lower House in the Premier's residence and on the 12th instant to representatives of the House of Peers. The figures are these :—

INCOME.	YEN.
Ordinary Income	297,023,402
Extraordinary Income	8,758,496
Total	305,781,898
EXPENDITURE.	
Ordinary Expenditure	149,431,791
Extraordinary Expenditure	32,927,308
Total	182,359,099

Thus there is an excess of 123,422,799 *yen* on the side of income, and this is to be carried to the War Funds.

The comparison between revenue and expenditure during the current year, on the one hand, and the corresponding items for next year, on the other, is as follows :—

	1895-6.	1894-5.	+	—
INCOME.				
Ordinary—	297,023,402	288,666,189	8,357,213	—
Extraordinary—	8,758,496	27,704,234	—	18,945,738
Total	305,781,898	316,370,423	—	10,588,525
EXPENDITURES.				
Ordinary—	149,431,791	180,902,516	—	31,470,825
Extraordinary—	32,927,308	66,470,042	—	33,542,734
Total	182,359,099	247,372,658	—	65,013,559

The various directions in which economies of expenditure are to be effected so as to produce the above total of over 65 millions of *yen* are shown in the following table :—

	Yen.
Economies in the current expenses of the Departments	34,593,000
Economies in the River Conservation outlays	616,000
Reduction of Educational outlays	500,000
Reduction of Forestry outlays	1,594,000
Reduction of Subsidies to Navigation	5,000,000
Appropriation from the Sinking Fund of the National Debt	6,000,000
Reduction of Engineering outlays	1,452,000
Reductions and postponement of Hokkaido Reclamation outlays	1,596,000
Postponement of outlays for special works in Formosa	3,500,000
Postponement of building outlays in Formosa	1,633,000
Postponement of School-building outlays	260,000
Postponement of School-establishing outlays	66,000
Postponement of Railway extension and improvement	11,202,000
Postponement of Hokkaido railway-building outlays	1,715,000
Economies on account of office building and repairs	1,248,000
Appropriation from the Second Reserve on account of the Chinese affair	1,200,000
Total	72,175,000

We presume that since the actual reduction shown in the previous table is only 65,013,559, the difference (7,161,441 *yen*) between the latter figure and 72,175,000 *yen* is absorbed by some increase of expenditure in another direction, but this point is not explained in the document before us.

Coming now to the provision of war funds for the year 1905-6, we find these figures :—

	yen.
Extraordinary Military and Naval Outlays	700,000,000
Extraordinary Reserve	76,000,000
Total	776,000,000

This money is to be obtained from the following sources :—

	Yen.
From the general revenue as shown above	123,000,000
From the special accounts	8,000,000
From extra-taxes (to be submitted for the Diet's approval)	75,000,000
From floating of public loans and temporary accommodations	570,000,000
Total	776,000,000

With regard to the additional taxes which it is proposed to impose, the amount realized from them in the fiscal year 1905-6 will be 75 millions, in round numbers, as shown in the above table, but their full yield, which will be obtained in the year 1906-7, will be 90 millions. The sources are seventeen, as shown in the following table :—

New Taxes to be imposed from April 1st, 1905 (if approved by the Diet).

	Amount obtained in 1905-6.	Amount obtained in 1906-7.
Land Tax	33,025,000	37,620,000
Business Tax	5,809,000	5,809,000
Income Tax	5,862,000	5,862,000
Sake Tax	485,000	4,769,000
Sugar Consumption Tax	1,374,000	1,374,000
Registration Tax	699,000	699,000
Mining Tax	1,389,000	876,000
Stamp Tax	1,181,000	1,181,000
Shooting-license Tax	292,000	292,000
Exchanges Tax	432,000	471,000
Patent Medicines Tax	89,000	89,000
Textile Fabrics Tax	7,652,000	8,206,000
Communications Tax	2,136,000	2,330,000
Inheritance Tax	4,309,000	4,309,000
Import Duties	1,522,000	3,805,000
Salt Monopoly	8,477,000	12,177,000
Mining Fees	212,000	283,000
Totals	74,953,000	90,159,000

We have now to consider the additions which these increased collections involve to the present rates.

1.—LAND TAX.

	Original Tax. per cent.	Increase already made. per cent	Proposed increase. per cent.	Total of Tax. per cent.
Urban building lands	2.5	5.5	20	28
Rural building lands	2.5	3.5	7	13
Agricultural lands	2.5	1.8	1.8	6.1

It may be remarked, *en passant*, that this large increase of the taxes on urban building lands and rural building lands (especially the former) has often been urged in these columns as most necessary and just.

2.—BUSINESS TAX.

Original Tax.	Increase already made.	Proposed Increase.	Total Increase.
Various.	70 per cent.	80 per cent.	150 per cent.

3.—INCOME TAX.

Class I.—(*a*) Joint-stock companies or joint-stock partnerships organized with 21 shareholders or upward, or with 21 shareholders and members or upward, an addition of 80 per cent. to the 70 per cent. already added.

(*b*) Other juridical persons :—

Incomes of less than—

yen	per cent		per cent.	
5,000	10	added to the	70	already added.
10,000	70	"	70	"
15,000	130	"	70	"
20,000	210	"	70	"
30,000	290	"	70	"
50,000	390	"	70	"
100,000	510	"	70	"
over 100,000	640	"	70	"

Class II.

Incomes less than—

Yen.	per cent.		per cent.	
500	30	to the	70	already added.
1,000	40	"	70	"
5,000	60	"	70	"
10,000	70	"	70	"
15,000	80	"	70	"
20,000	100	"	70	"
30,000	120	"	70	"
50,000	140	"	70	"
100,000	170	"	70	"
over 100,000	200	"	70	"

4.—SAKE TAX.

	Original rate.	Amended rate.	Already added	Now to be added.	Total
Refined *Sake*	*koku*.		*sen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
White do.	*yen* 15	—	50	1.50	17
Sweet do					
Alcohol.					
Satsuma-imo alcohol of less than 30°	15	—	50	1.50	17
Alcohol other than above of less than 30°	16	15	50	1.50	17
Alcohol less than 35°	16	20	50	1.50	22
do 40°	16	25	50	1.50	27
do 45°	16	30	50	1.50	32
Spirits or anything containing spirits.	75 *sen* per *koku* per degree.	*yen.* .025		*sen.* .075	85
Beer	7 *yen* per *koku*	*sen.* 50	—	*yen.* 7.50	

5.—SUGAR TAX.

Original rate.	Already added.	To be added.	Total.
	Yen.	*Sen.*	*Yen.*
Class I. 1 *yen* per 100 catties	—	50	1.50
Class II. 1.60 " "	2.30	—	3.90
Class III. 2.20 " "	3.30	50	6.00
Class IV. 2.80 " "	3.70	50	7.00

6.—REGISTRATION TAX.

Fixed Property.	Original rate.	Already added.
Gifts and bequests	40 mils.	10 mils.
Contracts upon consideration	25 "	5 "
Fixed Property.	To be added	Total.
Gifts and bequests	10 mils.	60 mils.
Contracts upon consideration	5 "	35 "
Ships.	Original rate.	Already added.
Gifts and bequests	20 mils.	20 mils.
Contracts upon consideration	15 "	15 "
Ships	To be added.	Total.
Gifts and bequests	10 mils.	50 mils.
Contracts upon consideration	5 "	25 "

7.—EXCHANGES.

	Original rate.	Already added.
Commercial goods and valuable securities	6 ten thousandths	3 ten thousandths
State bonds, Commercial debentures, bills	3 "	2 "
	To be added	Total.
Commercial goods and valuable securities	3 ten thousandths	12 ten thousandths
State bonds, Commercial debentures, bills	——	5 "

8.—SHOOTING LICENCES.

	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
First Class	20	10	10	40
Second Class	10	5	15	30
Third Class	2	1	4	7

9.—MINING TAX.

	Per 1000 tsubo.		Per cho	
	Sen.	Sen.	Sen.	Sen.
Boring	40	10	10	60
Trial Boring	10	—	20	30
Gold dust washing	—	—	30	30

10.—PATENT MEDICINES.

		Original Rate.	Already added	To be added.	Total
	yen sales.	*yen.*		*yen.*	*yen.*
Less than	300	2	—	1	3
do	500	2	—	3	5
do	1,000	2	—	5	7
do	2,000	2	—	7	9
do	3,000	2	—	10	12
do	5,000	2	—	15	17
do	10,000	2	—	20	22
do	20,000	2	—	30	32
do	30,000	2	—	40	42
do	50,000	2	—	55	57
do	70,000	2	—	70	72
do	100,000	2	—	85	87
over	100,000	2	—	100	102

11.—STAMP TAX.

		sen.		*sen.*	*sen.*
Stamp-tax Law, 4th Art.		2	—	1	3
Ledgers		20	—	5	25
Bills of Exchange under—					
yen.					
1,000		2	—	1	3
5,000		2	—	4	6
10,000		2	—	13	15
20,000		2	—	28	30
30,000		2	—	58	60
				yen.	*yen.*
50,000		2	—	1.18	1.20
100,000		2	—	2.38	2.40
over 100,000		2	—	4.98	5.00
				sen.	*sen.*
Cheques	None		—	1	1

NEW TAXES.

1. WOVEN FABRICS.

	Original Tax. per-cent. ad. val.	New Tax. per-cent. ad. val.	Total. per-cent.
Woollen Fabrics	15	—	15
Silk Fabrics	—	15	15
Cotton Fabrics	—	15	15

2. COMMUNICATIONS (TRAVELLING) TAX.

Over 200 miles or 200 nautical miles.	Sen.		Sen.
First Class	10		10
Second Class	7		7
Third Class	4		4

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Less than 200 miles or 200 nautical miles.			
First Class	8		8
Second Class	5		5
Third Class	3		3
Less than 100 miles or 100 nautical miles.			
First Class	6		6
Second Class	4		4
Third Class	2		2
50 miles or under			
First Class	3		5
Second Class	2		2
Third Class	1		1

3. SUCCESSION TAX.

Amount of succession.	Successor of the family of person succeeded in direct line of descent of the person succeeded.	A child born out of wedlock.
Less than 5,000	12 mils.	17 mils.
Over 5,000	15 „	20 „
„ 10,000	17 „	25 „
„ 20,000	20 „	30 „
„ 30,000	25 „	35 „
„ 40,000	30 „	40 „
„ 70,000	40 „	50 „
„ 100,000 for every 50,000 up to 1,000,000	5 „	5 „

	A successor designated according to the provisions of Art 98 of the Civil Code, or a successor in the direct line of ascent of the person succeeded.	A successor designated in accordance with 98c Art. of the Civil Code
Less than 5,000	15 mils.	20 mils.
Over 5,000	17 „	25 „
„ 10,000	20 „	30 „
„ 20,000	25 „	35 „
„ 30,000	30 „	40 „
„ 40,000	35 „	45 „
„ 70,000	45 „	55 „
„ 100,000 for every 50,000 up to 1,000,000	5 „	5 „

TAX ON LEGACIES.

Amount of Legacy.	When the Legatee is of the direct line. Legitimate child.	Child born out of wedlock.
yen.		
Under 1,000	15 mils.	20 mils.
Over 1,000	17 „	25 „
„ 5,000	20 „	30 „
„ 10,000	25 „	35 „
„ 20,000	30 „	40 „
„ 30,000	35 „	45 „
„ 40,000	40 „	50 „
Over 50,000	45 mils.	55 mils.
„ 70,000	50 „	60 „
„ 100,000 ..... for every 50,000 *yen* up to 1 million.	5 „	5 „

Amount of Legacy.	When the Legatee is a cripple or in the line of ascent.	Other cases.
yen.		
Under 1,000	17 mils.	25 mils.
Over 1,000	20 „	30 „
„ 5,000	25 „	35 „
„ 10,000	30 „	40 „
„ 20,000	35 „	45 „
„ 30,000	40 „	50 „
„ 40,000	45 „	55 „
„ 50,000	50 „	60 „
„ 70,000	55 „	65 „
„ 100,000 ..... for every 5,000 *yen* up to 1 million.	5 „	5 „

SALT MONOPOLY.

2.50 yen per koku on salt for general consumption.
30 sen „ „ industrial purposes.
No tax on salt for exportation.

TAX ON CIVIL SUITS STAMPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE SUITS.

	Yen.
A Written Complaint	7
An Objection	1
An application for taking evidence	1
Application for copy of Judgement	1

Various other legal documents from 25 *sen* to 45 *sen*.

EXPERT OPINIONS.

In the columns of *The Times* during the first week in October three very interesting opinions are quoted as having been uttered by Russian and French experts. The first comes from Russia under date of the 3rd October :—

An interesting interview with General Romanoff, late commander of the 16th Division at the front, is published in the *Novosti Dnya*. General Romanoff was severely injured by a fall from his horse on the Van-tzu-ling heights some weeks ago and is at present *en route* to a Crimean health resort. In the course of this interview he declared that the perfection attained in quick-firing artillery and long distance rifles had revolutionized battlefield work. There was no comparing even the Russo-Turkish war with the war in Manchuria. "What is wanted to-day is an overwhelming weight of artillery, with an enormous reserve of gun ammunition, and great skill in masking gun positions, together with alertness in shifting them from one point to another." The Russian troops forming the wing operating on the Russian left, and comprising among others the division under General Romanoff, "did what they could to check the advance of the Japanese, who undoubtedly reckoned on occupying Liau-yang earlier." General Romanoff went on to say :—"The present big war has really begun with Liau-yang. We may now expect a series of bloody engagements, and in my opinion it is the coming period of Russian advance which will prove the more complicated and difficult half of the campaign."

This opinion is known to be largely held in competent Russian quarters. Even should the Japanese be beaten below Kharbin, responsible Russian soldiers already entertain few delusions in regard to the inevitable difficulty of any such task as that of driving the Japanese, acting on the defensive, step by step out of Manchuria. This point deserves to be emphasized, as the only argument, to-day as six months ago, which will carry conviction in responsible Russian circles and make for peace is the argument of physical force. The mandate is still to spare no expense and lose no time in pushing out good troops and plenty of them so as to bring the campaign to a successful conclusion for Russia with all possible speed. But the feasibility of campaigning "for years" in Manchuria is already seriously discounted. There are significant indications in certain Government circles here that in the event of the Japanese attaining successfully their northernmost objective and saddling Russia with the very difficult task of assuming the offensive, Russia will be more inclined to hasten the end of the war than seems to be generally supposed. The formation of a second Russian grand army notwithstanding, it is becoming increasingly apparent to Staff Departments here that Japan on the defensive can reply to Russia in the way of reinforcements man for man.

To return to General Romanoff, he frankly admits that "the mountainous country which has hitherto helped the defence will now cease to be our ally and will prove a boon to the enemy acting in his turn on the defensive." He admits that the Japanese outflanked Russian divisions "with ease," and asks pessimistically, "How are we to outflank or surround the enemy with an army of 300,000?" General Romanoff, however, hastens to declare that he is not absolutely despondent in regard to the further course of the campaign. All the same, the tone of his remarks is the reverse of optimistic. He says :—"We all believe we shall win, but, looking at the root of the matter, I say that, whilst we shall win, the war will be a severe one, since the enemy has turned out to be a most brave and capable one. Besides having to fight with the enemy proper we have to contend with the difficulties of our own base. The Japanese can risk employing whatever and as much gun ammunition as they wish, for a week suffices to replenish their supplies. We can only do this after an interval of a month and a half." What follows is of especial interest. "I strongly belive that had Kuropatkin not been haunted by fears for the position of an army gathered together after such a superhuman effort from a distance of 10,000 versts, he would have given decisive battle at Liau-yang and, what is more, he would in all probability have won. But to have done that would have been to have risked all. And if something serious had happened? Suppose a defeat? What then? That defeat would have told on the whole future course of the campaign. It might, indeed, have been the end of the war."

The second opinion comes from Moscow under date of the October 5th :—

General Velichko, under whose direction the fortifications of the Russian positions at the seat of war in the Far East were carried out, has arrived here. He states that, thanks to these fortifications, General Kuropatkin was able to leave comparatively few troops in Liau-yang and to attack General Kuroki with the bulk of his army. "The wonderful retreat upon Mukden," adds the General, "had no kind of influence upon the strategical position of the Russian army. I do not believe in a turning movement of the Japanese in the direction of Tie-ling. The prolonged inactivity of the Japanese is to be ascribed to the enormous losses, estimated at 30,000, sustained by them at Liau-yang. The Russians had 3,000 killed and 13,000 wounded at Liau-yang. I think it impossible for the Japanese to form new corps; they will have to confine themselves to replacing the men they have lost."

Continuing, the General said that the outbreak of the war had found Russia so unprepared that there were no defences nor even roads or bridges on the scene of hostilities. Consequently these had to be hastily constructed wherever it was thought that the enemy might be expected. Events showed that part of the work was absolutely wasted, but the efficacy of the defences thrown up had been shown on more than one occasion, and especially at Liau-yang. In the actual defence of the fortifications there the Russians lost only 300 men. The 1,200 casualties sustained by General Levestan's division were suffered while it was fighting outside the fortifications.

Although he did not believe that the Russians would retire to Tie-ling, General Velichko said that in any case Liau-yang, Mukden, and Tie-ling were only names on the map and were of small importance from the military point of view. The line of the Hun-ho, on the other hand, was of great strategic value and offered splendid facilities for defence. There was no possible reason why the operations should be interrupted during the winter. In Manchuria there was hardly any snow, and the roads in winter were in capital condition.

General Veljchko anticipated that the Russians would very soon be in a position to assume the offensive. Port Arthur, he was convinced, would hold out to the last biscuit and cartridge. He believed that there were still several months' provisions in the fortress, and as to the water supply, not only were there several wells in Port Arthur, but there was also a small lake.

The third opinion is from General Moulin and is dated October 7th :—

In the absence of any contradiction from General Moulin, the French Military Attaché in St. Petersburg, of the criticism attributed to him by the correspondent of the *Petit Parisien*, it is worth while noting some further remarks of this officer, which are not less significant and which appear in the form of an interview with the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Journal*.

General Moulin is reported to have unshaken confidence in the success of the Russians, provided only that they stick to their guns. They have but to persevere. Russia can send 10 more army corps to Manchuria with 1,000 guns. Her mountain artillery is twice as strong as that of the Japanese. The quality of the Japanese troops is now going to decline rapidly. They have only officers enough to take the place of the dead ones. The moment is at hand when all the advantages will be on the side of the Russians. They are strengthening their General Staff, and learning rapidly by experience. They have money enough. All the probabilities are on their side, and they will shortly have the upper hand. Before the end of 1905 they will have seized such territorial guarantees as will permit the negotiation of an honourable peace. The war will not last so long as the Transvaal war, and the crisis will not have been so severe for Russia as it was for England. A new era will open for Russia and *les Jaunes*, said General Moulin, *seront les jaunes à leur tour*.

The views of General Moulin are the least interesting of the three, being obviously coloured with yellow prejudice. Doubtless he is right when he says that Russia can send 10 more army corps to Manchuria. But assuming these army corps to be at their full strength and adding them to the forces already in the field, the total of all arms under Kuropatkin would not exceed 500,000 men. That, indeed, is a very liberal estimate, and plainly even if we assume that 50,000 men with all their stores and equipment can be despatched per month over the Siberian railway—an excessive estimate—6 months would be needed for transporting these 10 army corps. Granted, however, that Russia can perform the stupendous task of massing an army of half a million men in Manchuria ten thousand versts distant from home, what force will Japan put into the field to oppose them? At least as many. That is certain. On the other hand, the roles of the combatants will be changed. Russia will have to assume the offensive in order to recover Manchuria. Can her soldiers, acting on the offensive, beat an equal force of Japanese? That question has been answered on the Shaho. There the Russians, though outnumbering the Japanese, were driven back with appalling losses. In truth the question had previously been answered at Motienling, but that operation was too small

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to be conclusive. General Moulin spoke on the eve of the Shaho experiment under the glamour of the celebrated proclamation of attack. "The moment is at hand," he said, "when all the advantages will be on the side of Russia." Does he still entertain that rosy view? General Velichko's testimony is of more moment. He is wrong in his estimate of the Japanese losses at Liaoyang and he greatly underestimates this country's power of putting further forces into the field, but the opinion he expresses as to the strategical value of the Hun valley is most important. Coming from Russia's principal engineer in the field such a verdict has the highest interest. It explains why Kuropatkin is clinging to the Hun with his bases at Mukden and Fushun. Scarcely less interesting is General Romanoff's admission that the period of Russian advance will prove the more complicated and difficult half of the campaign. He spoke just before that advance had commenced, and its ending—temporarily at all events—at the Shaho line with some seventy thousand casualties on the Russian side, furnished an immediate verification of his foresight.

THE QUESTION OF FRANCE'S NEUTRALITY.

A telegram from London to the *Jiji Shimpo* alleges that the French Government has forbidden the coaling of Russian war-vessels within the limits of French territory, whereas from German sources it is stated that M. Delcassé has returned an evasive answer to Mr. Motono's protest. Both the *Jiji Shimpo* and the *Asahi Shimbun* write very strongly upon this subject. The nature of their arguments may easily be conceived. They justly point out that unless France obeys the plain precepts of international law instead of attempting the impossible task of reconciling her sentiments as an ally with her obligations as a neutral, upon her shoulders will rest the responsibility of extending this war to limits incomparably wider than those within which it is now confined. It is quite intolerable that French ports in the immediate vicinity of the scene of combat should be placed as naval bases at the disposal of Russia, whose chief disability in this war is that she now possesses no such bases with the sole exception of Vladivostock. The greatest and most material assistance that could be rendered to her is to supply that deficiency, as it would manifestly be supplied if all French ports from the Mediterranean to Cochin-China be offered for her use. In that case, says the *Asahi*, Japan also will have an indisputable right to use Saigon and Kwangchow Bay for belligerent purposes, and the world may witness repetitions of the *Reshytelni* affair on a large scale. If France has really returned an evasive answer, says the *Jiji*, the protest must be repeated again and again, until it is made quite plain that this country will not tamely allow itself to be the victim of such partiality.

THE MISSION OF THE SHIP "MORRISON."

In connection with the remarks of Prof. Lloyd at the last meeting of the Asiatic Society regarding the coming of the American ship *Morrison* to Uraga in 1837, and the seven shipwrecked Japanese whom she carried, we think the following extracts from a paper by the late S. Wells Williams, the famous sinologue, which appears in *The Chinese Repository*, Vol. VI., No. 5, Sept., 1837, will prove of great interest to members of the Asiatic Society as well as to its learned President.

ART. I. *Narrative of a voyage of the ship Morrison, Captain D. Ingersoll, to Lewchew and Japan, in the months of July and August*, 1837. By S. WELLS WILLIAMS.

THE object of this voyage was to carry back to their country seven shipwrecked Japanese who had been residing at Macao for several months, and whose return, it was reasonably supposed, would form a good excuse for appearing in the harbors of that empire. Three of the men are natives of the principality of Owari, lying about 150 mile W.S.W. of Yedo, the capital, and formed part of the crew of a coasting junk of nearly 200 tons which left the port of Toba, in the principality of Sima, near Owari, in November, 1831, bound for Yedo, laden with a cargo consisting partly of rice, and partly of tribute for the emperor. A few days after their departure, they encountered a heavy gale, which carried away the mast, and drove them out of sight of land into the Pacific ocean; the unfortunate crew, entirely ignorant of their course, let the vessel drift where ever winds and currents would carry her, and after being tossed about for fourteen months, were cast ashore near the Columbia river. During this long time, they subsisted chiefly upon the rice on board, and on what fish they could catch; eleven of their number died of scurvy, and the remaining three were nearly helpless when they landed. The Indians in those regions plundered them of everything, and kept them captives several months, when their situation and history became known to a benevolent factor of the Hudson's Bay Fur Company, who released them, and took measures to send them to England. After experiencing much kindness from this gentleman, whom they delight to remember, they left the Oregon territory for the Sandwich Islands, from thence they went to London, where much interest was taken in their welfare; from thence they were sent to China, and here taken under the care of the Superintendents of British Trade, with the hope that they might ultimately reach their homes. They arrived at Macao in December, 1835, and took up their residence with Mr. Gutzlaff, who regarded it a good opportunity to acquire some knowledge of their language. The names of these wanderers are Iwaitchi or 'Lucky Rock, aged 33 years, who left a wife and family in Mia, a town of Owari; Kiukitchi or 'Lasting Happiness,' aged 20, and Otokitchi or 'Happy Sound,' aged 19; these two are from Stagori in Owari.

The remaining four men left Amakousa, a port belonging to an island of the same name, lying 40 miles S.S.E. from Nagasaki, in December, 1834, in a small junk; they were driven off to the southward in a gale which carried away the mast, and, after 35 days they were cast ashore on the north coast of Luçonia. Here they fell into the hands of the natives, who plundered them of every article, and, after keeping them a short time, transferred them to another village; from which, after a variety of hardships and adventures, being passed from one village to another, they reached Manila. They embarked on board a Spanish vessel, and landed at Macao in March, 1837, destitute and friendless; and, Japanese like, were on the point of committing suicide, but happily were directed to Mr. Gutzlaff's house, where they met their countrymen, and with whom they resided about five months, supported and clothed by Messrs. Olyphant & Co. Their names are Siauzau, or 'Heart,' aged 28, the captain of the junk, who has left a wife and family in Kawashiri, a town 50 miles east of Nagasaki in the principality of Figo; Kumataru or 'Bear,' aged 28, and Rikimatz, or 'Strong Fir,' aged 16, both from Simabara, a large town in Fisen not far from Nagasaki; and Giusabaru, or Fortunate,' aged 25, who is from Takashi in Figo.

It was considered, that so good an opportunity of producing upon the Japanese government a favorable impression of the character of foreigners, and perhaps of inducing them to relax their anti-social policy, as was now presented, ought out to be neglected; and this, added to the fact, that the United States of America were almost unknown to the Japanese, determined Messrs. Olyphant & Co., to attempt the experiment at the time the men were returned. It was hoped the exclusive policy of the nation had become somewhat weakened during the long period that had elapsed since a foreign vessel had visited any port besides Nagasaki; and that the influence of curiosity, and the nature of the errand, would at least secure a courteous reception. In order to take advantage of any opening, a small assortment of cloths was put on board, and a great variety of patterns of different cotton and woolen fabrics, which from their adaptation to a temperate climate, were calculated to attract the attention of the Japanese, and induce them to trade. A list of presents was added, consisting of a pair of globes, a telescope, a barometer, collection of American coins, some books and a few paintings, among which was a portrait of Washington. Documents explanatory of our object were drawn up in Chinese; one of which stated the names and residences of the seven men, and a few notices of their adventures; another gave a short account of America, its commercial policy, that it possessed no colonies, and that the men were returning in a vessel of the county where they were wrecked; and a third gave a list of the presents, together with the proposition, that if it met the approbation of the court, one of the party would remain in the country to teach the meaning of the books. Dr. Parker accompanied the expedition, provided with a stock of medicines and instruments, and a number of anatomical plates and paintings, which he thought would attract the notice of a people who hold the healing art in high estimation. He was also furnished with a paper stating his profession, and his willingness to practice gratuitously on all who had diseases. I was attached to the expedition as naturalist.

The *Morrison* arrived off Cape Sagami on July 30th, and, as she made for the harbour of Uraga, signal fires were lighted on the adjacent hills and guns were discharged from batteries at the entrance. In consequence the *Morrison* did not make the port as she intended, but anchored in mid-channel outside. The next day the vessel, which had been visited by many Japanese in small boats from the time of her anchoring, was fired upon from the shore, one shot ploughing up her deck. This, combined with the refusal of the Japanese to convey any messages to the officials on shore, induced the Captain of the *Morrison* to hoist sail, and leave for Toba. This port he failed to make, and eventually the bay of Kagoshima was reached. Here Siauzan and Giusabaru—we use Mr. Williams' spelling of the names—were put ashore and the officials of the village of Sataura came off to the ship, but in the sequel the ship was fired on again and they were quite unable to accomplish their object—the landing of the shipwrecked Japanese on the soil of their own land. This narrative of Mr. Williams deserves the attention of the Asiatic Society.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

His Imperial Highness Prince Fushimi, on the occasion of his recent meeting with the President of the United States, presented to Mr. Roosevelt a pair of embroidered screens, a pair of *cloisonné* vases, and to Mrs. Roosevelt a pair of screens and a silver bowl, together with several pearl ornaments. The Prince gave presents to Mr. and Mrs. Hay also.

We may mention in this context that one of our Yokohama contemporaries recently declared that the Prince had gone to America to arrange a foreign loan. It is occasionally very difficult to fathom the depths of silliness in which some of the news-mongers of this Settlement wallow, but we doubt whether the record is not permanently broken by this fiction of an Imperial Prince going abroad to raise a loan.

THE TWELFTH DIVISION.

Some surprise has been caused by the publication of an Imperial message to the Twelfth Division in connexion with an event so far back as the 19th of August. The message was duly sent at the time of the occurrence to which it refers, but as the number of the Division is mentioned, privacy was preserved towards the general public. The occasion was the flank action at Shihoyen, which precipitated Kuropatkin's retreat from Haicheng. In this action the Division had 70 killed and 482 wounded.

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NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

We learn that it has been decided that all the arsenals, factories, etc., belonging to the Imperial Navy, will be closed for the present to any visitors, whether Japanese or foreign.

There is noticable a curious concurrence of contradictions with regard to mediation. The Chinese Representative in Washington is reported to have informed Peking that the United States will not intervene. Berlin denies that the Kaiser intends to take any such step, and a special telegram to the *Asahi* speaks with more than doubt as to any action by the Anglo-French allies. Evidently mediation has been in the air but has not materialized. The time, we should think, is very inopportune. While Port Arthur remains untaken and while Kuropatkin commands a big army at Mukden Russia is not likely to listen to mediation or Western rulers to constitute themselves mediators.

The bonds of the new 6-per-cent. loan are already quoted at £94 15s. That fact will doubtless contribute to the dissatisfaction expressed in many quarters. The foreign capitalists who have undertaken to finance the loan will do a fine stroke of business, since a profit of £8 per bond—less expenses, of course—now looks them in the face. None the less it has to be remembered that a part of the public's confidence is due to the cöoperation of these very capitalists. Such men do not give their services for nothing.

On the 12th instant the new bridge at Ryogoku was opened with some ceremony, Baron Senge, the Governor of the city, taking the principal part in the proceedings. This celebrated bridge, the main thoroughfare for citizens of Tokyo crossing the Sumida River, remained a wooden bridge throughout 34 years of the Meiji era, when an iron structure was commenced in August, 1901. The bridge is 543 feet long and 60 feet wide. The cost has been 321,559 *yen*, which is 26,000 *yen* less than the estimate.

The recent issue of an 80 million *yen* loan produced subscriptions totalling 245,829,000 *yen*, of which 1,872,625 *yen* was above the selling price.

Reference has already been made in these columns to the Japanese subjects who happened to be residing in the Amur region at the time of the war's outbreak. There were some 800 of them, and application was subsequently made by the Japanese Representative in Berlin to the United States Ambassador in St. Petersburg, whose good offices were most willingly and efficaciously given to procure safe passage for the fugitives through Russian territory and thence *viâ* Bremen to Japan. Arrangements were made and successfully put into operation, so that the fugitives were recently enabled to embark for home. Among them was Mr. Ota Kakumin, a priest of the Shin sect. He might have left Vladivostock when his fellow-nationals were carried from that place by a Japanese steamer, but hearing that some Japanese subjects were still in the Amur region, he announced his intention of sharing their fate, and set out carrying an image of Amida on his back. The Russians suspected him of being a spy, and arresting him, subjected him to much hard treatment, it is said, but ultimately his identity as a mere religionist was established by the aid of a Russian priest, and he is now on his way home. Japanese journals speak in warm terms of the kindness of Mr. Max. Nossler, Honorary Consul for Japan in Bremen, and of the benevolence of the German people. It was this Mr. Nossler who collected 20,000 marks for the Japanese Soldiers Aid Society, and now in connexion with these 800 fugitives, he and his countrymen are reported to have shown the greatest sympathy and generosity.

Japanese newspapers refer again to the sympathetic labours of Mrs. Hume, who has contributed to the Soldiers' Aid Society a great number of caps knitted by herself and her friends. Mrs. Hume is now said to be making arrangements for a supply of cholera-belts. She has already ordered flannel from England, and the belts will be after the pattern of those used by British soldiers in India. Mention is also made of Miss von Fallot, whose pupils at the Shoreikai School have knitted a quantity of caps at her suggestion.

On the 14th instant the graduation ceremony took place at the Naval Cadets School, Edajima. H.I.H. Prince Arisugawa represented the Emperor. There were 191 graduates among whom 4 received prizes from His Majesty for special excellence. It is understood that the usual routine will be dispensed with in the case of these graduates, and that instead of being sent on a voyage for training purposes, they will be despatched at once to serve on board men-of-war.

Japanese exhibitors seem to have fared very well at the St. Louis Exhibition. The following is the record of prizes received by them :—

Highest Prizes	161
Gold Medals	343
Silver Medals	597
Bronze Medals	585
Total	1,686

Japanese securities continue to rise in the London market. The 4-per-cents are quoted at £75.10s. (a rise of 15s.); the 5-per cent war-bonds at £89.6s. 5d. (a rise of £1.0s. 5d.); the ordinary 5-per-cents at £86.15s. 5d. (unchanged), and the 6-per-cents at £95.5s. The new loan has been greedily subscribed and the attitude of the public shows that Japan's finances are trusted.

Lieut.-Colonel Klipenberg, who was taken prisoner at Sankwaishihshan, is now at Matsuyama. He had been wounded by both bullet and bayonet at the time of the practical annihilation of the regiment he commanded—the Alexander III. regiment—but his wounds are nearly healed. He is treated with the utmost consideration by the Japanese.

The Tsar is said to have resolved upon mobilizing the finest troops in Russia, namely, the picked regiments of Guards. This may be taken as an evidence of His Majesty's resolve to carry the war to its better end.

Messrs. Yarrow, says *Commercial Intelligence*, are to be commiserated with upon the loss of the Austrian Government contract, owing to the exorbitancy of some of their workmen, but, unfortunately, their case embodies no fresh features. The facts appear to be these. Messrs. Yarrow had the offer of a contract for one destroyer and one torpedo boat, which were to serve as models for further vessels to be built in Austrian yards. The firm found that it would be impossible to build the boats without resort to night-work, and they asked the men to accept time and a quarter for night-shifts. This is the established rate, but the firm hitherto have paid for night work at the rate of time and a half. Here, apparently, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and the Employers' Federation took the matter up. The Federation decreed that Messrs. Yarrow must either pay time and a qüarter or cease working a nightshift, while the A.S.E. decided to canvass the views of the men on the subject. This was two months ago, and the A.S.E. has not come to a decision yet. In the meantime the firm has been obliged to give up the contract. It is a very sorry piece of business on the part of the men, for work is admittedly scarce, and Messrs. Yarrow were not in a position to concede the men's terms. But it is simply a concrete instance of a state of affairs which is to be found in nearly every class of business throughout Great Britain.

FOOTBALL.

The Rugby game on Saturday was well worth the watching, though several of the players, as was only natural, were far from being in form. The Whites were captained by W. B. White and the Colours by W. S. Moss. Playing a man short, the Colours team finished losers by 12 points to 6. Neither side managed to convert a try into a goal. After the game the election of Captains and Vice-Captains of the Rugby and Association teams for the season took place and resulted in Messrs. W. Stanley Moss, Captain, with Messrs. W. B. White and F. W. R. Ward, Vice-Captains, (Rugby); and Messrs. H. W. Kilby, Captain, and Messrs. O. Strome and W. F. White, Vice-Captains (Association) being chosen.

RAILWAY TENDERS.

The following is the result of tenders opened at the Imperial Government Railways Purchase Department on November 7th :—

Contract No. 284 :—

Mitsui & Co.	£4,317.00.0	(awarded.)
H. Brindley	4,420.00.0	
China and Japan Trading Co. Limited	4,413.12.0	
Frazar & Co.	4,637.00.0	
Isono & Co.	4,989.18.0	

Contract No. 285 :—

China and Japan Trading Co. Limited	£7,553.15.0	(awarded.)
Mitsui & Co.	7,913.00.0	
Frazar & Co.	8,136.00.0	
Takata & Co.	8,310.00.0	
H. Brindley	8,924.00.0	
Isono & Co.	9,760.00.0	

Contract No. 286 :—

H. Brindley	£6,308.00.0	(awarded.)
Frazar & Co.	6,500.00.0	
Takata & Co.	6,523.00.0	
China and Japan Trading Co., Ltd.	6,700.00.0	
Mitsui & Co.	7,013.00.0	

Contract No. 287 :—

Mitsui & Co.	£3,558.00.0	(awarded.)
H. Brindley	3,760.00.0	
China and Japan Trading Co. Ltd.	4,029.15.0	
Takata & Co.	4,062.00.0	
Isono & Co.	4,129.18.0	

Tenders on the 9th of November were as follow :—

Contract No. 188 :

Takata & Co.	£4,000.00.0	(awarded.)
Okura & Co.	4,074.20.5	
Frazar & Co.	4,095.00.0	
China & Japan Trading & Co. Ltd.	4,195.00.0	
Mitsui & Co.	4,215.00.0	
Isono & Co.	4,389.19.0	

Contract No. 289 :

Frazar & Co.	£3,937.10.0	(awarded.)
China & Japan Trading & Co. Ltd.	3,996.10.0	
Mitsui & Co.	4,094.00.0	
Isono & Co.	4,149.19.0	
Takata & Co.	4,200.00.0	
Illies & Co.	4,400.00.0	
Okura & Co.	4,476.13.0	

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THE NEW LOAN.

THE Tokyo press is much dissatisfied with reference to the newly announced foreign loan. Twelve millions sterling is the amount of the loan; its issue price is fixed at £90.-10s.; it is to carry 6 per cent. interest; the customs revenue is pledged as security; the loan will run unredeemed for 3 years, and thereafter will be redeemed in the course of 4 years, or at any earlier period according to the convenience of the Japanese Treasury, and Japan receives £86.15s. for every £100 bond. It must be admitted that this is not a very favourable showing from the borrower's point of view. An investor purchasing the bonds at £91.10s. is sure of obtaining some 7.36 per cent. interest, and on such of the bonds as may be allowed to run for 7 years, the Japanese Government will be found to have paid 7.93 per cent. There can be no surprise that these terms are viewed unfavourably. The first foreign loan was issued at £93 10s and the Japanese Treasury received £90 for each £100 bond. Even that arrangement provoked much hostile criticism, but, on the whole, condemnation was directed rather to the time chosen than to the figures. The Government went into the market shortly before the battle of the Yalu, and although the foreign public had already derived some confidence from the successes achieved by the Japanese fleet, there prevailed a pretty general impression that the operations on land would go in Russia's favour, much, therefore, had to be taken on trust; so much that the terms of the loan could not be too closely scanned. But our Tokyo contemporaries point out that conditions have changed materially since the eve of the Yalu fight; that Russia has been uniformly vanquished, and that Japan should now enjoy a very much higher degree of financial credit than she did then. We confess that we do not fully share that view. Apart from the proverbial timidity of capitalists there are circumstances just at present which, it seems to us, militate against large confidence. In the forefront of such circumstances stands the probably protracted character of the war. Last spring it was thought more than possible that the fall of the year might witness the restoration of peace. There is no such hope now. Russia appears determined, or, at all events, simulates determination, to make it a combat of endurance; to fight until exhaustion compels one side or the other to bow its head. That is a gloomy prospect, not at all calculated to re-assure foreign capitalists. In the next place there is the fact that the Baltic Fleet has materialized and is actually on its way eastward. Thus in combination with the protracted defence of Port Arthur, the Baltic Fleet in a very grave factor. To under-rate its importance would be fatuous. Were it to-day in the arena of fighting, its influence on the situation could scarcely be over-rated, and if, on its arrival, it find itself strengthened by any considerable portion of the ships now in the beleaguered fortress as well as by the two first-class cruisers lying in Vladivostock, the crisis of the war will be in sight. We ourselves believe confidently that Port Arthur will have fallen long before the Vladivostock Fleet passes the Formosa Channel, and that if any Russian ships escape from Port Arthur, they will be in such a battered condition as to require decking before they can venture to enter the lists again. But our belief is not the point. What we have to consider is the belief of foreign capitalists, and, frankly speaking, there appears to be valid reason for their timidity at this precise juncture. Then, again, even if the land campaign be examined apart from the problem of sea-power, there is a conviction in many quarters that Russia is only now beginning to put forth her immense reserve of strengh, and that the early days of next spring will see KUROPATKIN at the head of an army, or several armies, strong enough to sweep the Japanese out of Manchuria. Spring will see nothing of the kind, we are fully persuaded, but again it is not our persuasion that matters. On the whole, the statement of our Tokyo contemporaries that the time should be favourable for an appeal to the foreign money market, does not seem to be consistent with a careful review of the situation. Yet to await a more favourable season could scarcely be called wise. Even the dissenters do not suggest anything of that kind. Then, finally, this loan presents the same objectionable feature that the last did: it is for a very short period, only 7 years at most, and perhaps for little more than one half of that time. Capitalists do not like such investments. They do not want to have their money thrown back upon their hands after a brief interval. Looking at the matter from a Japanese stand-point we fully sympathise with the dissatisfaction of our Tokyo contemporaries, but we appreciate also that the foreign capitalist is not without reason on his side, and that, after all, borrowers must take what they can get if they can not get what they want.

THE FUTURE OF MANCHURIA.

VICEROY CHANG CHIH-TUNG is said to have memorialized the Throne with reference to the future of Manchuria. His opinion is that if Japan succeeds in driving Russia out of the Three Provinces, China must recover them, and the only equitable way of doing so is to pay to Japan a fair indemnity. That seems to us to be a very sensible proposition, especially as it is accompanied by advice that every nerve should be strained to organize an army capable of thereafter resisting Russian aggression. China ought to be able to protect herself. That she is not must be attributed to her policy of trusting to reason rather than to force; a policy that does her much credit and places her on a higher pedestal of civilization than that occupied by any of those who point the finger of scorn at her. But of what use is it to talk of civilization now-a-days? The hard, incontrovertible fact is that no law has any final force except the law of might. Every nation devotes itself to increasing and perfecting its armaments. Latest of all the United States has allowed itself to be carried away by the turbid stream, and is beginning to shout for imperialism and a monster navy. As for Japan herself, she never established the least title to international respect until she showed that she could wield weapons of destruction as stoutly as any other Power. It was in vain that she gave proofs of her attachment to enlightened progress and of her craving after good. Supercilious tolerance little short of contempt remained her reward. But when she showed that she possessed in full measure the heritage of savage animals, claws and fangs, then the refined Occident began to regard her with favour and deference. The sole avenue to international consideration in this 20th century is that of physical prowess, and no security against the raids of civilized states can be obtained except by developing force to resist them. China has to step down into the dust of the arena if she wants to remain an independent entity. Perhaps it is too late. Many shrewd observers think that it is. At any rate there lies the only road to salvation. Whether Japan be morally superior to the nations of the West we do not know or pretend to judge. What we do know, however, is that she is required to live up to a standard which not one of them attains. Therefore it is conceivable that having expelled the Russians from Manchuria at immense cost of life and treasure, she may consent to do what no other Power in the world would do under the circumstances, step down and efface herself. The thing is not wholly impossible. But to count on it would be utopian, and China had better not deceive herself with any futile hopes. When the day of settlement comes it will not be altogether one-sided. Japan will doubtless be prepared to lend China aid to the extent of training and even leading her troops, but she is not going to perpetually discharge the unrewarded task of guarding Chinese integrity.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

A LONDON telegram to the *Asahi Shimbun* says that the portion of the Baltic Fleet which left Tangier on the 5th under the leadership of the *Alexander III*, reached Dakar, in French Senegal, on the 12th, and was coaling there at the time of the despatch of the telegram. The distance from Tangier to Dakar is some 1,500 miles, so it would appear that this section of the fleet is proceeding at about the rate of 10 miles an hour. It is not clear from the telegram whether coal was supplied to the ships from the shore or from their own colliers. But in either case there can not be the faintest doubt that to grant the hospitality of a port to a belligerent squadron for such a

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purpose is a flagrant breach of neutrality. The matter begins to cause much comment in Japan; comment which, though free from all intemperance, grows ominously insistent. Are all the harbours of France to be placed at the disposal of Russia for the prosecution of her naval campaign against Japan? That is the question pressingly asked. Two thousand miles south of Senegal lies the French Congo territority, which, if this method be continued, will constitute the next stage for the Fleet. It is understood that some kind of protest has been addressed to the French Government by Japan, but the answer elicited is variously reported; one version being that M. DELCASSÉ explained his country's policy to be based on the principle of granting equal facilities to both belligerents; another that he declared France's resolution to preserve neutrality within the limits of the latitude accorded by her own laws. The former answer is incredible and may be dismissed as such, for any pretext of equal privileges under the circumstances would be farcical and M. DELCASSÉ is much too wise a man to deal in farces where a serious interstate problem is under consideration. The second reply seems scarcely more probable, since it impels the observation that to no laws permitting such practices could any semblance of genuinely neutral spirit be assigned. To grant the free use of a country's ports to a belligerent in order that he may carry his naval forces to the scene where he is battling with another Power is to act as the ally of that country, just as thoroughly and unequivocally as though an avenue were given for the passage of the belligerent's troops through the territory of the benevolent State. No one with any endowment of reasoning faculty can labour under the faintest doubt as to this point. If French laws permit such licence, then they are monstrous laws, and Japan is entitled to complain in the strongest possible terms. But we find it impossible to believe that France has enacted or that she obeys such statutes. She is pre-eminent among all nations for her perception of logic and her deference to its dictates. We are quite at a loss, therefore, to interpret the situation. What is certain, apparently, is that Cherbourg and Dakar have both been placed at the disposal of the Baltic Fleet, and what is equally certain is that the facilities thus accorded are contrary to any equitable reading of neutral obligations.

LAFCADIO HEARN.

THE news of LAFCADIO HEARN'S death has called forth highly sympathetic notices in American journals. HEARN was not an American. He came of English stock, his father having been a surgeon in the British army. But his first literary work was done in America, and we shall probably be endorsed by many when we say that in no part of the world does literary labour obtain such a generous and ready mead of applause as in the United States. From the *Literary Digest* of October 15th we extract two references to the deceased author:—

"Hearn was born June 27, 1850, in the Ionian Islands, where his father, a surgeon in the British army, was stationed and married. Both parents died when he was a child, and he was adopted by a grand-aunt in Wales and educated for the Roman Catholic priesthood. But he had no vocation that way, and came to this country when nineteen. He was then and always a ready linguist, speaking Greek, Italian, and English from his childhood. His first work in America was proof-reading; in Cincinnati he began to report for newspapers, then worked up into editorial writing, and after a while went to New Orleans and was employed on *The Democrat* (afterward *The Times-Democrat*), becoming an editorial writer; translating the shallow and fascinating books of Pierre Loti, and writing about the Creoles, his first book being 'Gombo Zhebes,' a compilation of sayings in Creole patois. He spent two or three years in the West Indies, and then, returning to New York City, he became a part of the literary life. His rhapsodic prose, something new and exotic in America, a compound of Maupassant, Daudet, and Loti, blended with that native bent he got from Irish and Greek ancestry, suggested to the Harper house that he was the man to write them a book on Japan, and accordingly he went there in 1890, with Charles D. Weldon, the artist, to make pictures to accompany his articles for *Harper's Magazine*. For some reason or other he threw up his contract with the Harpers, and his writings about Japan appeared instead in *The Atlantic Monthly*, and appeared later in book form as 'Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan.' While writing these he was teacher of English in a large town on the west coast; then he taught at Kumamoto, on Kiushiu island, and later became editor of a foreign newspaper at Kobe, a treaty port. All his life in Japan was studiously Japanese. He refused and scorned the occidental society of the ports, and finally he became a Japanese subject, changed his name to Koizumi Yakumo, donned the Japanese costume, and became lecturer on English literature in the imperial university at Tokyo. . . . His books, which have a certain peculiar charm, may not live long in literature, but those who have read his 'Glimpses,' 'Kokoro,' 'Gleanings in Buddha Fields,' 'Ghostly Japan,' 'Shadowings,' Kotto,' and 'Kwaidan' have found them absorbing for some luxurious hour of reading for the sake of reading."—*Springfield Republican.*

"In the matter of purity of English, Hearn has long stood unrivalled. No greater limpidity is to be found in the best passages of Stevenson, while one may search the volumes of Hearn in vain for an affectation. With his masterly gift of description he brought Japan closer to the Western world than it has ever stood before. He has shown the Western people the great forces that rest behind hitherto inexplicable Oriental beliefs. What has seemed outlandish to other Western writers, he has shown to be full of dignity, reason, and charm. In fact, he has stood interpreter between nations and religions that have long been separated by an apparently impenetrable barrier of misunderstanding and ignorance. Having done all this, and having left books whose myriad beauties of style form a strong bid for immortality, Lafcadio Hearn, Japanese citizen, has surely earned that Buddhistic future for which he expresses a preference in his 'Kotto'—the life of a cicada 'beating its tiny cymbals in the sun.' "—*Denver Republican.*

Whatever there is here of hearty admiration for HEARN'S exquisite style and his entrancing interpretations of the things and the thoughts with which he came into contact, none of us will hesitate to endorse. But is it true that he "has done more than any other one man to familiarize the world with the life and spirit of modern Japan?" We hesitate to answer in the affirmative. For it is our conviction that no test of truth exists so unerring, so infallible, as public opinion. The world will laugh with an author, will even weep with him, but will never accept his evidence unless it be based on the "eternal verities." Has the world set its seal on HEARN'S interpretation of Japan? Surely not. It has seen that the Japan he painted was a subjective Japan; a Japan whose outlines alone had real existence, the details being essentially ideal. As romances informed with the spirit of purest art LAFCADIO HEARN'S writings will charm many generations, but they will never be accepted as true dictionaries of Japanese life and thought unless the public receive a new endowment of conception. It is a pity: a pity because HEARN undoubtedly detected much which, though hidden from the common-place observer, has genuine existence, and these his foundations, were they not obscured beneath fairy edifices of imagination, would be immensely instructive. The resultant impression however, is one of deception, and while we derive vast pleasure from his books, we almost regret that they were written, since they contain the germs of boundless disappointments. None will be able to find, or if found none will be able to fully recognise, the originals of his pictures, and this constant failure will produce in a depreciative direction almost as much exaggeration as HEARN himself has been guilty of in an appreciative. Had he no consciousness of this departure from verity? Was that, possibly, the reason why he "refused and scorned the Occidental society of the ports?" The society of the ports is a merciless medium. Few rays of Japanese light are suffered to filter through it and retain their brightness. No man, be his nationality what it may, whose lot is to approach Japan through this "society" can fail to form a disagreeable forecast. It is strange that such should be the case, but it is the case most assuredly. A legion of witnesses bear testimony to it. HEARN, then, may have justly shrunk from subjecting his ideals to the ordeal of this shattering contact, and if that were the whole story we could understand him and sympathise with him. But he carried his spirit of aloofness into his entire relations with Occidentals. Even towards those whom he might fairly have looked to find at least tolerant if not actually consentient, he preserved the same isolated mien. During his residence in Tokyo few, very few, had any access to him, and it is related of him that in the intervals of his lectures on English literature at the Imperial University, he would choose to walk up and down outside alone even in rainy weather rather than enter the room where his colleagues foregathered. He seems to have felt that his fancies were too fragile to support the touch of every-day intercourse with his fellows, and thus, living in a world of his own, he pictured a world mainly subjective; a beautiful world where we should all love to dwell, but a world peopled solely by LAFCADIO HEARN.

LI HUNG-CHANG ON MANCHURIA.

THE following remarkable article appears in *The Times*:—

We have received from a trustworthy source the following summary of a letter written by Li Hung-chang on September 30, 1901—*i.e.*, a few weeks before his death—to Yung-lu, then one of the most influential of the Empress-Dowager's advisers. The Russian Government was at the time again pressing China to agree to a convention practically regularizing the situation in the Manchurian provinces which had been occupied by the Russian forces in the autumn of 1900 under cover of the Boxer movement.

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This proposed convention, like the first one, which had been rejected by the Chinese Court in April, 1901, under pressure from Japan as well as from the great Yang-tsze Viceroys, met with very strong opposition from the same quarters. The Dowager-Empress was then travelling back to Peking from Singhan-fu, whither she had fled after the occupation of Peking by the international forces. Li Hung-chang, whose health was rapidly failing, doubtless wrote this letter to his colleague in the Imperial train for the purpose of helping him to hasten the Empress's decision in favour of the Russian demands.

The letter was to the following effect:—Many Chinese officials contend that Manchuria must on no account be abandoned to Russia. Those who hold this language do not understand the present circumstances and are unable to look into the future. If we leave the Russians in possession of Manchuria no serious harm will ensue, for in that case friction will arise between Russia and Japan on the frontiers of Korea, and a conflict is bound to break out between the two rival Powers. In the event of war, should things take an unfavourable turn for the Japanese, it will be our business to join the Russians, and help them to crush the Japanese, thus establishing a claim upon the gratitude of Russia, who, retaining Korea for herself, will give back Manchuria to China. If, on the other hand, the Russians are unable to withstand the Japanese, we can join with the latter and help them to drive the Russians out of Manchuria. Thus we shall get back Manchuria without running any grave risks, whilst in present circumstances it might be difficult for us to recover possession of it. England, it is true, attaches great importance to the Manchurian question, but that is not a consideration that can carry much weight with us, for England cannot employ force. Germany is neutral, France is a mere distant spectator, and America maintains silence. Our Viceroys in the South who hold other opinions have no knowledge of the diplomatic situation. I therefore beg you to take the greatest pains to prevent their views reaching the Dowager-Empress. I cannot live much longer, and I can only implore you to go on acting in accordance with my principles. In this you will receive valuable assistance from Yuan Shih-kai.

This letter of the aged Viceroy has a sinister sound, but when carefully considered it assumes the character of a shrewd political document such as a Chinese statesman might well have written in 1901 and such as he would certainly have been quite excusable in writing. Li recognised quite plainly, and all intelligent Chinese must have recognised for years, that China was powerless to resist Russian aggression and that her only hope of preserving her integrity lay in craft. Japan was the sole Power that could be pitted against Russia and Japan would certainly not fight to secure Manchuria for her neighbour. To drag her into the lists the Korean question constituted the unique medium, and to render the Korean question acute the best plan would be to plant Russia on the northern borders of the peninsula, trusting that her uncontrollable appetite of aggression would soon drive her south-ward, and thus bring her into collision with Japan. Such was Li Hung-chang's forecast, and history will admit that events verified it. Where the great Viceroy probably erred was in his estimate of the reward China might look to obtain by joining the winning side. It is most unlikely that the value of any services which she could render would have been assessed at the price Li Hung-chang estimated. China ranging up alongside the victor in a Russo-Japanese combat would have received ridicule, we imagine, rather than compensation. Did she enter the arena when the issue of the fight still hung in the balance, her aid might have commanded high guerdon, but the waiting policy suggested by Li Hung-chang must have completely discounted the worth of her assistance. Have we here a key to the seemingly unpractical course pursued so constantly by Chinese statesmen? Does some peculiarly subtle estimate of moral forces betray them into imagining the occurrence of opportunities which remain invisible to the practical eyes of Occidental Governments? No doubt if a nation obeyed the strict dictates of etiquette it would treat with polite consideration any other nation coming to congratulate it on its success in war and to acquiesce in its manner of gathering the *spolia optima*. China, herself the Orient's mistress of ceremonies, might be trusted to act in that sentimental fashion. But what a vain phantasy it were to imagine that Russia, already possessor of Manchuria and within sight of the possession of Korea, would restore the former to the Middle Kingdom merely because Peking politely acquiesced in *faits accomplis* with regard to the latter! If Li Hung-chang was willing to advise the alienation of his country's territory on the shadowy chance of its voluntary restoration by a sentimental St. Petersburg in the dim future, the dismemberment of China would have been quickly effected under his direction. Probably we have to look beyond the lines of this letter to discover his true motive; we have to look to the agreement said to have been secretly concluded by him on the occasion of his visit to the Russian capital in 1896, an agreement amounting virtually to a treaty of alliance between China and Russia.

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Japan was held at the home of Professor Lloyd, 13 Rokuchome, Ilgura, Azabu, on Wednesday, October 12th, at four o'clock. After calling the meeting to order, the President, Professor Lloyd, asked for the minutes of the last meeting.

After the minutes were accepted, the President said that the business of the meeting was a paper by Miss Ballard. This paper had come to the Council with the endorsement of the late Professor Griffin. He therefore invited those present to stand while he read a few prefatory remarks concerning the late Professor Griffin. The President then said:—

I desire to preface my reading of Miss Ballard's paper by stating that it came to the Council endorsed among others by the late Professor Griffin, who took much interest in it while Miss Ballard had it under composition this summer at Hakone. It seems but right that I should, as President, in the name of the Council and indeed of the whole of our Asiatic Society, give expression to our deep sense of the loss we have sustained by Professor Griffin's sad death. Mr. Griffin was not one of our oldest members, but he was one of our most active and most promising, and none can speak better of his activity and zeal than those who have worked with him at Council and Committee meetings. Had his life been spared our Transactions would certainly have been enriched by his labours:—but it is not the Transactions we have lost that we mourn for, it is the loss of a bright, genial, self-sacrificing personality.

Miss Ballard's paper, entitled "An Account of Watanabe Noboru (Kwazan)," was then read by Professor Lloyd. A summary of this interesting paper follows:—

Sixty years have passed since Noboru Watanabe took his own life, being under the impression that mere existence brought discredit upon his feudal lord.

These sixty years have brought great changes and Japan is now ready to do credit to the work done by Watanabe and his party. In a recent political speech Marquis Ito, in referring to the opening of Japan to foreign influence, made the following remarks:

"That the Restoration should have been combined with the opening of the country and the adoption of a policy of enlightened progress was a surprise to all. This great and decisive step is due of course to the keen foresight of the enlightened Sovereign and of the statesmen who surrounded and advised him at the time. No inconsiderable amount of credit, however, must in this case be given to the patriots and savants like Shibei Hayashi, Kwazan Watanabe, Choei Takano, Shozan Sakuma and others."

Noboru Watanabe, commonly known by his *nom de plume* of Kwazan, was born in 1794. His father was a samurai of the Tawara clan. Kwazan's home was of the humblest and poorest description. His father had been ill for many years and in order to procure the necessary medicines for him everything the family possessed had gradually been sold. In the coldest night of winter they had not a *futon* to lie on nor to cover them. Kwazan devoted all his leisure to study, hoping eventually by that means to do something to help his parents. One of his father's friends, however, told him that considering the extreme poverty of his home it was of no use his thinking of becoming a scholar, it was necessary that he should apply himself to something that would bring in money at once and as his pictures showed great talent he had better give himself to painting. So at the age of sixteen Kwazan began work as an art student. It was when he was over thirty that Kwazan first turned his attention to Dutch learning. The students of the Dutch, or Western, learning were divided at that time into two parties, one studied western learning in several branches, the other devoted itself to the study of medicine only. Kwazan and his friends also formed an association called "The Old Men's Club," whose avowed object was the study of foreign geography and history, but they had also the secret purpose of studying with a view to improving the maritime fortifications of Japan, which they felt to be defective. The year 1818 was marked by the coming of an English merchant ship to Uraga. The Japanese Government were much annoyed that a foreign ship should venture so far and the subject of maritime defense, in which Kwazan had always been interested, became a burning question. Kwazan thought that the inhabitants of sea coast places should be instructed by the Government as to the shape of foreign ships and the flags of different countries, so that they might be able to give the alarm when dangerous vessels appeared; he suggested that pictures should be posted up in Government offices. He also urged the Government to have Spring and Autumn manœuvres for the better training of the soldiers.

Torii, the Superintendent of Uraga, was extremely jealous of the position and influence of Kwazan and the other leaders of the advanced party, and had long been looking for some accusation to bring against them, when the publication of Takano Choei's "Yume Monogatari" gave him the opportunity he sought. He told the Government that he believed that the talk about the probable coming of foreign ships was merely a fiction by which the Dutch scholars were trying to agitate the people and to rouse them to sedition. He advised that the Dutch scholars should be severely reprimanded.

Torii was not the only one who was working against Dutch scholars. A certain official named Shibukawa addressed a letter to the Government on the subject. He strongly advised that all foreign books brought into the country should be submitted to a sort of censorship. Under the present system, he said, scholars were allowed to order any books they pleased and take them to their homes; in this way pernicious reading on politics, forbidden religions, such as Christianity, and other erroneous opinions were being widely spread. He proposed that all books should be taken straight to Yedo and examined there before being read by any one.

In May, 1839, Kwazan invited Takano one day to his house and told him that it was clear that trouble was in store for the Dutch scholars. Even while he was speaking a messenger arrived bringing the expected summons to appear before the Government.

He was accused of having spoken and written disrespectfully of the Government, and passages were quoted from his writings. Kwazan's defence was that these passages did not occur in a published book but were merely in rough notes which had been written in times of excitement and then laid aside; he admitted that the language was hasty but pleaded that no disrespect was meant.

When Kwazan was released, after a seven months' imprisonment, the joy of his friends was unbounded, but though released he was by no means a free man. His orders from the Government were to remain quietly in his house, to see no one, and to go back to Tawara as soon as possible. A letter written at the New Year from Tawara shows the spirit in which Kwazan took his expulsion from active life.

"When I lived in Yedo the expenses were great, so that at this time of the year I would be anxiously wondering how to meet them; and there

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was a perpetual rush of business. A fire would occur, or visitors would come, or there was the feudal duty to be done. Rising, before it was light on New Year's day I would go all round Yedo in a kago paying my new year's calls, with which half the month was taken up; and before the remnants of last year's work were disposed of the holiday was over and the feudal duties began again. Now all is changed. The Shogun, the feudal lord, and everyone else is represented in the person of my mother, to whom my wife and I render homage. The children serve as her companions, and the household are happy together."

The Lord of Tosa died but the succession of his heir was not confirmed by the Shogun, and Kwazan's enemies were not slow to insinuate that this delay was owing to the disloyalty of Kwazan. They argued that the clan could hope for no favours at the hand of the Shogun while it harboured such a traitor as Kwazan.

Kwazan therefore felt that his mere existence was an obstacle to the advancement of his lord and he resolved to put an end to a life which he thought was of no further use.

On October 10th, 1840, he wrote several letters of farewell and prepared to commit suicide that night. His aged mother, however, for some reason, was unable to sleep and he devoted himself to her comfort. The next afternoon as he did not appear his mother and wife went to his room in search of him. They found that he had committed suicide according to the prescribed samurai rules.

After the paper was read, the President said :—

I may perhaps be allowed to supplement Miss Ballard's paper by one or two points which only came to my knowledge a few days ago, too late for me to send Miss Ballard the information.

(I.) Watanabe's zeal for the study of geography was apparently first kindled by the sight of a wall-map of the world which he one day saw hanging in the room of one of his friends. He was so much interested in it that he could not take his eyes off it for the rest of that day. He is said to have then realized for the first time the smallness of Japan and the enormous encroachments of Russia.

Hence his zeal for the study of geography.

(II.) The *Morrison* was an American ship. A party of three Japanese fishermen, blown out to sea in 1835, were picked up on the coast of Queen Charlotte Island in British Columbia, and well treated. They were afterwards sent to Macao, to be under the care of Rev. John Gutzlaff, a missionary of (I believe) the London Missionary Society. Here they were joined by four other sailors who had been cast away near Manila, and when all the seven had been with Mr. Gutzlaff for some time, a gentleman in Singapore furnished the means for sending them home on the *Morrison*. The journey (1839) undoubtedly had a missionary object, but the *Morrison* was not allowed to land her Japanese either at Yedo or at Kagoshima. Hildreth, from whom I take this account, says that the Japanese were so disgusted at not being allowed to land that they shaved their heads in token of renouncing their nationality and returned to China with the *Morrison*. What happened to them afterwards is not recorded.

It is evident therefore that the story of these men having been educated for some years in England is not true. This is borne out by another fact. The *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1838 has a long article on a book by Dr. Gutzlaff, "China Opened," which seems to have created some stir in England at the time, as I have found references to it in several parts of that volume of the *Magazine*. Had there been several Japanese youths in England at the time, connected with Dr. Gutzlaff, the fact would have been known and have been mentioned. I think the silence of the Reviewers shows that they were not in England. Possibly more on this subject might be found in the archives of the London Missionary Society.

(III.) The book which brought Watanabe into trouble was entitled *Shinkiron*, "A Word of Warning." It exists in Japanese in a volume entitled *Bunmeiō zenshi* and is not very long. I am sorry to say I have not read it, but I have had a tolerably full analysis given me by one of my pupils. It contains (I.) a description of the various countries of Europe; which Powers would be most minutely described it is not difficult to guess. (II.) An account of the encroachments made on Asiatic territory from time to time by European Powers. Russia we know had been encroaching: it was the time when England was engaged in the Opium War. (III.) An attack on the Shogun's Government and the weak state of the coast defences of the country.

A Music-lover writes :—"I see Miss Marie Kayser has fixed her concert for November 30th, St. Andrew's Day. I wonder if she could please her Scottish auditors by singing, or getting some one else to sing, a ballad of bonnie Scotland in the course of the evening?"

THE UNITED STATES MINISTER IN SENDAI.

Last winter the American missionaries residing in Sendai invited His Excellency and Mrs. Griscom to visit them, on the grounds that this is the largest community of American citizens in any interior town, that we should be pleased to show them some of the results of missionary work, and that the friendly relations existing between the people of the city and ourselves would contribute to the enjoyment of such a visit.

They cordially accepted our invitation and were our guests from November 5th to the 8th. Long before our distinguiseed guests reached Sendai, organized demonstrations of welcome took place at every station, and at the end of their journey they were met by the Governor, the Mayor, and hundreds of ladies and gentlemen who filled the station and the wide square in front. Two hours later, we held a reception in the new gymnasium of the Miyagi Jo Gakko, which was decorated with countless flags of the two nations and with the flowers and foliage of the season, amid which was a rare picture, loaned by a member of the Diet, of Commodore Perry's reception feast at Uraga.

On Sunday our guests visited nine churches in the city, including the Catholic and Greek cathedrals, and spent an hour in the General Military Hospital, where they saw some of the sad effects of the war. Monday morning they visited Mr. Date's foreign seed garden, Mr. Kisu's private park, and four mission schools, at two of which the Minister made brief remarks. In the afternoon the City tendered them a welcome in the First Middle School Hall, at which more than a thousand ladies and gentlemen were present. Address of introduction and welcome were made by the Governor, the Mayor, the General-in-command of the garrison, the Chairman of the House of Representatives, and the Chairman of the City Council. The Minister's reply to the cordial words of welcome and of recognition of the work of the resident missionaries was as follows :—

Your Excellency, the Governor, Your Honor, the Mayor, Ladies and gentlemen.

I have no intention on this occasion of making a speech in the nature of a formal address, but after listening to the eloquent words of the several gentlemen who have addressed this audience, and after having received this very remarkable welcome from the city of Sendai, I feel that it would both be ungracious and ungrateful if I failed to make some expression of gratitude and acknowledgment.

In the first place I desire to make some reference to the purpose and nature of my visit to Sendai. It is a well known fact that a number of American citizens have been enjoying the hospitality of the city of Sendai for many years. When first I landed on the shores of Japan a year and a half ago, among the first things that came to my knowledge was that one of the largest bodies of American Missionaries was located at Sendai. But more than this, I learned that over a long period of years the Japanese officials of this city have gradually come to know these Americans better and better to their mutual benefit and such unusual and cordial relations between them have sprung up that they have been deemed worthy of especial comment. With this explanation I may now state that the object of my visit to Sendai was two-fold.

In the first place I came to have the pleasure of visiting my countrymen and observing their work here and at the same time to witness myself the friendly relations existing between them and the officials and people of Sendai.

My second object was to be able to greet His Excellency Governor Tanabe, His Honor Mayor Hayakawa and the other leading officials of this city and offer them some expression of appreciation for the endless acts of kindness which have been shown the American residents.

I may state at once that the first object has been entirely and most satisfactorily fulfilled. If I had any doubts as to the feelings entertained here toward my countrymen they must have been quickly dispelled when we found 4,000 people awaiting our arrival at the Railway Station of Sendai, and later at a reception, where I made the acquaintance of some 350 of the leading ladies and gentlemen of Sendai representing many official bodies and every profession, I heard nothing but expressions of sincere good feeling.

The reception with which Mrs. Griscom and I are now being honoured by the city of Sendai gives me the desired opportunity of fulfilling my second object and of this I hasten to avail myself. To Your Excellency Governor Tanabe, to Your Honor Mayor Hayakawa and to the other officials and the people of Sendai, I beg to extend the most sincere and heartfelt thanks for the kindness and hospitality shown during a period of many years, to the Americans who have made Sendai their home.

In conclusion I can only say that I am at loss for words to adequately express our appreciation of the personal reception which has been given to Mrs. Griscom and myself. As long as we live it will be deeply graven in the tablets of our memories. Nothing could have been more gracious and nothing could have been more courteous than our welcome to Sendai. Ladies and Gentlemen, again I thank you.

I have the honour now to propose the health of His Gracious Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Dai Nippon Kotei Heika, Banzai.

Then followed the presentation of a rare sword that had been the personal property of the Governor. It was selected from a large number of choicest blades that had been collected for inspection. Gifts of Sendai silks of all patterns, some with exquisite embroidery, were presented to Mrs. Griscom by the various Ladies' Societies of the Province and City.

A spacious bank of seats had been built for a memorial photograph, and though it held 600 people, it was twice filled with the unexpectedly large assembly of ladies and gentlemen.

In the evening a Japanese dinner was given our guests by the Governor and Mrs. Tanabe, and the Mayor and Mrs. Hayakawa in the Governor's home, which was splendidly decorated with rare *fusuma*, *byobu*, and chrysanthemums. The *koto* music and the *No* dance were exceedingly entertaining.

Tuesday morning, by the kindness of the railway authorities, we were provided with a special train in which to take our guests to Matsushima, and a special steamer took us through the islands. Only a few moments were left to see the celebrated statue of Date Masamune in the historic Zuiganji.

Returning at noon thirty-six of us lunched at the home of the Methodist ladies, and then our guests took their home train from the station once more filled and overflowing with the people who crowded to bid farewell and shout "Banzai."

The Minister's private secretary Mr. I. Laughlin, accompanied him and shared in all the festivities given by the City and the Americans. The Minister presented the Mayor with *yen* 100 for the city poor, and Mrs. Griscom left in the hands of the Governor a similar sum for the Red Cross Society; and Mr. Laughlin also contributed *yen* 30 to the Relief Home conducted by the missionaries, and sent *yen* 25 for the comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers.

The City of Sendai is famous for the many delightful welcomes it has extended to Americans at different times, but it is needless to say that this last breaks the record.

IMPERIAL MARRIAGE IN TOKYO.

The marriage of Princess Mitsu, daughter of the late General Prince Kitashirakawa, and Mr. Osanaga Kanroji, eldest son of Count Yoshinaga Kanroji, took place on Nov. 14th. The bride left her residence at 1 p.m., being escorted by two detachments of Imperial Body Guards and police inspectors and proceeded to the dwelling of the bridegroom at Sendagaya. On arrival, she was welcomed by the relations of Count Kanroji. Immediately she was led to a room especially provided for her where she changed her dress, after which in accordance with the ceremony of Japan, she was introduced by the middleman into a hall where the parents and brothers and sisters of the bridegroom were waiting for her. The Princess was then taken into another room where the marriage ceremony concluded at 3.30 p.m. Thereupon the guests were entertained. To celebrate the occasion, the Emperor and Empress, the Imperial Princes and Princesses presented several valuable gifts, many of them being splendid silk fabrics. The father of the bridegroom was a *Kuge* before the Restoration and he is reported to be a descendant of Kamatari of the Fujiwara House, a famous statesman of ancient times.

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YACHTING.

Five cruisers started in a race on Saturday afternoon, namely, *Nina*, *Wanderer*, *Asagao*, *Kathleen*, and *Daimyo*, but the wind petered out and they had to give up.

Six "Larks" crossed the starting line but none could finish within the prescribed time.

The decision of the racing committee of the Yokohama Yacht Club in the protest lodged by *Wanderer* against *Kathleen* in the cruising class race held on Saturday last, reads as follows:—

From the evidence submitted it appears that *Wanderer* in passing through the harbour entrance on starboard tack was close to white light at end of Southern breakwater, and at the time *Wanderer* reached the white light, *Kathleen* was some distance astern. Passing the white light, *Wanderer* tacked to port, but was caught by the tide and, in the very light wind, lost headway; *Kathleen* coming up astern on starboard tack, hauled close on the wind, and ran into *Wanderer*. The committee decide that *Kathleen* was not justified in attempting to force a passage between the leading boat and the mark. Refer to Dixon Kemp, 5th edition, page 194; under Rule 19, "Rounding Marks" will be found the following:—"It frequently happens in light winds, that a yacht gets jammed by the tide at a mark, and can only just hold her own abreast of it; a yacht that comes up astern can pass between such other yacht and the mark. If there be room, but if there be no room, she must pass outside." *Kathleen* is therefore disqualified. In deciding this case, the Committee wish to point out that the Harbour Entrance under certain conditions of wind and tide is a difficult mark to negotiate, and that sailing masters should do all in their power to avoid collisions in such cases.

FIRST JAPANESE BALL IN SHANGHAI.

From the pen of our old friend, Mrs. E. S. Patton, we have received the following description of the ball given in Shanghai on the Emperor's birthday:—

The very justly popular Japanese Consul-General for Shanghai, Mr. Odagiri, and his charming wife, carried out the happy thought of a new departure in the social life of the "Model Settlement," by celebrating His Imperial Majesty's birthday in issuing invitations for what was modestly designated on their invitation cards an "At Home: *Dancing*," but which soon assumed the much larger dimensions of a Ball at the Country Club, kindly placed at the disposal of the Japanese Consul for the purpose by the members.

Out of four hundred invitations issued there were three hundred and fifty acceptances, and had it not been that it came in the very middle of the Race week, there would have been scarcely any refusals. As it was, one could observe the Consuls of every nationality (Russia of course excepted) and all the principal officials and leading members of the community. The entertainment was, by universal consensus of opinion, pronounced to be one of the most *recherchée* and brilliant ever given in Shanghai.

Never was the fine Ball-room of the Country Club seen to greater advantage. The ceiling was entirely concealed with the flags of all nations (Russia again excepted) depending from it, while the reception and drawing-rooms showed unmistakeably the influence of Japanese taste in their decoration.

Mr. Odagiri, with Mrs. Goodnow, wife of the American Consul-General, and Mrs. Odagiri with Sir Pelham Warren, British Consul-General, led off the first set of Lancers and acquitted themselves admirably. Mrs. Odagiri looked perfectly charming in her Japanese costume, and proved beyond a doubt that the *Kimono*, when properly managed, is no impediment to European dancing.

In the same set with the Consul-General and his wife were Captain Faulkner, of H.B.M.S. *Iphigenia*, with Lady Bredon, and Sir Robert Bredon with Miss Warren. The whole of the Japanese Consular Staff were also present, and ably seconded the efforts of the host and hostess in showing every attention to their foreign guests. Amongst the Japanese present I observed Mr. and Mrs. Kimura, Mr. and Mrs. Yamamoto, Mrs. Hori and Mr. Hirano. Dancing was kept up with great *verve* from nine o'clock until half-past two, with the intermission of a sit-down supper of the most elaborate description.

The writer could not help contrasting the attitude of the foreigners present, especially the members of the Shanghai Club, towards the Japanese on this occasion, with their action only three short years ago, when they passed a vote excluding Japanese Naval Officers, and Japanese gentlemen generally, from the privilege of even *honorary* membership of their club, a proceeding much commented on by the newspapers of that date; for on the evening of the 3rd inst. nothing could exceed their cordiality towards their entertainers, whose warm-hearted and genuine hospitality must surely have heaped metaphorical "coals of fire" upon the heads of those former exclusionists. So true it is that "Circumstances alter cases"—and that "Success makes Success!"

It is to be hoped that this first essay on the part of the Japanese Consul-General may tend to foster a more social feeling between the Japanese resident here and the British part of the community. It is computed there are now over twelve hundred Japanese resident in Shanghai, amongst whom are many holding recognized high positions as managers of Japanese companies, banks, etc.

PROGRAMME.

1st Extra Waltz.

JAPANESE NATIONAL HYMN.

1. Waltz 1 ..... "Valse Blue."
2. Lancers ..... "The Mikado."
3. Waltz 2 ..... "Reveuse."
4. Two-Step ..... "Rastus on Parade."
5. Waltz 3 ..... "San Toy."

Supper 1. Waltz..... "Pour une Rose."

Dances 2. Two-Step ..... "The Yale."

The Japanese National Hymn was again played while the guests filed into supper.

6. Lancers ..... "Jolly Boys."
7. Waltz 4..... "Sourire d'Avril."
8. Two-Step..... "At a Georgia Campmeeting."
9. Polka ..... "Par-ci, par-la."
10. Waltz 5..... "Sayonara."

2nd Extra Waltz.

3rd Extra Waltz.

THE LAW COURTS.

CLAIM AGAINST MARQUIS OYAMA.

This case, in which an old woman named Masa Makino, plaintiff, claims *yen* 672.54, came up again on Nov. 12th in the Tokyo District Court when the Court delivered judgment rejecting the claim of the plaintiff.

ALLEGED FRAUD IN KOBE.

A German named C. F. Reimers (56), residing at No. 56 Naka-yamate-cho, Shichome, Kobe, and seven Japanese have been arrested, and removed to the Kobe District Court. It is stated that they received money from a hundred and twenty-four country people who wished to go abroad as emigrants. During some two years, the amount was estimated at some forty-five thousand *yen*. The *Asahi* reports that Mr. Reimers arrived in 1872 at Yokohama where he was employed by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. as a book-keeper and later was promoted to be manager. In 1883, he left the firm for Hakodate, where he started in business. In this he failed, however. Subsequently he removed to Kobe and there he started business as a coal exporter and ship broker. His new enterprise, however, was again unfavourable, after which failure he planned the present proceedings having become acquinted with the seven Japanese through his wife, a Japanese named Nobu. As a means to his fraud Mr. Reimers is alleged to have used the name of Messrs. Reimers and Reiff, No. 5, Kaigan-dori, Kobe.

ELECTRIC APPARATUS TRANSACTION.

The case in which Mr. James Macbeth, New York, claims *yen* 2,833.06 from K. Kanamaru and M. Ikeda came up again on Nov. 16th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi.

Having produced in Court some samples of electrical wire plaintiff's Counsel stated that these were cut from fifteen thousand wires handed over to Mr. C. Weinberger by Mr. Ideura, liquidator of the bankrupt firm, Messrs. Middleton and Smith, Yokohama, the goods being a portion of those which the liquidator had sold to defendants at considerably below cost price. Counsel added that these wires returned to Mr. Weinberger were stored in the Explosives Magazine, Negishi.

Defendant's Counsel refused to admit that the sample produced by plaintiff, and the goods in the Negishi godown were the same, and contended that they should not be regarded as evidence showing that defendants had purchased the goods from the liquidator.

Plaintiff's Counsel asked the Court for leave to examine Mr. Weinberger as a witness and Hayashi and Suga, ammunition dealers in Tokyo, as experts to identify the samples and the goods in the magazine.

The Court decided to summon the German gentleman, but rejected the petition to call the Japanese ammunition dealers. The Court, however, declared that it might summon other experts for the same purpose.

The Court rose adjourning the hearing *sine die*.

Mr. Shirai, a bailiff of the Tokyo Local Court, on Nov. 16th, seized the property of the Tokyo branch of the Osaka Life Insurance Co. at the instance of Mr. H. Mori, a lawyer, representative of K. Sano, Tokyo, claimant against the company.

It is reported, in Tokyo journals, that as the company did not pay five hundred *yen* due to the claimant, the latter lodged a claim in the Tokyo District Court, and on Oct. 19th, judgment was given in favour of plaintiff. The issurance company, however, still refuse to pay the money.

The property seized will be sold by auction on Nov. 22nd at the bailiff's office.

AN EMBEZZLER SENTENCED.

Y. Matsumura, one of the directors of the Naigai Fire Insurance Co., who was charged with having embezzled sixteen thousand *yen* belonging to the company was sentenced on Nov. 16th in the Tokyo District Court to two years and a half imprisonment with hard labour, a fine of twenty *yen* and six months' police surveillance.

THE KUHN-BOYES ASSAULT CASE.

Mr. S. H. Kuhn, who is charged with having assaulted Mr. F. S. Boyes, inflicting injury to the left eye, has been committed for trial. The date for the trial is not yet fixed by the District Court. The decision of preliminary Judge Maezawa is as follows:—

Gist.—Mr. S. H. Kuhn (25), Austrian subject, curio goods dealer, carrying on business and residing at No. 57, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, is committed for trial on a minor offence, and charged with assault and infliction of injury.

FACTS.—The accused entertained ill-feelings toward Mr. F. C. Boyes, living at the Club Hotel, No. 5, Yokohama, which arose over some business transaction between the parties. About 8 a.m. on Oct. 12th, 1904, the accused visited Mr. Boyes at the office of Messrs Samuel, Samuel & Co., No. 27, Yokohama, where the latter is employed. The accused called Mr. Boyes into one of the rooms in the office where they exchanged some words after which Mr. Kuhn struck Mr. Boyes on the face with a cane inflicting injury to his left eye the sight of which is lost. For this behaviour Mr. Kuhn should be dealt with under the 2nd clause* of Art. 300 of the Penal Code. The accused is, therefore, ordered to undergo trial in accordance with Art. 167 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

* 2nd clause of Art. 300 of the Penal Code.—If the violence has caused the loss of an eye, an ear, a hand, or a foot, a lesser mutilation or a lesser bodily or mental infirmity than those set out in the preceding paragraph, the penalty shall be imprisonment with labour for a period of from two to five years.

The new offices of the Nagasaki Agency of the H. & S. Bank were formally opened on Nov. 14th. At the reception the Governor of Nagasaki, H. E. Arakawa, proposed "The continued prosperity of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation's Agency in Nagasaki"; Mr. T. Ringer proposed the health of the Agent, Mr. J. MacLennan. The Chinese community presented an address and two silver vases to mark the event.

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AMERICAN TOPICS.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has leased for five years for game shooting two estates near Newmarket, England, one of which belonged to the late Duke of Cambridge.

In a public speech delivered, before the American Street Railway Association, President Francis declared that the St. Louis World's Fair had lost at least $1,000,000 through being compelled to close on Sundays.

Mr. Merritt L. Joslyn, who was Assistant Secretary of the Interior under President Arthur, has died at Woodstock, Ill. He served in the Civil War as Captain and was at various times a member of the Illinois Legislature.

A bulletin issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission shows that in the year ended June 30th the casualties on American railroads aggregated 3,787 killed and 51,343 injured, exclusive of those at highway crossings and trespassers on the tracks. Compared with the previous year, this is an increase of 233 in the number of persons killed, and of 5,366 in the number injured.

Mr. Edwin Abbey, R.A., the American artist to whom was intrusted the task of painting the official record of King Edward's coronation, has at last completed the formidable canvas, which was submitted to the King, and who described it as the finest ceremonial picture he has ever seen. The picture measures no less than 20 feet in length and contains a vast quantity of portraits, all of which have been taken from life. All the members of the royal family have given Mr. Abbey sittings, and the King visited the artist's studio on several occasions.

Excitement prevails in Ecuador as the result of the Government's move against Catholic sisterhoods. On August 27th last a law abolishing Catholic convents was passed by the Congress of Ecuador, and this law is now being put into effect. The nuns are given the option of retiring to public hospitals, where they will be cared for at the expense of the cities and towns, or of leaving the country. In the event that they decide to leave the country they will receive an indemnity of about $2400 in gold each. The convents and other property owned by the Catholics are being confiscated by the Government.

Before the annual convention of the Illinois Bankers' Association on Oct. 18th, Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, vice-president of the National City Bank of New York city, said, in concluding a speech upon financial questions: "I believe that conditions are again favorable to a return of prosperity. I believe it is time for optimism. So long as we remember in humbleness our mistakes and hold close to a proper conservatism the course of financial events seems likely to follow only one general direction, and that is toward improvement, toward expanding business and toward better times."

Figures of the fire loss of the United States and Canada for September, compiled by the *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*, show a total of $14,387,650. Comparisons:

	1902.	1903.	1904.
January.....	$15,032,800	$13,166,350	$21,790,200
February.....	21,010,500	16,090,800	90,051,000
March.....	12,056,600	9,907,650	11,212,150
April.....	13,894,600	13,549,000	23,623,000
May.....	14,866,000	16,366,800	15,221,400
June.....	10,245,350	14,684,350	10,646,700
July.....	10,028,000	12,838,600	11,923,200
August.....	7,425,550	8,428,350	9,715,200
September.....	9,945,000	9,939,450	14,387,650
Total.....	$114,504,400	$114,971,550	$208,560,500

The "subway eye" has already made its appearance among employes of the New York subway, one of them having had to consult a physician for pains in his eyes resulting from riding through the tunnel. Dr. George Huston Bell, who is connected with the New York Eye and Ear Hospital, says that the "subway eye" was no idle dream. "I believe people riding in the cars will suffer a great deal from looking at the long stretches of whitewashed walls, and especially from the innumerable pillars in the subway," said the doctor. "The frequency with which the retina of the eye will be compelled to receive, dismiss and again receive impressions of these monotonous rows of pillars, added to the glare of the white walls, will in all likelihood bring about an epidemic of retinitis (inflammation of the retina)."

Sanitation in Cuba has made great advances since the time when the island was first occupied by the American forces, but there is still much to be desired in that direction. The cities in the interior have neglected the work of sanitation somewhat on the ground that they have not sufficient funds to keep up the work, and have rested on the assumption that if they did not maintain the improvements on the plane set for them the general government of the island would have to supply the necessary funds. A law to remedy this state of affairs has been prepared and will shortly be introduced in the Cuban Congress. This measure lodges in the executive the power to decide whether or not a town has funds enough to defray the cost of sanitation, and to compel it to do so in case he decides that it has the funds. In cases where the aid of the general government is found to be needed, however, it will be given to provide a part or the whole of the expense involved.

A novel and useful application of wireless telegraphy has been determined on by the Secretary of Agriculture, namely, the transmission of signals in case of fire on the Government forest reserves. Fire causes considerable destruction of valuable timber in these tracts, and it is the design of the department to arrange suitable signals so that on an outbreak of fire the rangers may communicate the alarm and secure sufficient assistance to stop the destruction at as early a point as possible. This system will be arranged to cover all the important timber reserves of the Government, and is expected to result in a vast saving. The Weather Bureau, which is also in charge of the Department of Agriculture, is developing its system of wireless telegraphy for the transmission of storm signals and weather reports, and it is expected that within a few years an extensive use will be made of this comparatively new means of communication for this purpose.

Chicago is rejoining in the great increase in the birth-rate of boys this year. The increase in the majority of boys over girls born since January 1st has startled the statisticians and set the superstitious in Chicago to predicting war. Among the superstitious classes it is believed that a sudden increase in the number of boy babies portends war. Scientists claim that the war between Japan and Russia has so aroused the martial spirit of Chicagoans that the proportion of boys to girls will show an increase of at least 20 per cent. in 1904. Here are some figures showing the increas: In 1902 there were born in Chicago 14,183 boys and 13,160 girls. In 1903, 15,069 were born and 13,964 girls, the boys showing a clear majority of 1,105. But in the first eight months of 1904, 1009 more boys than girls have been born, and the statisticians declare that, as the rate of gain is continuing and growing, complete returns for the year 1904 will show nearly 1600 more boys than girls, an advance of nearly 500 over last year.

Mr. William Rockefeller is to build a hotel in Fifth Avenue, New York, outrivalling in splendour Mr. John Jacob Astor's St. Regis, and Mr. Louis Sherry will manage it. This ends the fight between Astor and Rockefeller over the license to the St. Regis and breaks down the barriers of exclusiveness for the avenue. Rockefeller has been engaged in a feud with Astor for two years over the St. Regis. Rockefeller objected to any hotel at all and tried to keep Astor from getting a license to run it. He, with other neighbours, maintains that the license now used was obtained illegally, as the place is within 200 feet of a church, and that Astor did not get consent from two-thirds of the property owners within 200 feet of the hotel. Strong objections from the church standpoint were made because Astor wants to run a bar in the hotel. Rockefeller has purchased a site for his hotel directly adjoining the St. Regis, and through his purchase has greatly embarrassed Astor, as it has made it impossible for Astor ever to get the required consent of the property owners. It also completely blocks the proposed rear entrance to the St. Regis from Fifty-fourth street.

Among the first reports submitted to the President by the Panama Canal Commission is one that indicates a saving of 35 per cent. has already been effected in the unit cost of excavation as compared with the rate paid by the French company for that purpose. There are now between two and three hundred engineers and others sent down from the United States engaged in engineering and constructing work and upon sewerage and water supply, and they have under them a force of from one thousand to twelve hundred laborers, etc. This does not include the sanitary force nor that of the governor of the zone, nor the matarial and supply departments. Surveys are being carried on in a great number of directions. A reservoir is now being constructed in the valley of the upper Rio Grande which will furnish a minimum supply of two million gallons a day for the city of Panama, and a distributing reservoir for the city is under construction at Ancon. Bids have been received for the pipes for leading water into Panama, and a contract will soon be made. It is estimated that with new implements the commission will be able to increase fivefold the daily amount of material taken out of the Culebra cut. Things are moving on the isthmus, as these facts show.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Sendai Appeal Court was destroyed by fire on Nov. 15th.

Eighty Russians captured at Shaho arrived at Matsuyama on Nov. 15th.

The Liaoyang branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank was opened on Nov. 15th.

The steamer *Allanton*, having been released at Vladivostock, arrived on Nov. 15th at Muroran, Hokkaido.

The property, No 98 Bluff, was sold by public auction by Jno. W. Hall on Wednesday and realized the sum of *yen* 6,000.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha will hold a general meeting on Nov. 26th when the accounts for the last half year will be submitted.

Mr. E. C. Davis, of the Yokohama office of Messrs Samuel, Samuel & Co., has presented a fine horse to General Terauchi, Minister for War.

The British steamer *Sealda*, which was detained in quarantine owing to the appearance of plague among her crew while in Moji, was released on Nov. 15.

We understand that an operation was performed on Mr. F. Boyes on Monday at the Hospital, the results of which it is expected, will be highly satisfactory.

Householders on the Bluff would do well to look to their doors and windows these days. Some expert pilferers are about, their speciality being foreign boots and shoes.

A Nagano telegram reports that fire occurred on Nov. 15th in the village of Adzumi, burning down ninety-seven buildings, including an elementary school and a Buddhist temple.

Lieut. Lloyd Thomas, of H. M. S. *Vestal*, arrived in Yokohama on Saturday by the C. P. steamer *Tartar*, on sick leave. He is recovering from an attack of typhoid fever contracted on the Yangtze.

On the evening of Nov. 16th, Count Inouye entertained leading politicians belonging to the Seiyu-kwai and the Progressists at his residence. Ministers of State were present. After the banquet a conference was held regarding financial affairs.

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The Ministers gave friendly explanations of the different questions concerning the proposed increase of taxes.

At 7.20 p.m. on Nov. 16th, fire broke out at a sugar refining factory, Honjo, Tokyo, destroying the building and the employees' quarters. The cause was negligence.

Wild-duck hunting will take place on Nov. 28th and Dec. 8th at the Hama Detached Palace, Tokyo, when the foreign Ministers and their staffs will be invited.

On Nov. 16th, the Minister for Home Affairs ordered the Socialists' Union Society to dissolve in accordance with Art. 8 of the Peace Preservation Law.

Mr. S. Tanabe, ex-Director of the Tokyo-Yokohama Fire Insurance Co., was arrested on the morning of Nov. 16th in Tokyo on a charge of forging private letters and fraud.

H. E. Sir Matthew Nathan, Governor of Hongkong, captained a polo team against a team captained by Prince Adalbert of Prussia the other day and won by 7 goals and 2 subs. to 6 goals and a sub. made by His Highness.

A telegram has been received by the Nippon Cotton Company, Osaka, to the effect that owing to the Baltic squadron, which is now on its way to the Orient, foreign shipowners refuse to carry cotton from Egypt to Japan.

Mr. Motono, Japanese Minister at Paris, telegraphed on November 11th to the Department of Foreign Affairs, that the new duty on bleached habutae silk at the rate of nine francs will be enforced on January 1st, 1905.

According to an expert, says a telegram received at the Osaka branch of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, the cotton crop in America for this year is estimated at 11,300,000 bales, which shows a million bales increase over last year.

The *Asahi* says that the opening ceremony of the next session of the Diet will take place on Nov. 30th. The authorities of both houses were ordered on the 16th to make the necessary preparations.

The reconstruction of Nagasaki harbour having been completed, the citizens gave a garden party at 1 p.m. on Nov. 16th on the reclaimed ground to celebrate the achievement. Boat races and other sports took place.

It is reported by telegram from Ujina that on Nov. 15th, 256 invalids arrived there from the front by the *Rohilla Maru*, 270 by the *Tairen Maru*, 1,020 by two other ships and 75 Russians by a transport. Seven prisoners were removed to Fukuchiyama.

Japanese reservists are now on their way home from America and Hawaii. Since Nov. 12th, five hundred and sixteen have reported at Yokohama. About six hundred more are expected shortly by the American mail steamers *Manchuria* and *Doric*.

An At Home will be held in the rooms of the Yokohama Men's Reading Room Association, 82 Main St., on Saturday, November 19th, from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. The photographs sent in for the photographic competition will be on exhibition, and the prizes gained will be distributed.

Yokohama musical circles will soon be bidding goodbye to Mr. H. A. Poole, who is projecting a well-earned holiday trip to the United States. Before leaving Yokohama he has kindly promised to play at the Union Church organ recital on Nov. 29th, and at the Literary Society's meeting on December 2nd. He will be absent for nearly a year.

A tragical story comes from the village of Tarumi, Akashi, near Kobe. The dwelling of a wealthy farmer named T. Yoshida was entered by a robber early on the morning of Nov. 12th. The farmer, his wife and one child were murdered, being cut down with a spade. A cash box was taken away, and this was later found in the neighbourhood. The surviving child, an infant, could not give any statement regarding the outrage, and the culprit is still at large.

Telegrams report that on the night of Nov. 15th snow fell at Takata, Morioka, Sakata and other places. At Sakata, the thermometer fell to 44 degrees Fahrenheit.

During November 14th and 15th, Port Arthur experienced heavy snowfalls but on the 16th, the weather was fine. Snow has been very scarce in preceding winters at Port Arthur.

Details are to hand of the terrible earthquake which occurred on Nov. 6th in the districts of Kagi, Yensui, and Tohoku, Formosa. The authorities report that 466 houses were destroyed, 634 partially collapsed, 224 persons were killed and 136 injured. Tokyo papers report that the Emperor and Empress distributed fifteen hundred *yen* on Nov. 15th among the people.

Captain J. H. Rinder will not sail in command of the Pacific Mail freight steamer *Algoa* when she departs for the Orient, says the San Francisco *Chronicle*. He has resigned from the company's service, but declines to speak of his future movements. Captain Rinder has always been considered one of the very best navigators in the Pacific, and as commander of the well-known liner *Coptic* for many years stood high, not only as an able commander, but as a gentleman acceptable to the best class of travelers sailing out of this port for the Far East. His career in the Pacific Mail Company has, however, been unfortunate, without reflecting upon himself, for accident has followed accident since he took the *Mongolia*, and circumstances over which he had no control caused his assignment to the *Algoa*. Now he has resigned, rather than continue on the vessel. But whether he remains in the Pacific, or goes elsewhere, Captain Rinder will be remembered here as a fine type of master mariner.

MARRIAGE OF MISS EKSTRAND.

The wedding of Miss C. Ekstrand, daughter of Captain J. W. Ekstrand of Yokohama, and Mr. John Wilson, Agent of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China at Rangoon was celebrated at Christ Church on Tuesday, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. W. P. G. Field, M.A.

The church had been prettily decorated with bamboo foliage and chrysanthemums. As the bride entered the church, on the arm of her father, the hymn, "The voice that breathed o'er Eden" was sung, Mr. W. Karl Vincent being at the organ The bride was charmingly dressed in white satin (trimmed with deep flounces of blonde lace and orange blossoms) with full court train, and tulle veil; she wore a wreath of orange blossoms and carried a beautiful shower bouquet of rare flowers. The bridesmaids were Miss Emma Ekstrand and Miss Rose Cameron, and they wore white organdie trimmed with blonde lace and satin ribbon, and picture hats trimmed with blonde lace and two large pink roses. They carried shower bouquets of pink roses and had handsome gold bracelets, the gifts of the bridegroom. The bridegroom was accompanied by Mr. Charles Murray Duff as best man, whilst Mr. W. B. White, Mr. S. R. Bremmer and Mr. W. J. Drummond officiated as ushers. The bride was given away by her father. While the register was being signed "O Perfect Love" was sung, and this was followed by the Bridal Chorus from "Lohengrin," after which the newly wedded couple left the church to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March.

A reception was held at the residence of the bride's father, No. 100-B Camp Hill, and, later the newly wedded pair left for Miyanoshita by special train where a portion of the honeymoon will be spent. The bride's going-away dress was of white voile ruched and trimmed with lace and a white cloth coat embroidered with French knots; a pink high crowned hat, simply trimmed with pink satin ribbon.

PROPOSED INCREASES OF RATES IN STATUTORY TARIFF.

	Original duty ad valorem per cent.	Already added	Now to be added.	Total.
Arms and Ammunition, such as cannons, muskets pistols, side-arms, projectiles, cartridges etc. ...	25	none	5	30
Balances, measuring scales and tapes	10	—	10	20
Barometers	10	—	5	15
Crucibles of all kinds	10	—	10	20
Cutlery, not otherwise provided for.....	20	—	5	25
Electric light apparatus or instruments, or parts thereof	10	—	5	15
Fire engines and parts thereof	10	—	5	15
Implements and tools of farmers and mechanics, and parts thereof	5	—	5	10
Instruments, musical, and accessories	15	—	10	25
Instruments, philosophical, chemical, surveying, surgical and all other scientific, not otherwise provided for	10	—	5	15
Instruments or apparatus, photographic and parts thereof	15	—	15	30
Phonographs and parts thereof	25	—	10	35
Microscopes and parts thereof	10	—	10	20
Sporting guns and accessories	25	—	10	35
Telephones and parts thereof	10	—	5	15
Thermometers	10	—	10	20
Articles included in group II of the Import Tariff appended to the Customs Tariff Law.				
Except confectionery sweet meats, fresh eggs, milk condensed or desiccated.	10 to 25	5	10	25 to 40
CONFECTIONERY AND SWEET MEATS.				
a. Confectionery Preserves with sugar.....	40	10	5	55
b. Molasses or syrup.....	25	5	10	40
Fresh eggs.....	25	5	5	35
Articles included in Group III. of the Import Tariff appended to the Customs Tariff Law.				
A.—Things made of silk wholly or partly or made of gold, silver, precious stones, or platinum	From 25 to 30 — From 20	* —	† — 15	45 to 50 35
* 20 per cent. on things made wholly or partly of silk.				
† Things made wholly or partly of silk, none others, 20 per cent.				
B.—Other kinds.				
Articles included in Group IV. of the Import Tariff appended to the Customs Tariff Law	10	—	5	15
Alcohol, of different kinds, several kinds of spirits excepted, tincture of opium, camphor, blumea or ngai, Collodium, photographic, with iodizer, musk, artificial, resin, soda-ash and caustic soda excepted.				
	per litre.			
Alcohol	42	3	3	48
Alcohol of all kinds	42	3	3	48
Spirits of all kinds except tincture of opium	42	3	3	48
Camphor and blumea ngai	10	—	10	20
Collodium, photographic, with iodizer	10	—	10	20
Musk and artificial musk...	15	—	10	25
Articles included in Group V of the Import Tariff appended to the Customs Tariff Law.				
Oxide of cobalt, gold, silver and platinum, liquid, dry indigo and logwood are excepted,				

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Group 6	From 20 to 25	—	10	From 30 to 35
Glass, window:—				
a. uncoloured and unstained.				
b. all other.				
Plate, silvered or unsilvered, broken or powdered are excepted.				
Group 7	5	—	10	15
Cotton seeds are excepted.				
Group 8	From 5 to 25	—	5 —	From 10 to 30
Bones (Animal) Hair (Animal) excluding wool, goat's hair and camel's hair, hides or skins, bull, ox, cow, and buffalo, raw, dried, salted or pickled and undressed, ivory or tusks, (elephant) (waste), tortoise shells (waste) tortoise shells and shells are excepted.				
Brass, bar, rod and sheet	10	—	5	15
Brass pipes and tubes	10	—	5	15
Brass screws	10	—	5	15
Copper, bar, rod plate and sheet	10	—	5	15
Copper nails	10	—	5	15
Copper, pipes and tubes	10	—	5	15
Copper, wire	10	—	5	15
Copper coins and nickel coins	5	—	5	10
GERMAN SILVER.				
Bar, rod, sheet, and wire	10	—	5	15
IRON AND MILD STEEL.				
Wire rope, galvanized or other	10	—	5	15
Lead, sheet	10	—	5	15
Lead, pipes and tubes	10	—	5	15
STEEL, OTHER THAN MILD STEEL.				
Wire U shape, for umbrella ribs	10	—	5	15
Wire rope, galvanized or other	10	—	5	15
Yellow metal and muntz metal	10	—	5	15
Yellow sheet	10	—	5	15
Yellow bar and rod	10	—	5	15
Yellow nail	10	—	5	15
Yellow pipes and tubes	10	—	5	15
Nails, screws, bolts and nuts of metal not otherwise provided for	10	—	5	15
Bay frames	15	—	10	25
Capsuels for bottles	15	—	5	20
Door-locks, knobs, bolts, hinges, etc.	15	—	10	25
Foils and powder of gold, silver or other metal, bronze powder excepted	15	—	10	25
Gold and silver ware not otherwise provided for	35	—	10	45
Galvanized gold and silver ware not otherwise provided for	25	—	10	35
Grates, fenders, stoves, and fittings, thereof	20	—	10	30
Slates and cash-boxes	20	—	10	30
Umbrella ribs, and furniture thereof	15	—	10	25
All other metals, not otherwise provide for.				
But materials for buildings and bridges, telegraph poles, etc. not otherwise provided for	20	—	10	30
Group No 10. Cocoa nut oil, kerosene or petroleum, linseed turpentine and schalin excepted	10	—	5	15
Kerosene or petroleum	20	20	—	40
Albums, photographic and postage stamp	25	—	10	35
Books, blank and printed, blank and printed forms	15	—	10	25
Ink, printing, copying, writing and lithographic	15	—	5	20
Paper, Chinese, of all kinds.	15	—	5	20
Pencils; *a.* in gold or platinum case	30	—	10	40
b. all other	15	—	5	20
Pen-nib's, *a.* gold	30	—	10	40
b. all other	15	—	5	20
Sealing-wax	15	—	5	20
Straw-board	15	—	5	20
All other Stationery	15	—	10	25
Sugar, No. 15 and under, Dutch, Dutch standard in colour	5	25	—	30
Molasses	10	20	—	30
Syrup	10	20	—	30
Woolen felt	15	—	15	30
Chinese crepe	20	10	—	30
Chinese silk pongee	20	10	—	30
Chinese silk satin	20	10	—	30
Chinese silk figured satin	20	10	—	30
Silk faced cotton satin	20	10	—	30
Silk tissues and silk and cotton tissues, embroidered	25	10	—	35
All other silk tissues, pure or mixed with other materials, the silk, however, predominating in weight	20	10	—	30
Carpets and carpeting, felt	20	—	15	35
CURTAINS.				
A. of silk in part	25	—	20	45
B. all other	20	—	15	35
Elastic braids and cords	15	—	10	25
HANDKERCHIEFS;				
A. of cotton, of linen, or of linen and cotton, single or in piece	15	—	15	30
B. of silk or of lace	25	—	20	45
Mosquito-nets of all kinds	20	—	15	35
Oil or leather cloth for furniture	15	—	15	30
Oil cloths and linoleum cloths for floors	15	—	15	30
Table cloths or covers;				
A of silk, wholly or in part.	25	—	20	45
B. all other	20	—	15	35
Towels of all kinds, single or in piece	15	—	15	30
Twines of cotton, flax, hemp	10	—	5	15
Yarns and thread of all kinds				
A.— of silk, wholly or in part	25	—	20	45
B.— all other	20	—	15	35
Cigars and cigarettes	150	100	—	250
Chinese alcoholic liquors of all kinds	100	20	10	130
Sake, resembling the home brewage	100	20	10	130
Liqueurs of all kinds per litre	275	—	5	325
Beer, ale, champagne, fermented liquors, Chinese brewage, porter, sherry, vermouth and wines excepted.				
Aloeswood	10	—	10	20
Amber, a, unworked	10	—	10	20
b, worked	20	—	10	30
Animals; cattle, horse, ass, mule, sheep, goat and domestic fowl	10	—	5	15
Asbestos in sheet or board.	10	—	5	15
Bamboo, unworked	5	—	5	10
Beltings of leather, caoutchouc or canvas and hose of caoutchouc or canvas, for machinery	10	—	5	15
Billiard tables and accessories	30	—	10	40
Bricks and tiles for building purposes	10	—	5	15
Brushes and brooms of all kinds	20	—	10	30
Canes, sticks and whips	20	—	10	30
Carriages, bicycles, tricycles and parts thereof	25	—	10	35
Cars, wagons, railway freight, and parts thereof	10	—	5	15
Celluloid, worked	20	—	10	30
Chalk and whiting	5	—	5	10
Charcoal, wood and animal	5	—	5	10
Clay of all kinds	5	—	5	10
Coke	15	—	5	20
Coral, worked, or otherwise	30	—	10	40
Cordage and ropes of flax, hemp, for rigging or otherwise	10	—	5	15
Diamond, glazier's	10	—	5	15
Emery powder	5	—	5	10
Emery cloths and sandpaper	5	—	5	10
Emery wheels, and grindstones of all kinds	5	—	5	10
Fireworks of all kinds	30	—	10	40
Flowers and blossoms, artificial	25	—	10	35
Frames for pictures and moulding	20	—	10	30
Funori (gleopeltis intricata).	5	—	5	10
Furniture, new and old, not otherwise provided for	20	—	10	30
Games, all articles of, used in playing tennis, cricket, chess, etc., etc., not otherwise provided for	25	—	10	35
Glue, common	5	—	5	10
Gun cotton	5	—	5	10
Ivory, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for	20	—	15	35
Jewellery set with precious stones, pearls, etc., or not.	35	—	10	45
Labels, for bottles, tins, etc.	15	—	5	20
Lamps, lanterns, and parts thereof	20	—	10	30
Leather, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for	20	—	10	30
Malt	5	—	5	10
Matches of all kinds	20	—	10	30
Matting, China, in rolls of 40 yds.	20	—	5	25
Matting, cocoa	20	—	5	25
Mats and matting, all other.	20	—	5	25
Paintings in oil or water colour, lithographs, chromolithographs, photographs, calligraphical albums, all other paintings, pictures and caligraphy, not otherwise provided for	25	—	10	35
Coal-tar, Pitch, Wood-tar	5	—	5	10
Plaster of Paris	5	—	5	10
Playing cards of all kinds	35	—	10	45
Plumbago or black lead	5	—	5	10
Pottery, including porcelain and earthernware, not otherwise provided for	20	—	10	30
Precious stones and pearls.	35	—	10	45
Precious stones and pearls, imitation	30	—	10	40
Putty	5	—	5	10
Rattans, split or otherwise.	5	—	5	10
Saddles, bridles and harness	25	—	10	35
Sandalwood	10	—	10	20
Shoe-blacking of all kinds.	20	—	5	25
Smoker's articles (articles for use in smoking opium excluded)	30	—	10	40
Soapstone, in lump or powder	5	—	5	10
Sparteic for making hats.	10	—	5	15
Sponges	5	—	5	10
Stones and slates, not otherwise provided for, *a.* rough or unworked, for building purposes, etc.	5	—	5	10
b. worked, for ornamental works or furniture, etc.	20	—	10	30
c. statues, and other, sculptured or engraved works	25	—	10	35
Timber, santalum (shiran)	5	—	5	10
Toilet or dressing cases	25	—	10	35
Tortoise-shell, manufactures of	25	—	10	35
Toys of all kinds	25	—	10	35
Trunks, portmanteaux and travelling or couriers bags	20	—	10	30
Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades.				
a. of silk, wholly or in part.	25	—	10	35
b. all other	20	—	10	30
Umbrella sticks and handles, except those made of gold or silver	20	—	5	25
Wares of santalum or ebony wood	25	—	10	35
All articles, raw or unmanufactured, not herein enumerated	10	—	5	15
All articles, manufactured wholly or in part, not herein enumerated	20	—	10	30
Rice, ground or not	—	—	15	15

TRADE OF NAGASAKI FOR 1903.

The following British Consular trade report is by Mr. Consul Layard:—

The export trade would probably have also shown an increase like the import trade, had not the political prospect checked it towards the end of the year. While the total value in 1903 did not quite reach the total of the five years' average by some £500, it was in excess of the total value of the trade for the preceding year by over £420,000. Karatsu and Kuchinotsu together considerably exceed Nagasaki in their total exports. The increase in imports from the British Empire in 1903 of £151,491 in excess of the figures for 1902, is accounted for by an increase in the imports from the United Kingdom of over £700,000, from British India of £47,067, and from Canada of nearly £5,000.

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It is of interest to note that the total import and export trade of China with Nagasaki increased from £432,195 in 1902 to £647,423 in 1903, or to nearly half as much again as the value of the trade for the preceeding 12 months, and surpasses the trade with the whole British Empire by a little over £55,000.

SUGAR.—The trade in imported refined sugars from Hongkong is rapidly falling off, owing to the increased production of refineries in Japan. It seems as if the entire business would shortly be absorbed by the Japanese, and, there being no refineries in this district, all the raw material intended for refining goes to other ports.

COAL.—In spite of the fact that the port of Moji has in respect of rates and of geographical position, more advantages for export of coal than Nagasaki, it is to be noticed that the export of coal from this port increased in 1903 by 33,788 tons in quantity and by £2,809 in value, so that it may be anticipated that the lowest point of the fall corresponding with the rise in the Moji exports of this mineral has been reached. There is no better coal procurable in Japan than that from the Takashima mines, situated on islands close to this port, whilst that from the Miike mines, in the neighbourhood of Kuchinotsu, comes next both as regards gas and steam coals. Moji has an advantage in being in the direct route between Yokohama and Kobe to Shanghai, Hongkong and the Straits Settlements, and in affording opportunities for taking intermediate coal cargoes to eastern ports before loading general cargo for Europe; but the well-protected harbour of Nagasaki outranks, as an anchorage, the current-swept channel of the Shimonoseki Straits at Moji, whilst it easily holds the record for rapidity of coaling. It is probable, that Nagasaki will at least maintain its position as a coaling station in this part of Japan for regular mail steamers and other large vessels.

TAKASHIMA MINES.—The Takashima Mines are situated on the little islands of Takashima and Hashima, about seven miles distant from the harbour of Nagasaki. Tradition has it that the mines were discovered some 200 years ago, but they were first opened up in 1868 by Prince Nabeshima of the province of Hizen, with whom was associated an Englishman named Glover; and European machinery was then procured. As a result of this enterprise, after a shaft of some 135 ft. had been opened, a seam of about 8 ft. width was worked and the extraction of coal commenced. After various vicissitudes the mine passed into the hands of the Mitsu Bishi Company in 1881, and, with the purchase of the latest styles of machinery, the output increased to over 1,200 tons a day. This was the most profitable period in the history of the mine. Since 1898 two new shafts, 640 ft. and 836 ft. in depth, have been working in connection with a 17 ft. seam. The deepest point reached is 940 ft. below the sea. In order to keep up the average output new machinery has been set up, and in 1902 the total output for the year reached 57,242 tons. Of the three workings on Hashima Island the first has been put out of the reckoning by an outbreak of fire. In the second the seam is nearly 5 ft. thick, with a shaft of about 900 ft. depth, and reaches to a point 1,378 ft. below the sea level, whilst the third working, on an 8½ ft. seam, has a shaft 640 ft. deep and extends to a point over 1,600 ft. below the sea.

There are four seams of coal on Takashima, measuring about 8, 5, 10, and 8 ft. respectively. In spite of the fact of the workings extending so far under the sea, very little water finds its way in. The monthly average output is 16,100 tons, or about 1¼ tons per man.

MIIKE MINES.—Next in importance and quality of produce are the Miike mines near Kuchinotsu, which, under the name of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, are owned by the Mitsui family. The company's own steamers carry the coal to Eastern ports, bringing back sugar, raw cotton, and manure, which are transhipped for distribution at Kuchinotsu. The drawback to the export of coal from the Miike mines, which lie 35 miles distant from Kuchinotsu, is the shallowness of the water at Omuta, the port for Miike, where the coal is loaded into lighters and towed to Kuchinotsu for shipment. To obviate this the Mitsui Company are constructing a dock and wharves at Omura. The construction of these wharves, &c., when completed, as originally estimated, in 1906, will enable ships of 7,000 to 8,000 tons to load direct without recourse to lighterage, and will obviously be of the greatest advantage. The Mitsui family own also the Tagawa coal mines in the province of Buzen, and the Yamamono mines in Chikuzen, the outlet being in both cases Moji.

SHIPBUILDING.—Some notes have been courteously supplied by the Mitsu Bishi Dockyard and Engine Works, of Nagasaki, who represent the shipbuilding industry in this place, showing that important additions or extensions were made in the works in 1905. About 90 of the newest type of the machines, including a 50 ton material testing machine at Akunoura Works and 100 ton chain testing machine at Tategami yard have been installed. The number of workmen employed at the end of 1903 was 5,419. The work on the No. 3 Dock, now under construction, is well advanced, and is expected to be completed by November, or at the least by December, 1904. During 1903 eight steamers were completed, of an aggregate gross tonnage of 18,532 tons and indicated horsepower of 18,023.

HARBOUR WORKS.—Work on the Nagasaki harbour reclamation was started in October, 1897, and was estimated to occupy seven years in completion, or to be finished by September, 1904. The estimated cost, subsequently amended, was £504,632. The harbour bottom is dredged from a depth of 30 ft. below low water level to a depth of 21 ft. below low water level. The total area under process of dredging is 397 acres. The soil taken up by the dredgers, has been used for filling in the reclaimed areas, and, above this, soil from the shore has been laid, bringing up the total height to 5 ft. above low water mark. The total area thus reclaimed amounts in all in 147 acres. Stone retaining walls have been erected all along the water front upon a substructure of concrete blocks, of which two tiers of 3 ft. height each have been laid from 5½ ft. below lowest water mark, and on these the walls have been erected. The new ground is provided with broad main roads, with a footway on either side. Their total length, when completed, will be 8½ miles. The area of the reclaimed ground is made up as follows:—Roads, drains, &c., 43 acres; Kyushu Railway Company's land, 29 acres; city land, 75 acres.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LIEGE EXHIBITION.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—I have read with much interest the article published this morning in the *Japan Daily Mail*, on the International Exhibition at Liege, but I beg to be allowed to rectify the error that I have been specially commissioned by His Majesty the King of the Belgians. I have been appointed as their Delegate by the Executive Committee of the Exhibition and the spaces allotted for the Japanese Exhibits have been granted at a very low rate by the said Committee.

I am, etc.,

BOU. DE CHAZAL.

Tokyo, November 16th, 1904.

THE BAKERS AND THE PRICE OF BREAD

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Mr. Chamberlain in a famous speech demonstrated to the satisfaction of his hearers that a tax on food was no burden on the consumer, that the free trade and protection loaf were practically the same.

A striking commentary is the recent action of the Yokohama bakers. Following a *tax* of 10 sen a bag (say 5 per cent.), we have a rise in the *price* of *bread* of 2 sen a pound, that is to say, an increase of 25 per cent.!!

Yours, faithfully,

J. S. S.

P. S.—The increased cost of bread is all the more striking when we take into consideration the fact that a pound of flour makes considerably more than a pound of bread.

Yokohama, November 17th, 1904.

KING EDWARD AND THE AMERICAN NAVY.

London, October 20.

King Edward to-day entertained at luncheon at Buckingham palace the officers of the American warships now at Gravesend, the guests including Rear Admiral Jewell, commanding the European squadron of the North Atlantic fleet; Capt. Colby, of the cruiser *Olympia*; Lieutenants Watts and Jewell, aides on the staff of Admiral Jewell; Ambassador Choate; Secretary White and Capt. Stockton, the naval attache of the American embassy. Admiral Lord Walter Kerr, first sea lord of the admiralty; Capt. Prince Louis of Battenburg, director of Naval Intelligence, and Sir Thomas Lipton were included in the guests at the luncheon.

"The American navy, may its glory never grow less," were the words in which King Edward toasted his naval guests at the luncheon. Ambassador Choate was on the King's right and Admiral Jewell on his left. His Majesty, as usual with American guests, demanded their latest stories and chatted most informally until near the end of the luncheon, when he arose and proposed the health of President Roosevelt, the American navy and the officers of the visiting squadron. No formal reply was made, but Admiral Jewell told King Edward how much he appreciated the compliment. The King chatted with each member of the party, showed them the palace pictures and ended the most cordial informal party by saying how he was always pleased to see American war vessels in England.

SHORT-TERM MARRIAGES.

BY MR. DOOLEY.

Who is George Meredith?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"Ye can search me," said Mr. Dooley. "What is th' charge agin him?"

"Nawthin'," said Mr. Hennessy, "but I see he's in favour iv short term marridges."

"What d'ye mean?" asked Mr. Dooley. "Reducin' th' term f'r good behavyor?"

"No," said Mr. Hennessy. "He says people ought to get marrid f'r three or four years at a time. Thin if they don't like each other or if wan gets tired, they break up housekeepin'."

"Well," said Mr. Dooley, "it mightn't be a bad thing. Th' throuble about mathrimony as I have observed it fr'm me seat in th' gran' stand is that afther fifteen or twinty years it settles down to an endurance thrile. 'Women,' as Hogan says, 'are creatures iv such beaucheous mien that to be loved they have but to be seen, but,' he says. 'I wanst they're seen an' made secure,' he says, 'we first embrace, thin pity, thin endure,' he says, Most iv th' ol' marrid men I know threat their wives like a rockin' chair—a great comfort when they're tired, but apt to be in th' way at other times. Now, it might be diff'rent if th' ladies instead iv bein' secured f'r life was only held on a short term lease. Whin Archybald, th' pride iv South Wather sthreet, makes up his mind that it wud be well f'r his credit if he enthered th' holy bonds iv mathrimony an' selects th' target iv his mad affections he thinks that all he has to do is to put a geeranyum in his buttonhole an' inthrajooce himsilf be his first name to be carrid to th' altar. But th' ladies, Gawd bless them, are be nature skilled in this game an' before Archybald has been coortin' two weeks he begins to shift his ideas iv his own worth. He finds that at best he has on'y an outside chance. He wondhers if he is really worthy iv th' love iv an innocint young girl iv thirty-two. Has he money enough to support her as she shud be supported? He even has doubts f'r th' first time in his life iv his own ravishin' beauty. He detects blemishes that he niver see before. He discovers that what he used to considher a merry twinkle is a slight cast in th' right eye an' that th' fillin' shows in his teeth. He consults a manicure an' a hair dhresser an' buys th' entire stock iv a gents' furnishin' store. Thin whin he's thurly humble he goes thremblin' to Belinda's house reysolved that if th' fair wan reyfuses him, as she prob'bly will an' surely ought to, he will walk off th' bridge an' end all.

"It's at this time that th' short term conthract shud be sprung. I don't know how men propose. I niver thried it but wanst, an' th' hired girl said th' lady was not at home. No wan will iver tell ye. Most marrid men give ye th' impressyon that their wives stole thim fr'm their agonized parents. But, annyhow, we'll suppose that Archybald, layin' a silk handkerchief on th' carpet an' pullin' up th' leg iv his pantaloons to prevent baggin', hurls himsilf impetchoosly at th' feet iv his adored wan an' cries: 'Belinda, I can on'y offer ye th' love iv an honest South Wather street commission merchant an' mimber iv th' Brotherhood iv Wholesale an' Retail Grocers. Will ye take me f'r life?' Belinda blushes a rosy red an' replies: 'Archybald, ye ask too much. I cannot take ye f'r life, but I'll give ye a five year lease an' resarve th' right to renew at th' end iv that time,' she says. 'Will that do?' says she. 'I will thry to make ye happy,' says he. An' she falls on his manly bosom an' between her sobs cries, 'Thin let us repair at wanst to th' Title Guarantee an' Thrust Comp'ny an' be made man an' wife,' she says.

"Well, afther Archybald is safely marrid his good opinyon iv himself reyturns. Belinda does her share to encourage him, an' before long he begins to wondher how as fine a fellow as him come to throw himself away. Not that she ain't a good creature, d'ye mind, an' slavishly devoted to him. He hasn't annything again her, still, think iv what he might have done if he had on'y known his thrue worth. Whin a man gets a good reputation he doesn't have to live up to it. So bimeby Archybald, knowin' fr'm what his wife says that he is handsome enough without anny artificial aid, f'rgets th' mannycure an' th' hair dhrssser. Sometimes he shaves an sometimes he doesn't. So far as he is consarned, he thinks th' laundhry bill is too high. He advertises th' fact that he wears a red flannel chest protictor. His principal conversation is about his lumbago. He frequently

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mintions th' fact that he likes certain articles of food but they don't like him. Whin he comes home at night he plays with th' dog, talks pollytics with his nex' dure neighbor, puts his hat an' a pair iv cuffs on th' piannah, sets down in front iv th' fire, kicks off his boots an' dhraws on a pair iv carpet slippers an' thin notices that th' wife iv his bosom is on th' premises. 'Hello, ol' woman,' he says. 'How's all ye'er throubles?' he says.

"Wanst a year Belinda meets him at th' dure with a flower in her hair. 'Well,' he says. 'Don't ye know what day this is?' says she. 'Sure,' says he; 'it's Choosdah.' 'No, but what day?' 'I give it up. St. Pathrick's day, Valentine's day, pay day. What's th' answer?' 'But think.' 'I give it up.' 'It's th' annyvarsary iv our weddin.' 'Oh,' says he, 'so it is. I'd clean f'rgot. That's right. I raymimber it well now that ye mintion it. Well, beither luck nex' time. There take that,' he says. An' he salutes her on th' forehead an' goes down in th' cellar to wurruk on a patent skid that will rivolutchionize th' grocery business. If he suffers a twinge iv remorse later he tells her to take two dollars out iv th' housekeeping money an' buy hersilf a suitable prisint.

"He's pleasant in th' avenin.' At supper, havin' explained his daily maladies at full length, he relapses into a gloomy silence, broken on'y be such sounds as escape fr'm a man dhrinkin' hot coffee. Afther supper he figures on th' prob'ble market f'r rutybagy turnips, while his wife r-reads th' advertisemints iv th' theayters. 'Jawn Drew is here this week,' says she. 'Is he?' says Archybald. 'That's good,' he says, 'I haven't been to a theayter since Billy Emerson died,' he says. 'I hate th' theayter. It ain't a bit like rale life as I see it in business hours,' he says. Afther a while whin Belinda begins to tell him a thrilin' says-she about wan iv the neighbors he lapses into a pleasant sleep, now an' thin arousin' himsilf to murmur 'Um-m.' At 9 o'clock he winds th' clock, puts th' dog out f'r th' night, takes off his collar on th' stair an' goes to bed. Belinda sets up a little later an' dhreams Richard Harding Davis wrote a book about her.

"But th' five years ar-re up at last. Wan mornin' Archybald is glarin' fr'm behind a newspaper in his customary fayvnial breakfast mood, whin his wife says, 'Where will I send ye'er clothes?' 'Whats' that?" says he. 'Where d'ye live to-morrah?" Don't be foolish, ol' woman. What d'ye mean? says he. I mean,' says she, 'that th' lease has expired. At tin-thirty to-day it r-runs out. I like ye, Archybald, but I think I'll have to let ye go. Th' property has r-run down. Th' repairs haven't been kept up. Ye haven't allowed enough f'r wear an' tear. It looks too much like a boardin'-house. I'm goin' into th' market to prospect f'r a husband with all modhren improvements,' says she.

"Well, wudden't that be a jolt f'r Archybald? Ye bet he'd beat th' quarter-mile record to th' joolers. He'd haul out ol' pitchers iv himsilf as he was th' day he won his threasure an' he'd hurry to a beauty upholsterer an' say, 'Make me as like that there Apollo Belvydere as ye can without tearin' me down altogether.' It wud be fine. He'd get her back, maybe, but it would be a sthruggle. An' afther that about a year before th' conthract expired again ye'd see him pickin' purple ties out iv th' shop window, buying theayter tickets be th' scoor an stoppn ivry avenin' at a flower shop to gather a bunch iv violets. He'd hire a man to nudge him whin his birthday came around, an' ivry time th' annyvarsary iv th' weddin' occurred he'd have a firewurruks display fr'm th' front stoop. Whin he'd succeeded in convincin' th' objeck iv his affictions that she cud put up with him f'r another five years they cud go on their weddin' journey. Y'ed read in th' pa-apers, 'Misther an' Mrs. Archybald Pullets were marrid again las' night be th' president iv th' First Naytional Bank. They departed on their twelfth weddin' journey, followed be a shower iv rice fr'm their grandchilder.' It wud be fine. I hope George What's-name puts it through."

"Ye don't believe wan wurrud ye say," said Mr. Hennessy.

"P'raps not," said Mr. Dooley. "In me heart I think if people marry it ought to be f'r life. Th' laws ar-re altogether too lenient with thim."—*The Call.*

TRADE OF JAPAN.

Summary of the foreign trade of Japan for October, 1904, and comparison with the corresponding month of the previous year:—

EXPORTS.

MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

	1904. Yen.	1903. Yen.
Silk tissues, habutae	3,184,262	2,946,760
Silk tissues, kaiki	61,428	86,841
Silk handkerchiefs	260,767	240,837
Cotton tissues	645,674	955,363
Towels	154,926	97,775
Matches	1,002,234	801,959
Mats and mattings, hanagoza	466,874	631,882
Porcelain and earthen ware	454,528	282,194
Lacquered ware	76,713	75,336
Umbrella, European	47,215	55,315
Cigarettes	160,226	401,514
Others	2,503,093	1,792,960
Total	9,017,940	8,368,736

MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, HALF WROUGHT.

Silk, raw	14,023,621	9,229,897
Silk, noshi and kibiso	676,786	1,318,120
Cotton yarns	1,769,781	3,288,292
Straw-plaits	501,455	430,015
Tea	999,710	906,432
Camphor	255,700	134,495
Others	2,634,835	1,516,785
Total	20,861,888	16,824,036

RAW PRODUCTS.

Coal	1,085,446	1,549,504
Rice	162,657	209,815
Cuttle-fish	290,901	250,600
Sea-weeds & cut sea-weeds	193,803	167,553
Mushrooms, dried	104,329	112,819
Copper, coarse & refined	1,522,170	1,114,272
Fish oil	67,268	71,804
Vegetable wax	41,723	118,094
Others	1,449,160	1,600,538
Total	4,917,457	5,194,999
Grand total	34,797,285	30,387,771

Summary of total value of specie and bullion exported from and imported into Japan for the same period.

EXPORTS.

Gold	5,550,637	950,739
Silver	123,927	240,465
Total	5,674,564	1,191,204

IMPORTS.

Gold	739,270	1,253,608
Silver	1,512,590	16,027
Total	2,251,860	1,269,635
Excess of exports	3,422,704	—
Excess of imports	—	78,431

Summary of the shipping (foreign trade) for the same period.

ENTERED	Tons.	Tons.
Japanese	67,631	491,936
Foreign	881,982	652,447
Total	949,613	1,144,383
CLEARED.		
Japanese	89,264	495,780
Foreign	912,651	645,168
Total	1,001,915	1,140,948

IMPORTS.

GROUP I.

	1904. Yen.	1903. Yen.
Cotton, raw	7,788,972	5,080,818
Cotton yarns	22,708	39,934
Wool	907,952	417,985
Flax, hemp, jute, &c.	245,844	164,490
Iron nails	222,776	222,837
Rails	196,453	132,250
Iron, bar and rod	362,859	177,058
Iron pipes and tubes	196,868	172,230
Other iron and steel	853,865	525,580
Indigo, dry	101,321	236,083
Paper	327,225	271,732
Leather, sole and other	495,847	123,440
Machinery and engines	796,729	453,554
Locomotive-engines, railway passengers and freight	94,237	218,664
Steam vessels	333,601	—
Others	3,605,309	3,649,761
Total	16,552,566	11,886,446

GROUP II.

Mousseline de laine	206,863	158,596
Woollen cloths	264,948	185,806
Shirtings & cotton prints	747,966	385,034
Cotton satins & velvets	88,290	91,213
Sugar, brown & white	1,494,987	1,775,186
Others	2,218,652	1,753,697
Total	5,021,706	4,349,532

GROUP III.

Rice	5,444,715	952,078
Beans, peas & pulse	876,893	374,865
Flour, wheat	925,982	1,044,624
Kerosene oil	662,087	785,992
Oil-cake	659,187	1,377,100
Others	3,420,421	1,268,132
Total	11,989,285	5,802,191
Grand total	33,563,557	22,038,169
Total of exports & imports	68,360,842	52,425,940
Excess of exports	1,233,728	8,349,602
Excess of imports	—	—

Summary of the foreign trade and shipping of Taiwan (Formosa) for the same period.

	1904. Yen.	1903. Yen.
Exports	808,529	1,225,406
Imports	1,029,796	1,015,832
Total	1,838,325	2,241,238
Excess of exports	—	209,574
Excess of imports	221,267	—
Exports, specie & bullion	12,763	41,114
Imports, specie & bullion	3,925	115,494
Excess of exports	8,838	—
Excess of imports	—	74,380

Summary of the shipping (foreign trade) for the same period.

ENTERED.	Tons.	Tons.
Japanese	1,414	6,210
Foreign	29,275	8,883
Total	30,689	15,093
CLEARED.		
Japanese	1,105	6,826
Foreign	22,866	9,940
Total	23,971	16,766

TOTAL EXPORTS FOR TEN MONTHS.

Manufactured articles	78,693,978	64,055,334	*14,638,644
Half-wrought	133,980,977	124,042,639	* 9,931,338
Raw products	42,832,172	50,093,420	† 7,260,548
	255,507,827	238,198,393	*17,309,434

TOTAL IMPORTS FOR TEN MONTHS.

Group I	136,752,625	125,975,617	*10,777,008
Group II	44,057,431	47,508,095	† 3,450,664
Group III	118,442,791	94,001,584	*24,441,207
	229,252,847	267,485,296	*31,767,551

* Increase. † Decrease.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LORD LANSDOWNE ON THE SITUATION.

London, November 11.

Lord Lansdowne, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, speaking at the Lord Mayor's banquet at the Guildhall on November 9th, said he believed the convention recently concluded with the friendly French republic established the most intimate and most cordial relations between Great Britain and France which would enable them to exercise useful and pacific influence with other Powers. He instanced the assistance rendered by France in effecting an amicable settlement between Great Britain and Russia. The attack on British citizens in the North Sea was an affront to the British flag the consequences of which, if it had been intentional, he would rather not contemplate. But recent evidence had satisfied him that the Russian Government believed in good faith that the facts were contrary to what we supposed.

THE REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

Later.

The Republican Majority in the House of Representatives will be 100.

It is remarked that President Roosevelt's election is due to the popular approval of him as a typical American citizen; it is also due to the popular approval of his Imperialistic policy.

AMERICA'S NEW NAVY.

A Washington telegram says that Congress will be asked to vote 7½ millions

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sterling for new men of war, which include three battleships and five first class cruisers.

FRANCE AND THE RELIGIOUS QUESTION.

London, November 12.

M. Combes, the French Premier, has introduced in the Chamber bills for the separation of the Church from the State.

ALEXIEFF ARRIVES AT ST. PETERSBURG.

Viceroy Alexieff arrived at St. Petersburg yesterday evening. The Tsar was absent from the capital, on a tour of inspection of troops departing for the front.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES IN RUSSIA.

Later.

The mobilization in Russia is being attended with serious anti-Semitic disturbances at Vitebsk, where shops and warehouses were looted from the 25th to the 28th ult. Thousands of the reserves participated in the disturbances, and several were killed and wounded.

FRENCH NEUTRALITY.

London, November 13.

The *Temps* states that the Japanese Minister called on M. Delcassé with reference to certain points relating to the observance of neutrality. He stated that there was ground to believe that there were certain divergences in interpretation which should not be exaggerated, and which might soon be removed, France having hitherto reconciled her duties as an ally of Russia with those devolving upon her as a neutral, while Japan appreciates the uprightness of her intentions in this delicate situation. Explanations are proceeding amicably.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

Later.

The French Chamber has approved M. Delcassé's declaration with reference to the Anglo-French agreement by 436 votes to 94.

THE JAPANESE LOAN.

The prospectus of the Japanese Loan was issued on Nov. 9th. It is repayable by 1911, and is secured on the Customs.

FRENCH CONVENTIONS RATIFIED.

London, November 14.

The French Chamber has ratified the Franco-Siamese Convention and the Anglo-French Convention concerning Newfoundland and West and Central Africa by 443 to 150 votes.

INCREASING THE U.S. NAVY.

America is increasing the *personnel* of her Navy to 64,445.

NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

The *Echo de Paris* correspondent at St. Petersburg states that a Russian loan of fifty-three millions has been arranged with German and Dutch banks.

THE NORTH SEA OUTRAGE.

London, November 15.

The *Temps* has a telegram from St. Petersburg which states that Vice-Admiral Sir L. A. Beaumont, K.C.M.G., has been appointed British representative on the Commission (with regard to the North Sea affair).

VICE-ADMIRAL BEAUMONT.

Later.

Vice-Admiral Beaumont's appointment is confirmed.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

The French Chamber has ratified the whole of the Anglo-French agreement.

THE RUSSIAN LOSSES.

Over 86,000 sick and wounded, in terribly over-crowded hospitals, are between Lake Baikal and Mukden.

DEATH OF A CARDINAL.

Cardinal Mocenl fell dead in the Consistory to-day.

BLIZZARD IN AMERICA.

A tremendous blizzard in America has cut off New York from communication with the west and south.

THE JAPANESE LOAN.

The Japanese loan appears to be an unqualified success. Applications are pouring in from all quarters, including Paris.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

London, November 16.

Prince Fushimi has been officially received in Washington and visits President Roosevelt to-day.

TO FIGHT TO THE BITTER END.

London, November 16.

According to a Washington report, the Russian Ambassador there, Count Cassini, referring to certain vague reports, declared that Russia would fight to the bitter end and would listen to no suggestion for mediation.

THE SUCCESSFUL JAPANESE LOAN.

The Japanese loan has been closed in London. It was covered ten times over.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

London, Nov. 17.

Prince Fushimi has called on President Roosevelt and conveyed the Japanese Emperor's good wishes and friendship, with His Majesty's hope for the President's health and happiness. He alluded to the closer and stronger relations now prevailing between the two countries. Mr. Roosevelt in his reply gave the assurance that those sentiments were shared by the American people and said he wished the Japanese nation prosperity.

VICEROY ALEXIEFF.

The Tsar has received Viceroy Alexieff in audience.

NEW EDITOR OF THE "STANDARD."

Later.

Mr. S. Gwynne, of Reuter's, has been appointed editor of the *Standard*. He is a pronounced Chamberlainite.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

Mr. Roosevelt yesterday afternoon returned Prince Fushimi's call, accompanied by his Secretary, and military and naval aides. Prince Fushimi dined in the evening at the White House; the members of the Japanese Legation, Cabinet ministers and the diplomatic corps were present.

THE BALTIC FLEET AND THE CANAL.

Reuter states that the Governor of Suez has ordered all traffic northward to be stopped during the passage of the Baltic fleet. Merchantmen must refrain from throwing anything into the Canal and abstain from demonstrations.

DEATH OF EARL NORTHBROOK.

Earl Northbrook is dead.

The deceased peer was the first Earl, having been created in 1876. He was Thomas George Baring, P.C., D.C.L., L.L.D., F.R.S., Bart. 1793; Baron Northbrook, 1865; Viscount Baring, 1876. [1st Baron, M.P. for Portsmouth for 40 years, a Lord of the Treasury, Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1st Lord of the Admiralty.] Lord-Lieut. of Hants since 1890; *b.* 1826; *e. s.* of 1st Baron and *d.* of Sir George Grey, Bt.; *S.* father 1866; *m.* Elizabeth Harriet, 3rd *d.* of Henry Charles Sturt, Crichel, Dorset, 1848 (*d.* 1867). Private Secy. to Lord Taunton (Board of Trade), Sir George Grey (Home Office), Lord Halifax (India Office and Admiralty); M.P. for Falmouth and Penryn, 1857-66; Lord of Admiralty, 1857-58; Under-Secretary for India, 1859-61; for War, 1861; for India, 1861-64; for Home Department, 1864-66; for War, 1868-72; Viceroy of India, 1872-76; 1st Lord of Admiralty, 1880-85.

THE AMERICAN ELECTIONS.

[The following telegrams have been kindly placed at our disposal by the Agent of the Associated Press in Tokyo.]

New York, November 10.

President Roosevelt has formally declared that he will not be a candidate for another term.

Roosevelt's election is a landslide. He will have 318 electoral votes to Parker's 151. Maryland is doubtful.

Higgins has been elected Governor of New York state.

Congress is Republican.

Democratic National Headquarters concede that Roosevelt carried every doubtful State.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

RATIFIED CONVENTIONS.

Saigon, November 14.

The Chamber of Deputies has concluded the discussion of the Anglo-French Arrangement, and has approved by 436 votes to 94 the declarations of M. Delcasse.

The only part of the Arrangement submitted to Parliament was that relating to Newfoundland and Occidental Africa, which was adopted by 443 votes to 105.

The Franco-Siamese Convention was adopted without debate or scrutiny after urgency had been declared.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

LORD LANSDOWNE'S SPEECH.

In his speech at the Guildhall banquet Lord Lansdowne, referring to the North-Sea incident and the action of the British Government, spoke of the following points:—As to the small number of the Russian officers detained, the responsibility of selecting them rested on the Russian Government, which, two or three days previously, had assured the British Government that these were the men connected with the North-Sea incident, and that if, in the sequel of the international inquiry, it was discovered that other officers were responsible, they also would be suitably punished.

His Lordship further said that some days previously the British Government had received an invitation from the President of the United States to take part in a second Peace Conference of all nations. The reply given had been that while not refusing the invitation, His Majesty's Government desired to reserve the right of considering the questions submitted to the conference and the time of submitting them.

THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

A Wolff's telegram says:—The Tsar has sanctioned the doubling of the Siberian railroad. A committee will be specially appointed to determine the place where doubling is most necessary. A sum of 10 million roubles has been appropriated on account of preliminary work next year.

RUSSIA'S INTERNAL CONDITION.

According to reports received by German newspapers from St. Petersburg, the policy of the new Russian Minister for Home Affairs is not adopted by the Tsar, and consequently there are again signs of the position being disturbed. Already many plots have been formed for replacing him. The leader of this agitation is said to be the Minister of Religion and the gist of the position is that

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fears are entertained to the effect that the Home Minister's policy may work for the destruction of the autocracy and bring about the granting of a constitution.

In consequence of the severe measures adopted by the Government to enforce the mobilization of the reserves there have been troubles not only among the students in the University at St. Petersburg but also in the provinces, and especially in the western regions of the empire, reports of which are constantly reaching Berlin. As a recent example it may be mentioned that in Warsaw seven men were killed and 31 wounded.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

Prince Fushimi arrived at Washington at 5.30 p.m. on November 14th.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

Chefoo, Nov. 16, 11 p.m.

The crew of the *Raztoropni* having landed, three explosions were heard on board the vessel and white smoke was seen ascending. It is thought that she was blown up by her own people.

Chefoo, Nov. 17, 1 a.m.

The *Raztoropni* has been blown up by her own people. Only about one foot of her funnel and five feet of her masts are out of water.

(Received in Tokyo.)

THE BALTIC FLEET.

A telegram from Europe says that when the Baltic Fleet passed the Straits of Denmark, steps were taken to clear the Straits of possible obstructions. There is a persistent rumour that one of the ships engaged in this work ran on a rock and had to put back.

Four battle-ships, 5 cruisers and 7 transports belonging to the Baltic Fleet, have coaled at Dakar in French Senegal.

The Russian Government has decided to devote 400 million *yen* to the building of new men-of-war.

[In connexion with the above it is mentioned that Russia intends to build an armoured cruiser of 18,000 tons and a speed of 22 knots.—Ed. *J.M.*]

"THE GROMOVOI."

A report has reached Tokyo that the repairs of the cruiser *Gromovoi* having been recently completed, she made a trial trip and ran on a rock, suffering much injury. She was saved from sinking entirely by the assistance of a number of lighters, but it was only possible to keep her barely afloat.

(Received at the Imperial Headquarters from Marshal Oyama.)

FIGHTING AT WUCHINTAI.

On the 11th instant at 12.30 p.m. the enemy made an attack on the left of our army, in front of Wuchintai, but was repulsed. Again on the 9th instant the enemy, in the direction of Huzagmon, to the number of 200 or 300 cavalry, was driven back by our guards and retreated to Machwantz. The enemy's casualties numbered over sixty; ours were not more than six or seven.

(From the "Jiji Shimpo.")

NEW JAPANESE BONDS.

London, November 13.

The issue of the proposed new Japanese bonds will be successful. This expectation shows that the financial state of Japan is firm, whereas Russia is enveloped with doubt. The price at which the bonds are issued is regarded as a comparatively trifling matter in connexion with the war.

GENERAL GRIPENBERG.

General Gripenberg is improving. He is expected to start on the 18th instant for the front.

[The *Jiji* remarks that a previous telegram reporting his death from apoplexy seems to have been incorrect.]

THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

Four battleships, five cruisers, and some ten transports arrived on the 12th at Dakar, in Senegal, a French colony, from Tangier. They are coaling there.

THE TSAR'S BODY GUARDS.

London, November 14.

The Tsar has decided to mobilize several of the best regiments of Guards, thus indicating his resolve to continue the struggle.

Viceroy Alexieff, interviewed, says that had the Japanese been more adventurous during the early stages of the war, they could have taken Port Arthur and besieged Vladivostock, thus compelling the Russians to divide their forces.

NEW JAPANESE LOAN.

The new Japanese loan was over-subscribed several times by noon to-day.

THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

The battleships *Kniaz Suvaroff*, *Alexander III*, *Borodino*, *Orel*, and *Oslabya*, the cruisers *Admiral Nakhimoff*, *Dmitri Donskoi* and *Aurora*, the hospital ship *Alyol*, and six transports and colliers have arrived at Dakar.

(From the "Asahi Shimbun.")

THE RUSSIAN DESTROYER "RAZTOROPNI."

Chefoo, November 17.

The Russian destroyer *Raztoropni*, which arrived at Chefoo on the 15th after escaping from Port Arthur, blew herself up and sunk the following day.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

(From Russian Correspondents.)

Expert opinion in Russian circles themselves hardly bears out the optimistic views which seem to be now entertained abroad with regard to the Baltic fleet. After working with feverish energy at Kronstadt and elsewhere for the last eight months the battleship *Alexander III.* has been repaired, and the *Kniaz Suvoroff*, *Borodino*, and *Orel*, all battleships, have been pushed forward to indifferent completion. Their efficiency has certainly not yet been proved by trustworthy trials. To these may be added the *Ossliabia*, which was recalled from the Red Sea last April. Russia can also, if she wishes, send out the *Sissoi Veliki*. But the main effect of this addition would be to reduce the actual manœuvring speed of the whole battleship line to a *maximun* of 14½ knots, for the *Sissoi Veliki*, built ten years ago, could only manage on her official trial to attain a speed of 15·7 knots *maximum* with a clean bottom, bearings dripping, and generally under exceptionally favourable conditions. The *Slava*, sister to the four first-named, is a long way from completion, while the *Imperator Pavel I.* and *Andrei Pervovzvanni*, leviathans of 16,630 tons, cannot hoist the pennant for a couple of years at least.

An important point which foreign critics apparently overlook is that there is little or nothing of much value for Russia to put in line with or behind those battleships. While the Japanese possess an exceptionally powerful line of armoured cruisers of the first class, of the latest construction, of practically uniformly high speed, heavily armoured, and scarcely less powerfully armed than, at any rate, the *Ossliabia*, Russia has not, and cannot have before 1907, one single armoured cruiser really worth sending to the Pacific. As for "first-class" protected cruisers, most of those owned by Russia at the beginning of February last are already *hors de combat*. Her *Variag*, *Bogatyr*, *Askold*, *Pallada*, and *Diana* have either been structurally severely damaged, sunk or disarmed for the rest of the campaign. There remain the *Svietlana* and the *Aurora* alone ready and the *Oleg* approaching completion. The *Svietlana* is a relatively small cruiser of only 3,700 tons displacement. Besides these three, Russia, it is true, possesses the "first-class" protected cruiser *Admiral Korniloff*, but she was built close on 20 years ago, and her *maximum* speed to-day is little over 16 knots. As for "second-class" protected cruisers, Russia has or rather will have later, in all, three, the *Almaz*, *Izumrud*, and *Jemtchug*. The latter are in all respects practically duplicates of the *Novik*. All three are the turn of 3,000 tons displacement, though the *Almaz* cannot reach to within six knots of the *Novik* in speed, and carries very light armament in comparison not with any of Japan's eight second-class protected cruisers, but in comparison with any of her seven third-class cruisers.

Of scarcely less importance is the question of the *personnel* of the Baltic fleet. The recent accident to the new battleship *Orel*, a vessel which has sustained damage on no fewer than three separate occasions since the summer began, was but the result of the extraordinary incompetence of a scratch crew. For months past considerations of general efficiency, and particularly of efficiency of the deck officer staffs and crews on board vessels "for the Pacific," have been subordinated to the necessity of getting the ships out to sea with the *minimum* of delay. No wonder Admiral Birileff continues to storm at his subordinates and the Kronstadt Commander-in-Chief continues to publish reprimands of which the chief effect is to astonish the Russian public. The fact is Russia has not a sufficient supply of first-rate commanders, officers, engineers, artificers, general ratings, and well-trained sailors. Even when the Japanese struck their first blow last February many Russian ships in the Pacific were still short both in their officer and deck complements, while the shortage in their engine and boiler rooms was a matter of common knowledge in Russian naval circles at home; this, too, in spite of the fact that fairly numerous drafts had been hastily collected at Kronstadt, Libau, Sevastopol, and Nikolaieff, and despatched to Port Arthur by rail across Siberia.

When the time came for commissioning the vessels of the Second Pacific Fleet it was found that the bulk of the material available for the purpose was of indifferent quality. The supply of naval engineers of any really competent standing and experience was especially deficient. It was the same with surplus boiler-room staffs. As one way out of the difficulty engineers and boiler-room men were taken over from the Volunteer Fleet, the Russian Steam Navigation and private companies, and given uniforms and pay at service rates. Trouble was bound to ensue. The Volunteer Fleet authorities, seeing their own men commandeered by the Admiralty, set to work to commandeer substitutes on their own account. This game of robbing Peter to pay Paul might have gone on merrily had not the attention of Admiral Chukhnin, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Black Sea Fleet, been suddenly awakened. Two new torpedo-boat destroyers, the *Zavidni* and the *Zavietni*, were recently handed over to the Admiralty Department at Sevastopol by their builders at Nikolaieff for official trial and acceptance. Their contract speed was 26 knots. They gave, as a matter of fact, on their full-power official trial only 16 knots! Admiral Chukhnin very naturally thought this a most peculiar result, and instituted an inquiry. Its upshot may be best given in his own words. In an official *prikaz* he says:—"The main reason for this state of affairs was the complete ignorance of the bulk of the stokehold commands in these two vessels as to the management of the water-tube boilers. The engine-room staffs of both vessels were sent to Nikolaieff even while the destroyers were under construction for the express purpose of mastering the engines of which they were destined to take charge, but the commander of the 36th naval 'equipage' thought fit to hand over ten stokers from the *Zavidni* and 11 stokers from the *Zavietni* to ships of the Volunteer Fleet." Admiral Chukhnin's vigorous *prikaz* concludes angrily:—"Let the stokers taken on board Volunteer Fleet vessels be handed back again." What sources the Volunteer Fleet administration, whose ships are now also on naval service, is to tap to make up its own deficiencies is not stated. This incident serves to illustrate the very grave shortage of well-trained *personnel* which exists at the present moment in the Russian navy."—*The Times*.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer	Date.
Tacoma	B. T. Co.	Texan 1	F. Nov. 18
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Siberia	F. Nov. 18
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Preussen 2	Sa. Nov. 19
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co	Em. of India 3	Th Nov. 24
Europe	M. M. Co.	Tourane	Th. Nov. 24
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric 4	Su. Nov. 27
America	P. M. Co.	Manchuria	M. Nov. 28
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian 5	Sa. Dec. 3
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Pleiades	M. Dec. 5
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	M. Dec. 12

1 Left Seattle on the 30th ult.
2 Left Nagasaki on the 16th inst.
3 Left Hongkong on the 36th inst.
4 Left San Francisco on the 9th inst.
5 Left Vancouver on the 14th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line.	Steamer.	Date
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Texan	Sa. Nov. 19
Hongkong	P. & A. Co.	Aragonia	Sa. Nov. 19
America	P. M. Co.	Siberia	Su. Nov. 20
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Taisang	Th. Nov. 24
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	F. Nov. 25
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Preussen	Sa Nov. 26
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	M. Nov. 28
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Manchuria	Tu. Nov. 29
Portland	P. & A. Co.	Arabia	Th. Dec. 1
Europe	M. M. Co.	Tourane	F. Dec. 2
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	F. Dec. 2
Tacoma	B. T. Co.	Pleiades	Tu Dec. 6
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	M. Dec. 12

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LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

China, American steamer, 3,186, D. E. Friele, 12th Nov.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, F. W. Evans, 12th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Kamor, Norwegian steamer, 949, L. Falkubins, 12th Nov.,—Karatsu, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Lennox, British steamer, 2,361, F. McNair, 12th Nov., —Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Lyra, American steamer, 3,516, G. V. Williams, 13th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Cyrus, British steamer, 2,174, F. Simmons, 13th Nov.,—Rangoon, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Samara, British steamer, 1,790, W. Lewis, 13th Nov., —Muroran, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

Whitgift, British steamer, 2,842, Coltar, 13th Nov., —Australian via ports and Hongkong, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Sleipner, Norwegian steamer, 1,387, Holm, 13th Nov.,—Moji, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Kilburn, British steamer, 2,111, E. Le Templier, 13th Nov.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 14th Nov.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General. —C. P. R. Co.

Yangtse, British steamer, 4,149, W. C. Lycett, 14th Nov.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield S Swire.

Gaelic, British steamer, 2,690, Wm. Finch, 14th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Iyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,918, S. J. G. Parsons, 14th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kagoshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,716, J. Nagao, 14th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ceylon, British steamer, 2,637, C. F. Lockstone, 15th Nov.,—London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Binh Thuan, French steamer, 984, Ribault Lagasne, 15th Nov.,—Saigon, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Nichiyei Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,427, S. Matsume 15th Nov.,—Anping, Generol.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Macquarie, British steamer, 2,073, St. John George 15th Nov.,—Moji, Coal.—Yamagata ya.

Marie Jebsen, German steamer, 1,771, Lorensen, 15th Nov.,—Moji, Coal.—Yamagata-ya.

Bengloe, British steamer, 1,933, H. W. Bee, 16th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Telemachus, British steamer, 4,802, J. H. Goodwin, 17th Nov.,—Tacoma, Wash., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Rugby, British steamer, 2,110, W. Brown, 17th Nov., —Muroran, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Agamemnon, British steamer, 4,462, Day, 12th Nov., —Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Prinz Regent Luitpold, German steamer, 3,920, H. Kirchner, 12th Nov.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Tjilatjap, Dutch steamer, 2,475, H. Koops, 12th Nov., —Batavia via ports, Mails and General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Neck, German ship, 2,121, A. H. Kerjoes, 12th Nov., —Port Townsend, Ballast.—Captain.

Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, F. W. Evans, 12th Nov.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Ryo-Bern, British steamer, 2,500, A. G. Morris, 13th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

China, American steamer, 3,186, D. E. Friele, 13th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General. —P. M. S.S. Co.

Lyra, American steamer, 3,516, G. V. Williams, 13th Nov.,—Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Selsdon, British steamer, 1,451, Butler, 13th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—American Trading Co.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 14th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Lennox, British steamer, 2,361, F. McNair, 14th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sleipner, Norwegian steamer, 1,387, Holm, 14th Nov.,—Moji, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Kamor, Norwegian steamer, 949, L. Falkbubino, 15th Nov.,—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Haldis, Norwegian steamer, 1,055, J. C. Jensen, 15th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Samara, British steamer, 1,790, Wm. Lewis, 15th Nov.,—Muroran, Ballast.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

Kilburn, British steamer, 2,111, E. Le Templier, 15th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Gaelic, British steamer, 2,690, Wm. Finch, 16th Nov.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Iyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,918, S. J. G. Parson, 16 h Nov.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Gerd, Norwegian steamer, 750, Halvesen, 16th Nov., —Muroran, Ballast.—Japanese.

Nichiyei Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,427, S. Matsume, 17th Nov.,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Tartar*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. Paul Barbillon, Mr. L. du Dogron, Mr. Andrews, Mr. A. Kopp, Miss A. Ladance, Lieut. and Miss Lloyd Thomas, Mr. K. Nakamura, Mr. and Mrs. Nethe, Mr. Auer, Mr. McKie and servant, Mr. F. Bromley, Major von Weise, Mr. H. Kronig, Mr. C. Weinberger, and Mr. O. H. Paddison, in cabin; 30, in steerage.

Per American steamer *China*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. E. S. Cobb, Mrs. E. S. Cobb, Mr. M. Crepsi, Miss Bertha Clawson and maid, Mr. A. R. Fontaine, Mrs. A. R. Fontaine, Prince Aziz Hassan and valet, Rev. W. G. Harrington, Mr. Y. Kimura, Rev. Fred. Merrifield, Mr. S. Naiki, Mr. S. Otsuka, Dr. H. T. Percy and wife, Mr. Percy Palmer, Com. N. Sargent, U.S.N., Mr. S. Taguchi, Mr. G. Howell, Mr. W. D. Keystone, Mrs. W. D. Keystone, Miss A. Keystone, Miss A. Kukuyama, Mr. Per Lee Pease, Mrs. Per Lee Pease, and Mr. J. G. Warwick, in cabin. For Kobe:—Rev. H. E. Blair, Miss Gertrude Biglow, Miss E. Carson, Miss Annie Dowd, Rev. A. M. Earle, Miss J. Kimball, Miss M. Harvey, Miss M. L. Lockwood, Miss Henrietta Mayo and maid, Rev. Edward McFarland, Miss Harriet McLean, Miss M. G. Mcbane, Miss Florence Patton, and Miss Jesse Ricker, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Miss Grace Thomasma, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mrs. G. L. Bonner, Mrs. Viola Hays, Mr. J. M. Clinton, Mrs. J. Clinton, Mrs. A. W. Brewster and child, Mrs. F. A. Gray, Miss A. M. Hall, Rev. J. V. Latimer, Mrs. J. V. Latimer, Mr. O. Middleton, wife and child, Mr. H. A. Moore, Mr. Geo. M. Newell, Miss Mary Reynolds, Miss Nellie Russell, Mr. Chas. L. Storrs, Mr. Chas. W. Young, and Mrs. Chas. W. Young, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. W. F. Barnes, Dr. J. Seachboard, Mr. John H. Bridges, Miss A. H. Brinkerhoff, Mr. Fred. Sues, Mr. John Buchman, Com. O. G. Calkins, U.S.N., Rev. R. T. Capen, Mrs. J. W. Cushing, Mr. N. de la Fenlotte, Mr. J. W. Fisher, Mr. J. H. Griffin, Mrs. J. H. Griffin, Mr. T. H. Gubbins, Miss A. A. Hoag, Mr. J. R. Hopkins, Mrs. J. R. Hopkins, Mr. N. N. Kerr, Miss B. Kuhlin, Mr. F. T. Lawton, Mr. Claude Lindsay, Mr. Albert Lash, Mr. J. H. F. Mangels, Rev. C. L. Maxfield, Mrs. C. L. Maxfield and child, Mr. L. D. Miner, Mrs. L. D. Miner, Mr. A. Moir, Mrs. A. Moir, Rev. W. H. Muncer, Mr. W. F. Pack, Mrs. W. F. Pack, Mr. Glenn Parks, Mr. John J. Pleger, Mr. Burton Preston, Mrs. Burton Preston, Mr. Chas. E. Putnam, Mr. A. Findlay Smith, Mr. S. W. Taylor, Mrs. C. Thomas, and Mr. Geo. Vogt, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Mrs. S. Banarjee, Mr. J. Bieber, Mr. R. F. Bonnerman, Mr. Robert Brock, Mr. A. J. H. Carlill, Mr. J. E. Clute, Mrs. Clute, Mr. G. Clute, Miss L. Clute, Mr. Jas. Cumming, Miss A. T. Dickson, Mr. Edwin Eddison, Mr. Ferrard, Miss G. Garnet, Mr. Gatliffe, Dr. Rutherford Harris, Mr. W. A. Harvey, Mr. H. H. Hempster, Mrs. J. W. Horne, Rev. J. A. Johanson, Mr. Kelly, Mrs. Kelly, Capt. H. C. King, Mr. T. Kosugi, Mr. Tou Ize Kwan, Mr. H. A. Lampman, Mr. E. S. Little, Mrs. Little, Mr. O. S. Little, Miss G. Little, Dr. Isabel Little, Mr. C. G. Major, Mr. N. Masaki, Mr. A. G. Mosle, Rev. J. A Mowat, Mrs. Mowat, Miss M. Murray, Rev J. S. McKay, Miss P. McLain, Mr. J. H. Neil, Dr. M. E. Newell, Mr. T. Okahara, Mr. I. Oto, Mr. J. L. Parks, Miss E. Pasty, Mr. E. C. Pearce, Mrs. Pearce, Mr. Zappi, Mr. J. F. Burns, Miss Peck, Mr. A. J. Rhodes, Mrs. Rhodes, Mrs. W. R. Sewell, Miss L. Shaw, Miss J. V. Sinclair, Mr. A. Tachiki, Mr. H. Thompson, Mr. J. J. Berrinton, and Mr. F. G. Robson, in cabin; 23, in intermediate; 930, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Gaelic*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. C. L. Zinn, Mr. Bloch Mantelis, Mr. W. Barnes, Mr. R. E. Gill, Mrs. Gill, Mr. J. L. Patton, Mr. I. H. Correll, Mr. G. F. Coates, Mrs. J. M. Mur and servant, Mr. W. S. Styles, Mr. S. Washburn, Mr. C. Walter Clifton, and Mr. J. V. Williams, in cabin. For Honolulu:—Mr. Wong Hon Chee, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. Chas. Bryan, Mr. Chin Yee, Mr. H. Mason, Capt. A. G. Bollman, and Mr. W. C. Kruegel, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per German steamer *Prinz Regent Luitpold*, for Europe via ports:—Mrs. Trummler, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Raspe, Legationsrat von Erckert, Mrs. von Eckert Poten, Mr. de Lalande, Mr. P. A. Tolles, Mr. and Mrs. A. Buschel, Mr. Th. de Berigny, child and nurse, Mr. H. J. Carew, Mrs. von Dani, Miss Het. Gordon, Mr. F. M. Tegner, Mr. Oppenheimer, Mr. Bourne, Dr. V. Storz, Miss Reid, Miss Shillington, A. H. Shillington, Mr. B. Runge, Mr. H. Willink, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Donohoe, Dr. Jur. B. Grund, Capt. H. F. R. Despard, Mrs. C. Tanaglie, Mr. Lo Soy Wo, Mr. P. O'Brien Twigg, Mr. Peter Joss, Mr. Choy Chee Heen, Mr. C. Carbollo, Mr. Acciari Alexander, and Hon. Capt. Trummler, in cabin.

Per American steamer *China*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. W. F. Barnes, Dr. J. Beachboard, Miss Gertrude Biglow, Rev. H. E. Blair, Mrs. J. I. Bonner, Mrs. A. W. Brewster, Miss Brewster, Mr. John H. Bridges, Mr. Fred. C. Bues, Mr. John Buschman, Com. C. G. Calkins, U.S.N., Rev. T. Capen, Miss B. Carson, Miss Bertha Clawson, Mr. J. M. Clinton, Mrs. J. M. Clinton, Mrs. J. W. Cushing, Miss Annie Dowd, Rev. A. M. Earle, Mr. N. de la Fenlotte, Mr. W. J. Fisher, Mr. F. H. Coulette, Mrs. F. A. Gray, Rev. J. H. Griffin, Mrs. J. H. Griffin, Mr. T. H. Gubbins, Miss A. M. Hall, Mrs. Viola Hays, Miss A. A. Hoag, Mrs. N. N. Kerr, Miss J. Kimball, Miss B. Kuhlen, Mr. Albert R. Lash, Mr. F. T. Lawton, Rev. J. V. Latimer, Mrs. J. V. Latimer, Mr. J. H. F. Mangels, Miss Henriette Mayo and native servant, Rev. C. L. Maxfield, Mrs. C. L. Maxfield and child, Rev. Edward McFarland, Miss Harriet McLean, Miss M. G. Mcbane, Mr. Osborne Middleton, Mrs. Osborne Middleton and child, Mr. L. D. Miner, Mrs. L. D. Miner, Mr. A. Moir, Mrs. A. Moir, Rev. H. H. Munger, Mr. Geo. M. Newell, Mr. W. F. Park, Mrs. W. F. Park, Mr. Clenn W. Parks, Miss Florence Patton, Mr. John J. Pleger, Mr. Chas. E. Putnam, Miss Mary Reynolds, Miss Jessie Riker, Miss Nellie R. Russell, Mr. A. Findlay Smith, Mr. Chas. L. Storrs, Jr., Mr. S. W. Taylor, Mr. R. C. Thomas, Mr. Geo. Vogt, Mr. Chas. W. Young, Mrs. Chas. W. Young, Mr. W. P. Boyd and native servant, Mrs. W. P. Boyd, infant and amah, Mr. E. Brockhaus, Mr. W. B. Bullen, Mrs. W. B. Bullen, Capt. C. W. Clark, Lieut. H. W. Gregg, Mr. S. Groundwater, Mrs. S. Groundwater, Lieut. E. S. Harthorn, Mrs. M. C. Hayes, Mr. Wm. Holst, Capt. J. J. Hornbrook, Mrs. J. J. Hornbrook, Miss Hornbrook, Mr. Tsu Ye Keys, Lieut. R. C. Kirtland, Mr. S. A. Lockwood, Mrs. H. G. Learnard, Lieut. S. C. Leasure, Mrs. M. S. von Pilsach, Mr. Wm. S. Powell, Mrs. Wm. S. Powell, Mr. J. S. Rawlings, Jr., and Mrs. F. M. Wessel, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Gaelic* for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Capt. A. G. Bollman, Mr. Chas. Bryan, Mr. L. Hundeshagen, Mr. W. C. Kruegel, Mr. H. Mason, Mr. T. S. Pugh, Mr. Wong Hong Shee and Mr. Chin Yee in cabin.

CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Tartar*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—

From.	TEA. Canada.	Chicago & West.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total Packages.
Hongkong	1,359	—	—	318	—	1,677
Amoy	95	—	709	—	—	804
Foochow	519	895	—	—	—	1,414
Shanghai	277	1,226	—	—	—	1,503
Kobe	433	3	—	1	—	437
Yokohama	1,965	357	—	—	—	2,322
Total	4,648	2,481	709	319	—	8,157

From.	SILK. New York.	San F'cisco.	Easton.	South Man'ster.	Total Bales.
Hongkong & Canton	307	—	—	—	307
Shanghai	216	—	—	—	216
Yokohama	585	—	—	30	615
Total	1,108	—	—	30	1,138

Per American steamer *Lyra*, for Tacoma:—

From	TEA. Canada.	Chicago & West.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total.
Hongkong	—	540	—	390	—	930
Kobe	—	1,165	507	—	—	1,672
Yokohama	—	1,431	1,288	40	—	2,759
Total	—	3,136	1,795	430	—	5,361

	SILK. New York.	Easton.	Total Bales.
Hongkong	20	—	20
Yokohama	—	—	—
Total	20	—	20

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SILK SHIPPERS.

Silk shippers per P. M. steamer *Korea*, for San Francisco, November 9th:—

	Bales.
Siber, Wolff & Co.	276
Vivanti Bros.	160
Jewett & Bent	120
F. Strahler & Co.	67
Bavier & Co.	55
Ulysse Pila & Co.	40
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	30
China & Japan Trading Co.	27
Varenne & Co.	20
American Trading Co.	5
J. Brett & Co.	2
Kiito Gomei Kaisha	974
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	246
Doshin Kaisha	21
Hara Yushitsuten	5
Total	2,048

Raw and Waste Silk shipped per steamer *Prinz Regent Luitpold*:—

	Raw.			Waste.			
Sieber & Co.	279	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	175	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otto Streuli	119	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nabholz & Co.	104	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	100	—	—	—	20	—	—
Siber, Wolff & Co.	116	—	—	—	67	—	—
L. Mottet	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaitsu Gomei Kaisha	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
P. Dourille	34	—	—	—	—	—	—
H. Bernardin & Co.	45	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longin & Co.	51	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulysse Pila & Co.	43	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bavier & Co.	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cl. Eymard	30	—	—	—	111	—	—
Pollak Bros.	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1,159	—	—	—	178	—	—

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, November 18.

Still a very small business in all branches.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—	40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.	per yard. 0.10 to 0.18
Grey Shirting—8¼ lb, 38½ yds. 39 inches		per piece. V. 3.90 to 4.50
Grey Shirting—9lb, 38½ yds, 45 inches		3.90 to 4.50
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches...		2.80 to 4.00
Cotton Italians and Satteens...		per yard. 0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

Flannels	per yard. V. 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches...	0.16 to 0.22
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	per piece. 9.80 to 10.80
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches...	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches...	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches...	2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

	per bale.
Nos. 16/24, Singles	Y. Nominal
Nos. 28/32, Singles	—
Nos. 38/42, Singles	—
Nos. 32, Doubles	Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	250.00 to 260.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	300.00 to 310.00
Nos. 2/100 Gassed	440.00 to 470.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling	40.00 to 40.50
Indian Broach	31.00 to 32.00
Chinese	27.50 to 29.50

METALS.

The market is quiet, only a moderate business passing.

	per picul.
Round and square ⅜ inch and upward	V. 4.05 to 4.35
Iron Plates, assorted	4.30 to 4.60
Sheet Iron	4.65 to 6.90
Galvanised Iron sheets	9.75 to 10.75
Wire Nails, assorted	6.25 to 6.50
Tin Plates, per box	7.00 to 7.50
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.00
Hoop Iron (⅝ to 1⅝ inch)	5.00 to 5.50

KEROSENE.

The market is weak.

American	$3.33
Russian	3.15
Langkat	3.10

SUGAR.

The market is firm with a slight upward tendency. There has been little business, high prices restricting demand.

	per picul.
Brown Takao	V. 8.80 to 9.10
Brown Manila	8.80 to 9.80
Brown Daitong	8.00 to 8.20
Brown Canton	9.80 to 10.80
White Java and Penang	11.50 to 12.50
White Refined	12.40 to 16.00

INDIGO.

The market is quiet.

	picul.
Java, Medium to best	210.00 to 260.00
Calcutta, Medium to best	140.00 to 220.00
Madras (*Kurpah*), Medium to best	100.00 to 140.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best	—

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

A good mixed business at advancing prices, both for America and Europe. The market closes strong with prospect of a further advance.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse	V. 1,020 to 1,030
Filatures—Extra, Fine	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	990 to 1000
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	—
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	950 to 970
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	960 to 980
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	930 to 940
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	930 to 940
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	—
Common—Coarse	—
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—No. 1	950 to 960
Re-reels—No. 1½	940 to 945
Re-reels—No. 2	920 to 930
Re-reels—No. 3	900 to 910
Kakedas—Extra	940 to 950
Kakedas—No. 1	920 to 930
Kakedas—No. 1½	900 to 910
Kakedas—No. 2	870 to 880

WASTE SILK.

There is a large daily business at quotations. News from consuming centres is not particularly good and seems to have no effect on the market here. Holders are very strong, and all offers below prices current are refused.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	165 to 170
Noshi—Filatures, Good	155 to 160
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	160 to 165
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	145 to 150
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	135 to 140
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	110 to 115
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	100 to 105
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	165 to 170
Noshi—Bushiu, Good	155 to 160
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	145 to 150
Nsohi—Joshiu, Best	100 to 105
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	90 to 95
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	115 to 120
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	100 to 105
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	55 to 60
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	50 to 55

TEA.

No transactions.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	—
Choice	—
Finest	—
Fine	—
Good Medium	—
Medium	—
Good Common	—
Common	—

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, November 17.

London silver ⅛ lower, but in face of this China sterling quotations are ⅛ to ¼ higher and local rates on China are easier in consequence; Indian quotations being easier local rates on India have hardened; other rates are generally steady without change.

London—Bank T.T.		2/0¾
—	Bills on demand	2/0⅞
—	4 months' sight	2/0⅝
—	Private 4 months' sight	2/0 13/16
—	6 months' sight	2/0 13/16
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight		254½
—	Private 4 months' sight	259
—	6 months' sight	260
Hongkong—Bank sight	per $100.	93¼*
—	Private 10 days' sight do.	91¼*
Shanghai—Bank sight		75¾*
—	Private 10 days' sight	77¾*
India—Bank sight		150½
—	Private 30 days' sight	152½
America—Bank sight		49¾
—	Private 30 days' sight	49⅝
—	Private 4 months' sight	50⅜
Germany—Bank sight		206
—	Private 4 months' sight	210¼
Bar Silver (London)		26 11/16

* Nominal.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS.

LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, November 17.

Helms changed hands, at *yen* 60. Kirin Breweries, sales at *yen* 70. Offers wanted for Engine and Iron Works. Grand Hotels, remain at *yen* 220. Offers wanted for a few Brett & Co. Debentures, also for Nickels,.

	Yen.	
Brett & Co., Limited	8.40	Sales.
Club Hotel, Limited	60	Nominal.
Grand Hotel, Limited	220	Sales.
Helm Bros., Limited	60	Sales.
Langfeldt & Co., Limited	35	Nominal.
C. Nickel & Co., Limited	32	Sales.
Japan Brewery Co., Limited	70	Sales.
Yokohama E. & I. Works	90	Nominal.

Telephone No. 323

JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, November 18, a.m.

Mean prices for Cash Delivery of Bonds and Shares, which may be held by Foreigners in their own names.

	Paid up.	Div'd. 1 year.	Q'ation.
		per cent.	Yen.
Provincial Exchequer Bonds 1st Issue	87	5	81.15
Provincial Exchequer Bonds 2nd Issue	32	5	25.90
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri)	100	5	86.25
War Bonds (Gunji)	100	5	86.25
5% Imperial Bonds (Goburi)	100	5	82.10
Navy Bonds (Kaigun)	100	5	*82.90
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	98.80
Y'hama Water-works Bonds	100	6	91.50
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	88.20
Osaka Harbour Bonds	100	6	88.50
Sanyo Railway Debentures	100	6	87.20
Sanyo Railway	50	8	*60.00
Sanyo Railway, new	12.50	8	*25.10
Kyushu Railway	50	8	*55.20
Hokkaido Colliery Railway	50	11	70.70
Sobu Railway	50	8	52.90
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha)	50	11	77.30
Tokyo Street Railway (Shigai)	50	8	75.80
Tokyo Street Railway new	12.50	—	29.10
Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki)	50	—	57.30
Tokyo Electric Railway, new.	30	—	38.40
Yokohama Electric Railway.	27.50	—	27.00
Odawara Electric Car	50	2.7	22.00
Keihin Electric Railway	50	5	53.00
Tokyo Marine Insurance	12.50	12	27.50
Yokohama Fire Insurance	12.50	10	14.80
Tokyo Fire Insurance	12.50	12	19.00
Kanegafuchi Spinning	50	6	43.00
Fuji Cotton Spinning	50	—	40.00
Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning	50	8	48.00
Yokohama Dock	33	10	44.50
Yokohama Electric Light	50	15	81.00
Tokyo Electric Light	50	12	71.50
Tokyo Electric Light, new	12.50	12	25.70
Osaka Electric Light	50	20	94.10
Kobe Electric Light	45	17	76.70
Tokyo Gas	50	14	79 80
Tokyo Gas, new	1	—	16.70
Osaka Gas new	12.50	—	15.00
Tokyo Rope Manufacture	50	12	82.00
Tokyo Rope, new	35	17	61.50
Nippon (Tokyo) Sugar Refined.	50	15	88.50
Nippon (Tokyo) Sugar R., new	50	15	88.20
Nippon (Osaka) Sugar Refining	35	20	82.00
Nippon Beer Brewery (Yebisu)	50	20	96.50
Nippon Beer Brewery, new	25	20	51.80
Japan Beer Brewery (Kirin)	50	17	73.00
Osaka (Asahi) Beer Brewery	50	10	51.50
Marusan Beer Brewery	50	—	6 50
Y'hama Chuo Godown	50	12	58.50
Yokohama Boeki Godown	20	12	24.50

* Ex dividend.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For NEW YORK, via ports, and Suez Canal, about the end of Nov., the "SHIMOSA."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "SATSUMA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

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For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji, and Manila, about Nov. 19th, the "TEXAN."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
For HONGKONG via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and Shanghai, Nov. 19th, the "ARAGONIA."—P. & A. S.S. & Co.
For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, Nov. 20th, at Daylight, the "CEYLON."—P. & O. S.N. Co.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Nov. 20th, at 3 p.m., the "SIBERIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.
For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, Nov. 22nd, at Daylight, the "TELEMACHUS."—Butterfield & Swire.
For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Nov. 24th, at Daylight, the "SENEGAMBIA."—C. Illies & Co.
For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Nov. 24th, at 4 p.m., the "TAISANG."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 25th, at Noon, the "EMPRESS OF INDIA."—C. P. R. S.S. Co.
For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), Nov. 25th, at Noon, the "STOLBERG."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, Nov. 26th, at 9 a.m., the "PREUSSEN."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand, Nov. 26th, the "CHANGSHA."—Butterfield & Swire.
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Nov. 28th, the "DORIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Nov. 29th, the "MANCHURIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.
For BATAVIA, Cheribon, Samarang, Soerabaya, and Macassar, about December 1st, the "TJIMAHI."—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.
For PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 1st, the "ARABIA."—P. & A. S.S. Co.
For TAKAO, via Kobe, Ujina, Moji, Nagasaki, Keelung, Pescadores and Anping, Dec. 2nd, the "TEUCER."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Dec. 3rd, the "ATHENIAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Port Said, Dec. 3rd, at Noon, the "MANICA."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
For GENOA, Marseilles, and Liverpool, Dec. 5th, at Daylight, the "DARDANUS."—Butterfield & Swire.
For BONIN ISLANDS via ports, Dec. 5th, the "HIOGO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Dec. 6th, the "PLEIADES."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
For AUSTRALIA, via ports (from Kobe), Dec. 6th, the "EASTERN."—Cornes & Co.
For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Fiume, about December 7th, the "GISELA."—Pollak Bros.
For NEW YORK, via ports, and Suez Canal, about Dec. 10th, the "CLAVERDALE."—Samuel Samuel & Co.
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, Dec. 12th, the "EMPRESS OF CHINA."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
For VICTORIA, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., Dec. 18th, the "KEENUM."—Butterfield & Swire.
For SYDNEY, and Melbourne, via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Hongkong, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Brisbane, Dec. 31st, at Noon, the "YAWATA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Jan. 4th, the "DORIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.
For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., January 7th, the "ATHENIAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

SHIPPING IN YOKOHAMA.

STEAMERS.

Binh Thuan, French steamer, 984, Ribault Lagasne, 15th Nov.,—Saigon, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Ceylon, British steamer, 2,637, C. F. Lockstone, 15th Nov.,—London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.
Cyrus, British steamer, 2,174, F. Summons, 13th Nov.,—Rangoon, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Telemachus, British steamer, 4,802, J. H. Goodwin, 17th Nov.,—Tacoma, Wash., General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Yangtze, British steamer, 4,149, W. C. Lycett, 14th Nov.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

SAILING VESSELS.

Semantha, British bark, 2,211, H. Andrews, 23rd Oct.,—Liverpool, Salt.—Sale & Co., Ltd.

MEN-OF-WAR.

Amagi Kan (10 guns), Japanese gunboat, 920, Capt. Minami Yoshitaka, 31st July.—Cruise.
Kaiserin Elizabeth (8 guns), Austrian cruiser, 4,200, Capt. Mirtl, 27th Oct.,—Kobe.

FOR BABY'S SKIN
SCALP AND HAIR

Something for Mothers to Think About

EVERY CHILD born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp, and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available, viz., THE CUTICURA TREATMENT.

Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, gentle anointings with CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, to be followed in the severer cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (see below), to cool and cleanse the blood, are all that can be desired for the alleviation of the suffering of skin-tortured infants and children and the comfort of worn-out, worried mothers. A single set is often sufficient to cure when the best physicians fail.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are prepared to meet the wants of delicate women, and sensitive children, and are pure, sweet, and tasteless. They are beyond question the most successful blood purifiers and humour cures yet compounded.

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BOVRIL

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

STEAMERS.

NAME.	FROM.	REPORTED.	
Algoa	San F'cisco	Left	Oct. 31
Ambria	Hamburg	Left	Oct. 26
Athenian	Vancouver	Left	Nov. 14
Banca	London	Left H'kong	Oct. 31
Benmohr	London	At Kobe	Nov. 13
Candia	London	Passed Canal	Oct. 13
C. Ferd. Laeisz	Hamburg	Left	Oct. 19
Croydon	New York	At S'pore	Oct. 25
Dardanus	Liverpool	Left S'pore	Oct. 27
Doric	San F'cisco	Left	Nov. 9
Dundas	Batoum	Passed Canal	Nov. 3
Ghazee	Middlesbro'	Passed Canal	Oct. 31
Glenturret	London	Passed Canal	Oct. 10
Indrapura	New York	Leaves	Nov. 10
Indrasamha	New York	Leaves	Oct. 19
Indravelli	New York	At Manila	Nov. 2
Inverness	Tacoma	Left	Oct. 15
Jeseric	New York	Leaves	Oct. 20
Kintuck	London	Passed Canal	Nov. 5
Kish	New York	Left S'pore	Oct. 23
Keemun	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Oct. 27
Lowther Castle	New York	Leaves	Nov. 20
Manica	London	Left	Sept. 24
Massapequa	New York	Left	Oct. 6
Monmouthshire	London	Left N'saki	Nov. 15
Ningchow	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Oct. 20
Pleiades	Tacoma	Left	Nov. 1
Preussen	Hamburg	Left N'saki	Nov. 16
Pyrrhus	Liverpool	Left H'kong	Oct. 27
Ri'mond Castle	New York	Leaves	Oct. 15
Satsuma	New York	Leaves	Sept. 21
Senegambria	Hamburg	Left S'pore	Nov. 7
Shimosa	New York	Left Manila	Nov. 2
Socotra	London	Passed Canal	Oct. 21
Sophie Rickmers	Phila.	Passed Canal	Oct. 31
St. Fillians	New York	Leaves	Oct. 30
Tourane	Marseilles	Left Saigon	Nov. 12

UNDER SAIL.

Alcides	Phila.	July 2	Kobe
Brilliant	New York	July 31	Y'hama
Inverness-shire	Phila.	July 27	Kobe
Leicester Castle	Phila.	June 24	N'saki
Najade	New York	Loading	Y'hama
Niobe	New York	Oct. 11	Kobe
Nereide	New York	Aug. 26	Y'hama
Nereus	New York	July 13	Y'hama
Nixe	New York	Aug. 28	Y'hama
Siam	New York	Sept. 16	Y'hama

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26TH, 1904.

BIRTH.

WINDETT—At No. 243, Bluff, Yokohama, on Sunday, November 20th, the wife of ARTHUR H. WINDETT, of a Son.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A SEVERE shock of earthquake was felt at 10.30 p.m. on Nov. 20th at Obama, Wakasa province.

ABOUT six hundred American soldiers arrived on Nov. 21st at Nagasaki by the *Sheridan* from Manila *en route* for home.

VICE-ADMIRAL ARIMA left Osaka on Nov. 20th for Tokyo. On the same day 1,560 invalids arrived at Ujina from the front.

THE Emperor of Korea has decorated Baron Komura, Minister for Foreign Affairs, with the Grand Cordon of the Plum Blossom.

THE Minister for Finance has issued a warning to bankers with regard to convertible notes, as counterfeits are in circulation.

THE Nara Railway Company held a general meeting on November 21st when the shareholders decided to amalgamate with the Kwanmei Railway Company.

ON the morning of Nov. 17th, snow fell to a depth of over an inch at Kanazawa and about six inches at Imasho near Tsuruga.

THE Emperor will be present on Nov. 28th at the Central Military Preparatory School in order to attend the graduation ceremony.

MR. HAYASHI, Japanese Consul at Bombay, sent a telegram on November 21st to the Foreign Office that Aden is regarded as a place infected with plague.

A GAS explosion occurred at 1.30 p.m. on Nov. 16th at the Yubari coal mine, the result being that two men were killed, ten severely injured and thirteen slightly.

DURING 1903, 10,259,790 post money orders were issued throughout the Empire, the value of which amount to *yen* 102,514,645.62, the Government earnings being *yen* 861,058.77.

A *Hongkong Daily Press* telegram says that Viceroy Alexieff was hissed on his arrival at St. Petersburg, whereupon he publicly informed the populace that he was still Viceroy.

THE Enoshima Electric Tramway Co. propose to issue debentures amounting to a hundred and fifty thousand *yen* to complete the line to the Kamakura railway station by April 1st next.

A KOBE telegram reports that S. Minami and Z. Yao, ex-President and one of the directors respectively of the Hyogo Canal Co., and two others were arrested on Nov. 19th on a charge of fraud.

THE Yokohama Club established at the Public Garden by Japanese traders has been wound up. The building has been sold to the Shako Club organized by Japanese and foreigners, of whom Governor Sufu is President.

A TELEGRAM from Matsuyama reports that a Russian assaulted an employee of the hospital where the former was confined. The assailant is undergoing examination. Another Russian died in hospital on Nov. 21st.

T. FUKUHARA, a warrant officer at the Kure Naval Station, strangled his wife named Yo (32) and gave himself up for Court Martial. It is said that the cause of the crime was the misconduct of the woman.

ELEVEN Russians captured in the neighbourhood of the Shaho were brought on Nov. 23rd to Ujina and were subsequently removed to Fukuchiyama. They belong to the Sixth Company of the 285th regiment, in the 72nd Division.

THE *Kokumin* says that the Japanese war authorities are employing eleven steamers converted to hospital ships as well as six auxiliaries for the same purpose. These seventeen vessels suffice for transporting invalids from the front.

THE German mail steamer *Preussen* collided with a junk laden with stone off the district of Kimitsu, Chiba prefecture, at 4.40 a.m. on November 20th while on her way to Yokohama. The junk was sunk, but three *sendo* who formed the crew were saved by the German vessel.

Two hundred and forty invalids arrived on Nov. 22nd at Ujina by the *Hakuai Maru* from the front. A telegram from Takamatsu reports that a hundred and thirteen who had been sick and wounded were discharged on the same day from hospital. Count Matsukata, President of the Red Cross Society's hospital, who is now in the provinces inspecting the condition of the invalids, arrived on Nov. 22nd at Matsuyama.

LIEUT.-COLONEL KUNO, who was wounded in the Shaho battle and who has since been under treatment in the Himeji hospital, having recovered, was discharged on Nov. 20th. The same day he was appointed commander of the Kobe Regimental District Office.

ABOUT 3.30 p.m. on Nov. 21st, a coolie who is stated to have stolen a quantity of sugar from a bag at the landing place in the compound of the Customs, was arrested by a tide-waiter, with the assistance of a policeman in Chinese town, whither the alleged thief ran from Main street, being pursued by the officers.

THE owners of weaving factories throughout the Empire were to hold a meeting on Nov. 21st at the Young Men's Club, Kanda, Tokyo, to take steps for opposing the proposed tax on fabrics. The *Asahi* reports that the Weavers Guild of Tokyo has decided to petition for reducing the rate of the proposed tax.

A SHOOTING accident took place about 3 p.m. Nov. 23rd at Honmoku, Yokohama. A gun held by a young man named N. Takanashi slipped from his hands and was discharged, the result being that four children who were near him at the time were injured, two severely. Takanashi gave himself up at the Bluff Police Station.

Two steamers which are under construction at the Mitsu Bishi Shipbuilding Yard have been named the *Tsushima Maru* and *Iki Maru*. The work will be completed in June next. They will be employed on the service between Shimonoseki and Fusan to make connection between the Sanyo Railway and the Seoul-Fusan Railway.

TOKYO papers say that leading politicians of the Seiyu-kwai and Progressists held meetings on Nov. 23rd and discussed the preparations for the next session of the Diet. They decided to oppose the Government on the ground that it had assisted the 130th Bank of Osaka by advancing to it seven million *yen*.

THE Emperor and Empress, on Nov. 22nd, presented a case of confectionary to Baron Sannomiya, Grand Master of the Board of Ceremonies, who is now ill in St. Luke's Hospital, Tsukiji, Tokyo. The same day, His Majesty ordered Colonel Miyamoto, one of his Aides-de-Camp, to inspect the condition of invalids at the Second Divisional Barracks, Sendai, and to convey his sympathy to them. The officer will leave Tokyo within a few days.

A CARPENTER NAMED K. NAKAJIMA (27) was arrested on Nov. 22nd by the Kotobuki-cho police, Yokohama. It is stated that on Aug. 15th he was adopted by a widow residing at Chitose-cho and married her daughter, Mine. On account of his cruel conduct and continued and excessive drinking, however, he was divorced on Nov. 20th. As he left the house of the widow, he put a poisonous drug into the tea-jar. The following morning the widow and her daughter discovered the plot to kill them.

THE funeral of Lieutenant Z. Mochida, who was killed in the Liaoyang battle, took place at 2 p.m. on Nov. 23rd at the Buddhist temple Yenkaku-ji, Kuboyama, the cortege leaving his house in Onoye-cho, Nichome, Yokohama. A detachment consisting of thirty soldiers, another of students of the Yokohama Commercial School, where the deceased was educated, and the usual crowd representing public bodies were present. Posthumous honours had been conferred by the Emperor in the shape of the Seventh Order of the Golden Kite.

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PORT ARTHUR.

Friday, November 18.

In the *Nippon* we find part of a Japanese officer's diary for the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th. It will be remembered that the official reports do not take us beyond the 6th. With regard to that day, also, the diary supplements previous information, for it explains that by the aid of a new device the position of the gun factory and the adjacent powder-magazine was located, and fire was at once opened on them with heavy guns, the issue being that the magazine was exploded and the factory burned. A conflagration was caused in the east town also, and the flames raged for five hours. Altogether the effects of the bombardment on the 6th were very signal. With regard to the 7th nothing is related. Coming to the 8th we read that the weather continued to be beautifully calm and sunny, the thermometer registering 63. That day, special winter clothing was served out to the army. Every suit had cost 38 *yen*, yet every man among the tens of thousands investing the fortress received a suit, and there was profound satisfaction at the care taken of them by their country. "The newspapers," says this diary, "talk of the fall of Port Arthur, but that is because they understand little about a modern fortress. If they could come to Port Arthur for a moment and look at the kind of work that has to be done, they would change their opinion. The enemy never ceases his sorties, so that the voice of rifles sounds perpetually. This is thoroughly satisfactory to the besiegers. Nothing could conduce to their success more than that the garrison should leave the shelter of the forts and come out to be decimated, thus steadily frittering away its unrenewable strength. To-day, for example, the number of dead and wounded abandoned by the enemy on the field is from 60 to 70." The 8th appears to have been occupied with these sorties and with the prosecution of the regular siege operation. On the 9th mines were exploded by the Russians at the Keekwanshan forts and 4 Japanese were wounded. A shell fired from a 24-cent. gun on the Japanese left was picked up and examined. It proved to be filled with 70 per cent of sawdust and 30 per cent. of black powder. There could be no clearer proof that the enemy is getting short of ammunition. Other shells have been found to have no regular fuzes, but to be fitted with a worthless substitute. The diary adds that for some days the Japanese heavy guns have bombarded with indirect fire the Pehyushan forts, the dock and the shipping in the east harbour. The results are necessarily obscure, but much injury seems to have been done.

The Port Arthur journal on the 3rd instant stated that a Russian torpedo-boat had been sunk.

It is stated that on the 18th instant a steamer of 1,500 tons left Kiaochow laden with ammunition and provisions, and that she has not since been heard of.

Two Japanese Colonels are reported to have been put *hors de combat*. The first, Colonel Oki, was struck by a ball from a machine-gun and expired while being carried to the rear; the other, Colonel Aoki, was wounded in the arm.

Saturday, November 19.

There is mention of a steamer called the *Wiurell* (?) which has just left Kiaochow with the object of conveying provisions and ammunition to Port Arthur. She is to make her essay *viâ* Chefoo. It is said that she has already succeeded in running the blockade 14 or 15 times.

The *Asahi Shimbun* says that although the Russians showed industry in their clearing operations at the mouth of the harbour throughout the early stage of the siege, they have now abandoned this work altogether, and the query is whether the craft hitherto engaged on it have not been disabled or sunk by the fire of the Japanese batteries. At any rate anything like an emergence of the squadron would be impossible without some previous effort to remove the mines.

Tokyo newspapers speak of the terrible difficulties of pushing forward the saps and tunnels in the face of resistance which frequently takes the form of underground fighting. Sometimes a tunnel has approached completion when a huge rock is encountered and the whole work up to that point becomes abortive. The fatigue and the harrassing character of such operations defy description. Winter seems to have come unusually early. A north-westerly wind always brings snow, which falls in such thick flakes as to obscure everything. It was owing to these conditions that the *Raztoropni* effected her escape, and there is a strong probability that her example will be followed by other small units of the squadron.

The German newspaper of Shanghai prints a statement said to have been made by an officer of the *Raztoropni*, to the effect that the fortress can hold out for three months still, having plenty of provisions and ammunition, and being still intact as to its vital parts. We expect no other kind of statement from a Russian officer, nor any other kind of publication from the *Ostiastiche Lloyd*. But if that be the case, why did the destroyer go to Chefoo? Was it necessary to expend a destroyer merely for the sake of informing the Russian Government that Port Arthur is in no danger? Possibly it was. Possibly the state of affairs in Russia is such that some comforting intelligence is urgently needed.

Sunday, November 20.

The situation at the fortress has become somewhat perplexing in the absence of official news. We have first the report said to have been addressed to the State Department by the United States Consul at Chefoo, who represents Port Arthur as in an extremely critical condition, the outer forts having fallen into the possession of the Japanese. At first sight this sounds like a significant announcement, but the question immediately arises, what is meant by "the outer forts." Such a loose expression conveys very little information. There are many "outer forts." In fact the whole semi-circle of forts might properly be included in that designation, and then, were the message fully credible, it would follow that the whole of the sectors of defence except those on the sea-coast and on the Liaotishan promontory have been taken by the Japanese. But that is an obvious exaggeration. Indeed we do not know that even one of the forts has yet fallen into Japanese hands. Of course the public, reading the Consul-General's report, will have at once associated it with the advent of the Russian destroyer to Chefoo. The obvious sequence of ideas is that the destroyer carried news of the fortress' parlous state; that the news reached the ears of the Consul-General, and that he forwarded it at once to Washington. But at this point we are confronted with Japanese intelligence apparently trustworthy, which says that the Japanese tunnels having been carried up to Urlungshan, Sunshushan and the North Fort of Keekwanshan, mines were fired on the 17th instant at the two former forts, inflicting heavy injury the extent of which, however, has not yet been clearly ascertained. At the North Fort of Keekwanshan also arrangements for firing a mine had been made, but the enemy having vacated the place in view of the besiegers' preparations, the mine was not fired. Now it is obvious that these events, since they occurred two days after the departure of the Russian destroyer for Chefoo, can not have been known at the time of her departure and can not, consequently, have formed the material of the intelligence transmitted by that means to St. Petersburg. There can be little doubt, as it seems to us, that the duty entrusted to the destroyer was to transmit intelligence of the distressed state of the fortress, and it is possible that the near approach of the Japanese tunnels foreshadowed a catastrophe which Stoessel considered himself compelled to communicate without a moment's delay. Here, however, we are in a region of conjecture where assuredly we shall not find any confirmation of the American-Consul General's statement as to the capture of "the outer forts." Coming now to the Japanese accounts—which, it should be observed, are non-official though, being published by both the *Asahi* and the *Jiji*, they may be accepted as accurate—we observe that one story speaks merely of the blowing up of the forts, which is an obvious impossibility; while another (the *Jiji's* version) alleges that the parts blown up were the counterscarps. Little doubt need be entertained that the latter version is correct. What happened was that the Japanese tunnels having been carried to the backs of the counterscarps in the three forts named above, charges of dynamite were placed and exploded in two instances, while, in the third, the necessity for firing the dynamite was obviated by the enemy's retirement. This does not mean, however, that the forts have been taken. It means simply that their ditches are in the possession of the besiegers. The next step will probably be to blow in the scarps, but as to that it is impossible to speak with certainty in the absence of information as to the exact nature of the forts and their present condition. What may be confidently affirmed, however, is that signal progress has been made by the besiegers and that so far as the north-eastern sector of the defences is concerned, its fate can not be long deferred. Does this imply that the fall of the whole fortress is imminent? Unfortunately no positive answer can be given. Port Arthur has no citadel; or, at least, the original plan of its fortifications did not include a citadel. Therefore the capture of the line of permanent forts on the hills surrounding the towns and the harbours should end the struggle. What we do not know, however, is whether Stoessel has made arrangements for constructing and fortifying a kind of citadel on Liaotishan, and whether any sector of the permanent forts is capable of independent defence after the fall of the other sectors. The Japanese know, but they do not say. One fact openly stated is that Pehyinshan and Pehyushan, owing to the configuration of the ground, have not yet been brought under direct fire. In a certain sense these may be regarded as interior forts, and it is possible that with Hwangkinshan (Golden Hill Fort) and Tiger's Tail they might hold out after the fall of the other sectors. This question must remain for the moment unanswered. Meanwhile it is well to note that although signal progress has

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been made, none of the forts has yet been actually captured.

A Japanese who left Port Arthur on the 13th says that the rumour as to Stoessel having been wounded is true, and that the only part of the fortress from which any effective fire is now carried on is the section between Antszshan and Itszshan.

It is now definitely ascertained that no second invitation to surrender was addressed by the Japanese to the besieged. This story evidently had its origin in the act of a Russian prisoner. Finding that the treatment he received from the Japanese was even better than that accorded to him by his own people, he desired to convey this information to the latter. Accordingly he wrote a statement, and, having obtained Japanese permission, carried the document to the place where the Urlungshan garrison habitually go to draw water, and left it there, himself returning to the camp of the besiegers.

One officer who has just returned describes the work in the tunnels as extraordinarily hard. It is a case of burrowing and counter-burrowing. There come a time when assailants and defenders, in the course of their mole-like operations, can hear the sounds of each other's working, and then there is question of bare feet and whispered communications all the while the work is vigorously pushed," the workers never knowing the moment when an explosion may destroy them. Nor does one successful mine accomplish the work of destruction for the besiegers. They may have to fire two or three, before the enormously thick kaponiers and counterscarps can be blown up.

One of the officers of the *Rastoropni* is represented as having stated that the soldiers are on very bad terms in Port Arthur. When the squadron returned after its abortive attempt to escape last August, Stoessel gave a ball the following evening, as though the misfortune was a thing to be rejoiced at. From the first the Admiral and the General have differed as to the scheme of defence, and their differences have grown greater instead of being laid aside in the presence of a common danger.

The Chinese say that the blockading Squadron has of late drawn its lines much closer. Not a few vessels are now within 4 miles of the forts. Operations in the nature of indirect fire have been abandoned, and the navy devotes its whole attention to preventing the passage of junks or steamers.

Monday, November 21.

It is stated that the mines exploded by the Japanese at Sunshushan and Urlungshan on the 18th instant have completely destroyed the kaponiers on the affected faces of the works and that the besiegers are now in undisturbed possession of the ditches. We gather from the accounts published by correspondents with the investing army that there are no galleries behind the counterscarps of the ditches. The kaponiers (*sokubo-kikan*) are the only flanking protection. These kaponiers are, in fact, projections from the scarp or inner face of the ditch. They are covered by the mass of the parapet and are protected laterally by walls of concrete several feet thick, while inside them quick-firers and machine guns are mounted to fire along the ditch. When a kaponier is placed at a salient angle of the scarp, the counterscarp is recessed so as form a kind of lunette (*kiukokubu*), in order that the ditch may not be narrowed by the projecting kaponier. Inasmuch as these kaponiers constitute the only defences of the ditches, their destruction means that the occupants of the latter are in a "dead angle" (*shikaku*); that is to say, they can not be reached by either guns or rifles firing over the parapet. It is as though a man were standing close to the foot of a bank above which the defenders have to fire. The next work, then, is to dig tunnels from the scarps to the interior of the forts. This will be very perilous, as the distance is short and the locality well defined, so that the defenders can easily sink counter-tunnels. Still the end of these particular forts can not be very long deferred. As to the North Fort of Keekwanshan, the statement is repeated that the Russians vacated the kaponiers without awaiting the Japanese assault.

It is a curious coincidence that the 21st of November, 1894, was the day when Port Arthur was captured by the Japanese from its Chinese garrison. General Yamaji, who then commanded the attack is no more, but his lieutenants are all alive—Generals Nogi, Nishi and Hasegawa. The assaulting force was then a division and a half. It is now three divisions, and several months have been devoted to the work as compared with a few days ten years ago. These figures are suggestive. The fact is that Port Arthur is probably the strongest fortress in the world, or, at any rate, one of the strongest. Publicists who are fond of sensational events predict that this year's anniversary of the capture of the fortress will be marked by a signal event. They do not predict, it is true, the fall of Port Arthur at that date, but they seem to anticipate the reduction of the first section of the permanent defences.

A Japanese officer who left Port Arthur on the 16th says that the ships in the harbour are subjected to constant fire. They hide at the base of Pehyushan, but even there a shell reached them on the 11th instant, and set one on fire. About one-third of the old and new towns have been either destroyed by conflagrations or wrecked by shells. It can be distinctly seen from the Japanese look-outs that measures are being taken to form a citadel at Liaotishan. Provisions and ammunition are steadily transported thither, and often these preparations are interrupted by Japanese shells. The non-combatants are all living in underground dwellings at the back of a hill, so that they are safe in every emergency. The effective garrison now number some 15,000.

Tuesday, November 22.

A Japanese officer who returned to Moji on the 21st instant avers that the Russian losses in the latest attack at Port Arthur certainly exceeded a thousand, and that Stoessel's statement of less than 500 can not be credited. It is indeed very unlikely that Stoessel would be quite frank in such a matter. To proclaim any large diminution of his already small fighting force would be most unwise.

This officer speaks also of a big shell which burst among the defenders of one of the forts, with the result that fragments of bodies fell even in the Japanese lines. Stoessel, he says, was wounded while driving round the works in a one-horse carriage, and General Fock employs the same means of locomotion.

For a long time nothing has been heard of the celebrated 203-metre hill, but it is now stated that the wire-entanglements there were destroyed on the 14th instant.

This hill has very precipitious approaches and its secondary defences are of a formidable nature, but the Japanese saps are now being pushed forward on three sides, and the belief is that the fort's days are numbered. Until it falls no regular approach can be made to Antszshan or Itszshan, as we understand the situation.

The town of Port Arthur—presumably the new town—is again said to be largely in ruins. But this fact does not materially influence the situation except as augmenting the discomfort of the garrison. The presence of a large and populous town within the lines of a beleaguered fortress may greatly impair the latter's capacity for resistance on account of the moral effect produced by the sufferings and losses of the non-combatants. Port Arthur does not labour under any such disadvantage. There are a few Chinese non-combatants, but their tribulations can not have serious concern for the Russians.

The ships that lie hidden under the shelter of Pehyushan have in their sides shell-holes numbering from 4 to 12 each.

A prisoner says that the non-combatants have been placed in houses taken from the Chinese in a valley near Liaotishan. They are secure there against the fire of the besiegers, but scarcity of provisions and water has produced an epidemic of dysentery which claims some 50 sufferers daily. Extreme measures are being adopted to prevent the disease from spreading to the troops.

The *Asahi Shimbun* mentions that the squadron now in Port Arthur consists of 5 battle-ships out of the original 7 (the *Peresviet*, the *Pobieda*, the *Poltava*, the *Sevastopol* and the *Retvisan*); 2 cruisers (the *Pallada* and the *Bayan*) out of the original 7; one gun-boat (the *Gilyak*); one torpedo-gun-vessel (the *Gaidamak*) and 11 destroyers out of 25. Our contemporary says that according to the statement of prisoners the 5 battle-ships are incapable of going into action and are lying at anchor with only forces of guards on board, but it is better to discredit these allegations, and to assume that all are fit to do some fighting at any rate. We can well suppose, however, that the whole resources of the land and sea forces are devoted to defending the fortress, for unless that can be held until the arrival of the Baltic Fleet, the latter's coming will be futile. A naval brigade of some 5,000 men is a powerful factor in the defences.

It appears probable that the plan laid out by the General and the Admiral at Port Arthur, and endorsed—if not suggested—by St. Petersburg, is that the remaining vessels of the squadron should cling to the shelter of the harbour and the forts until the Baltic Fleet arrives in the immediate neighbourhood of the Liaotung Peninsula, when they could sally out, the Japanese squadrons being thus caught between two fires. Evidently that would be an ideal manœuvre from the Russian point of view. Admiral Togo would find himself assailed simultaneously by 12 line-of-battle ships, to say nothing of cruisers and torpedo-craft, and his position would be at best highly critical. But the consummation of such a scheme depends wholly on the security of the harbour. For the past month there has been only one part of the harbour where even tolerable safety can be enjoyed by war-ships, and that part is the estuary of the river under the hill called Pehyushan. The attack of the besiegers is now directed mainly against the north and east sectors, namely, Sunshushan, Urlungshan and Keekwanshan. These forts captured, Pehyushan could probably be reduced without great difficulty. The final real key of the situation so far as concerns the harbour, is Hwang-

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MUKDEN.

Friday, November 18.

Shanghai reports that the Russians, having detected by means of balloons, a Japanese crossing of the Shaho, are endeavouring to check it. They are also said to be building fortifications of a semi-permanent nature at Muchang, which is immediately eastward of the railway and south of the Hun.

Yingkow sends intelligence that the Russian left having been weakened for the purpose of re-inforcing the centre at Pehtapu (directly south of Mukden and the Hun), the Japanese right took advantage of the movement and occupied the position previously held by the Russians. The Japanese left also is reported to be beginning to move.

An officer who has just returned from Moji, describes a skirmish which took place on the 31st of October. The Japanese scouts having given notice of the approach of some 1,500 cavalry with 13 or 14 guns, Major Nagai's squadron of cavalry made preparations to greet them. The Russians proved to be Don Cossacks. They employed their artillery to search the ground, but as there was no sign of the enemy they advanced boldly to within about 300 metres, when Nagai's troopers opened fire. Cavalry carbines are deadly at that range, yet the Cossacks rushed on to a distance of a hundred metres when retreat became imperative. They left on the field over 20 dead and 30 or 40 horses.

The snow-storm of the 14th is reported from Yingkow also. It seems to have been very severe.

Saturday, November 19.

A Japanese, presumably an officer, who has just returned to Yingkow from the Shaho, says that the two wings of the Japanese army have been pushed forward, the Russian wings being proportionately recessed; so that the situation has undergone a material change. Especially notable is the position gained by a portion of the Japanese van. The exact locality is not mentioned, but it is said to be a position particularly favourable for attacking Mukden and the enemy is consequently much embarrassed. Altogether this informant believes that a collision on a large scale is imminent.

The *Jiji Shimpo* mentions that a Greek subject, by name Pratas, attempted to smuggle 550 boxes of wine and edibles *viâ* Hsinmintun to Mukden, but was detected and the stuff confiscated. It would much add to our knowledge of the situation could we locate exactly the place where this seizure was made, for there are some indications that the Japanese left has been thrown forward across the Hun on the west of Mukden, and that the Hsinmintun route is actually in Japanese possession. But this is uncertain, nor can we readily believe that a movement of such great importance could have been consummated without vehement resistance on Russia's side. It will be remembered that a recent official report announced an attack by a force of Russian infantry and cavalry against the Japanese at Kinglungtun, with the result that the Russians were repulsed. This happened at 1.40 a.m. on the 15th instant. "Kinglungtun" is not marked on the most accurate map in our possession, but "Kinglungtien" is marked, namely, a place immediately east of Hsinmintun and on the west, or slightly north-west of Mukden. Again, a previous official report stated that a force of 200 Russian infantry and 300 cavalry attacked a Japanese outpost at "Shozaimon" on the 9th instant. The assailants were driven off, leaving 60 killed and wounded on the field. "Machuantsz" is mentioned as the place whither the enemy retreated. Now as for "Shozaimon," a name transmitted in the *Kana* syllabary, we fail altogether to identify it, and are disposed to regard it as the Japanese pronunciation of a Chinese place-name which, without the ideographs, can not be found on the map. But it is mentioned that the Russians retreated to "Machuantsz." There are two "Machuantsz." Both are at a considerable distance beyond the northern bank of the Hun and one is much nearer to Mukden than the other. It does not necessarily follow, of course, that because this Russian detachment retired to Machuantsz, the place attacked by it must have been in the immediate vicinity of the latter. But we are at least justified in assuming that the Russians did not cross the Hun to assault a Japanese position, and the plain inference is that the crossing had been previously done by the Japanese and that the Russians were seeking to check them. Supposing then that the Japanese left was thrown forward across the Hun on the 8th or 9th instant, and that it pushed on slowly but steadily, its van might easily have been at Kinglungtien on the 15th, and then we should be justified in identifying the latter place with the "Kinglungtun," of the official report. The great importance of all this from a strategical point of view invests it with deep interest but we do not venture to form any further conjectures. Only we may observe that the forward movement of the Japanese wings, as described by the Yingkow informant quoted above, would evidently fit in with this conjecture.

On the other hand it is alleged (*Hochi Shimbun's* correspondence) that the Russians are determined to make a resolute stand on the south bank of the Hun. The pocket-book of an officer found dead upon the field showed, it is said, that the orders issued were to hold the Hun line to the death.

Frequent skirmishes are reported to be taking place, but they are on a small scale. The Russians appear to be always the assailants. The object of such movements would be merely to preserve an accurate daily record of the positions of the Japanese lines.

Sunday, November 20.

There is no special news from the Shaho district. Again we learn that in places the outposts of the opposing armies are not more than 300 metres distant, and that the Japanese having crossed the Shaho in certain directions, a battle on a large scale is imminent. Kuropatkin is said to be at Szshan. The Russian outposts in front of Nozu's army are three kilometers distant, and their main force is massed at Tashan, one kilometer further back. Tashan, where Kuropatkin has his quarters, is in this part of the field, a kilometer in rear of Szshan. He appears to be watching for an opportunity to assume the offensive. Reinforcements are reaching Mukden at the rate of about 400 daily, and the troops opposite the Japanese centre were recently replaced by fresh arrivals from Russia—presumably some part of the 5th Army corps, for the 8th can not yet have reached Harbin.

A skirmish is reported from the Kwantien region. A party of Russian Cavalry, numbering 150, attacked a Japanese position and was repulsed.

General Uyeda's account of the one disaster suffered by the Japanese in the battle of the Shaho shows that Lieut.-Colonel Uzawa, who met his death on that occasion, realized that a hopeless situation had occurred, owing to the enemy having cut his communications. He could save the bulk of his force, however, by sacrificing himself and two companies. That course he chose, and he and his brave comrades perished almost to a man. We have never been able to discover how the Russians found 1,500 Japanese dead at this position as has been alleged. Even supposing that they killed every man of the two companies, that would not represent a third of such a figure.

Monday, November 21.

In the official report relating to operations on the 18th instant in the Shaho district we stated that the enemy had burned all the hamlets on the right bank of the Hun River. That was misleading. What we should have written was:—"The enemy has burned Hwanglashetsz on the right bank of the Hun and all the hamlets to the south-east of it." This correction should be noted for Hwanglashetsz lies near the junction of the Hun and the Taitsz; that is to say, it lies a long way to the westward of the Shaho position, and if the Russians are adopting such precautions in that quarter, it would appear that they apprehend an extensive turning movement from the direction of the plains on the left bank of the Liao.

There is evidently a small campaign going on near Samachi. We hear of a body of Japanese cavalry routing the Cossacks in the vicinity of Pingtingshan, capturing 5 troopers and an interpreter, and pursuing the enemy to a point (Hwachentsz) 12 or 13 miles eastward of the former. Interpreted in simple language this would seem to mean that the Russian cavalry outposts are watching the approaches to Fushun (on the Hun) from the Samachi direction, but if the Cossacks belong to the left wing of the Russians who are holding the valley of the Hun, it is difficult to understand why they should have retreated eastward from Pingtingshan. An eastward movement would take them towards the upper reaches of the Yalu river.

Tuesday, November 22.

The situation on the Shaho seems to be practically unchanged. It is stated that indications of Russian activity are observed here and there along the lines, but they lead to nothing and may be classed as mere reconnaissances. Probably Kuropatkin has lately been occupied solely with the difficult tasks of filling up the numerous vacancies caused in his ranks by the battle of the Shaho, and with completing the defences of the Hun Valley. He is said to have received some 35,000 re-inforcements since the battle. If so, the 8th *Corps d'Armée* must have arrived at Harbin much earlier than was anticipated. That Corps should be beginning to arrive there just now, and we find difficulty in imagining that any unexpected celerity has been possible in such a matter. Reliefs are doubtless joining Kuropatkin in the ordinary course of things, but if he has received 35,000 from this source in a month, simultaneously with the passing of the 8th Corps over the railway, the latter's capacity must have undergone some extraordinary development. Another source of supply is the return of convalescents. Some authorities allege that owing to the character of the wounds inflicted by modern rifles, forty per cent. of the wounded are able to return to duty within 3 weeks, but there have not been any practical evidences to compel belief in such a theory.

What is certain, however, is that a big battle on the Shaho and the Hun must soon take place. Kuropatkin is evidently determined to hold Mukden if he can and Oyama

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is equally determined to take it. Politics have something—much perhaps—to do with all this, but the cause does not matter so much as the effect. The rivers are said to have now 8 inches of ice, so that they have ceased to present serious obstacles to the onset of troops—or to their retreat.

On the 21st news was received that the Russians in Pingchingshan had attacked the Japanese near Hanchang and had been repulsed, whereafter they retreated in an easterly direction. But this telegram is now corrected in the sense that the attack was made by the Japanese from Hanchang, and that the Russians were driven from Pingchingshan, leaving a company-colour and various other spoils. Pingchingshan, as we have already explained, is on the road from Samachi to Fushun. It lies nearly due east of Liaoyang at a distance of 90 miles. An advance of the Japanese from that direction might mean an extensive flanking movement against Fushun, which is only 60 miles from Pingchingshan. On the other hand, it might merely signify a containing movement—that is to say, a precaution against any flanking essay by the Russians from Fushun.

Wednesday, November 23.

Newchwang says that the Russian entrenchments extend from Hwangshan to Mukden, and that Kuropatkin's constant visits to the lines have greatly inspirited the troops. Seventy cart-loads of Chinese *samshu* were taken to Mukden some time ago, and perhaps this has something to do with the alleged exhilaration.

Tientsin reports that neither army shows any disposition to enter winter-quarters, from which fact it may be inferred that a battle will soon take place.

On the 15th instant an outpost of 6 Russians are said to have walked over to a Japanese outpost and signified their wish to have an easy time in Japan. They are probably on their way to this country now.

The *Asahi Shimbun* represents the situation on the Shaho as very embarrassing for the Russians. They have been pushed back step by step, and the lines are now so close that no efficient work of entrenching is possible. The Russians would have done better had they abandoned the Shaho line after the big battle. By holding it their positions are found to be too much advanced. We confess that this is somewhat obscure to our understanding, especially when we learn from another source that the Russians have been able to construct covered trenches and to place machine-guns and quick-firers at various positions along their lines. In fact the rumours arriving from the front are very contradictory. Thus, whereas some stories deny that there are any evidences of preparations for going into winter quarters, others affirm that that is precisely what the Japanese are doing, and that their evident intention is to remain on the defensive. Even with regard to the freezing of the rivers accounts differ. An officer who left the front on the 17th instant says that though the Shaho and the Taitsz are covered with ice, it is not yet strong enough to bear animals or carriages, whereas another statement represents the ice as thick enough for anything already on the 11th instant. On the whole the impression we gather as most trustworthy is that Kuropatkin has his main lines along the Hun, where his artillery is on the right bank and his infantry on the left, while the interval between the river and Mukden is occupied with defensive works. The Shaho thus becomes merely an advanced position which probably will not be held with great tenacity.

Another report from Hangchang speaks of an engagement in that vicinity on the 20th instant at a place called Weitszku. This Weitszku is a few miles north of Hangchang and some 12 miles west of Pingchingshan, where the previous fight took place. On this occasion the Russians seem to have moved out of Weitszku to attack the Japanese, who had apparently advanced from Pingchingshan after the combat at the latter place on the 19th. The Russians had 600 infantry, 300 cavalry and 4 guns. They were driven back, and the Japanese occupied Weitszku. These things indicate an advance towards Fushun from the west, but it is of course impossible to say what dimensions the movement has or what importance attaches to it. On the whole there is difficulty in supposing that any advance in considerable strength would be made at such a remote point.

Thursday, November 24.

It is stated that the horses of the Russians at Mukden are dying at the rate of 70 or 80 per day, and that strenuous efforts are made to obtain remounts in China and Mongolia. Forage for horses is obtained altogether from the West-Liao regions, and supplies of food and clothing for the men are procured locally, only such articles as are thus unobtainable being carried over the railway. Thus the line is left free to transport men and munitions only, and it is said to be true that the Russians have been considerably reinforced since the battle of the Shaho.

A telegram to the *Asahi Shimbun*, dated at Peking the 23rd instant, says that among the Chinese who have fled to Mukden from the neighbouring districts, 18,000 are receiving succour from Governor-General Tseng and 5,000 are in the Chinese Red Cross Hospital. The number of these unfortunates tends to increase, and as the cold grows intenser their want of winter clothing becomes more serious. The Governor-General has sent men to Tientsin to buy up old garments and the Red Cross Hospital is getting 500 suits of wadded garments from South China.

The Russian Army does not allow any grain to be sent from northern to southern Manchuria, and there is no way of transporting grain from the south to the north, and since foot-stuffs for the distressed people are thus obtainable from limited districts only, it is seen that they can not last long. Their sufferings will increase daily. There are two Red Cross hospitals in Mukden, and the one under the superintendence of Dr. Christie, where the sick and wounded fugitives are cared for, is quite full. At Liaoyang the charity hospital under Dr. Westwater is fully occupied by unfortunate women and children. Field Marshal Oyama sent a large quantity of grain to them on the Mikado's birthday. Viceroy Yuan also has promised assistance and has sent artificial arms and legs for the wounded in the two hospitals at Mukden and Liaoyang. Plans are being formed in Haicheng and Kaichow for giving succour. When the depth of winter is reached, the fugitives from various quarters will certainly increase largely.

OCCIDENTAL OPINION ABOUT THE SHAHO BATTLE.

The impression produced in part of Europe and America by Kuropatkin's failure to accomplish anything when he made his first and great offensive movement, seems to have been that no prospect existed thereafter of Russia ever being able to drive the Japanese out of Manchuria. That is precisely what has always been our distinctly expressed opinion. We do not doubt the valour or the fine fighting qualities of the Russians, but we do doubt their ability to beat the Japanese on anything like equal terms. There is indeed great difficulty in comprehending the logic of those that take a different view. For why should Russia be able to defeat the Japanese in 1905 when she has suffered invariable defeat at their hands in 1904? She will have larger forces and will be better equipped next year, is the answer. So will Japan. For every man that Russia puts into the field Japan can supply an antagonist. This contest differs radically from the South-African war, to which it is often compared. The Boers had a limited force. They never could obtain any recruits. Time alone was needed to enable England to crush them by sheer weight of numbers. It can never be so with Russia and Japan. If the former succeeds in massing three quarters of a million of troops in Manchuria, the latter is thoroughly capable of a similar effort. And for Japan the task is immensely easier than it is for Russia. Probably the true explanation of the incredulity still prevailing in certain quarters as to Russia's final incompetence to win, is an unreasoning survival of the old tradition that an Occidental Power can not be beaten by an Oriental. So long as Kuropatkin retreated that faith had something to feed on. Its disciples could hug the belief that when he turned he would rend the Japanese. But he did turn on the Shaho, and instead of rending he was rent. Surely that should be conclusive? But no. Recourse is now had to the subterfuge that Kuropatkin was not ready and that he assumed the offensive in deference to peremptory orders from St. Petersburg and in defiance of his own judgment. Yet it has been clearly proved that he had under his command for the purposes of that offensive movement no less than nine army corps, which was a larger force than he can look to command again throughout the war. There may and probably will be a greater number of Russians in the field by and bye, but they will not form one army under one General. If, then, Kuropatkin was ever to assume the offensive, last October was the time to do it, and there is no escape from the significance of his failure. Nevertheless a danger exists for Japan; the danger of having her sea-communications cut. Could Russia accomplish that the situation would be changed at once. In land-fighting Japanese is absolutely safe, but in sea-fighting she labours under the disadvantage of possessing a limited number of ships, which can not be reinforced while the war lasts. There lies the only element of peril.

THE QUESTION.

1.

This is the cry
That echoes through the wilderness of earth
Through song and sorrow, day and death and birth
Why?

2.

It is the high
Wail of the child with all his life to face.
Man's last dumb question as he reaches space.
Why?

POET IN EXILE.

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KOREA.

Saturday, November 19.

The Russians in north-eastern Korea are reported to have organized military government in the northern regions of Hamyondo. They are collecting taxes, and have apparently resolved to spend the winter there, many Korean residences having been requisitioned for the use of the troops.

Tuesday, November 22.

The Russians appear to be fortifying Possiet Bay and the line of the Tumen. It would seem that they anticipate a Japanese advance against Vladivostock from that direction, or else that they themselves contemplate an irruption into Korea next spring, and consequently desire to have a strong base.

News from Seoul says that the French Representative is urging the Korean Government to engage the services of a French expert for purposes of glass-manufacturing. There was an ante-bellum agreement with regard to this matter. A Russo-French syndicate is said to have been a party to it, but the Russian element having dropped out since the war began, the agreement fell through. The idea now is to resuscitate it on a purely French basis. Such is the rumour.

Some time ago one Kin Yung-don was apprehended in Hamyongdo on a charge of acting as a spy in Russian interests. The French Representative in Seoul is now reported to be urging this man's release.

It is reported that the British Minister in Seoul is endeavouring to secure for all nationals the privilege alleged to be enjoyed by Japanese subjects, namely, the privilege of travelling everywhere in Korea without a passport.

General Hasegawa, some time ago, complained to the Korean Government that the local troops in the north-eastern part of the empire were lending their services to the Cossacks, and that these acts seemed to be officially condoned in Seoul. This complaint is said to have caused some embarrassment. A pretext for postponing a reply was furnished by the death of the Princess Imperial, but as that excuse has now ceased to be available, the Korean Government is believed to be in considerable perplexity. It is a case of *quis custodiet*. There is no power at hand to restrain the soldiers, and Seoul officialdom probably has little disposition to restrain them in this particular matter.

Wednesday, November 23.

The facts as to passports for travelling in the interior of Korea appear to be these: the United States Minister asked the Korean Foreign Office whether there was any necessity for Japanese subjects to receive passports from their own officials when travelling outside treaty-limits in Korea. The Foreign Office replied in the negative. But the Japanese officials contend that such passports have nothing to do with the commercial treaties. They are granted solely to secure for their bearers the privilege of access to the Japanese military lines. That, of course, is a conclusive reply. After all, during the present war the Japanese are practically in military occupation of Korea, just as the Russians are of northern Manchuria, though Japanese occupation interferes much less with the normal course of events than Russian occupation does, a natural result of the fact that Korea is no longer the seat of war.

Li Keun-thaik, of whom much was heard formerly in Korea as a leader of the Russophil party, is once again *en evidence*. He had fallen out of the political race for a time, but he has now returned to Seoul and received the post of chief of police, with instructions, it is said, to suppress the so-called reform party, whose symbol of affiliation is a docked top-knot.

The Emperor of Korea's envoy of congratulation to the Japanese Navy reached Admiral Togo's flag-ship on the 8th instant. He presented 10 cases of champagne and 3 boxes of cigars to the officers, and 5,000 *yen* to the warrant-officers and men. The message he carried spoke of the brotherly affection existing between the sovereigns of Japan and Korea; of the noble action of the former country in taking up arms for the defence of the latter's independence, and of the signal successes that had attended her operations on land and at sea.

Thursday, November 24.

Twelve Korean students who were sent to Russia last year had to be recalled when the war broke out. A sum of 100 *yen* each is said to have been given to them for their homeward journey. Of course there was nothing for it but to make their way overland by the cheapest possible conveyance. They succeeded in reaching Vladivostock, but two of their number died there. Of the remaining ten one has arrived in Seoul, and the rest are getting thither as best they can, coming, of course, *viâ* Possiet Bay and Hamyongdo. They are reported to be travelling in a style not far removed from mendicity.

Mr. Megata is said to have advised that the Treasury, which is now in a depleted state, should borrow a million *yen* from the Household Department, paying back the money when funds come in from the usual channels. A previous rumour represented the Court as wanting to borrow a similar amount from the Treasury to defray the funeral expenses of the late Princess Imperial.

ANOTHER SNAPPED LINK.

The death of Mr. John Hollingshead calls forth many sympathetic obituary notices in the London papers. We find *The Globe* writing:—With Mr. Hollingshead there passes away one of the last links connecting the present generation with the literary London of the middle Victorian era in the now remote fifties—the London of Dickens and Thackeray, with both of whom, as with many of their most eminent successors, he was a valued collaborator. To this must be added much journalistic work of the most responsible kind, besides various independent dramatic enterprises which have stamped upon the British stage an impress of the personality of Mr. Hollingshead which will not readily fade. Indeed, few men have been more versatile in their adaptabilities or so many sided in their sympathies and interests. Mr. Hollingshead, who had reached the ripe age of 78, was a Londoner by birth. Like Holman Hunt, he commenced life in the City, but his literary and theatrical tastes subsequently induced him to throw aside commercial for more congenial pursuits. He worked on the staff of *Household Words* under Charles Dickens, on that of the *Cornhill Magazine*, under Thackeray, and at a later period on that of *Good Words*, under Dr. Norman M'Leod, besides being engaged on *Punch*, the *Daily News*, and other papers. Naturally, dramatic criticism had a powerful attraction for one destined to become so prominently associated with the theatre, but Mr. Hollingshead possessed also strong descriptive powers and a keen faculty of observation, and his letters on the life of the East-end during the terrible famine year of 1861 were quite worthy the collaborator of Charles Dickens. His impressions during this investigation bore permanent fruit in one of Mr. Hollingshead's earliest attempts at authorship on a serious scale:—"Ragged London." But it is in connection with the stage that Mr. Hollingshead really made his mark. After establishing the Alhambra theatre in 1866, he founded the Gaiety in 1868, and for 18 years continued to act as lessee and manager. It was under his management that the Comedie Francaise began in 1876 that first season of high-class French drama which has become a feature of the London dramatic year. At one time Mr. Hollingshead had as many as three important metropolitan theatres simultaneously under his control, besides others in the provinces, especially at Manchester. The matinee performance, now familiar to all young folks in Britain, was only one of the many brilliant ideas for the realisation of which the public is indebted to Mr. Hollingshead's intelligent energy. Many of the best London music-halls have also felt the fostering influence of his management, and it is among his claims to distinction that he was the first to introduce the electric light into England in 1878.

THE SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PEOPLE.

A remarkable indication of the spirit animating the Japanese people is afforded by some statistics which recently appeared in the columns of the *Jiji Shimpo*. Our contemporary prefaces their publication by observing that a Power of Russia's might and prestige could not be expected and never was expected to yield easily, or to confess herself beaten. That she would fight steadily in the face of defeats, and would long be sustained by the hope of final victory, was the unequivocal forecast of the Japanese, who consequently went into the war with eyes fully open to the facts and under the imperative pressure of a conviction that their own national existence was at stake. Therefore on Japan's side also there was an inflexible determination to fight to the end, and as a proof of the depth of that sentiment the following figures are instructive. Considering, first, the number of applicants for commissions in the army side by side with the number of vacancies to be filled, there are these figures:—

Year.	Number of vacancies.	Number of applicants.	Excess of applicants.
1902	460	1,931	1,417
1903	220	1,321	1,101
1904	90	969	879
1904 (extraordinary call)	400	2,376	1,976

The next table refers to the 12th Article of the Conscription Law. That Article says:—"Youths who, though not yet 20 have reached the age of 17, may be drafted for Service with the Colours at their own request. Men who have reached the conscription age (20) and are physically competent may apply for Service with the Colours without the usual process of drawing lots." Under these headings the applications in 1903 totalled 368, and in 1904 they rose to 1,372.

A third table deals with the case of volunteers under the XXIst Article of the Conscription Law, which Article says that "persons physically competent who can read, write and cipher and who are of good character, may volunteer for Service with the Colours." It should be noticed here that all these volunteers, if accepted, have to serve for one year only with the Colours

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instead of three. That point, however, is of no special import in the context of the subject we are considering, because in time of war even one year's service takes a volunteer into the field where he thereafter remains as a reservist. In 1903 there were 457 volunteers under this XXIst Article and in 1904 there were 2,237.

The *Jiji*, commenting on these figures, says that the sudden increase of volunteers shows what the sentiments of the Japanese people are with regard to the war. "The spirit of the youths coming forward of their own accord for service is admirable. Should necessity arise the nation will respond with ever-growing alacrity. Let the war last as long as it may, we shall never want for soldiers. There is the difference of heaven and earth between this state of affairs and that existing in Russia, where men seek to elude or escape orders of mobilization. Japan's conquests are not the outcome of chance. We have nothing to fear, let the enemy send what re-inforcements he will."

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

Inspector-General Saito of the Naval Medical Staff has given some interesting particulars to the *Jiji Shimpo* with reference to the health of the naval service. He deals first with the hospital accommodation at the various naval stations. In the case of Saseho there were originally 4 sick-wards and 1 contagious diseases ward, which, at the time of the China war, were supplemented by another ward—a converted barrack. To these there has been made, for the purposes of the present war, an addition of two wards, bringing the accommodation to a total of 650 beds. Kure had formerly four buildings, including one contagious diseases ward, and these are now increased by a fourth building and a converted barrack room, the whole giving accommodation for 520 patients. Maizuru has a two storied building and a converted barrack, furnishing beds for 170. Finally, at Yokosuka there are conveniences for 307 sick or wounded. Thus the total facilities at the four stations are 1,647 beds. But these have never been filled or nearly filled. The health of the men actually serving at sea has been so good that not more than 500 men—sick and wounded—have ever been under treatment simultaneously, nor have there ever been more than 200 patients among the naval forces in Japan, so, that, adding 177 wounded Russians, the maximum aggregate receiving treatment at the four stations has been under 900. Saseho and Kure have had more patients than in times of peace, but Maizuru and Yokosuka have had less. *Kakke* appears to have been virtually stamped out in the navy. Dr. Saito says that did this disease prevail after the manner of 20 years ago, the *kakke* patients would doubtless now number 10 per cent. of all serving on board ship. The actual total of patients now undergoing treatment is as follows:—

Yokosuka	80
Kure	67
Saseho	257
Maizuru	31
Takeshiki	40
Total	475

Among these there are 113 wounded, so that the sick aggregate only 362, and only three of the latter are *kakke* patients. Considering the size of the Japanese Navy and considering also that a naval brigade is operating on shore at Port Arthur, these figures are very remarkable.

We read in the *Asahi Shimbun* that the blockade operations at Port Arthur have cost the navy altogether 131 lives. The details are 68 killed in action, 4 died immediately of wounds and 59 died in hospital. Among these were 16 officers and one warrant-officer. The numbers include losses incurred in connexion with reconnaissances in force. During August such reconnaissances were frequent, and lists of resulting losses appeared from time to time in the *Official Gazette*, but of late we have not found any such publication.

RELIGION IN THE HOME.

Among the interesting discussions which took place at the Church Congress held in Liverpool in the first week of October was one upon the subject of "Religion in the Home," many well-known speakers taking part. Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P., in the course of his speech, said the whole Christian world, following upon the experience of the Jewish Church, was agreed that prayer was of the very essence of the life of man. "They might differ on forms of Church government, on all the externals of religion, but one thing all agreed upon—they must pray. It was very desirable, if possible, that the members of a Churchman's household should be members of his Church, in which case the difficulty of conscience did not arise. Where this was not the case, experience showed that sincere Nonconformists did not object, as a rule, to united family prayers, but rather respected the households in which they were regularly offered. They could not make family prayers a substitute for the daily services of the Church."

Colonel Seton Churchill, the next speaker, dealt more particularly with "Sunday in the Home."

He thanked God for the good mothers of England though he feared there were many mothers who would neither be called good nor wise. Yet they might be thankful for the good mothers who had produced such good sons. Mothers, as a class, were not perfect, and when he looked at some of the empty-headed society girls of the present day, he sometimes trembled for the future mothers of England. God help the little ones who had to be brought up by the fashionable, pleasure-seeking women of the world for he feared that not only their Sundays, but their lives would be neither bright nor happy. It was perfectly sickening to see the weary round of frivolity and so-called pleasure going on in some houses. As if six days in the week were not enough, the seventh was too often turned into a kind of weekly Bank Holiday, to the detriment not only of spiritual life, which went without saying, but also to the detriment of the physical life. Let the mothers begin by making Sunday a red letter day at home, a bright and happy day, quite distinct from any other day. He was strongly opposed to the idea of depriving the Sabbath of its character of being a day of rest, by an enormous amount of Church-going, or of spending long hours in the vitiated atmosphere of badly ventilated churches. If there was no Sunday school or Bible class for Sunday afternoon, let them introduce one. Then the father should take the children for a walk. The mother had the children all the week, but Sunday should be the special day set apart for the father to cultivate an intimate knowledge of his children.

Following on the same lines, Lady Frederick Cavendish read a paper on "Our home Sunday and how to spend it."

She said that those who valued the Lord's Day were often perplexed as to how and when and where to make a stand. Unless each and all made some rules for themselves and their homes, the principle would be pretty sure to melt into thin air. The first principle should apply to the whole tone and atmosphere of a home, "a loving spirit, a consistent example." The Sunday should from the first be made a happy day for the children, but in saying that she wished to protest against the modern view of happiness, as consisting of mere excitement, amusement, and distracton. Give a loving home, wholesome discipline, and wholesome play, and the child would find and make his own happiness. She protested on behalf of the children against the "week end" fashion that had assumed such vast proportions among Londoners. Could anything be sadder for the children than on Sundays to be always bereaved of the parents so that they could never connect father and mother with the Church-going. The teaching, the occupations, and the joys of the day should be different from other days, but it should not be devoted to dulness. On the contrary, she would have some specially delightful reading or occupation devised for Sunday, and she would revert to the old practice of Scripture learned by heart and catechism repeated. The ignorance of both Bible and Prayer-Book was a growing disgrace. In the matter of recreation it was manifest that the need for it, and the degrees of it, must vary immensely with the persons and circumstances concerned. Let them avoid whatever gave too much trouble to others, and whatever absorbed too much time and thought for themselves, and this brought them naturally to the crowning principle of the Lord's Day—that it is a day of worship. Therefore, whatever prevented public worship for themselves or others, and pushed it into a corner or unfitted them for it must be wrong.

CHINA.

It will be remembered that news reached Tokyo a few days ago of a change of sentiment among certain classes in China, who, seeing that Port Arthur had not fallen and that the Baltic Fleet was actually *en route*, concluded that China should throw in her lot with Russia. The leaders of this new sentiment were said to be the well known Shêng I-hwai and Wang Chichun, who was sent to St. Petersburg at the time of the Coronation of the Tsar—to thank Russia, it was said in Japan, for bringing about the restoration (!) of the Liaotung Peninsula. Evidently some credence was attached by people in Shanghai to the rumour of this change of attitude toward Russia and to the identification of its leaders, for on the 19th instant two students invited Wang to a restaurant and upbraided him for his policy. Wang is said to have shown some anger, and to have attempted to leave the restaurant, whereupon one of the students fired at him with a pistol. Happily the bullet missed. After that the two youths fell on Wang and beat him badly. One of them has been arrested. The other effected his escape.

The origin of the rumour that China was again inclining towards Russia is now said to have been a meeting which took place in the Suchow villa of a Canton magnate, Liu, between General Dessino and Wang Chih-chung. Wang's assailants were both arrested and so were some 11 others, more than half of whom are said to have been among the Japanese students in Japan. Rumour alleges that there are evidences of connexion between this affair and an anti-dynastic movement in Canton and Honan and that the result may be to produce the very effect which the conspirators desire to avert, namely, a leaning towards Russia in official circles. It further appears that the prisoners are in custody within the foreign settlement of Shanghai, and that the Chinese Authorities are vainly endeavouring to have them extradited.

According to telegrams received in Tokyo there seems to be a fair prospect at length that a satisfactory solution will be found of the gold question and the indemnity. The Chinese now propose, first, that at the end of this year the amount due to difference of calculation shall be written off; and that from next year the interest and installments of principal be paid monthly, instead of half-yearly, the gold-price of silver for purposes of conversion being determined by taking the average of the market rates for the month, and due allowance being made for the change from semi-annual to monthly payments. This proposal is said to be endorsed by the Powers with one or two exceptions.

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THE CHEFOO INCIDENT.

It need scarcely be said that the suicide of the destroyer *Razloropni* has caused much comment. Whatever the nature of the message she was instructed to convey to St. Petersburg, it can not possibly have furnished any reason for self-immolation. The obvious duty of the Russian Admiral from whom the commander of the destroyer must have received his orders before leaving Port Arthur was to preserve the vessel if possible. Evidently that duty could have been certainly fulfilled had the *Razloropni* entered a German, a French or a British port. She would have been disarmed and her safe restoration to Russia at the conclusion of the war would have been assured. It follows, then, that the cause of her suicide must be sought in the nature of the port entered by her, and we are consequently compelled to conclude that the Russian Admiral and General Stossel had deliberately formed the judgment that China is not competent to discharge the obligations of a neutral Power in such matters. They are quite right, no doubt, but in offering a practical and striking demonstration of the conviction they entertain, they have conveyed to Japan also a clear intimation which it will be her business to remember on future occasions. We can not tell what course the Japanese would have adopted had the *Razloropni* attempted to repeat the tactics of the *Manjur*, of the *Reshytelni* and of the *Askold*. In every one of these cases the Russians showed plainly that they intended to take advantage of China's incompetence, and we presume that Japan would have remembered previous object-lessons when she was required to deal with the *Razloropni*. But the fact is that no Japanese cruiser or destroyer had appeared off Chefoo when the Russian vessel committed suicide. Imminence of peril, therefore, had nothing to do with the *felo de se*. It was dictated solely by a conviction that the discharge of her neutral obligations is a task beyond China's strength.

NEW YORK: ITS GLORY AND ITS SHAME.

A notable development of recent years is the advertising department of the great American railroads. A decade or so ago the railway companies were content to simply publish short time-tables in the daily papers, and their principal object was to get this done at the cheapest possible rate. This is all changed. Many now advertise on the most lavish scale, a number spending more than a quarter of a million dollars apiece each year on this one department alone. Several of the railroads publish good-sized monthly magazines containing articles by some of the most prominent writers in America and as these papers are profusely illustrated they cost thousands of dollars a year. The New York Central issues the monthly magazine the *Four Track News*, while the Southern Pacific publishes a handsome monthly magazine called *Sunset*, which sets forth the attractions of the territory through which it runs, particularly California. But other topics are also discussed in *Sunset*, and in the October number,—which reaches us through the courtesy of the Agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company—we find a most readable article dealing with the impressions of a Californian who visits Chicago, New York and Washington after an absence of eleven years. We have only space for a short extract dealing with New York. Says Mr. George Hamlin Fitch:—

We were interested in the great east side city of workers who, despite all that has been accomplished in tenement house reform, are still denied in New York the simple heritage of light and air and the rudiments of privacy and cleanliness. No words can do justice to the swarming thousands in these tenement streets—to their animal condition of life, with its squalor and its lack of decency, which would disgust any wholesome beast. But above everything else in this disgrace to civilization linger in the memory the haunting faces of the little children—poor, undersized, underfed, gaunt caricatures of happy, healthy childhood, with hollow, wistful eyes, pale, cadaverous cheeks and an utter lack of life and laughter that makes the heart ache. Children of tender years, clad only in a coarse shirt, sat on the curb-stone and paddled their dirty feet in the filthy water of the gutter. Others played on the sidewalk, oblivious of the crowds, true progeny of the streets, with small chance of any honest future for the boys and no chance at all for the girls. On Sunday night we visited the Hebrew quarter where more than 100,000 Polish and Russian Jews make their home. For blocks on Essex street one heard nothing but Yiddish; even the newsboys were crying the name of a Yiddish paper; not a word of English to let one know that he was in an American city. Both sides of the street were lined with push-carts, filled with every conceivable kind of goods, and the passing crowds chaffered with the excited gesticulating merchants and bought food, clothing, fruit, cheap jewelry and all manner of Yankee notions. The hot breathless air reeked with the odors of perspiring unwashed bodies; on the fire escapes, cellar railings, and even on the steps of houses and stores, naked children lay sleeping; women held receptions on their doorsteps, and all drank beer and ate fruit, while in neighboring sweat shops men were pressing steaming clothes with hot irons, or running sewing machines with the tireless energy of the Chinese workman. Later in the early morning when the street market was closed and the crowds had gone to the dens they call homes, the passer-by was forced to pick his way carefully along the sidewalk or take to the street to avoid the forms of sleeping men and boys, who chose this hard bed on the flagstones to escape the sweltering heat of the inner rooms. Few New Yorkers know of the misery and squalor of the east side; their eyes are blinded to these shames of the great city by the glittering palaces of upper Broadway, the barbaric display of wealth and lavish expenditure that is thrust upon one on every hand.

Yet, on the other side, New York is rich in museums, picture galleries, historical buildings, great municipal works, charities, and institutions, that are world-wide in their beneficence. Its skyscrapers are the tallest, its business places the largest, its streets the most brilliant, its crowds the most picturesque to be seen in this country. In a word it is the city of superlatives; it stands in a class by itself. Much as one is impressed by the stately row of huge towering office buildings in lower New York, the imagination is more daunted by the colossal apartment houses that have risen during the last few years around Central Park. A type of these great human beehives is the Ansonia apartment house, covering an entire block, housing 3,600 people—a city in itself, which requires the constant services of two carriers to gather and deliver the mail for this one building. Lots which I recall twenty-five years ago as high rocky bluffs, crowned with the picturesque shanties of squatters, are now graded to the street level and covered with huge and costly apartment houses. New York is growing faster than any other city in the country, but its enormous size makes this growth scarcely perceptible, save to one who returns after a lapse of years.

Fresh from the comparative comfort of San Francisco, where even the day laborers look wholesome and well fed, New York impressed me as a place where the rich had grown richer and the poor poorer in the last ten years. The great middle class appeared submerged, crowded out of city life and forced to make their homes in Brooklyn or New Jersey towns. There seemed no middle ground between the palaces of millionaires and the tenements of the east-side dweller. Business houses have usurped the quiet streets that were once lined with modest homes, whose occupants have either moved to suburban towns or have lost their identity in huge apartment houses. The very poor will remain poor all their lives if they cling to New York; for them there is no future. Yet most of these people get a strange satisfaction from living in the largest city on this continent. They brag of the city's wealth, size, and beauty, as though some of its splendour was reflected on them, even in the lowest depth of their squalor and poverty. Another trait was noteworthy: the absolute lack of consideration shown by street crowds for the weak and helpless. In the fearful massing of thousands at the entrance to the Brooklyn bridge in what are called the "rush hours" no heed is given to the safety of women and children. The same brutal disregard of the weak is shown at the street-crossings and on the street cars. Apparently the struggle to reach home in time has become so fierce that men have grown callous to all the ordinary rudiments of courtesy and helpfulness to the weak and the aged.

THE THIN RED LINE.

Mr. Brodrick's letter to a friend in which he repudiates any connection with the queer-looking military headgear which the English papers dubbed on its appearance the "Brodrick cap," and which has now been cast aside like so many other of the "improvements" of the Brodrick *regime*, has recalled to the minds of antiquarians that the Duke of Wellington, who was deeply interested in the question of military uniform, found it difficult to discover the period at which red was adopted as the colour of the British Army. "Pray, when was the British Army for the first time clothed in red?" asked Lord Mahon in a letter to Macaulay. "That was the inquiry addressed to me yesterday by by no less a person than the Duke of Wellington. I answered that I did not know exactly, but imagined it to be in the reign of Charles II. The Duke seemed to think that it was earlier, and that Monk's troops, for example, wore *redcoats*. What say you?" Macaulay, writing from the Albany, May 15, 1851, says: "The Duke's certainly right. The Army of the Commonwealth was clothed in red. Remember 'Hudibras':

> So Cromwell with deep oaths and vows
> Swore all the Commons out of th' House;
> Vowed that the redcoats would disband,
> Ay, marry, would they, at command!
> And trolled them on, and swore, and swore,
> Till the Army turned them out of door."

As a matter of fact, however, there were red regiments in both the Royalist and Commonwealth Armies; and it was not till the reign of Queen Anne that red appears to have been definitely adopted as the colour of the British Army.

MOLIERE'S MOUSTACHE.

The historical quarrel over the colour of an Emperor's beard has its modern equivalent in the amusing discussion which has stirred the hearts and tempers of the Molière worshippers in France. Had Molière a moustache, or had he not? That is the question, and it is discussed with as much heat as if some evil-minded person had cast a doubt upon the authorship of "Le Malade Imaginaire" or of "Tartuffe." Now, no less a personage than M. Henri Lavoix, in his essay on the portraits of Molière, writes concerning this feature:—"The natural moustache, of which Molière tried to heighten the effect by dyeing it black and by causing its ends to droop over the corners of his mouth." In some of the original editions of Molière's work he is represented in the frontispiece with his moustache aspiring upwards at the ends, after the manner of Emperor William of Germany. On the other hand, among the treasures kept at the Comédie Française there is a charming little oval portrait of the master without so much as a hair on his face. The amusing part of the controversy is that none of those who engaged in it seem to have hit upon the idea that Molière, like minor mortals, might have worn a moustache at one period of his life and lived without it at another.

H.M.S. *Rinaldo* left Hongkong homeward-bound on the 11th. The band of the German cruiser *Hansa* played "Home, Sweet Home" as the *Rinaldo* passed, and the two ships heartily cheered each other.

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NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The new editor of the London *Standard* is doubtless Mr. Stephen Gwynne, who represented Reuter in North China about the time of the Boxer troubles. Mr. Gwynne is understood to have served the interests of the great agency with brilliant success during those stirring times.

The following changes of Local Governors are announced:—

To be Governors of
Shimane.....Mr. Matsunaga Bukichi.
Ehime .....Mr. Ando Kensuke.
Iwate .....Mr. Ashikawa Noriyoshi.
Miye.....Mr. Arimatsu Eiji.
Awomori .....Mr. Nishizawa Shotaro.
Akita.....Mr. Oka Kishichiro.

The former Governors of all these prefectures are placed on the retired list, except the Governor of Awomori, who becomes chief of the Engineering Bureau in the Home Office.

The Baltic fleet appears to be still making its departure from Russia in driblets. Official telegrams speak of the *Orel* with four auxiliary cruisers and six torpedo-boats having passed into the Baltic on the 17th instant, and a Wolff's message states that two battleships, two cruisers, a gunboat and eight destroyers left Libau on the 16th. The names of these various vessels had already been included in either the Cape of Good Hope or the Suez Canal sections of the Fleet, but apparently the inclusion was premature. The inference is that the arrival of the Fleet in the Far East will be proportionately delayed.

From Tokyo journals we learn that there is a disposition among the leaders of political parties to make a change in the Law of Election. At present voting is by unsigned ballots and in large districts, that is to say in whole prefectures. This system was brought about after much discussion and with no little difficulty, the object being to put an end to corruption and to relieve voters from illegal pressure by enabling them to ballot without disclosing their identity. Rumour now says, however, that the political parties prefer the old system of smaller districts and signed ballots, and that in return for supporting the Government's financial programme, they ask for a reconstruction of the Law of Election in that sense. Of course such a step would be unequivocal retrogression, and it is to be hoped that the change may be averted.

News has been received in Yokohama of the sinking of the Japanese sealing schooner *Kiyoichi Maru*, 80 tons, owned by Mr. Tomii Yukichi of this city, by a Russian war vessel on 21st August last in the northern part of the Sea of Okhotsk. The crew lost all their effects and were taken to Nicholiavisk and thence were sent to Khabarovka where they were on 3rd September. No other particulars are known except that on the 4th August the *Kiyoichi Maru* was spoken in the Okhotsk Sea by another sealing vessel, at which time she had a catch of 201 skins.

The crew consisted of three American hunters and one British and about 22 Japanese.

The master of the *Allanton*, which was recently released at Vladivostock and has reached Hakodate, says that there are a number of destroyers in the port and also 8 torpedo-boats. One destroyer—this is the first we hear of destroyers being at Vladivostock—was recently wrecked by contact with a mine. There are 4 auxiliary cruisers, armed with 4-inch guns; 2 transports, and several German ships acting as transports. The garrison numbers some 40,000. This informant states that the *Bogatyr* is still in existence, but that her repairs will require some six months. He speaks of the *Rossia* and the *Gromovoi* also as being far from ready, especially the latter, which, having run on a rock, is now in an evil plight.

The celebrated "Cape to Cairo" railway of Cecil Rhodes, which still exists chiefly on paper, has as one of its principal links the Rhodesian Railway, which is to extend from the South African railway system into the heart of Central Africa. This is actually under construction and has now reached the great Zambesi River, 1,643 miles from Cape Town, which stream is to be crossed by a steel arch bridge just below the Victoria Falls. Says *Engineering News*, in a brief description of this bridge which is being constructed by an English firm:—

"The width of the river above and at the falls is about ¤ mile; but the falls are formed by a great rent or fissure 250 to 400 feet wide and 400 feet deep, which extends entirely across the river-bed. Through the down-stream face of this pit opens a narrow gorge, which extends in a zigzag course for ¤ length of some 40 miles; beyond this the channel again widens. The bridge will have a main span of 500 feet, composed of steel arch trusses resembling the two Niagara River bridges. There will also be two parallel-chord deck truss spans of 87½ feet and 62½ feet, extending from the ends of the main span to the abutments. The bridge will be 30 feet wide, sufficient for a double track. The rail level will be 420 feet above low-water level, or 380 feet above high water, making this the highest bridge in the world.

"The foundations of the bridge are already finished. In the construction of the bridge itself no false work is possible. It has therefore been found necessary to build from each end simultaneously as a cantilever until the work meets in this middle. The material is conveyed across the gorge by a Brothers' electric balanced cableway of 870 feet span. . . .

"The electric cableway is also being used for carrying over material for the extension of the line 100 miles north from the Victoria Falls to Kalomo, the capital of northwestern Rhodesia. This extension will do a great deal to facilitate the transport difficulties which at present hinder the development of the great northern copper-fields.

"Already plans have been made to develop the water-power of the falls. It is estimated that when the river is in flood the volume of water is about double that at Niagara, and represents about 35,000,000 horse-power. The electrical power would be delivered to long-distance transmission lines, and distributed to the copper-, gold-, and coal-fields which are already being opened up."

The Gunjin Izoku Kiugo Gikai, which has for object the assistance of families of deceased soldiers, has petitioned the Treasury to receive a sum of 147,500 *yen*, and to invest it in the most paying State securities. The Society's plan is that the money should be kept in the *Yokin-bu* of the Treasury, the interest accummulating year after year. At the close of a century the fund would thus reach a total of 50 millions, the interest on which would suffice to meet claims of the nature contemplated by the heads of the Society. It is said that this proposal has received official sanction.

Mr. John Ferguson left Japan by the mail steamer on the 25th instant. It is hoped by his many friends in Tokyo that he will return to his post in the American Legation, and the greatest sympathy is felt with him on account of the cause of his departure, the sudden death of his younger brother, news of whose decease from heart disease reached him a few days ago. Mr. Ferguson had but just returned from a journey to the States, whither the death of his father had summoned him. This double bereavement is most sad.

It is stated that the *Shishan*, which was recently released by the Saseho Prize Court, has since then been in Shanghai, where she is loading cargo of a very suspicious character. A very general belief prevails that although the steamer escaped confiscation through a technicality, there could be no doubt as to the unlawful nature of her traffic.

The *Veteran*, alias the *Thales*, has arrived at Saseho and the preliminary examination of her cargo and papers has taken place. The *Thales* is an old acquaintance. She is the steamer which left Takao for Amoy in 1905, and being suspected—with excellent reason—of carrying off the Formosan Generalissimo Liu, she was pursued and overhauled by the *Yayeyama* under Captain Hirayama. This led to international representations, with the result that Admiral Arichi, who commanded the Formosa Squadron, and Captain Hirayama were placed on the retired list. The *Thales* was thus an enterprising vessel as long ago as 10 years, and she will probably find her adventurous career cut short now. She is a steamer of 1,980 tons.

EXHIBITION OF WATER COLOURS.

A fine collection of water-colour pictures, the work of Mr. C. A. Wirgman and Mr. Toyama, was opened to view on Thursday at the Masonic Hall, No. 78, the entrance to which is from the side street between the Normal Dispensary and No. 78. Fifty of the works bear the name of the former and eighteen that of the latter, and the verandah of the building, suitably shaded, forms the gallery in which they are displayed. They will continue on view during to-day (Friday).

Of Mr. Wirgman's contributions picture-fanciers will probably be attracted most by Nos. 13, 44, and 49, though there are few in the exhibition that will fail to command their share of admiration. The first mentioned water-colour is entitled "A Mellow Evening" and represents a scene in the neighbourhood of Yokohama. It is a quiet, yet very effective piece of work—masses of foliage, and a road fringed with green, between rice fields, along which come two figures bearing burdens on their backs, women, behind whom lags a child—and strikingly suggests the idea in the poet's mind when he wrote that "all the air a solemn stillness holds." No. 44 is a wintry scene,—leafless trees, a grey sky and a sedge-fringed pond which combines with these and with the lighted window of a dusky house in the background, to strongly convey an aspect of winter. The season is winter and the time evening also in No. 49, but here the glow from a window lights up a snow scene and two figures carrying brushwood. Of a different character are two large pictures which, we note, have already been disposed of—No. 2 "Cherry Blossoms," a beautiful mass of flower set in vivid green; and No. 30 "Maples," a lovely view of some waterfall, from a point where the vision is almost shut in by overhanging rocks clad with richly hued wild-woods. We have noted only one or two of the pictures and sketches of Mr. Wirgman, but no person who loves to see nature depicted by an appreciative hand should fail to see not only them but the many others also that we have not space to refer to.

Two of Mr. Toyama's works will undoubtedly attract the attention of visitors to the exhibition,—No. 54 "A Wayside Pool" in which the left foreground is occupied by the autumnally tinted foliage of a large tree; and No. 58 "An Autumn Afternoon," rich in colour, and, like the other, delicately suggestive of blue haze in the background. Also there are three little gems, apparently companions, views of a torrent's gorge filled with a confusion of boulders and fringed with trees. The other members of Mr. Toyama's collection will also well repay a visit, and altogether readers may rest assured that an hour may be very enjoyably spent in this modest but highly meritorious exhibition of pictures.

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RUSSIA'S FORCES IN THE FIELD.

IT is not surprising that uncertainty should exist in the mind of the public as to the forces Russia has put into the field or is about to put there. For quite a considerable time most perplexing items of news reached us in rapid succession. They spoke of the mobilization of this body, the imperial inspection of that, and the departure of a third. Out of the welter of intelligence it was practically impossible to construct an intelligible estimate. Indeed many people were disposed to think that the confusion caused by these numerous reports had a purpose of its own, and that although great clouds of dust were raised the chariot-wheels raising it were substantially few. In the main, however, there is no serious difficulty in forming a tolerably accurate idea of KUROPATKIN'S available force. He has, or rather he had at the beginning of Oct., 8 army corps which, were all their units brought up to full strength, would represent some 230,000 or 240,000 men. If to this number we add the strong body of cavalry collected in Manchuria, the Russian General should have had at least 260,000 under his immediate command. The Japanese estimate of his force on the eve of the Shaho battle was 226,000, from which we infer that they attributed a certain measure of incompleteness to his units, or that they subtracted his casualties and spoke of effectives only. There was then one element of uncertainty, namely, the 6th Siberian Army Corps. This had reached Harbin shortly before the battle of the Shaho, and might have been available for purposes of that fight. Indeed the Japanese Head Quarter staff declared it to have been present in the fight. If so Kuropatkin had 9 *corps d' armée* on the Shaho and his total force, assuming the units complete, should have been 280,000 men, whereas the Japanese put it at 226,000, doubtless making large deductions for casualties and incomplete units. The next question is what forces may be supposed to have joined KUROPATKIN during the month following the battle. We can not discover that any new forces were due to reach Manchuria during that interval. At the end of September the TSAR reviewed the 8th army corps at Odessa, and within a few days of that event the troops began to entrain. European military experts calculated that this corps might be assembled at Harbin by the 3rd week in November, but certainly not sooner. When it reached that place it was not to be pushed forward, but was to remain for the purpose of forming the nucleus of the Second Army under GRIPENBERG. Of course this last arrangement would be subject to reversal at KUROPATKIN'S discretion, but at any rate the corps is not yet in the actual field of operations and can not be there before the end of November at soonest. Probably the beginning of December would be a more correct date. In view of the fact that KUROPATKIN had at least sixty thousand casualties in the Shaho battle, it is evident that even though he were joined by the 8th army corps, which does not number more than 30,000, he would still be weaker by fully that number than he was when he assumed the offensive early in October, although he would have 10 *corps d'armée*, in addition to various details. Now it is not part of St. Petersburg's plan that the First Army—namely, the army under KUROPATKIN'S immediate orders—should exceed 8 corps. Eight corps have capacity for incorporating from 250,000 to 300,000 men, and the TSAR'S military advisers have openly declared that a force of this strength is already beyond the efficient control and command of one General even supposing his machinery for coördinating its various parts to be much more perfect than anything now available in Manchuria. It follows that if KUROPATKIN orders down the 8th *corps d'armée* from Harbin, he will be deliberately disregarding the programme mapped out in St. Petersburg at the time of GRIPENBERG'S nomination, and will have under his immediate orders a force fully 30 per cent. larger than his Government intends to mass in one army. We are disposed to think, therefore, that the 8th corps will not be moved southward of Harbin before GRIPENBERG reaches the latter place, if even then, and that so far from adding to the corps under his direct command KUROPATKIN will ultimately restore the 6th to GRIPENBERG. At any KUROPATKIN will enter the next great battle—assuming that one is fought before the end of this month—with a force probably 30,000 less than he had at the Shaho.

There is one point to be noted *en passant*. It has been supposed that KUROPATKIN was compelled by St. Petersburg to assume the offensive on the Shaho; that he would not have assumed it could he have consulted his own discretion wholly, and that the proclamation announcing his intention to strike was written by the TSAR'S *entourage*. As to the *provenance* of the proclamation it is useless to indulge in baseless conjectures, but as to the question of KUROPATKIN'S volition we have to note that in the beginning of October he found himself at the head of the largest body of men he could ever expect to see massed under his immediate command. According to the GRIPENBERG programme the First Army was not to exceed 8 corps, which, when fully filled out, represent 250,000 men. KUROPATKIN had 9 corps. Why should he have waited any longer? If he was to assume the offensive at any moment, that moment had surely come. General ROMANOFF has openly stated that had not KUROPATKIN been over-precious of soldiers who had travelled ten thousand versts to serve under him, Liaoyang might have been a great Russian victory. We may be quite sure that ROMANOFF was not alone in holding that opinion. The probability is that KUROPATKIN, though possibly he may have been urged from St. Petersburg, would have done of his own accord exactly what he did when he found himself at the head of such an immense force as 9 *corps d'armee*.

Now as to the increment of Russia's Manchurian armies in the near future. The most careful study of the various reports fails to show more than 2 additional *corps d'armee* actually designated for Far-Eastern service. There are indications of further mobilizations, but nothing is assured beyond these two corps and the estimate is that, under the most favourable conditions, they can not reach Harbin before the middle of January. With the 6th and the 8th these corps would have formed the main part of GRIPENBERG'S army, but the 6th having joined KUROPATKIN, GRIPENBERG will have an army of only 3 corps, or say 100,000, and that not until two months hence. That is the situation at present so far as we can decipher it.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

IT is hard to suppose that Reuter's agent has correctly transmitted the order of the Governor of Suez and yet equally hard to imagine any mistake in the mere epitomizing of a document which the agent must have had lying before him. The Governor is represented as having ordered the suspension of all northward traffic during the passage of the Baltic Fleet through the Canal, and he is also represented as having ordered that merchant vessels must refrain from throwing anything into the Canal and must also abstain from making demonstrations. The last part of this injunction is cryptic, to say the least of it. Merchant vessels are not in the habit of making demonstrations against war-ships, and as to things thrown by them into the Canal in normal times, one is perplexed to comprehend why they should not continue the throwing even when the Baltic vessels are on the horizon. Presumably the Governor in framing this injunction was possessed by some apprehension that among the things thrown there might be a torpedo-mine or some other kind of destructive engine. But if that be what he fears, his order is obviously and foolishly futile, for men coming to the Canal with the purpose of laying mines would not be deterred by a veto which the Governor has no means of enforcing. There are no such men, we are fully persuaded, but assuming the possibility of their existence they would be in the last degree unlikely to pay any attention to this inept veto, and as for the average skipper of a merchantman, he will continue to throw his slops and other refuse overboard whether Russian men-of-war be in sight or out of sight. The whole of this part of the order reads like a warning that some very ferocious and easily excited animals are about to pass along the road, and that all householders must be careful to avoid any act which, however, innocent in the presence of ordinarily constituted wayfarers, might and probably would dangerously excite these fierce crea-

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tures. If the Governor of Suez believes that Russian naval officers have really been purged of the fantastic ideas which Admiral ROJESTVENSKY formulated after the Hull outrage, he should not be so tremblingly solicitous about the possible results of the Baltic Fleet's presence in the Canal. That, however, is a minor consideration in comparison with the first part of the order, namely that traffic northward must be suspended during the passage of the Baltic Fleet and its accompanying colliers through the Canal. By a convention to which all the nations of Europe are subscribing parties the Suez Canal is a fairway of the world's commerce. Every ship, be it merchantman or man-of-war, is equally entitled to use this avenue. Why then should all the ordinary traffic in one direction be arbitrarily suspended during the progress of a Russian Fleet? On what conceivable ground of justice are these special facilities provided for Russian war-ships and their collier consorts? It is plain that one effect of the order will be to greatly accelerate the passage of the Fleet though the Canal. The ships will have the whole water-way for their own special use, and in the meanwhile mail-steamers and merchant-vessels of every nationality happening to arrive at the southern end of the Canal while this squadron is proceeding to fight a country with which all nations other than Russia are at peace, will have to suspend their voyage until the Russians have fully enjoyed the right of way. We can not imagine for a moment that the Governor of Suez has taken this step with the sanction of the British Government. He must have acted on his own discretion, or indiscretion, and in obedience to the dictates of zeal so excessive that it blinded him to the duty of not granting special facilities which are difficult to reconcile with British neutrality. The Japanese would not be blameable if they concluded that all Europe was ranged on the side of their enemy. Denmark allowed the Baltic Fleet to coal within her territorial waters. Spain showed the same benevolence to it at Vigo. France has been equally accommodating at Cherbourg, at Tangier and at Dakar. And now we have the Governor of Suez suspending the world's traffic in order that the Fleet may not be delayed for so much as an hour on its eastward journey. If any rudiment of strict neutrality can be discovered in all this, it eludes our perception.

THE FINANCIAL PROGRAMME.

THE Progressists seem disposed to adhere to their old role of opposing any large increment of the land-tax. Such an attitude on their part is not easily explained just now, for on previous occasions they were always understood to admit that the land tax would be the most accessible source of increased revenue in any national crisis. Indeed their contention has hitherto been that this tax should be reserved as an asset against a rainy day, and that, consequently, to draw upon it under ordinary circumstances would be an error in state policy. Seeing, then, that the present is essentially a national crisis, we should have imagined that the Progressists would be the first to approve of increasing the land tax to the utmost limits. They are said to object, however, to the Cabinet's proposals in this section of next year's Budget. They do not, indeed, oppose all increment. Within certain limits they endorse the Cabinet's programme. But when we say that the effect of their proposed amendments would be to reduce the additional income from this source by some 16 million *yen*, or nearly by one half, it will be seen that their opposition is tolerably drastic. Passing to particulars, we find that whereas the Treasury proposes to raise the tax on urban building lands by 20 per cent. of the registered value of the land, the Progressists indicate 12 per cent. as a maximum figure, and whereas 7 per cent. is the Budgetary addition for rural building lands, the Progressists propose 4 per cent. As to agricultural land, they affirm that the Government's increment of 1.8 per cent. should be cut down to 0.7 per cent. The losses of revenue resulting from these changes would be :—

On urban building lands.....	3,076,000
On rural building lands	3,204,000
On agricultural lands	9,752,000
Total	16,032,000

Our readers are quite familiar with the fact that urban building lands are at present assessed for taxation purposes at figures quite ludicrously low ; figures determined in the early years of the *Meiji* era, before the country had recovered from the shock of the mediatization of the fiefs and all the sweeping changes of the Restoration. At that time the market value of urban building lots was a petty fraction of the present value. We can ourselves recall a sale of 4,300 *tsubo* of land with all the attached buildings—a large *nagaya* and a good dwelling house—in the Azabu district of Tokyo for 350 dollars. The same lot would now sell easily for eighty or ninety thousand *yen*. In those years land in Nagatacho, the most fashionable quarter of the capital, could be readily bought for 30 *sen* per *tsubo* whereas it now sells for 50 *yen*. Naturally the official assessors were guided by the state of the market at the time, and since there has never been any re-assessment, it follows that owners of building lots in Tokyo are altogether under-taxed. Possibly this criticism does not apply with equal force to other cities, still less to what are known as "rural building lands" (*gunson takuchi*), that is to say, lands used for building purposes in districts beyond the boundaries of cities or towns. The demands of justice might therefore be better satisfied by local discrimination, but that would involve re-assessment, a long and tedious business, whereas the want of money is immediate. What the Progressists are understood to contend is, not that the land is an unsuitable source of revenue for purposes of an emergency, but that instead of imposing a large burden on it suddenly, the wiser plan would be to have recourse to loans. That is an echo of the time-honoured principle that one generation should not be required to defray the whole cost of enterprises which bequeath their benefits to many generations. Of a foreign war especially is the doctrine true, for the object of war is either to preserve a country's integrity or to extend its territories, and in either case posterity is at least as much advantaged as the generation which conducts the war, especially in view of the fact that the latter has to bear all the terrible losses, pains and perils of the campaign. If, then, it be just to borrow money for building railways, constructing harbours or for otherwise permanently enriching a country, it is most essentially just to borrow for the purposes of a war; especially a war like the present, which has for its object to save the Far East from the aggressions of a military despotism. But at the same time no economist denies that some increase of taxation is advisable, in war time, and the question thus presents itself, what ratio should the revenue derived from increased taxation bear to the sum derived from loans. Evidently there can be no generally applicable answer. Circumstances over-rule all principles in such a matter. The Japanese Government's present programme is to obtain 165 millions annually from taxation against 1,070 millions by loans. These are round numbers, but they approximate the truth sufficiently. The ratio of taxation to loans is therefore something more than 1 to 7. In other words, supposing that the war, which commenced in the spring of 1904, ends in the spring of 1906, and supposing that the present programme of increased taxation be continued until the war-loans are paid off, then by the year 1913 the country will be freed from all financial burdens connected with the campaign. A period of nine years will have covered the war and discharged its total cost. Nine years is little more than one-third of the life of a generation. Therefore we are here confronted with decidedly heroic methods of finance. One generation during one third of its existence will have fought a great war, suffered all its sorrows and horrors, and paid the entire monetary cost. Testing the matter by these methods of cold arithmetic one is disposed to endorse the Progressists who contend for smaller taxes and larger loans. The Cabinet, however, must be credited with having given the fullest attention to all these details. We suspect that the over-ruling consideration is the inadvisability of diverting excessive amounts of floating capital into the channels of unproductive expenditure. Even as the programme now stands the domestic money market will have put up 680 million *yen* for war purposes by the end of March, 1906, and it is easy to conceive that the nation's material progress would be more seriously checked by larger drafts upon its available

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capital than by straining its tax-paying capacities. The question is one of great delicacy. Financiers may well differ in their solutions. But the moral of the whole matter is familiar; namely, that what Japan needs above everything else, so far as fiscal affairs are concerned, is to remove every obstacle to the inflow of foreign capital.

THE BOOKSHELF.

Russo-Japanese War, fully illustrated. Tokyo, Kinko-do Publishing Company. Price *yen* 1.

THE fifth number of this admirably illustrated record of the Japan-Russian War is to hand and fully sustains the reputation of its previous issues. The illustrations, both coloured and plain, are as numerous as ever and as well executed. The reading matter includes an exhaustive article on Woman's Education, which deals with the principal institutions in Japan now devoted to the education of women, as well as gives a short historical sketch of the position of women from the earliest times down to date. Another article deals with the "Spirit animating our soldiers," while the interesting serial essay describing the Manners and Customs of the Japanese from the earliest times is carried down through the age of the Taira and Minamoto to the epoch of the Kamakura government. A stirring poem entitled "Future Duties," (addressed to the students of the Higher Commercial School by one of themselves) appears above the modest signature of "A. Ll. Tr.," whom our readers should have little difficulty in identifying. A short article on Commercial Education precedes the War Record, War Time Anecdotes, and General News. Altogether this publication affords a wonderful value for the money asked for it.

Heinemann's Favourite Classics. London, WM. HEINEMANN. 6d. net.

EIGHT more volumes of this extraordinarily cheap and good series of reprints have been issued by Mr. Wm. Heinemann. Each volume represents a play, comedy, or tragedy, by Shakespeare, and each is prefaced by a sepia-tinted photogravure representing a famous actress or actor of the olden time. The introduction to each play is from the pen of Dr. Brandes and is succinct and to the point. We note that one book-seller in Birmingham reporting to the *Academy* found these reprints the best selling of all the books handled by him during September. We are not surprised.

Etudes sur l'Education a la Colonisation, par MAURICE COURANT.

THIS brochure reaches us from Paris, having been issued by the Librairie General de Droit et de Jurisprudence. Mr. Maurice Courant is well known in his capacity as a Secretary to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, besides being a Professor of the Chamber of Commerce of Lyons, and his studies are well worth the attention of all thoughtful students of the deeply interesting subject of which he treats.

College of Science Journal.

We have to acknowledge receipt of the Journal of the College of Science (Imperial University of Tokyo). Three volumes are represented XVIII., XIX., and XX., and there are five papers, the nature of which may be gathered if we say that probably the article least likely to puzzle the lay mind is one by Dr. Hisakatsu Yabe on "Cretaceous Cephalopoda from Hokkaido"—which is a learned description of certain shells found in fossil localities of the northern island. One of these, the only specimen known to exist, has been named *Nipponites mirabilis* and as figured and described by Dr. Yabe is a remarkable type of *ammonites*. He says:

At first the shell forms a more or less flat spiral coil wound sinistrally as in *Helicoceras*, its diameter being about 2.7 cm. and the cross-section of the whorl at the end of the second volution about 0.9 cm. The further growth is no longer spiral, but it consists in turning to the right and then to the left several times and thus forming many U-shaped curves which cover the first part of the shell from six directions, so that the plane of the curves roughly corresponds to the six sides of a cube. The limbs of each single curve and of those adjacent come nearly in contact.

Among the plates is a figure showing a model in wire of the whorls of this shell. It closely resembles the contortions of a seismograph recording the movements of a strong earthquake. The specimen is from the upper Ammonite beds of the Opiranshibets river.

The Christmas "Graphic."

We have to hand the Christmas number of *The Graphic*, the chief feature of which is a most striking and effective supplement reproducing in colour the fine academy picture of the Homage-Giving at the Coronation ceremony in Westminister Abbey on August 9, 1902, by John H. F. Bacon, A.R.A. The number is also illustrated throughout in colours, and contains an admirable selection of short stories by such popular writers as Robert Hichens, the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, the late George Gissing, Morley Roberts, Allen Raine, M. E. Francis, and other first-rate authors. Among the well-known artists who contribute are Solomon J. Solomon, A.R.A., R. W. Macbeth, R.A., Hugh Thomson, R.I., Frank Dadd, R.I., Frank Craig, Harold Speed, and Philip E. Stretton; while humorous art is well represented by Reginald Cleaver, Claude Shepperson, R.I., H. M. Brock, and C. E. Brock.

FENCING.

On Saturday afternoon fencing took place in the building of the Harbour Police Station, Yokohama, with a view to the encouragement of competition and in addition to celebrate the first anniversary of the removal of the office to the present building. A mock fight was participated in by ten champions each representing constables of the Kotobuki-cho, Kaga-cho, Isezaki-cho, and Harbour stations. Mr. S. Monna, a well-known fencing master, was umpire. Viscount M. Watanabe, ex-President of the Board of Anditors, presented a *katana* made by an ancient swordsmith, and valued at two hundred *yen*, to the highest winner of points in the tournament. The tournament commenced at half past 12 o'clock when Governor Snfu, and other high officials of the Kencho, etc., many leading merchants, and some twenty foreigners, including a few ladies, were present. The result of the fencing was as fol'ows:

First Bout.—Kotobuki-cho corps won 17 points against the three challenging teams of Isezaki-cho, Kagacho and the Harbour, and lost 12.

Second Bout.—Isezaki-cho corps won 12 against the three challenging corps of Kaga-cho, Harbour and Kotobuki-cho.

Third Bout.—Kaga-cho corps won 15 against the three challenging corps of Harbour, Kotobuki-cho, and Isezaki-cho.

Fourth Bout.—Harbour corps won 12 against the three challenging corps of Kotobuki-cho, Isezaki-cho, and Kaga-cho.

The fencing lasted till 5 p.m. after which all the guests were entertained in another building in the same compound, which was beautifully decorated. Mr. Yuasa, Chief of the Harbour station, made a speech in which he eulogized the practice of fencing.

A HUNDRED YEARS HENCE.

A hundred years
Hence and what matters all this toil and strife?
A transient dawn, a narrow little day,
And twilight shapes us for eternity.
Peasant and potentate will turn at last
And mix their dust, the worms will feed on each
Impartially. And if indeed they speak
The truth who tell us of a life beyond,
Each will meet each before a throne, when each,
Clean from the flesh, resolves into a man.

Ah! Symbols of a rest, that is no rest,
Decking the worn-out covering of flesh
With stone and brass, and banneret and shield;
As if you would preserve their very dust
From contact with a lesser kind's decay—

What of the night? Why were we born to sin
And suffering, who gains by our regret?
Can we be even sure that at the end
Of all our trouble we shall be allowed
To simply sleep eternity away?

Will all the aching hearts and weary limbs
Discover slumber on the other side?
Or will they rise, as Prophets say they will,
Fresh to a happiness they never knew?
I wonder! As for me I have no new
Demand to make, I only plead for peace,
And in my pleading, I am not alone.

Look to your work, who brought the thing to birth,
The teeming millions with a single cry.
Peace! we re-echo, give us ceaseless peace.
We ask no monument above our bones
No epitaph of all we left undone,
Only a grave among the other graves,
Only to cumber nature for an hour,
Only to fall to pieces on her breast,
And, falling, pass beyond the reach of Man.

POET IN EXILE.

HORSE SALE.

The following prices were realised in the horse sale conducted by Mr. John W. Hall on Friday:—

Settler	45
Floy, Chestnut Australian Mare	400
Mistletoe, Bay Australian Mare	180
Chou Chou, Bay Australian Mare	525
Sigmar, Chestnut China	40
P'tit Rat, Brown China	50
Maiko, Bay Australian Mare	475
Tokio, Bay Australian Mare	550
Nikko, Chestnut Australian Mare	500
Hitachi, Bay Australian Mare ..... Bought in	1,900
Izumo, Brown Australian Mare ..... Bought in	850
May-mie, Bay Australian Mare ..... Bought in	850
May-duke, Brown China	500
May-or, Chestnut China	70
Violet, Chestnut Australian Mare	1,600
Carnation, Bay Australian Mare	800
Alexandra, Chestnut Australian Mare	800
Adolar, Bay China	50
Rose de France, Brown Australian Mare (Bt. in)	1,300
Parisienne, Black Australian Mare ..... "	750
Gladiateur, Grey China	115
P.P.C., Bay China	85
Coriolan, Bay China	40
Colleen Bawn, Bay Australian Mare	525
D.O.C. (late Handsome George) China	140
Araiwa, Bay China	50
Ashitaka, Skewbald China	170
Mark, Dun China	75
Nippon, Bay Australian Mare ..... —	700
Beauty, Chestnut China	40
Ranzan, Bay Australian Mare	700
Torpedo, Chestnut China	50
Hanabusa, Grey China	100
Mayonnaise, Spotted China ..... Bought in	100
Ten-yu, Chestnut China	—
Gold Heels, Chestnut Australian Mare	350
Adonis, Bay China	120
Fluchtling, Chestnut China	95
Capricieuse	500

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EXTINCTION OF THE WAR CORRESPONDENT.

The Bookman is evidently dissatisfied with the showing made by American correspondents during the present war. In its Chronicle and Comment for October we find the following article:—

Some one remarked the other day that the war correspondent seems to have become extinct, and, judging by recent events, the remark is very true. Since the Russo-Japanese war began there has appeared in the world's newspapers little of importance beyond what the War Offices at St. Petersburg and Tokio have been willing to give out. This, and a swarm of impossible rumours from Chefoo, Shanghai and Tientsin, represented the sum-total of newspaper information down to the battle of Liaoyang. Early in the war, the London *Times* got some interesting naval news by wireless telegraphy. For the rest, the world has had to go without the definite and detailed information which has been given by the press in all the wars of the past century. And yet the present war is one of the greatest and most momentous in history, while its tremendous battles, fought under absolutely new conditions, afford opportunities for description of the most thrilling sort. Of course it may be said that both Russians and Japanese at first practically ruled out the war correspondent, treating him with unusual politeness, but shutting him up in some remote place miles away from the front and absolutely forbidding him to see or hear anything of what is going on. This, of course, was true; but this is just the reason why a more robust and more enterprising set of newspaper owners would have been stimulated to achieve the seemingly impossible. As a matter of fact, nothing of this sort is really impossible; and we find it astonishing that no great newspaper genius has risen to the height of the occasion and won new laurels for the press. Money alone, however lavishly expended, would not do it. Audacity alone would not succeed. Intelligence alone would fail. But a union of money, audacity, and intelligence could acccomplish anything, and in particular could outwit and baffle even the arrogant Russians and the imperturbable Japanese.

Naturally it is from the American press that one looks for such a "beat" as this, for it is in the representatives of the American press alone that the combination just described has hitherto been found. But the chiefs of our newspapers have made the fatal mistake of not understanding the nature of the problem set before them. They have got together a lot of men who might be trusted to write well of what they should see—novelists, magazine contributors, clever reporters—but these are not the sort of men fitted by training and experience to fight their way to news in the teeth of heart-breaking discouragement. There is Mr. Richard Harding Davis, for example, who was sent out to report the war from the Japanese end. Now there is no one who could tell of battles more picturesquely than Mr. Davis, if he ever happened to see any. But Mr. Davis as a correspondent has always been accustomed to conditions that would have befitted the ambassador of a king. He has carried letters which gave him a box-seat at every performance; and in Greece, in Cuba, and in South Africa he has pleasantly viewed the fray, clad, as it were, in a frock coat, with a fresh gardenia in his buttonhole, and having a deft attendant near by to sustain and comfort him with *pâté de foie gras* sandwiches and a pint of dry Sillery. When he struck Japan, however, he found that his "pull" was non-existent. And so he settled down in Tokio and wrote little letters about the tea-gardens, and the geishas, and all that sort of thing. The letters were real cute and cunning, but from a "war" correspondent they were just the least bit conducive to laughter. Lately he and Mr. John Fox, another novelist, have returned in disgust because General Kuroki would not let them come nearer to a battle than eight miles. If they had known more about such things they would have understood that eight miles is a very short distance in these days, when high-power guns carry eleven miles or more. And then there is Mr. Jack London, who was sent out partly because he knows how to rough it. But he certainly doesn't know anything about the business of a war-correspondent; and so after getting himself arrested for taking views of a fort, he subsided and spent his time having himself photographed in various arrangements—Jack London and his Guide, Jack London and his Pony, Jack London, his Guide and Pony, and Jack London *tout seul*, musing. This was funny at first; but it became a bore after a while and then there settled down a great calm during which Jack London disappeared.

Our newspapers have probably wasted hundreds of thousands of dollars in the last six months without anything worth while to show for all this outlay. What they wanted was a second Stanley or a McGahan, who would be sent out with unlimited credit and a terse order such as Bennett gave the former. "Find Livingstone," said Bennett. "When can you start?" In an hour," replied Stanley. That was all. There were no directions as to how the work was to be done. It simply *was* to be done, and Stanley did it in his own way. Most of the men detailed by American newspapers for this war work have apparently never been out of the United States before. They know nothing of foreign countries, of foreign languages, or of foreign customs. Take, for instance, one of the "war correspondents" on *Leslie's Weekly*. He was supposed to go to Manchuria, but at last accounts he had settled down in Berlin, whence he sends his paper stereotyped stories about the Kaiser, and *naif* reports of the discoveries which he himself has made in Germany. Thus, he has found out that the King of Saxony, and the King of Würtemberg, and the Grand Duke of Baden maintain courts of their own. This bright correspondent never knew this before. He had always supposed that the only court in Germany was the imperial court in Berlin. He tells his readers this with the greatest simplicity—a simplicity, in fact, which has a real charm of its own. But fancy sending out such an unsophisticated soul to baffle censors, evade the vigilance of provost-marshals, and run the gauntlet of Cossack outposts, sentries, and scouts!

An American newspaper proprietor who really knew his business would have recognised from the first that this war is unlike any other that has ever taken place. He would not have chosen an American to do the special work in the field, for all Americans are suspicious characters to Russians at the present time. He would rather have sought in Paris for a Russian-speaking Frenchman—one of those dare-devil types that love adventure and to whom danger is the very breath of their nostrils. Such a man, provided with ample funds in gold and notes, and with the promise of a great reward, could have got beyond the screen which veiled the Russian operations. Between bribery—which is a Russian cult—and audacity, he whould have got to see with his own keen eyes just what is going on; and then, making his way to some neutral port, he would have given to the world a series of vivid pictures of camp and field such as would have make his newspaper famous over the whole world. To perform a like feat on the Japanese side is much less feasible, for the Japanese are less open to bribes; yet by employing clever Chinese assistants, enough could at least be learned to dispel the mystery in which Tokyo envelopes alike the losses and the victories of Japan. If the war shall end without some brilliant feat like this, then the press of the world, and especially the press of the United States, will suffer in prestige and will have to sit down to a lazy and inglorious contentment with the record of its greater and more energetic past. So far, the New York *Times* is the only American newspaper to accomplish anything at all.

YACHTING.

Saturday was a fine racing day though the wind was very uncertain both in direction and strength. The cruisers started with a light southerly breeze, *Asagao* getting across first and carrying spinnaker to the harbour entrance. Once outside, however, she was overhauled by *Daimyo* and they reached the Mandarin Bluff in this order: *Daimyo*, *Asagao*, *Nina*, and *Wanderer*. The wind had now breezed up and when after rounding the quarantine ship they got back to the Mandarin Bluff mark *Asagao* was in the lead, *Nina* had given up, and in the windward work *Wanderer* had lost her topmast and considerable time in clearing away the wreckage. *Daimyo* was now in second place, *Wanderer* in third. A good race was sailed home between *Asagao* and *Daimyo*, but the latter threw away her chances by standing westward in the harbour and getting entangled with a couple of schooners. *Asagao* therefore crossed the line first. The unexpected freshening of the wind upset the "light breeze" handicap completely but it may be pointed out that as *Asagao* finished first she must have been victorious on any one of the four handicaps framed for selection. There was no second prize. Times:—

	Finish. h.m.s.
Daimyo	3.22.49
Nina	Gave up.
Wanderer	3.28.08
Asagao	3.22.17

Five "Larks" started but only two were timed at the finish, which was as follows:—

No. 3.	—
No. 5.	3.17.52
No. 10.	—
No. 11.	3.14.20
No. 13.	—

YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Yokohama Literary Society foregathered at another highly successful meeting last night at Van Schaick Hall. The paper read by Mr. Frank S. Booth was based on a lecture delivered by the Rev. Minot S. Savage some years ago and dealt with "American Wit and Humour." It proved very mirth provoking, the reader doing full justice to its eminent merits. The musical portion of the programme was, as usual, first class. Mr. Vincent's opening contributions, two studies from Grieg's "Albumblätter" and a Romanza by Schumann, were very daintily given and evoked long-continued applause. Miss Summers made an excellent impression with her German song and a hope was expressed that she will favour the Society again. Another *debutante* was Miss Reah Kenderdine, who recited very winningly a monologue entitled "The Vagabonds." Miss Kenderdine unites a charming presence with a clear and happy delivery and when she has overcome a slight tendency to hurry should develop into a most expressive and effective reciter. Mrs. James Walter sang capitally a pretty song by a local composer,—to which Mr. Vincent kindly set an organ accompaniment; and Mr. Somerton was to have brought the programme to a close with Pinsuti's "The Arrow and the Song," but was recalled and gave an exquisite little gem as an encore, "Dearest, when I am dead," the words being by the late W. E. Henley and the music by Frank Lambert. At the next meeting Mr. Thomas Satchell's lecture on "Some Women Novelists" will be given.

PROGRAMME.

Piano Solos...(*a*) "Albumblätter," Op. 28, Nos. 3 and 4 .....Grieg.
(*b*) "Romanza," Op. 28, No. 2 .....Schumann.
Mr. W. Karl E. Vincent.

Song....."Eer der herrlichste von Allen ..... R. Schumann.
Miss Summers.

Recitation .....The Vagabonds".....Trowbridge.
Miss Reah Kenderdine.

Song ....."Time's Lullaby".....H. Heydrich.
Mrs. James Walter.

Song....."The Arrow and the Song" .....Pinsuit.
Mr. S. H. Somerton.

MEN'S READING ROOM ASSOCIATION.

The At Home given on Saturday afternoon at the Men's Reading Room, No. 82, Main Street, proved a very enjoyable function. The meeting was called to inspect the results of the recent photographic competition, and for the distribution of the prizes. The prize photographs, as well as all the others in the competition, were arranged to advantage in the game-room and were very greatly admired by the guests of the Club. Mrs. Viloudaki, assisted by a bevy of young ladies, received the guests on behalf of the committee. The programme included a quaint monologue by Mrs. C. F. McWilliams, "Behind the Curtain," and two songs by Master de Witt Thompson, one being in Japanese. Mrs. Walter Weston then delivered the prizes won in the recent photographic competition as follows:—

ALL WORK DONE BY EXHIBITOR.

SECTION A. CLASS 1.—Mr. P. E. Nicolle; small bromide picture entitled "Twilight," representing an old Japanese labourer at work in a field. The judges' comment on it was "Would have been better on a plain oblong matt."

SECTION A: CLASS 2.—Mr. P. E. Nicolle; snapshot taken at tournament in recent Autumn Regatta.

SECTION A: CLASS 3.—Mr. R. Wallace; study of a sendo.

PART WORK DONE BY EXHIBITOR.

SECTION B: CLASS 1.—Mr. W. R. Devin; a pretty bit of sea and coast taken from an altitude. The judges' comment is, "The best picture in the whole competition, effectual by reason of its simplicity, composition and depth."

SECTION B: CLASS 2.—Rev. W. Weston; coolies hauling.

SECTION B: CLASS 3.—Mr. A. W. S. Austen; A Sky Pilot," a study of a clergyman.

The judges were Messrs. H. A. and O. M. Poole. Short speeches by the Rev. Walter Weston and Dr. Dearing so presented the advantages and privileges of the Club that several new members were gained as a result.

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THANKSGIVING DAY.

The American community in Yokohama duly observed Thanksgiving Day, which had been fixed by the President for Thursday. The chief feature of the observance, apart from visits to the Legation in Tokyo and family *réunions*, consisted in special services in Union Church and Christ Church.

The Thanksgiving Service at the Union Church was held at eleven o'clock, a.m., Rev. E. S. Booth conducting the service. After a prayer from Rev. A. A. Bennett the sermon was delivered by Rev. Jas H. Ballagh from the text, "When thou hast eaten and are full then thou shalt bless the Lord thy God for the good land which he has given thee." A good congregation listened to Mr. Ballagh's excellent discourse upon the theme of Thanksgiving considered from the historical, political, social and religious view points. Reminiscences of many of the 40 or more Thanksgiving services which the speaker has attended in Yokohama, with reference to the sermons of noted American divines of a generation now passed away, added interest to the address. The thanksgiving hymns were brightly sung, Mr. W. Karl E. Vincent being at the organ.

The combined Harvest Festival and Thanksgiving service at Christ Church in the evening was well attended. The Church was very prettily decorated with sheaves of rice, fruit and berries, and the service was fully choral. The *Magnificat* and *Nunc Dimittis* were sung to Bunnett in F., and the congregation heartily joined in well known harvest hymns. The Rev. H. St. George Tucker, of the American Episcopal Mission, Tokyo, preached the sermon, taking his text from Isaiah XXXV., 1, "The desert shall rejoice, and blossom as the rose."

In the evening the spacious dining-room of the Grand Hotel was filled to its utmost capacity. The *menu* contained all the good things traditionally connected with a Thanksgiving dinner—terrapin soup, oysters on the half-shell, turkey and cranberry sauce, pumpkin pie, and last but not least, mince-pie. After dinner dancing was indulged in, the floor being in a perfect condition, and at midnight supper was served. Captain Davis, the Associate Manager, was indefatiguable in his exertions to please his guests, with the result that the evening proved very delightful.

THE LAW COURTS.

SHIMODA v. RETZ.

The hearing of this case, in which plaintiff petitions for the return of various gold coins valued at *yen* 305, deposited with defendant as security for a loan of three hundred *yen* from the latter, was resumed on Nov. 18th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi.

Defendant's Counsel stated that Mr. Retz received the gold coins as security from the Shimoda Construction Company but not from an individual and that the defendant therefore could not be held responsible for plaintiff's claim.

For further preparation of evidence, plaintiff's counsel prayed the Court to adjourn the hearing. The Court decided to resume the hearing on November 21st.

YOKOHAMA ICE WORKS v. STORNEBRINK.

In the Yokohama District Court, this case, in which plaintiff claims five thousand *yen*, came up on Nov. 18th before Judge Nakanishi.

Having asked the Court for leave to make some alterations in his complaint, plaintiff's Counsel produced in Court several documents in further evidence, of which he gave a lengthy explanation. Defendant's Counsel refused to admit the new evidence. As to the transfer of the ice factory from Mr. Stornebrink to the present owner—plaintiff,—an argument ensued, after which plaintiff's counsel asked defendant's counsel whether the latter would admit as a fact that Mr. Stornebrink, having instigated some foreign sailors drove out plaintiff and his employees in Sept., 1896, from the factory. Defendants's Counsel replied that in spite of the cancellation of contract between the parties with regard to the transfer of the factory, plaintiff tried to occupy the place by force, having hired some vagabonds, and that consequently Mr. Stornebrink merely tried to defend himself against their outrageous conduct.

Plaintiff's Counsel asked the Court for leave to examine Mr. Ikariyama, Superintendent of Kagacho police, U. Tamano and Uchiyama Rosetsu as witnesses. The Court decided to examine the latter two. Mr. Uchiyama is now living at Chemulpo, Korea, so that his examination must be conducted by the Japanese Consul there.

The case was adjourned till Nov. 28th.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

A case instituted by Mr. F. Retz against the Shimoda Construction Co. claiming *yen* 3,911 began on Nov. 19th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi.

Plaintiff's counsel stated that Mr, Retz made a contract on July 27th, 1903, with defendants to build a godown on lot No. 223, Yamashita-cho, and two dwelling houses on lot No. 170, Bluff, for twelve thousand *yen*. The former building was promised by the contractors to be completed within seventy-five days. Meanwhile, at the request of defendants on Oct. 31st last, plaintiff consented to pay an additional six hundred *yen* and on Nov. 26th the same year, another five hundred and forty-five *yen*, making a total of *yen* 13,145. The building was not completed within the time stipulated in the contract. While the work was unfinished, plaintiff paid eight hundred *yen* on Dec. 9th last to defendants. After the work was stated by defendants to have been completed, plaintiff on Jan. 13th and 14th inspected the buildings, accompanied by an architect named I. Yamamoto, and found that the work was very imperfect, necessitating formidable alterations to the buildings. Plaintiff lost rent amounting to *yen* 1,500—during ten months ended Sept. 30th this year—from one of the dwelling houses, which sum would have been earned if the work had been perfect; and also rent amounting to *yen* 675—during five months ended Sept. 30th when this claim was lodged in the Court, from the hire of the godown. Besides the foregoing damage, plaintiff paid *yen* 36 to one painter and *yen* 30 to another on behalf of defendants and sold a gold watch valued at *yen* 85 to the contractors, which the latter had not paid for.

Defendants' Counsel contended that the builders carried out their work in accordance with the specifications in the contract. Plaintiff wished to have finer houses and godown than what he consented to pay for. The loss in rent set out by him could not be placed upon defendants. Generally speaking the work was perfect.

As plaintiff's Counsel was not sufficiently prepared with his evidence, the Court adjourned the hearing till Dec. 2nd.

ARCHITECTS' CASE.

The hearing of a case filed by the Shimoda Construction Co. against Mr. F. Retz claiming *yen* 1,645 came up on Nov. 18th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi.

This claim was based on the dispute outlined in the previous case.

The Court stopped the hearing till the other case is settled.

CLAUSEN v. KOMOR.

On Nov. 18th, the hearing of this case was resumed in the Yokohama District Court.

Plaintiff's Counsel asked the Court to take in the record of a case, No. 139 in 1902, which had a close relation with the present case. Evidence A-1 and A-2 in the record he held would be a sure guide in order to clear up the present dispute. The Court consented to the application, after which it adjourned the case till the beginning of February, 1905, as a power-of attorney for defendant's representative was not yet received from home.

INFRINGEMENT OF THE PRESS REGULATIONS.

D. Kotoku, publisher and M. Nishikawa, editor, of the *Heimin Shimbun*, a Socialist oragn who were undergoing trial in the Tokyo District Court on account of having published a statement injurious to social peace in its issue of Nov. 19th, were sentenced to five months' minor imprisonment and a fine of fifty *yen* each, and the publication of the paper was suppressed and the printing plant confiscated. The accused immediately lodged an appeal in the higher Court against the present decision.

THE KUHN-BOYES CASE.

The trial of Mr. S. H. Kuhn, which was fixed to begin on Nov. 22nd in the Yokohama District Court, is postponed till Nov. 29th.

SHIMODA v. RETZ.

This case, in which plaintiff petitions for the return of various gold coins valued at *yen* 305, came up again on Nov. 21st in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi.

In connexion with a letter produced by defendant's counsel, plaintiff's Counsel stated that his client was ignorant of it.

Defendant's Counsel held that Mr. Shimoda himself wrote the letter and also signed it. Counsel asked the Court to examine the plaintiff in order to ascertain the writer of the letter.

The Court decided to summon him on Nov. 25th.

CLAIM FOR LIFE INSURANCE

In the Yokohama District Court, the hearing of a case lodged by Mrs. Ai Kawakatsu, guardian of her daughter named Shige, residing in Kyoto, against Mr. William Harris, Yokohama representative of the Manufacturers Life Insurance Co, No. 23, claiming *yen* 5,781 began on Nov. 21st before Judge Nakanishi.

Plaintiff was represented by Mr. Iida and Defendant by Mr. Sato.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that the late Kanshichi Kawakatsu insured himself on Sept. 29th, last with plaintiff's firm for six thousand *yen* on a fifteen years' endowment premium payable every six months. The insured took ill on December 10th and died on January 8th the following year (1904). Having deducted from the amount insured what is due to defendant as premium by the late insured there remains the balance claimed.

Defendant's Counsel contended that the deceased gave a false statement with regard to his health at the Kyoto branch of defendant's firm when he applied for a policy and further he employed a different man to be examined by the doctor of the company. He had been suffering from consumption for some years, which fact was ascertained by the representative in Kyoto of the firm after notice of the former's death was given.

Plaintiff's Counsel produced to the Court, the policy etc. as evidence, and defendant's Counsel several letters, including one from a doctor of the Hasegawa Hospital, Osaka, another from K. Nakagawa, younger brother of the deceased, etc.

Plaintiff's Counsel asked the Court to adjourn the hearing in order to allow him to investigate the evidence. The Court decided to adjourn the case till December 9th.

CLAIM AGAINST MR. H. B. COLLINS.

The hearing of a case filed by a jinrikisha coolie named K. Yasukawa against Mr. H. B. Collins, who is, according to the plaintiff's complaint, now in the Negishi Prison, claiming *yen* 16 50, began on Nov. 22nd, in the Yokohama Local Court, before Judge Nagamuma.

The plaintiff stated that he was employed by defendant from Sept. 10th to Nov. 3rd this year for *sen* 70 per day, the period making fifty-nine days in all and the total amounting to *yen* 41.30. Having deducted from this sum that paid by defendant there remains the balance claimed. On Nov. 4th, Mr. Collins was arrested and subsequently removed to the Negishi Prison. Having called on him at the jail, plaintiff asked for payment, but defendant declined to pay him.

The contention of defendant was that he had

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paid plaintiff fully except only three *yen* which is still unpaid.

As to this difference in amount the parties have no evidence and consequently the hearing was closed and the Court decided to give judgment on Nov. 24th.

This case in which K. Yasukawa, a jinrikisha coolie, claims *yen* 16.50 from Mr. H. B. Collins came up again on Nov. 24th in the Yokohama Local Court before Judge Nagasuma, when the Court gave judgment ordering defendant to pay the amount claimed and costs.

SHILOH CHURCH.

The anniversary exercises in celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the Shiloh Church, were held in the handsome and substantial brick building in Onoyecho, Yokohama, on Saturday, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m. There was a good congregation and a number of missionary friends were present, some of the latter from Tokyo. The recently installed Pastor, Rev. Kanji Mori, presided. The services were opened by the congregation, singing "Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God Almighty," to the tune Nicaea. The pastor offered the prayer of thanksgiving, and reading of the scripture. A hymn by the choir was followed by the history of the Church, written by Elder Yaroku Idzumi, who was unable to be present from sickness; the narrative was read rapidly, but clearly, by the Pastor. The spirited reading of the historical sketch was followed by the congregation uniting in singing No. 131 of the New Hymnal, "God only is our rock, and our Salvation," a version of Ps. 62:2.

Rev. Dr. Ibuka gave as the text of his remarks, Our Lord's parable of the Mustard Seed, Matt 13: 31-32—the least of seeds developed into a great tree. He traced the beginnings of the Church of Christ in Japan with its handful of believers until its now wide spreading branches afforded rest and blessing to all the land. He contrasted the first evangelistic efforts of the Japanese in the 7th year of Meiji, in which he also had a part, with the present number of Protestant believers in Japan—fully 50,000. In the one body of believers to which this Church belonged, the *Nihon Kirisuto Kyokai*, there were 70 to 80 churches, 14,000 members, 70 to 80 ministers, as many evangelists, and contributing 30,000 *yen*. This church ranked in point of time as the 3rd in the history of the body. The Kaigan first, the Shinsakae Second, and the Shiloh third. He spoke of the Creed of the Church, its short but explicit recognition of the essentials of Christianity, the divinity of Our Lord Jesus Christ, the necessity of spiritual regeneration, the inspiration of the Word of God—and unity with all ancient and modern believers as witnessed by its adoption of the Apostles' creed, and the declaration that all who so believe are to be accounted our brethren. The constitution of the church in guarding the equality of the clergy and the rights of the laity; the Mission Board and its foreign and domestic work had contributions of 7,000 *yen* yearly. He spoke of the unity and harmony of foreign members, representing seven separate Mission Boards, and ecclesiastical bodies, and the Japanese from the beginning labouring to build the Church of Christ in Japan. He spoke of the Church from the outset being patriotic and independent of all alien relations. He hoped in conclusion 30 years hence would see the Church of Christ increased many fold in numbers and influence. A solo was exquisitely sung by Miss Sada Hayashi, herself accompanying it on the organ.

At this point the congregation was requested to adjourn for a few minutes to the exterior of the Church building where arrangements had been made for having a photograph taken. This accomplished, exercises were resumed by a trio of young ladies singing a Japanese hymn accompanied by Miss Hand at the organ. Rev. S. Minagaki, one of the original Church members, long a worker, and first Japanese pastor, gave a number of very interesting and often amusing incidents of the early difficulties the original members had to contend with in their church organization, which was a separate or Presbyterian organization. That difficulty, however, was finally overcome by this church and one or two others joining with the original Church of Christ in Japan. Of the original or early members were Revs. A. Hattori, and Y. Ishiwara, the latter of whom is at present pastor of the Shiba Church in Tokyo. The Rev. Dr. D. C. Greene, of Tokyo, the Senior Missionary of the American Board Mission, was the next speaker. He spoke of his early experience of meeting some of the first Christians in Japan, such as Awadzu Keijiro, Suzuki Kojiro, Kanagawa Basan, when there were but 5 or 6 Protestant believers in Japan, and now Christians of all sects of Greek, Roman, and Protestants number at least 125,000 and their adherents must be two fold that number. He spoke of the influence of Christian terms and literature upon the Japanese language, of Christian song and music, of regard for life, in contrast to the body of a beggar he had himself seen cut down by some *samurai* to try the temper of his blade. He referred to the effect of Calvinism upon all society—which taught all men were the children of God, and hence the new life arising from new ideals, and the direct and indirect influence of Christianity was beyond computation. It was not in numbers, but results attained we are to estimate its influence. In conclusion he wished these results to extend to all the people.

Rev. A. Inagaki, pastor of the first or Kaigan Church, spoke of the truth of the Scripture.—"He that goeth forth weeping and sowing the precious seed, shall doubtless come again rejoicing bringing his sheaves with him" as fulfilled in our eyes. He spoke of the difficulty in even renting land for Church purposes originally, and then of the final erection of this most substantial and imposing Church edifice in Eastern Japan in connection with the Nihon Kirisuto Kyokai. The advance in Christianity had been spoken of and he thought it was not more nor as great as the advance in population till now Yokohama included 270,000 population. He wished greater advance still. The Rev. J. H. Ballagh, of the Reformed Church Mission, Senior Missionary of the Protestant Missions in Japan, was the last speaker and without alluding to the history of this Church or the many subjects referred to by the previous speakers wished simply to represent if possible Dr. Hepburn himself in what he would say to them were he here present to do so. The subject was suggested to him by his having become possessor of Dr. Hepburn's own copy of the Romaji New Testament, from which he read two selections from the 2nd and 3rd Epistles of St. John, viz: the 4th verse of each Epistle, the latter of which reads "*I have no greater joy than to hear that my children walk in truth.*" The speaker referred to its appropriateness in the Doctor's advanced age, and to the history of the church not in its increase of numbers, its buildings great and good as these were, but in the spiritual character of its members, and their adherence to the truth. The speaker was happy to bear record he had never heard a whisper of heretical doctrine taught from its pulpit, nor any immorality in life countenanced by the congregation. This was a great deal to say. Further more there had been no Church divisions or contentions he had heard of. Therefore he hoped they would continue so to walk in truth, and Dr. Hepburn, should he live as long as the oldest of the Apostles, might still adopt this language. The singing of the C. M. Doxology by the congregation, and the pronouncing of the Benediction, by the Rev. Henry Loomis, brought the exercises to a close.

An entertainment of tea and cake furnished by the ladies of the congregation was afterwards given in the lecture room, which, with long tables ornamented with bouquets of flowers in vases, and cut flowers tastefully laid as borders, and heaped up trays of various kinds of cakes and tarts with young lady waiters gave opportunity for much social and pleasant intercourse, all the pastors of the various City Churches being present and rejoicing in the happy occasion.

The following is the more important part of the historical sketch given by Elder Yaroku Izumi. "The church record begins almost with the beginning of Meiji, when a class of young men under the instruction of Mrs. Louise H. Pierson, of the Woman's Union Mission Board Society of America was, on arrival of Rev. Henry Loomis in May, 1873, passed over to Mr. Loomis, who besides teaching English, taught the principles of Christianity. In the next year, Meiji 7th year, in the 7th month, 10 persons were baptized by him. This was the nucleus of the Shiloh Church. A preaching place had been opened by Dr. Hepburn and Rev. O. M. Green near the Iron Bridge, the English school had been removed to Dr. Hepburn's Dispensary, No. 39, Water St. Here on Sept. 13th, 1874, eighteen persons were organized into the First Presbyterian Church in Yokohama; this was the natal day of our Church, or when it sprang into existence.

The school was the source of constant additions to the Church membership. It had been taught by Mrs. Hepburn, Revs. Green and Loomis, and finally by Mr. John C. Ballagh, who later removed to Tokyo, where it became the beginning of the present Meiji Gakuin. At the close of the first year, the Church membership numbered 21, the next year, 1875, over 30; and the next year over 42. In April, 1877, Mr. Loomis from failing health had to return to America. Since then he returned to Japan but not to the Missionary work but as Agent for the American Bible Society. Although Dr. Hepburn was not a clergyman, on the withdrawal of Mr. Loomis, he preached, and laboured zealously, and by his medical practice, and literary labours did much for the advancement of the church. He built the building in Sumiyoshi Cho, Sanchome, and gave it to us for a church, hence our name was changed to the Sumiyoshi Cho Kyokai. At about that time the Nihon Kirisuto Kyokai, organized by the Reformed Mission, the Choro Kyokai, and the believers of the Scotch Presbyterian Mission united and formed the *Nihon Itchi Kyokai*, or United Church of Christ. Our Church entered into the Union which is now called the Nihon Kirisuto Kyokai. Mrs. Benton, afterwards Mrs. John Ballagh, started a school for the children of the tea-firing women, which later grew into the very useful Sho Gakko taught by Miss Marsh, Miss Alexander and Miss E. W. Case, when it reached a high point of usefulness; but owing to the instructions promulgated by Count Kabayama, Minister of Education, Aug. 3rd 1899, "that it was not permitted to teach religion or exercise its rites in school" it was closed. But to this day many of the pupils taught in the Sumiyoshi Gakko acknowledge that the labour thus spent was not in vain. But as the school and Church building became too strait, Dr. Hepburn did the yet greater work of building the present Church building in Onoyecho. He obtained several ten thousand *yen* from friends in America, and bought in this place, 175 tsubo of land, and built this stately and substantial building which we now possess. It was dedicated, Jan. 16th, 1892, and its name was changed to Shiloh Church. *Shiloh* is the name of a place where God was worshipped in the Old Testament times and means "Rest and peace." It was also the name of the church to which Dr. Hepburn belonged in America. Dr. Hepburn and wife, ninety years of age, are living at East Orange in New Jersey, U. S. A. He still has great interest in our church, and though by no means wealthy, frequently sends us contributions for repairs, etc. We are also much indebted to the Presbyterian Mission for constant consideration. Our new pastor recently called on Dr. Hepburn, prior to his return to Japan, and was warmly welcomed and he prayed for his usefulness and the prosperity of the Church. As these aged servants are soon to leave this world we desire that they should know particularly of our present prosperity. The pastors of this church have been besides Rev. Mr. Loomis, 3 years; Rev. Geo. Wm. Knox, 5 years, Rev. Shingo Minagaki, from Meiji 16th to 20th, though he had in reality laboured ten years in all. He was followed for 14 years by Rev. Shiuko Yamamoto, when the affectionate relations between pastor and people, and even to this day, was much as between husband and wife. Rev. Yamamoto in July, 1901, resigned in order to go to the United States. From that time till October of this year, Rev.

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Kajinosuke Ibuka has been acting pastor, who with Mr. Masaki Kono as assistant evangelist has laboured zealously. Recently our new pastor was welcomed and a farewell given to Mr. Ibuka for his labours rendered and for his kindly services in securing our new pastor. The whole number of pastors has been 7 in all. The membership has increased from 12 at the time of organization, to 287 at present, or 697 in all, during the 30 years, or over 20 per year. The contributions have increased gradually, averaging now over *yen* 1000 a year, or over 16,000 *yen* in 30 years. The Sunday School, the Woman's Society, the Young Men's Society, etc., cannot be enumerated. It is to be regretted that though 287 names are enrolled as the present membership, there are seldom 100 in attendance on worship. This calls for solemn consideration, and imposes great responsibility upon each and all."

WEST JAPAN MISSION.

The annual meeting of the West Japan Mission of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. (North) was held in Matsuyama for six days from October 20th to 26th. All the members of the Mission now in Japan were present. The meeting was marked by a devotional spirit which was an inspiration to all. The first hour of each day was devoted to a conference on some helpful theme; then followed the reading of reports of the year's work and the transaction of Mission business. The reports were full of interest and showed advance in all lines of work.

The Hokuriku Jo Gakko in Kanazawa has increased its number of pupils to 125 and is fast growing into a self-supporting school. The Christian students are earnest workers and exert a strong Christian influence in that neighbourhood.

The Naniwa Jo Gakko in Osaka has united with the Cumberland Presbyterian Mission School —"The Willmina Jo Gakko" of the same city and as a united school under the name of the "Willmina Jo Gakko" it has increased to 175 students.

The Kōjō Jo Gakuin in Yamaguchi is full to its utmost limit—50 students. The report from the school shows growth in Christian character among the students.

The reports from the various kindergartens in Kanazawa, Kyoto, and Yamaguchi, told of interesting work done among the children, of many homes visited and helped by Christian truth.

Making use of the opportunities afforded by the war, work among the soldiers in the hospitals has been carried on in four of the stations of the Mission, viz.: Kanazawa, Osaka, Hiroshima, and Matsuyama.

Thousands of Bibles and tracts have been distributed, personal talks and public addresses given. Everywhere the missionaries have been received kindly and cordially; in several instances the officers in charge of the Hospitals giving great assistance. Far-reaching good has been done by this sympathetic and practical presentation of the Gospel.

During the year additions have been made to almost all of the churches connected with the Mission. The work in many of the out-stations is in a very flourishing condition. So much so that to two of these resident missionaries will be sent in the near future.

Rev. J. B. Ayres, of Yamaguchi, will remove to Moji and the Rev. P. Gorbold, who has just been appointed to the West Japan Mission will go to Toyama on his return to Japan. Mr. Gorbold was formerly a Y. M. C. A. teacher in Yamaguchi where he did a signal evangelistic work among the students.

The training class which Dr. D. A. Murray conducts in Osaka, for the training of lay-workers has had a prosperous year; the students study the Bible during the day and preach in the evening at various Kogisho (preaching places) in the city. During the summer vacation almost all these students were engaged in *dendo* work in the country.

The Mission meeting closed with a consecration service and the members returned to their fields of labour with renewed zeal for the Master's work.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE CURRENT LITERATURE.

On Oct. 23rd, a large meeting of the Shin-kan Kyōkai(China and Korea Association) was held at Waseda, when Count Ōkuma, who has for many years been a leading member of the Society, delivered a long speech on the present political situation in the Far East. A very full report of this speech has appeared in successive numbers of the *Hōchi Shimbun*. We can only give the barest outline of the veteran statesman's views on the outcome of the war. The Count is confident that ultimate victory will rest with Japan. Russia he regards as a remnant of mediœval barbarism that is attempting to confront all the powerful influences and agencies of modern civilisation. Since the French revolution how many countries are there in Europe that have succeeded in holding on to the old despotic form of government? asks Count Ōkuma. Russia alone has tried the experiment on a large scale, and while free from great external pressure has been partially successful. But this war will change everything and lead to a big internal upheaval in that country . . . . . It is supposed by some, continues the Count, that if we are victorious in this war we shall have qualified ourselves to hold rank with the great Powers of the West in all matters. My opinion is that whatever our qualifications, in point of fact we shall only be consulted in affairs that concern the Far East. But when victorious, as we expect to be, the greatest of all questions which we shall have to settle will be how to arrange affairs in China and Korea so that the peace of the Far East shall be assured to distant generations. We are not the only nation which recognizes that Russia constitutes a permanent obstacle to the preservation of peace. England and America, and even Germany and France, realize that the open door in commerce throughout the whole of China and Korea would become a source of immense wealth to each great trading country. To throw open China to the world is one of the great objects of the war. . . . In reference to the terms of peace at the close of the war Count Ōkuma agrees in the main with statements made by other politicians, already published in these columns. Japan must retain Port Arthur, the Eastern China Railway, Vladivostock, Kamschatka and Saghalin. China's independence must be secured and Japan must devote herself to the reform of that country. Moreover, Japan must be most careful to respect all the rights and privileges now enjoyed by Europeans and Americans in China, and she must take no steps that might prove detrimental to the interests of Europeans or Americans. She must so act that other countries will be obliged to acknowledge that they are materially benefited by the defeat of Russia.

* * *

Writing in this month's *Taiyō* on a recent meeting of the Association of Statesmen and outside Politicians, Mr. Hara Kei says that hitherto little good has come from these gatherings. The gist of his remarks is that the body is not properly constituted. He would have it bigger or smaller, and he would make it a thoroughly representative and responsible body. The members who represent parties should be prepared to bind these parties to certain action. As things are now, no importance and no responsibility are attached to anything said by a party leader. Hence, says Mr. Hara, I can see no good in the meetings. They have no definite object in view. And at present there is no great question before the country on which the Government needs to take counsel with the leaders of political parties. The session of the Diet that is at hand will not be marked by any startling or novel discussion. It will do little more than vote new taxes. There are those among us who wish that some other source of revenue but increased taxation could be found. Because the increase of taxation can't go on year after year.

Dr. Taguchi observes in the pages of the *Taiyō* that from the beginning of the war he has always been optimistic in reference to Japan's financial outlook; and the remarkable ease and readiness with which two large domestic loans have been floated* tends to confirm the bright views he gave utterance to at the opening of the campaign. The victories won have greatly helped our general financial position, says Dr. Taguchi. Mukden will certainly be in our hands before the winter sets in and it is generally considered that we shall go on to Harbin either late this year or early in the spring. The war may last 3 years or it may last 5, but our finances can stand the strain, says this authority on Japanese finance.

The space devoted to character sketches in this month's *Taiyō* is filled with the parts being played in the political drama by Baron Itō Miyoji and Mr. Katō Takaaki. It may not be known to some of our readers that some weeks ago the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, which has hitherto been the property of Baron Itō, was purchased by Mr. Katō Takaaki, Ex-Foreign Minister. This new move in the journalistic world has called forth much comment from the vernacular press. An anonymous writer in the *Taiyō* points out very plainly what he deems to be the significance of the change and discusses the views of the two politicians concerned in the affair. He claims to have obtained his information by means of the application of psychological X-rays!† We give the substance of the article below. All sorts of reports have been in the air in reference to the reasons for Baron Itō's abandonment of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*. Some have affirmed that he was offended by the announcement which appeared in the paper bearing on the estrangement that had sprung up between the Baron and Counts Matsukata and Inoue.‡ But this is most improbable. The incident is not of sufficient importance to account for what has happened. The handing over of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* to Mr. Katō is an event of considerable importance in the political world in which not a few issues are involved. If any weight is to be attached to wayside report, the Prime Minister in addressing the prefects from the provinces some weeks ago, uttered the following words:— *Tōkyō Nichi Nichi Shimbun wa kongo mata Seifu no kikwan ni aratsu.* "The *Tōkyō Nichi Nichi Shimbun* will henceforth again cease to be a Government organ." This no doubt referred to the recent change of ownership. But the manner in which the change came about was most singular. It was as great a surprise to the Cabinet as to the public to be told that the newspaper had been privately baptized by the minister of an alien creed and that it was ready to openly profess its new faith.|| The Cabinet seems to have been befooled by Baron Itō. (*Gennaikaku wa Itō shi no tame ni gurō seraretari to iu mo ka nari*). Baron Itō's political career has for a long time past astonished and bewildered the public. Many years ago he belonged to the Jiyūtō and was at one time looked up to as a hard-working member of that party. But when the Seiyūkai was organized he did not join it, but on the contrary lent his support to the Yamagata pro-clan party. He tried his best to injure the Seiyūkai by winning Marquis Itō over to the Yamagata clique; but he was unsuccessful in this. Marquis Itō and Marquis Yamagata have drifted further and further apart in recent years, specially since the beginning of the war, if report be true. Baron Itō's political record is by no means a creditable one and neither Marquis Itō's party nor Marquis Yamagata's is likely to place any confidence in him at the present time. Baron Itō is not a man who is qualified to be a great political leader nor is he

* Since Dr. Taguchi's article was written a third domestic loan was been readily subscribed for.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

† Mr. Toyabe Shuntei edits all the *Taiyō* character sketches, but they are not all written by him.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

‡ A letter called a *Zekkō-jō* breaking off intercourse with Baron Itō said to have been penned by Dr. Ariga, signed by Counts Inoue, and Matsukata, was forwarded to Baron Itō. This was stated in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

|| Here is the original. *Gen-naikaku no kikwan shimbun wa hinitsu ni kaishū* (改宗) *shi; gen-naikaku wo shite hotondo kai-inu ni te wo kamaretaru no kan arashimetari.* (The Cabinet felt as though they had been bitten by a dog that they had been keeping).—WRITER OF SUMMARY.

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prepared to serve under others. Despite the fact that he is a member of the Privy Council, he is regarded as a dangerous political adventurer. He has always worked for his own private ends rather than for the public good. He has been a constant schemer. When one scheme has failed he has concocted another. And his disposal of a newspaper that has hitherto been regarded by the Cabinet as their organ without consulting them at all is of a piece with many other things that he has done.

Turning to Mr. Katō Takaaki, one thing may be predicted with certainty and that is, that the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* under his superintendence will no longer be an official or semi-official organ. Though Mr. Katō's political opinions are not very well known and may perhaps be pronounced to be somewhat colourless, it is understood that he has little sympathy with the principles and methods of the present Cabinet. Mr. Katō seems to the public to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds to a certain extent. He keeps up his connection with Count Ōkuma's party, while fraternizing with Marquis Itō and his party. It is considered by some that he is endeavouring to carry out the views of the Iwasaki family, with whom he is connected by marriage, and effect a union between Japan's two greatest statesmen, Count Ōkuma and Marquis Itō. It was the earnest wish of the late Mr. Iwasaki Yatarō, the founder of the great Iwasaki house, that the members of his family should make the effecting of the union between Ōkuma's party and Itō's party one of the great objects of their lives. Though this object cannot as yet be said to have been realized, it certainly has not been abandoned. It has been kept before the public eye with remarkable persistency; and now on the eve of the seventeenth session of the Imperial Diet we find Mr. Katō acting as a medium between the two statesmen, and we are confronted with the fact that the Seiyu-Kai and the Kensei Hontō have already approached each other in a very friendly manner. And in reference to the purchase of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, it is a reasonable conjecture that it was effected by the Iwasaki family as a means of realizing the above-named great political end, and that consequently it will henceforth become an enemy of the present Government (*Shikōshite Itō-Ōkuma no rengō ni yorite mottomo ōinaru dageki wo kōmuru mono wa gen-naikaku naru ga yuye ni, Nichi Nichi Shimbun wa ikioi gen-naikaku no hantai shimbun taru ni itaran*). But the question is, what part has Baron Itō played in furthering this new object of the paper, and what part will he play in future? There is no saying that his services will not be employed in promoting this object. But, in our opinion, he is likely to do more harm them good to the cause. In a man whose political life has been one series of sharp turns the public naturally has no sort of confidence. If Baron Itō furthers this new enterprise, it will only be done to save himself from political death and with the hope of reaping a reward later on when the present Cabinet gives place to a more liberal ministry. The line taken by the *Nichi Nichi* in the near future will be watched with interest.

There is no number of the *Taiyō* published that does not contain long comments on Japan's policy in Korea. Japan's attitude to that country since the signing of the agreement early this year is adversely criticized in every article that we have read on this subject. The November *Taiyō* has an essay written by Mr. Kikoku Sensei, in which he says that Japan's agreement with Korea by no means settles precisely what is the relation of the two countries. There are those who interpret the document as establishing a protectorate over the peninsula, says Mr. Kikoku, and there are others who maintain that its provisions are inadequate for enabling Japan to exercise efficient control over Korea's foreign policy. By Art. III. of the agreement providing that negotiations with third Powers are in every case to be submitted to Japan for approval, it would appear as though Korea's practice of treating directly with foreign Powers was to cease. But as a matter of fact it has not ceased; and such foreign Powers as may harbour sinister designs or are seeking for privileges in Korea can still enter into direct negotiations with the Korean Government and can defy any protest that Japan may make.* There is nothing for it, says Mr. Kikoku, but for Japan to alter the agreement so as to make her position as the protecting country (宗國, *sōkoku*) quite clear to all third Powers. Were it an established fact that all negotiations respecting Korea were to be carried on with Japan instead of with the Korean Government, Western Powers would withdraw their Ministers from Seoul and only keep consuls or commercial agents there; since Korea would no longer be regarded as an independent country. The Japanese Government professes to be following the example of France's protectorate over Tunis; but with this great difference that whereas France allowed Tunis to conduct no negotiations with third Powers, Japan permits this to take place. There is not the slightest doubt, continues Mr. Kikoku, that the vacillating policy † of the Japanese Government if persevered in will land the country in all manner of difficulties with other Powers and will also deter Japanese capitalists from investing money freely in Korea in the way that Englishmen have invested money in Egypt and India. From whatever point of view regarded the present shilly-shally policy towards a country on which Japan has spent so much money and for which she has repeatedly had to go to war is inexcusable and fraught with grave perils, concludes Mr. Kikoku.

* * *

The colossal edition of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* issued on the 10th instant in commemoration of the publication of its 10,000th number contains an enormous quantity of reading matter. The writers are nearly all well known men, and they have evidently chosen their own subjects. Topics of all sorts are treated, many at considerable length. One of the longest essays is on "Dinners in England," written by Mr. Sonoda Kōkichi. It occupies two whole pages of the journal, and since the paper, exclusive of the margins, measures 20 in. by 14 in. and the printing is very close, containing no less than 62 *gyō* in the page, some idea of the enormous length of Mr. Sonoda's article may be formed. We have no doubt that this essay will prove of great interest to Japanese who have never mixed much with foreigners and who have no idea of the usages of polite Western society. Japanese readers appreciate chatty articles which compare things Western with things Eastern most thoroughly. Foreigners who have resided in this country a long time hardly perhaps realize how radically different are many of the ways of polite Europeans and polite Japanese. Into these differences Mr. Sonoda goes very minutely. He describes every kind of dinner, the etiquette connected with the various functions and the rules which govern behaviour and conversation. In reference to conversation he says that Japanese are quite astonished at first at the amount of talking which takes place at our tables, having always been brought up to keep silence during meals. He touches also on the choiceness of the language that it is proper to use at table in England as compared with that allowed in this country and draws attention to a number of other interesting differences between East and West. On page 11 of the paper will be found an account of its establishment in October, 1871. It was started by three enterprising men whose names even are now almost forgotten—Jōno Dempei, Ochiai Ikujirō and Nishida Densuke. The first of these was a novelist of the old style, the second a painter of what are known as *ukiyo-ye*, and the third a petty officer connected with a Ginza local office. The brightest days of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* were undoubtedly those during which it was edited by Mr. Fukuchi Genichirō, whose powerful pen it was that for many years secured for this journal a wide circulation among educated people. The account of the vicissitudes of the paper during 33 years is too long to be epitomized here. Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō writes on 5 misunderstandings under which Japanese labour. Dr. Anezaki contributes a very interesting article, which will be found on p. 26 of the paper, on "The Language used in Japanese Families." He thinks that it is in a very defective and undesirable state. Ideas and language go together, says Dr. Anezaki, and there is in Japan no such home language as is heard in a German or English home. Terms of affection are wanting in Japanese household speech, says the learned Doctor. (*Konnichi no Nihongo de wa katei no gengo ni shin-ai to iu bunshi* (分子) *ga hanahada kakete oru*). The inequality between the various members of the family which was established in feudal times, is still reflected in the language used as well as in the methods of treating each other followed by different members of the household. It is perhaps too much to expect that such equality as we find in the West should prevail here at the present time, says Dr. Anezaki; but certainly family life ought to move in this direction if congenial and highly influential homes are to be created in our midst. The upper classes in Japan have as yet made no attempt to create a home life of a superior type, says Dr. Anezaki, and on this topic he is a great authority, being highly connected. But the middle classes have made a distinct move in the right direction. The feelings of the various members of the family in this class are full of affection, but it lacks expression. The language in which to clothe it needs to be evolved. Dr. Anezaki is of opinion that the substitutes for our personal pronouns used in Japanese need thorough revision. There is no reason for retaining the deprecatory terms that were the product of feudalism. Dr. Anezaki says that one way of bringing about a reform would be to introduce a new and more reasonable system of family nomenclature and general speech by means of novels, written with this special object in view. He recommends the translation of Mrs. Clarke's "John Halifax, Gentleman," to Japanese readers as containing fine portraits of an English home. The subject is of considerable interest and Dr. Anezaki treats it in his usual earnest manner.

The other articles which help to fill up the 70 odd pages of the paper treat of education, commerce, industry, finance, ethics, literature and a number of other subjects. The outflow of *hokku* has been unusually abundant. Does any Japanese, we wonder, ever wade through these hundreds of stereotyped short epigrams. With some Japanese, we are told, the reading of *hokku* is a monomania. Were it not so, no newspaper or magazine would publish them by the score in the way they now do.

* * *

The educational world in Japan is certainly supplied with a very large number of magazines that discuss school subjects. To what extent they are read and how far they influence public opinion are questions to which no definite answer can be given. Each organ professes to have a line of its own and to fulfil functions not properly discharged by any other periodical, but to the general reader the different educational magazines seem to overlap each other and it is hard to avoid the conviction that the discussion of school questions would prove more fruitful in solid results were it carried on by experts only. It is undoubtedly true that there is too great a tendency to theory-spinning in this country. But there are educationists who have perceived this, and who as a protest against it have during the past seven years been issuing a fortnightly magazine called the *Kyōiku Jikken-kai* (The World of Practical Education). This organ aims at discussing educational questions in a matter-of-fact, practical manner. The latest number, which now lies before us, has a leading article which urges the necessity of forming a new and powerful educational organization, to consist only of men who take a thorough interest in education and who are anxious to see the system followed in this country rendered far more efficient than it now is. The editor of the *Kyōiku Jikken-kai* observes justly that the various local educa-

* *Nihon S ifu wa rekkoku wo shite sono jōyaku kōshō* (交涉) *wo haki seshumuru no kenno aru koto nashi. . . . Kono jōyaku wa dai san koku ni wa nan ra no kōryoku naki kūshōmon*(空證文) *ni sugizaru nari.*

† The title of Mr. Kikoku's article is *Chōsen ni okeru hanjō-takka* (半上落下) *no Seisaku*—a half up and half down policy, or a see-saw policy.

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tion societies are not properly constituted education societies at all, and that the meetings of these bodies are very frequently attended by local magnates who take no real interest in and are ill informed on educational questions. There are prefectural, city, district and town education societies whose work is quite perfunctory in its nature. These bodies jog along in a happy-go-lucky fashion without benefiting the cause of education in any way. Even the functions performed by the Imperial Education Society are principally confined to the discussion of systems of education or educational administration and the like, that is, to the formal part of education as distinguished from its vital principles. The society spends most of its time in the discussion of rules, regulations, methods, and the like. Now we maintain, says the *Kyōiku Jikkenkai*, that powerful teaching must be based on powerful character in the teachers and that no methods however cleverly devised can produce lasting, satisfactory results when not combined with high-class, sterling moral qualities in the men who are to put them into practice. Now, if an educational council could be formed the members of which were all men of character, men known for their sincerity, zeal, and thorough solidity, they would all respect each other and would combine together to dig down to the bottom of educational questions and find out the causes of the present failures in our school management and the road to success.

An interesting series of articles are appearing in the *Kyōiku Jikkenkai* on the method of teaching the Japanese language in Government schools. The writer says that the instruction imparted in Primary Schools is very defective and that that accounts for the very slovenly and imperfect manner in which young boys express themselves. There is, he says, no proper drill in the art of conversation given in these schools. The pupils should be made to converse during school hours as an exercise and their language should be corrected by the teacher. Topics of conversation should be suggested by teachers and they should point out the difference between concise, accurate and polite speech and discursive, incorrect and impolite language. A number of other writers have, we have observed from time to time, dwelt on the need of more attention being paid to this subject by educationists.

* * *

The October number of the *Kyōikukai* (The World of Education) has a leading article on educarion in Korea, which furnishes a good deal of useful information on that topic and offers suggestions as to the educational policy to be followed in the peninsula. Western education in Korea, says the *Kyōikukai*, may be said to date from the year 1895, when schools were established for teaching Japanese, Chinese, English, French, German and Russian. The same year new regulations were issued bearing on Primary Schools, the salaries of teachers in these schools and the general management of the institutions. In 1899 the present system of middle schools was established. Shortly after regulations bearing on the establishment of normal and medical schools were issued. From this it would appear as though Korea had made a good start in the educational line. But it was a start on paper only. With the exception of those institutions established for teaching foreign languages, none of the schools have made satisfactory progress. There are not anything like 100 primary schools in the whole country, and there are not more than one or two middle and normal schools. It is largely a question of funds. The amount of money granted by the Central Government to education is quite inadequate, the difficulty of levying local educational rates is very great, on account of the poverty of the country—a country where, it is alleged, there are not more than 5 or 6 men who own property worth more than 10,000 *yen*. More than this, the number of people who realize the necessity of education is very small. It does not seem to be at all probable that in the near future Korea will have much money to devote to education, and because of this it is of great importance that what is available should be used to the greatest advantage. It is quite plain that the great need of the peninsula at present is an ample supply of primary schools. The establishment of high class schools can be postponed. To educate a large number of children up to a standard that will enable them to earn money with ease is of greater moment than the imparting of high class education to a few. Hence it is questionable whether the money spent on the founding of foreign language schools was wisely spent, considering the straitened circumstances of the country. As regards high class education, there are at present so few students in Korea who are anxious to receive it, that it would be far more economical to send these students over to Japan than to establish schools in Korea for their accommodation. It will be certainly some years before Korea's financial situation will allow of her spending an adequate amount of money on education. But if she is prepared to utilize to the full the advantages Japan is ready to offer her, she has it in her power to provide herself with a large number of well educated young men within the next ten years or so. There is much that needs to be done in the country itself in the way of training teachers for primary schools and in the preparation of suitable text-books; for Japanese text-books are not what the Koreans need.

* * *

The latest number of the *Jitsugyō no Nihon* (Business Japan) has an article written by Mr. Hatano Shōgorō advocating the raising of the import taxes to a considerable extent. According to this writer America's position to-day is largely attributable to her protective tariff and the same is the case with Germany. England even finds that she is forced to enter the protective ring of nations albeit somewhat against her will, says Mr. Hatano. Japan need not trouble to go into all the elaborate arguments bearing on free trade and protection. She will not go wrong if she follows in the wake of those advanced Western states which have steadily pursued a protective policy decade after decade. Japan, says Mr. Hatano, should impose heavy import taxes right away. Retaliation he does not fear. If American oil were heavily taxed, America would not in return tax the silk and tea she imports from Japan, as she would injure herself by so doing. There is certain raw produce that countries dependent on industry for wealth must obtain at a cheap rate; to put a heavy import tax on such materials would be to take away the margin of profit enjoyed by their business men in competition with other countries. Mr. Hatano concludes his article by observing that after the war Japan will begin to see the necessity of protecting herself against the industrial and tradal incursions of other countries. For Japan, Korea and such parts of China as she may eventually hold he recommends the adoption of a pronounced protective policy to be the only safe course to follow.

* * *

The *Gakutō*, published monthly by Maruya, advocates the founding of a huge library in memory of the war. In an article on the subject of libraries it makes the following statements. According to recent statistics the library of our Imperial University occupies the 51st place among the libraries of the world and the Ueno library the 108th place. The countries that possess libraries containing over 200,000 volumes are Germany, with 33 such libraries, America, with 21; England, with 12; Italy, with 12; Russia, with 10, and Japan with 2. As regards large libraries, Russia has a library at St. Petersburg that ranks third among the libraries of the world. Many of the small volumes which are registered as books in our Japanese libraries would be called pamphlets in foreign countries, says the *Gakutō*. Hence it is doubtful whether if a close examination of the contents of our biggest library were made, we should be entitled to rank even 51st among the libraries of the world. The article proceeds to state a number of additional reasons for Japan's making a supreme effort to take the lead in the Eastern world in creating great seats of learning and in collecting all the best literature that the world has produced. But it seems to us that it is an inauspicious time for collecting funds for an ambitious scheme of this kind.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Marquis Ito left Tokyo on the evening of Nov. 23rd for his villa at Oiso.

Princes Kuni and Nashimoto have been promoted from Captain to be Majors of Infantry.

Prince Hassan of Egypt left the Oriental Palace Hotel on Nov. 23rd for Kyoto by the 6.50 a.m. train.

General Terauchi, Minister for War, inspected the work on Nov. 23rd at the Tokyo Arsenal, being accompanied by Colonel Yamaguchi.

A telegram from Oita reports that the Hoshu Electric Railway was seized on Nov. 23rd by its creditors and traffic was suspended.

On Nov. 23rd, the Emperor presented five *yen* and two *yen* respectively to each non-commissioned officer and private under hospital treatment at Maidzuru.

On the night of Nov. 22nd, a Chinaman about thirty years old stole eight *yen* from a grogshop, at Magane-cho, Yokohama, by giving a counterfeit $10 note of a foreign bank.

A very striking feature in the illuminations in Hongkong harbour on the King's Birthday was a crown with an E. under it, worked out in electric lights, on the German flagship *Hansa*.

A billiard tournament has been arranged at the Club Hotel, the first round of which must be played off by Saturday, December 10th. The prizes are:—1st Prize.—Massive silver cigar box; 2nd Prize.—Silver cup; 3rd Prize.—"Black and White" prize. Handsome double silver plated inkstand, presented by Mr. O. T. Gillon; 4th Prize.—Billiard cue, presented by the Manager, Club Hotel.

The closing scene in the Coburg scandal is to be enacted in Paris. The Marshal's Court of Vienna has just notified Princess Louise, not only that her request for a personal examination by medical experts is granted, but that the examination may be made in Paris by French doctors. The Princess has selected M. A. Clemenceau, of the Paris Bar, to represent her before the examiners.

The *Kōrea Daily News* states that a full investigation into the losses caused by the terrible typhoon, which swept over the south Kyengsang province of Korea on the 29th Augnst, reveals a far worse state of affairs than was imagined at the time. The complete list of losses and damage suffered now reads;—419 persons drowned, 10,518 houses destroyed, 190 kans of Government buildings demolished, 959 junks wrecked and a vast area of cultivated fields destroyed.

Twenty-one members of the crew of the steamer *Salfordia* were charged at the Marine Magistrate's Court at Hongkong on the 8th inst with refusing to proceed to sea. Their case was that they signed articles to proceed to Manila viâ Durban, that the vessel did not go to Manila, but was ordered to Vladivostock, and they had no idea that the ship was carrying contraband. The magistrate accordingly dismissed the charge.

The first annual meeting of the Oriental Ladies' Society was held at 1 p.m. on Nov. 20th in the residence of Marquis Nabeshima when Count Okuma, Viscount Nagaoka, the Chinese, Korean and Siam Ministers, about a hundred Chinese and Korean ladies, and about theree hundred Japanese ladies were present. Count Okuma and Mr. Yangsu, Chinese Minister, made speeches, after which foreign and Japanese musical selections were played. The guests were entertained by Marchioness Nabeshima.

A godown of Messrs. Bowden Bros, No. 55, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, was entered on the night of Nov. 18th by a burglar, the padlock of the entrance door being filed through. A case of Java indigo, weighing some two hundred pounds, and valued at two hundred and thirty *yen*, was taken away. On November 22nd, at Ishikawa,

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Yokohama, the Kotobuki-cho police arrested two coolies, who are alleged to have stolen a case of indigo on Friday night from a godown of Messrs. Bowden Bros. The indigo was found in the house of one of the accused and has been returned to the owners.

A terrible accident took place in the Whangpoo Road, Shanghai, on Thursday afternoon, reports the *N.-C. Daily News*. It appears that a native workman was engaged in fixing up something at the top of the Danish Consulate flagstaff. It is believed that the heavy wooden block at the top, when the workman put his weight on it, split, and he fell with a terrible thud on to the road. His skull was simply pulverised and he must have been dead as soon as he fell. The body was left where it fell, guarded by a couple of Sikhs.

An extraordinary series of swindles has been successfully carried out among the most fashionable jewellers of Paris, who have been fleeced to the extent of £6,000 by a device that is not even novel. A gentleman, faultlessly dressed, and representing himself as a jeweller from Buenos Ayres, requests to see the latest Paris novelties, for which "there is great demand among wealthy Americans." After a critical examination of all the best things in the show cases, he retires without seeing anything "that exactly suits him," the proprietor only discovering too late that one or other of his most expensive ornaments is missing. From one shop a pendant worth £1,000 was stolen.

At last a successful effort has been made to establish a fish cannery in England. It is situated on the banks of the Tyne, and, after two years of existence, may be considered to be firmly established. The list of fish dealt with, as given by the *Newcastle Chronicle*, is fairly extensive and representative. Herring, fresh, spiced, red, white, salted and kippered; haddocks, fresh or smoked, or as Findons: fresh cod, mackerel, and halibut; fresh or smoked whitings; besides the roes of haddock, herring and cod, and the lobster prawns. Already the Tyne brand tins have found their way to Australia, Japan, China, India, Ceylon. New Zealand, South America, the West Coast of Africa, to Mediterranean ports, from the Cape up country to Kimberley and the Transvaal.

SHOOTING.

The prize winners in the shooting matches of the Omori Rifle Club on Saturday and Sunday were as follow:—

300 YARDS HANDICAP, 10 shots lying, possible 100, no reshooting.

	Points.
1st Prize, Swiss Cup, L. Mottu, scratch	98
2nd Prize, by Club, M. Schellenberg, scratch..	92
3rd Prize, by Club, J. B. Gibbs 84; handicap 7⅔ points	91⅔

300 YARDS, OPEN, ten shots lying, possible 1000, two reshoots allowed.

1st Prize, Brokers Cup, L. Mottu	550
2nd Prize, by Club, M. Schellenberg.....	430

300 YARDS, OPEN, ten shots standing, possible 1000, two reshoots allowed.

1st Prize, by Messrs. Arthur and Bond, G. Gilbert	300
2nd Prize, by Club, L. Mottu	210

500 YARDS HANDICAP, ten shots lying, possible 50, No reshooting.

1st Prize, English Cup, L. Mottu, scratch ...	48
2nd Prize, by M. J. Favre-Brandt, G. Gilbert, scratch	48
3rd Prize, by Club, J. C. Hartland, 42, handicap 4½ points	46½

The tie was won by L. Mottu with 14 points to 13 in three shots.

500 YARDS OPEN, ten shots lying, possible 1,000, reshooting permitted.

1st Prize, J. Catto.....	340
2nd Prize, L. Mottu	270

Special prize presented for highest total score at targets Nos. 1 and 4 (including handicap points) presented by M. G. Gilbert won by L. Mottu with 146 points out of a possible 150. G. Gilbert second with 134 points, and J. C. Hartland third, with 133.

FIRES.

At 7.15 p.m. on Nov. 19th, fire broke out in a building in the compound of the Koishikawa Arsenal, Tokyo. By the efforts of soldiers from the neighbouring barracks, the conflagration was fortunately limited. The cause is not yet known.

About the same time, another fire took place in Honjo, Tokyo, destroying five buildings. Negligence was the cause.

A telegram from Matsuyama reports that fire occurred on Nov. 18th in the Kami Flannelette Factory, destroying it. The loss is estimated at forty thousand *yen*.

At 1.40 p.m. on Nov. 18th, fire broke out in a car of a freight train while running between Gotemba and Oyama on the way from Yokohama to Numadzu. It was immediately extinguished. The cause is not yet known.

FOOTBALL.

The football game on Saturday was under Association rules and attracted a large crowd of players and a goodly attendance of spectators. The teams were fairly evenly balanced, though the colours, if anything, made the best showing. The result was a goal each, Fairhurst scoring for the colours and Drummond for the white team. Many of the players would do well to brush up their knowledge of the rules before taking part in another match.

庸 中
THE UNIVERSAL ORDER, OR CONDUCT OF LIFE.

[A TRANSLATION OF ONE OF THE FOUR CONFUCIAN BOOKS HITHERTO KNOWN AS "THE DOCTRINE OF THE MEAN."]

1.

The ordinance of God is what we call the law of our being (性). To fulfill the law of our being is what we call the moral law (道). The moral law, when reduced to a system, is what we call religion (敎).

The moral law is a law from whose operation we cannot for one instant in our existence escape. A law from which we may escape is not the moral law. Wherefore it is that the moral man (君子) watches diligently over what his eyes cannot see and is in fear and awe of what his ears cannot hear.

NOTE.—Modern Science, which is supposed to teach Materialism, on the contrary really teaches the existence, reality and inexorability of law, which is not material, but is something which the eyes cannot see and the ears cannot hear. It is because he knows and is impressed with the reality and inexorability of law that the moral man lives a spiritual life and thereby becomes a moral man.

There is nothing more evident than what cannot be seen by the eyes and nothing more palpable than what cannot be perceived by the senses. Wherefore the moral man watches diligently over his secret thoughts.

NOTE.—"Keep thy heart with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life." Prov. IV. 23.

When the passions, such as joy, anger, grief and pleasure, have not awakened, that is our true self (中) or moral being. When these passions awaken and each and all attain due measure and degree, that is the moral order (和). Our true self or moral being is the great reality (大本 lit. great root) of existence, and moral order is the universal law (達道) in the world.

NOTE.—"Our true self"—literally our central (中) inner self, or as Mr. Matthew Arnold calls it, "the central clue in our moral being which unites us to the universal order." Mr. Arnold also calls it our "permanent self." Hence the text above says, it is the root of our being. Mr. Arnold says "All the forces and tendencies in us are like our proper central moral tendency, in themselves beneficient. But they require to be harmonised with this (central moral) tendency." (St. Paul and Protestantism.)

When true moral being and moral order are realised, the universe then becomes a cosmos and all things attain their full growth and development.

2.

Confucius remarked:—"The life of the moral man is an exemplification of the universal moral order. The life of the vulgar person, on the other hand, is a contradiction of the universal moral order.

"The moral man's life is an exemplification of the universal order, because he is a moral person who constantly lives his true self or moral being. The vulgar person's life is a contradiction of the universal order, because he is a vulgar person who in his heart has no regard for or fear of the moral law."

NOTE.—"The fool hath said in his heart there is no God."

3.

Confucius remarked:—"To find and get into the true central (中) balance of our moral being (*i.e.* our true moral ordinary 庸 self); that indeed is the highest human attainment. People are seldom capable of it for long."

NOTE.—Emerson says: "From day to day the capital facts of human life are hidden from our eyes. Suddenly the mist rolls up and reveals them, and we think how much good time is gone that might have been saved had any hint of these things been shown."

4.

Confucius remarked:—"I know now why there is no real moral life. The wise want to live too high, high above their normal ordinary self; and the foolish do not live high enough, *i.e.* not up to their normal ordinary true self. I know now why the moral law is not understood. The noble natures mistake moral law to be something higher than what it really is; and ignoble natures do not know enough what moral law really is.

"There is no one who does not eat and drink. But few there are who really know the taste of what they eat and drink."

NOTE.—Goethe says: "O needless strictness of morality while Nature in her kindly way trains us to all that we require to be! O strange demand of society which first perplexes and misleads us, then asks of us more than Nature herself!"—The moral law is the law of life, i.e. the law of our moral nature: our moral being: our true self; and moral nature, what we call our moral being, is nothing else but our true normal ordinary self. To live a moral life therefore means to *live*: to live not as angels nor as brutes, but as natural ordinary reasonable human beings. But men in trying to live too high, "to be unco guid," to be more than nature requires them to be, lose the sense of reality, live in a world of self delusion so that they really do not live; in fact, do not know the taste of what they eat and drink.

5.

Confucius remarked:—"There is in the world now really no moral social order at all."

NOTE.—The word *tao* here means the moral law finding its expression in social order.—Confucius in his time, as Carlyle and Ruskin in modern Europe, considered the world to have gone on a wrong tack; the ways of men and constitution of society to be radically wrong.

6.

Confucius remarked:—"There was the Emperor Shun. He was perhaps what may be considered a truly great intellect. Shun had a natural curiosity of mind and he loved to inquire into near facts (literally "near words," meaning here ordinary *topics* of conversation in everyday life). He looked upon evil merely as something negative; and he recognised only what was good as having a positive existence. Taking the two extremes of negative and positive, he applied the mean between the two extremes in his judgement, employment and dealing with the people. This was the characteristic of Shun's great intellect."

NOTE.—What is here said of the Emperor Shun in ancient China may be said also of the two greatest intellects in modern Europe,—Shakespeare and Goethe. The greatness of Shakespeare's intellect is to be seen in this: that in all his plays there is not one essentially bad man. Seen through Shakespeare's intellect, such a monster of wickedness of the popular imagination as King Richard the Hunchback, becomes not a villain who makes "damnable faces," not even really a despicable bad man, but on the contrary, a brave, heroic soul who is driven by his strong ill-regulated vindictive passions to awful acts of cruelty and finally himself to a tragic end. In fact, the *tragedy* of all Shakespeare's tragedies, as it is of real human life, is not the misery resulting from evil in man's nature; not the misery of essentially

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bad, wicked men who do not exist except in the imagination of the man of small vulgar intellect; but the tragedy is the pitiful, pitiable misery and suffering of good, brave, heroic, noble minded men,—such as the Japanese and the Russians in real, actual life now in the awful drama which is being enacted before our eyes,—who are driven by their ill-regulated pasions to tragic courses and to a tragic end. Herein then, lies the greatness of Shakespeare's intellect.

Now, if seen through the intellect of Shakespeare, a human monster of wickedness becomes merely a man with strong ill-regulated passions; the very Devil seen through the intellect of the great Goethe, becomes not a monster of fire and brimstone, not even an evil spirit, but merely a spirit of negation (ein Geist der verneint) in fact, merely a partial, incompletely developed nature. Goethe elsewhere says, "What we call evil in man's nature is merely a defective or incomplete development, a deformity or malformation—absence or excess of some moral quality rather than anything positively evil."—We can see now how deep and true is the insight of Confucius in pointing out in the text above that the true characteristic of a great intellect is ability to see only good and not evil in the nature of things.

Emerson also says, "We judge of a man's wisdom by the largeness of his hope." If this is true, then the prevalence of what is called pessimism in individuals as in nations is a sure sign of the unsoundness, defect or deformity of intellect.

The prevalence of pessimisim at the present day in the general thought and literature of Europe, I may point out here, is the natural result of the modern system of education—education for every body, encouraged and supported by the State, which aims at quantity rather than quality of education,—quantity of indifferently educated men rather than quality of really educated men. In short, the inevitable result of a system of education which aims more at quantity than quality, is incomplete *half education*, and the product of half education is an incompletely developed nature. Now if it is true, as Goethe says, that the devil, incarnation of the spirit which does all the mischief in this world, is only an incompletely developed nature, then it follows that the average product of the modern system of half education in Europe at the present day,—is really an incarnate devil. The distinguishing traits of the devil's character, as we know from Milton, are in an active form,—pride, arrogance, conceit, ambition, presumption, insubordination, "having no regard or fear for the moral law" or for any thing; and all these qualities you will find in the average product of the modern system of *half education*, when the man happens to be of a strong and coarse nature. The other distinguishing traits of the devil's character in a passive form are meanness, callousness of feeling, want of natural affection, envy, jealousy, suspicion and pessimistic views of men, men's nature and motives and of things in general; and all these qualities you will also find in the average product of the modern system of *half education* when the man happens to be of a weak and soft nature. Now when one bears in mind the fact that the welfare of mankind and the cause of civilisation in the world now are actually in the hands of really incarnate devils, unhappy products of the modern system of half education, with all the characteristics I have shown in the above,—who form the greater part of the so-called educated and governing class in Europe and America at the present day; when one bears this fact steadily in mind, one ought not to be surprised, as Count Tolstoi seems to be, that the affairs of the world are in such a *mess* as can be seen in the "scientific butchery" called war for the cause of civilisation which is now going on in Manchuria. The moral of all this is that the real cause of the anarchy or want of moral social order resulting in a big mess of all public affairs in the world at the present day, is, when traced to its root,—decay, insufficiency, unsoundness of intellect; and this decay, insufficiency, unsoundness of intellect, is the result of the modern false system of State encouraged education or rather half education, which aims more at quantity than quality of education. Therefore, if there is ever to be again true moral social order and peace in the world, the present modern false system of education, of State supported education, must be thoroughly reformed; and the first step towards such a reform must be to strictly limit the quantity of education, of would-be educated men, and to improve the quality of the really educated men, this last by saving the money which is now spent in building colleges and universities, as Emerson says for fools and men who are really unfit for a thorough higher education, and spending that money for the encouragement and support of the few men who are found to be really fit for a higher education in order to enable them to thoroughly and perfectly complete their education; in fact, to adopt such a system of State education as the Chinese in old times and the Japanese in the days of the Tokugawa regime, called 養士 and 選士 support and making of *gentlemen*. It was the thought of the awful consequences of the unlimited quantity of would-be educated men in the world, which was in Goethe's mind when in his latter days he was inclined to think that Martin Luther was responsible for putting back the state of civilisation in Europe for two hundred years, because Luther, by translating the Bible into vernacular German, prepared the way for the disuse and supercession of the Latin language among the really educated gentlemen in Europe and thus opened the door for the unlimited quantity of would-be educated men to take part in the affairs of the world, with the consequences which we now see.

7.

Confucius remarked: "Men all say, 'we are wise'; but when driven forward and taken in a net, a trap or a pit-fall, there is not one who knows how to find a way of escape. Men all say, 'we are wise'; but in finding the true central (中) clue and balance in their moral being (i. e. their normal, ordinary, true self) and following the line of conduct which is in accordance with it they are not able to keep it for a round month.

NOTE.—To find the central clue in our moral being and to follow the line of conduct which is in accordance with it: all this means simply to do what is morally right. What is morally right again means what a man's whole being in a normal condition tells him to be right. In other words what is morally right means not that which a part only of a man's nature, merely the mechanical part of his intellect, tells him to be right; what is morally right is that which a man's whole being including feeling, the emotional as well as the thinking, the intellectual part of his nature, fully developed properly balanced and in a well-ordered harmonious condition,—tells him to be right. Therefore in order to think aright and find out what is morally right and true, we must first of all, put and keep the state of our whole nature and being in a proper and well ordered condition. The more fully our whole nature and being is developed and the more perfectly it is kept in a proper, well ordered and well balanced condition the more exact, just and true will be the product of our thonght; i. e. the nearer the idea in our mind or the product of our thought approaches that which the thing we think about, really *is*, as it exists by the law of its nature; and in this way brings the action which we take nearer to that which is in unison with the moral order and system of things in the universe; in fact, what we think then is true and what we do is just. It is therefore evident from this that if a man wants to find out and see what is true in a thing or what is just in an action or line of conduct, he must,—before considering the truth or untruth of the thing, or the right or wrong of the action, first of all find out whether he himself, the state of his own being, is in a right or wrong condition; in fact before dealing with the things outside of him, with the right and wrong of things, a man must first strictly deal with himself. It is for this reason then that all education without moral education, which means the education of a man's being and person; and all reform without moral reform which means the reform of man's being and character; all such education and reform are equally useless.

As in the preceding chapter the writer of this book,—seeing that the anarchy and want of moral social order in the world is due to defect and unsoundness of intellect in men—quotes a saying of Confucius showing the true characteristic of a great, whole and sound Intellect; so in the present chapter, he quotes another saying of Confucius showing the conceit and uselessness of the half intellect of so-called wise men in dealing with the deadlock in private or public affairs; deadlock as if caught in a net, a trap or a pit-fall which the ill-regulated passions of men, sometimes drive their own life or the world into.

Thus when the affairs of an individual get into and are in a mess or deadlock, the first thought which will naturally come into the man's mind is how to escape, to get out of the mess, out of the deadlock; and in the eagerness and excitement to get out of the mess, out of the momentary deadlock, the man is often and naturally tempted, especially if he is a clever man, to think of this or that or some clever dodge or contrivance which, instead of getting him out of the mess and deadlock, will only bring him into a greater mess and deadlock. It is for this reason that we often see at the present day that when the affairs of a nation or of the world are in a mess and deadlock, there are always men who all say there are wise, clever men who will come forward with schemes of reform, learned, laborious, complicated, clever contrivances, in the shape of machinery of legislation, taxation, adoption of the gold standard; or more ambitious still, metaphysical and mathematical methods of education, geometrical forms of constitution and, most amazingly wonderful of all, new rules of arithmetic to teach men how to take advantage of their neighbour without cheating him, called systems of political economy. But ignorant all such wise men are with all their cleverness and learning: ignorant and blind to the plain and simple fact that if you want a man to succeed in the reform of his affairs which are in a deadlock and mess, you must self-evidently first of all tell him how to reform the instrument with which he has to carry out that reform,—the instrument, viz., the man himself. If the condition of the man's being, *i.e.* his character as well as his conduct, his way of feeling and thinking as well as his way of living and acting, is not in a state requiring reform, his affairs would not be in a state of mess and deadlock. But if the condition of the man's being is in a state really requiring reform, as is evident from the state of his affairs, it is surely of no earthly use for you to teach him complicated methods or *any* method how to deal with his affairs, unless you first teach him how to repair and reform the instrument, namely himself, with which he has to deal with his affairs; in fact until the man whose affairs are in a mess and deadlock, has put to right and reformed himself, his being; it is very self evident that the poor man is not in a fit state,—not to say, to carry out your fine and grand clever scheme for the reform of his affairs, but even to see and understand the true and exact state of his affairs which are in a mess and deadlock so as to apply to it any scheme of reform whatever in such a way as to produce any effective or good result.

In other words, before a man or men in a nation undertake to carry out any scheme of reform in the state of his affairs or the affairs of a nation, he must first of all take in hand the reform of his or their own being and person. In short, moral reform must precede all and every other reform.

Therefore it is true that for individuals, for nations and for the world, when affairs are in a deadlock and mess, there is only one true way of escape; and that way is so simple that, as Confucius says, how astonishing it is that so-called wise men with all their cleverness do not see it; in fact, the way is in simple language, to get back the evenness of your temper and your calm judgement: to get back your true self, or, in the words of Confucius, to find the central (中) clue and balance in your moral being.

Moral reform therefore means simply to get back our true self. When a man or a nation of men whose affairs are in a mess and deadlock, once recover the evenness of their temper and calmness of judgment; once get back his or their true self, then and only then he or they will see and understand the true and exact state of his or their affairs. When a man or nation understands the true and exact state of his or their affairs he or they will then know what line of conduct to take which will fit with the present state of those affairs in order to bring it into order, into the true order and system of things in the universe; in fact to do what is called morally right and just. Thus when a man has got hold of his true self, which enables him to see and do what is morally just and right, then not only men and things, but the whole universe, governed as it is by the same moral order, by the same order and system of things, will respond and obey him; and whatever things are about and around such a man, will at once again arrange themselves into a harmonious and cosmic order.

It was General Gordon who, when he saw that the British policy guided by so-called wise and clever men, the policy of profit-and-loss calculation, had made a mess of things in Egypt, said: "Depend upon it when we grope in the dark as we must in the East, the best course is that which is just and right." Gordon should have gone farther and said, grope in the dark we all must, not only in the East but everywhere when we look at things only from the profit-and-loss point of view. For having to do, as we all have everywhere, with infinite multiplicity of things and forces outside of us and outside of our control, there is no man who can tell for certain how any line of action of his, profitable for the moment, may eventually affect the future of himself or others from the profit-and-loss point of view. No more can a statesman calculate and know how any line of national conduct or policy advantageous for the moment, will ultimately effect the future of his nation, will affect the future of Manchuria, of China or of the yellow or white race. Confucius in the preceding chapter said: "Shun loved to inquire into 'near objects,' the ordinary facts of everyday life." Now this is another true characteristic of the great, whole and sound intellect, to which I have in the above omitted to call attention, the characteristic, namely,—modesty, limiting and confining attention and inquiry into near facts. Thus as modesty, self-knowledge of its own limitation, is the characteristic of the whole and sound intellect, so it is the conceit of the half intellect, the presumption of the devil's intellect, to suppose and believe that it can calculate the profit-and-loss effect and result of his own or other men's action and calculate that effect and result not only upon the near future, but upon the distant future of Manchuria, of nations, of races of men and of mankind. Con-

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cius elsewhere speaking to one of his disciples, said:—"Shall I tell you what is true intellect and real understanding? To know what it is that you do and can know and to know what it is that you do not and can not know: that is true intellect and real understanding." Indeed as the German philosopher Fichte in his "Wissenschafts lehre" has proved, the true aim and end of philosophy is to find out and know the limit of knowable knowledge, the limitation of man's intellect. It is said that this Fichte's famous book on metaphysics was intended by him to put an end to the study of metaphysics. At any rate it is when a man's education and study of philosophy has tanght him the limitation of his intellect, taught him modesty in the use of his intellect, that he becomes really an educated man and true philosopher or lover of wisdom. But when a man's education and study of philosophy does not and can not teach him the limitation of his intellect, cannot teach modesty in the use of it, then that education and study is a useless, false, dangerous, perilous study. Confucius says: It is a dangerous and perilous thing for a man to give himself to the study of half-truths (異端) i.e. half truths, products of the misuse of the intellect, deduced from abstract, abstruse, metaphysical and so called scientific speculations on the origin and destiny of man, the why and wherefore of his moral nature, the profit-and-loss results of man's or nations' actions upon the future, and all such questions which the intellect of man cannot know. Therefore it is truly said of old: Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof!

But although a man's intellect can not calculate the future profit-and-loss result of his actions, yet nevertheless his intellect can observe, apprehend and know the consequeuces, i.e. the past and accomplished result, of the actions of himself, of other men and things, which observation and knowledge is called experience. Now all experience—the experience of the individual man himself as well as the experience of masses of men called nations, the experience derived from the observation and study of inanimate as well as of animate objects in nature—all experience of mankind hitherto teaches, proves and confirms, the fact that in the life and existence of all and every created thing in the universe,—man, beast, bird, fish, reptile, plant, flower, grass, stone, fire, water, air,— when it follows the line of conduct or action which the law of its being, the normal God-ordained condition of its nature, directs and dictates, then that line of conduct or action produces the most effective, greatest, most beneficent, best result. This knowledge, derived from experience or inspired, is what Fichte calls the divine idea of the universe. Confucius also says that a man who does not know this divine idea of the universe (天命) can not be a moral man (君子). It is for this reason then that although we can not in the least calculate the future result of our actions, yet we can with confidence say with Gordon that the best course of action or line of conduct is that which is just and right, i.e. that which the law of our being, the whole of our nature and being in its true and God-ordained normal state, tells us to be right.

Now in order to illustrate the moral of the above—and there is nothing like a good telling illustration to bring home the force of moral truths—the moral namely that when a man's or nations' affairs are in a mess and deadlock, moral reforms which means getting back one's true self, is the only one true way of escape

KU HUNG-MING.

[The manuscript ends abruptly here, but the writer being at a great distance, we do not wait to consult him before publishing this first installment.—ED. *J. M.*]

Y. M. C. A. ARMY WORK.

A letter received on November 15th from the representative of the Young Men's Christian Association at Yingkow is in part as follows:—

"Things have been moving rapidly since I wrote you last, which I believe was from Tientsin. You may imagine my surprise on my arrival at Yingkow a week ago to-night, to hear that Ochiai, the secretary from Antoken, was here waiting to see me. I saw him next morning and heard from him how he had come round via Dalny by Government transport and rail, having been granted the privileges of an officer in the Japanese army. His experience in the work at Antung and his excellent address have made the opening of the way most easy and effective. Mr. Kurosawa, director of the customs, and Mr. Segawa, Japanese consul, have given efficient assistance and the military governor, Major Yokura, has been most kind.

"On Monday morning Ochiai and I were escorted by Mr. Kurosawa and presented to Major Yokura. I had had a brief formal interview on the preceding day to present my papers and announce briefly my plans. The meeting on Monday was to bring matters to a practical issue. Major Yokura and his aide, Captain Iato, heartily approved our plan and gave us letters of introduction to Colonel Miyazaki, the commander of the garrison at Neuchatsu, some three miles up the river. After careful examination we have decided that that is the place to open the work. The possibilities here daily grow on one. At Neuchatsu, to which we proceeded by a special steam-launch, placed at our disposal by Mr. Kurosawa, we first went to Captain Kaneko, in charge of the quartermaster department there. With him we called upon the commandant, who received our plans favourably and with Captain Kaneko decided to set apart a building for our use, centrally located, the grant to be subject to the approval of Consul Hibiki, who is Quartermaster Colonel for this whole section and who was due in Neuchatsu the next day. I went back to town very much satisfied with the day's work. Ochiai remained at the barracks where he was given the accommodations granted to officers. Early on Tuesday morning we started for Liaoyang on a visit of inapection. We had to ride in open freight cars, but that was a luxury compared with travelling by cart. We were well received by the Military Governor of Liaoyang, who told us he would be glad to have the work started there if the permission could be obtained. We believe it will be a very important place and should be kept in mind as an objective. The same with Dalny, which Ochiai is convinced should be our next place opened and that on a large scale. I am prepared to agree with him without seeing; but I expect to see for myself some time next week—on my way to Antung with Ochiai. At a number of points in between, on the line of the rail, we believe good work can also be done,—for instance at Taskikiao (Daisekkyo), the junction of the Yingkow line with the main line. The hospital work there would be important and I am sure a great deal of good could be done by preparing to serve tea and reading matter to the wounded passing through. Tashikiao can for the time being worked from Neuchatsu, from which it is separated by only forty-five minutes by rail. I believe we should be prepared to take this up in the near future.

"If conditions permit, we will doubtless be able to open work at Dalny before the end of the year. I would emphasize the fact that the work there should be on a large scale. It might be safe to have in mind doubling up at Dalny, both as to men and supplies.

"Gilbert, secretary of the successful Association for Legation guards at Peking, has been released for two months to assist in opening the work here. To-day, after a general talk and presenting him to the officers here, he and Ochiai went out to the barracks and were given their choice of three good large buildings, one of which they have settled upon.

The following is a portion of a letter received on November 16th from Mr. C. V. Hibbard, one of the secretaries at Antoken:

"Our supply of stationery is practically exhausted. Two days more will see the last of it. We have used 20,000 sheets of writing paper, 15,000 post cards, 10,000 envelopes brought from Tokyo, 2,000 envelopes purchased here and 1,000 "envelope post-cards" presented by Yamashita, a local merchant. Doubtless you will think these supplies have been wasted, but we have made it a rule to issue only five to any one person at one time. Three has been about the average number. At first we left the supplies on the table but they got to going so fast that we thought they were being carried away wholesale. Later experience, however, leads me to think that such was not the case. The above will lead you to understand why I urged the large increase over your invoice. I should be inclined to further increase it now.

"We have held three religious meetings per week and it is my personal judgment that under present conditions the number should be increased. The men inquire for the meetings, listen well and usually remain to the end. A number of "Sambika" would be a welcome addition.

It is hard to get at the attendance exactly, but for more than two weeks now it has averaged fully two hundred per day. I am quite sure that I am within the mark in saying that we had four thousand visitors since opening in Antung five weeks ago. In addition to this we have reached perhaps two thousand different men in the hospitals through the phonograph, literature, etc. The attendance of commissioned officers is proportionately slightly higher than that of the men.

We find a cordial response to our efforts everywhere. The commandant has loaned us labourers and given much personal attention to our work. Men of the Railroad Construction Department under the direction of officers made and presented a book case. Other soldiers presented potted shrubs. The above mentioned merchant presented stationery as recorded. Two gifts of *yen* 5.00 each have been received as reported. The chief of the post office contributes a large number of papers which come to the office.

The military commandant invited us to pitch the tent on the site of to-morrow's big celebration and play the phonograph and serve tea wholesale. We accepted and the quartermaster is to furnish soldiers to raise the tent. The general preparations are elaborate.

Recently our work has been too large for its clothes and since Ochiai left Takabatake and I have been on the jump all the time. Under present circumstances we cannot wisely consider work elsewhere without assurance that we can have another man with servant and supplies on demand. I believe they should be on the ground.

You had better send on with the now outfit twice as many of the large brass buttons I asked for, i.e. 1,000.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

ANGLO-PORTUGUESE ARBITRATION TREATY.

London, November 18.

At a banqnet given at Windsor King Edward, toasting the King of Portugal, announced that an Anglo-Portuguese Arbitration Treaty was signed yesterday at Windsor.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR BALTIC FLEET.

London, November 18.

Supplementary to the Baltic fleet, five cruisers, including the former Volunteer steamers *Petersburg* and *Smolensk*, now renamed the *Rion* and *Dnieper*, and eight torpedo-boats left Libau yesterday and passed Bornholm to-day.

THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON ON THE WEST AFRICAN COAST.

The Russian squadron has left Dakar for Accra.

STOESSEL'S STORY OF THE FIGHTING.

Despatches received at St. Petersburg from General Stoessel, conveyed to Chefoo by the destroyer *Ratstoropny*, and dated 25th and 26th ult. and 2nd inst., have been published. The dispatches show that the Russians sustained 500 casualties in repelling the Japanese assaults from the 15th to the 26th ult. The last despatch, which is dated Accession Day, is couched in a tone of most fervent loyalty and jubilant triumph, because the nine days' continuous assaults by the Japanese were finally repulsed on this great day, on which the Japanese had sworn to take the fortress.

As published, the despatches contain no hint of impending disaster, but the fact that nothing is published later than the 3rd inst. is significant.

THE DOOMED FORTRESS.

London, November 19.

The American Consul-General at Chefoo telegraphs to the Washington State Department that the situation at Port Arthur is extremely critical, the outer forts having fallen into the possession of the Japanese.

A RUSSIAN REPORT.

Later.

General Sakharoff wires that the Japanese on the night of yesterday attacked the Russian advanced positions at Putiloff (formerly Lonely Tree Hill) and were repulsed.

THE HULL ENQUIRY.

The Hull Enquiry has closed.

THE JAPANESE LOAN.

London, November 20.

The Japanese loan has been heavily over subscribed in New York, but the Syndicate declines to state to what extent.

STOESSEL CONFIDENT.

General Stoessel telegraphs to the Tsar that Port Arthur can hold out several

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months. He adds that he has been slightly wounded in the head.

THE JAPANESE LOAN.

London, November 21.

The total subscriptions to the Japanese loan in London amounted to £80,533,800.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

The United States naval estimates for 1905 amount to $114,500,000, an increase of seventeen millions.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S AMBITION.

The Hon. Mr. Morton, Secretary of the Navy, speaking at New York, declared that President Roosevelt aimed to have the best and strongest navy in the world.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

A section of the Baltic Fleet is expected at Port Said on Wednesday.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

STRANGE STORY FROM CANEA.

London, November 22.

A telegram to the *Daily Express* from Canea says that officers and men from the Baltic Fleet, in a state of wild intoxication, roamed the streets of that port insulting and assaulting the inhabitants in drunken brawls. They murdered at least five persons. Forty Russians deserted.

REPORT FROM KUROPATKIN.

General Kuropatkin reports that on the night of the 16th October (? November) four volunteers blew up a Chinese building on the Russian left, occupied by 35 Japanese. All the occupants were either killed or wounded. Otherwise all is quiet.

AMERICAN LABOUR AND JAPANESE EXCLUSION.

London, November 23.

The American Federation of Labour, meeting at San Francisco, unanimously passed a resolution in favour of the exclusion of the Japanese from the United States and from her insular possessions, and further that Congress be petitioned to pass an exclusion law.

VICEROY ALEXIEFF.

Viceroy Alexieff has been appointed a member of the Council of the Empire and placed on the Committee of Ministers.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

The *Rion*, and the vessels accompanying her, anchored on the 18th inst. in Skaw Bay, awaiting repairs of the screws of the destroyers by a salvage company, Denmark having refused the use of the port and facilities at Fredrikshaven.

THE HOUSE TAX QUESTION.

London, November 24.

The House Tax tribunal at The Hague has adjourned, having given the parties till the 15th of December to present their cases, and till the 15th of February to lodge replies thereto.

THE SCENES AT CANEA.

Reuter's correspondent at Canea, Crete, confirms the reports of disgraceful conduct on the part of members of the Baltic Fleet. There were constant scenes of drunkenness wherein several officers participated. One Russian was killed by his comrades; others were severely wounded. The commands of the officers were entirely disregarded and there is no discipline. Many seamen have been left behind, lost or deserted.

RUSSIA'S PERSIAN INTERESTS.

The St. Petersburg journal *Russ*, urges Russia to defend her interests in the near middle east with greater vigour, otherwise south-eastern Persia will soon be a British possession.

THE HULL OUTRAGE.

A public memorial will be erected at Hull in memory of the victims of the Baltic Squadron's outrage.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

A Havas telegram says that according to news from Dakar dated the 16th instant, the Russian Fleet has left that port.

A Reuter's telegram from Dakar, dated the 15th instant, says that the Russian Squadron was to set out on the 16th, and, proceeding to German Damaraland, coal there, subsequently going to Madagascar for the same purpose.

(If this be true it appears that Germany is to be added to the list of Powers indifferent to the obligations of neutrality, but more definite news is needed.—ED. *J. M.*)

According to a Wolff's telegram the Russian ships have left Dakar.

On the 15th instant a disturbance occurred at Rio in Brazil. The Government placed the town under martial law and some degree of order has been restored.

THE JAPANESE LOAN.

Subscriptions for the Japanese loan had reached £282,500 in San Francisco when the list was closed on the 18th.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

Mr. Heki, Japanese Acting Consul, telegraphs that Prince Fushimi arrived safely at St. Louis on the 19th.

THE ITALIAN ELECTIONS.

The result of the recent general elections in Italy has been a victory for the present Government, whose supporters in the new house will number 343, whereas the Opposition, which possessed 105 votes in the last house, are reduced to 85.

TAKU BAY.

It is officially announced that from the 1st December the lighthouses and buoys in Taku Bay will be removed for the winter.

THE HOUSE TAX DISPUTE.

The Tribunal appointed to arbitrate the dispute with reference to the house-tax in the former foreign settlements met at The Hague under the presidency of M. Gram at 11 a.m. on the 21st instant. On the following day the Tribunal decided that an interval until the 15th of December should be allowed to both sides to submit their objections to the counter cases presented by each party to the other on the 27th of August, and that a further interval until the 15th of February, 1905, should be granted for the compilation and submission of answers to such objections. This decision was communicated to the representatives of the Imperial Japanese Government and to those of Germany, France and England, and after they had been informed that a date for the ultimate opening of the Tribunal would be subsequently fixed, the proceedings terminated.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

The captain of the *Gromoboi* having been wounded in the action in the Sea of Japan, was recalled to St. Petersburg in the capacity of a Court official and Captain Brushiroff was appointed to succeed him. During the interval of the latter's journey to Vladivostock, the Captain of the *Novik* was placed in temporary command of the *Gromoboi*, and the ship was under his orders on her trial trip when she ran on a rock.

The Japanese loan has met with excellent success in San Francisco also. The Nevada National Bank announced the public sale of the bonds on the 13th instant and c[om]menced it on the 14th, from which until the 16th the applications tota[l] $1,150,000.

With regard to the *Razoropni* affair Chefoo Taotai has preferred the follow[ing] demands to the Russian Consul:—

1.—That the arms and ammunition carried by crew of the destroyer at the time of their land must be given up.

2.—That all the officers and men must be interr in the Chinese cruiser *Haiyung*.

3.—That the above arms and ammunition sh be placed on board the *Haiyung*.

4.—That the officers and men, when they go board the *Haiyung*, must transcribe the customa pledge.

The Russian Consul agreed to all th above conditions and they were to be carri[ed] out on the evening of the 17th.

The hull of the destroyer, which was sun within the limits of the merchantmen anchorage, has thus far been left as it is. A few guards sent from the cruiser *Haiyun*, are in the vicinity in a lighter, and red light have been fastened to the masts, which stan[d] out of the water.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

The portion of the Russian Fleet which is to circumnavigate the Cape of Good Hope left Dakar on the 16th instant. According to the Russian *Official Gazette* this part of the Fleet consists of the following 13 vessels:—

BATTLE-SHIPS.

The *Kniaz Suvaroff*; the *Imperator Alexander III*; the *Borodino* and the *Alyal*.

CRUISERS.

The *Admiral Nakhimoff*; the *Aurora* and the *Dimitri Donskoi*.

TRANSPORTS.

The *Kamchatka*; the *Anadwarn* (?); the *Korea*; the *Mavia* and the *Meteor*.

ONE HOSPITAL-SHIP.

Also the following squadron left Libau on the 16th:—

Cruisers—the *Oleg* and the *Izumrud*. Transports—the *Leon*; the *Terrible* and the *Terek*. Destroyers 8.

(RECEIVED AT THE NAVAL DEPARTMENT).

A SUSPECTED BLOCKADE RUNNER.

At 3 a.m. on the 19th instant the Japanese Squadron sighted a vessel steaming in the direction of Port Arthur. She was near Round Island (Yuantau) when seen, and the *Tatsuta* overtaking her at 5 a.m., boarded her. She proved to be a German ship, the *Beturan* (?) and her cargo consisted of winter clothing, blankets, drugs and a great quantity of salt beef. She had originally been the British S. S. *Thales*, and she alleged that she was *en route* for Newchwang, but in view of the course she was steering and the nature of her cargo, it was plain that she sought to run the blockade and smuggle her goods into Port Arthur. She was therefore seized and taken to Saseho.

(Telegram from the Japanese Legation, Washington, dated Nov. 15th, received at the Foreign Office.)

PRINCE FUSHIMI AND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

His Imperial Highness Prince Fushimi had a very cordial and satisfactory audience with the President, on Nov. 15th at 10 a.m. His Imperial Highness made the following speech:—

It is hardly necessary for me to tell you how the Imperial Government and the people of Japan, with an earnest desire to contribute their share of effort to the success of a noble enterprise of a friendly nation, heartily responded to the invitation of your Government to participate in the Louisiana Purchase Exhibition at St. Louis, but it affords me pleasure to inform you, Mr. President, that His Imperial Majesty was pleased to especially send me to your country for the purpose of personally observing the actual state of progress in sciences, art and industries of the World so magnificently displayed at

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St. Louis. But I am charged with a still more important and, I may add, a still pleasanter mission, and one which it is incumbent on me to first fulfill. His Imperial Majesty was pleased to confide to me the agreeable duty of conveying to you, Mr. President, the assurances of His sincere good wishes and friendship and fervent hope for your continued good health and happiness. His Majesty also charged me to confirm to you His earnest desire that the historic relations of amity and good correspondence which have always, since the days of Commodore Perry, united the Great Republic of the Far West with the Empire of the East, and which have contributed in no small measure to the progress and prosperity of Japan, may grow still closer and stronger with the passing years.

And I assure you, Mr. President, that I but interpret the sentiments of my countrymen when I add, that the words of His Majesty find a ready echo in the hearts of His Majesty's loyal subjects.

In conclusion permit me to express to you and through you to the people of the United States my sincerest thanks for the courteous attention and the enthusiastic reception already given me everywhere ever since I have set my feet on American soil.

The President's response was as follows :—

It gives me unfeigned pleasure to meet Your Imperial Highness and to hear from you an expression of the friendly sentiments of His Majesty the Emperor and of the people of Japan towards the United States of America. I assure you that their sentiments are warmly reciprocated by me and by the American people. Ever since the Empire of Japan at the invitation of this country entered upon a career of modern and international progress which has led to such brilliant results,—the relations of the two countries have been those of unbroken friendship. I pray that those relations may continue forever, growing always more friendly and more extended and I trust that this visit of Your Imperial Highness may result in that increase of mutual good will between this Republic and the Empire of Japan, which will naturally come from more intimate acquaintance and wider knowledge of each other. I beg you to convey to His Majesty the Emperor my grateful appreciation of his valued expression of amity and my best wishes for his health and happiness and the prosperity of the Japanese people.

(Telegram received from Viscount Hayashi, datep London, November 18th, and received 19th inst.)

CONDITIONS AT PORT ARTHUR.

Reuter telegraphs that Stoessel's three despatches run as follow :—(1) October 28th : On October 25th the Japanese vigourously bombarded the forts and the entrenchments on the northeast sides. On October 26th they attacked the entrenchment and the fort on the north front. Our artillery and shrapnel fire dispersed the Japanese reserves, repulsing the assault. We lost one officer, about seventy men killed ; eight officers, and about 400 men wounded. M. Sakharoff, formerly Prefect of Dalny, died on October 29th, of typhus. (2) October 30th —Bombardment continuing incessantly. (3) November 3rd :—Congratulate the Tsar on the anniversary of his accession to the Throne.

ON THE SHAHO.

General Kuropatkin's telegram dated Nov. 16th runs :—About 8 p.m. on Nov. 15th the Japanese assumed the offensive against the positions in the neighbourhood of Linshinpu but were repulsed. Towards 11 p.m. the enemy reopened fire keeping up the fusillade for an hour and-a-half. Our wounded numbered 14. At daybreak on Nov. 15th our volunteer chasseurs detachment ambuscaded two parties of Japanese dragoons, allowing them to pass their front when the dragoons numbering 32 dismounted ; the chasseurs advanced and endeavoured to capture them. The dragoons resisted, losing half of their number killed, half wounded. We captured three. A Japanese infantry company came to the rescue but the chasseurs held them off by volley fire and rejoined the regiment without loss.

(Received at the Imperial Head Quarters.)

At dawn on the 18th a body of the enemy made an attack in the neighbourhood of Kinglungtun but was repulsed by our men. On the same day from morning the enemy near Shahopau searched our position with mortars and field guns but we had no casualties. Further, a force of the enemy's infantry having collected near Siouyanze, our artillery opened upon them, whereupon they broke and retreated into the village. The euemy has burned all the hamlets on the right bank of the Hun River and to the south-east of it.

[From the Commander-in-Chief at Port Arthur received at the Imperial Head Quarters.]

LATEST FROM PORT ARTHUR.

On the afternoon of the 19th the fire of our naval brigade exploded a powder magazine in the neighbourhood of the arsenal.

The work on our approaches to the various forts is proceeding in accordance with our plans.

[From the Commander-in-Chief in Manchuria.]

AT THE FRONT.

As the enemy's infantry was seen to be entrenching at noon on the 19th instant eastward of Liuchanglun and as his forces were assembling in rear of that place our artillery opened fire and dispersed his troops. In other directions there is no change.

Received at the Imperial Head Quarters from the Commander-in-Chief of the Investing Army.)

FROM PORT ARTHUR.

The enemy made a sortie during the night of the 21st instant against our force in front of the North Fort of East Keekwanshan but he was immediately repulsed.

On the 22nd instant at 12.30 p.m. the guns of our naval brigade caused a large conflagration near the arsenal within the harbour. The fire was still burning fiercely at 9.30 p.m.

[A fire lasting for over 9 hours must have done heavy damage.—ED. *J.M.*]

(Received at the Imperial Head Quarters on the 22nd.)

FROM THE SHAHO.

A detachment of our force which had advanced in the direction of Weitszku, attacked, on the 21st at 6.30 a.m., a body of the enemy bivouacked at Weitszku and occupied the place. But a superior force of the enemy subsequently attacked our left flank and rear. Our men being re-inforced, however, drove him back in the direction of Chienholing. (A place on Samachi-Fushun road about 7½ miles north west of Weitszku.—ED. *J.M.*) The enemy's force consisted of about 600 infantry with 300 cavalry and 4 guns. He left 39 dead upon the field and we took 6 prisoners, as well as 300 rifles and 40 sets of entrenching tools with a quantity of ammunition and other articles. Our casualties were Second Lieutenant Inouye wounded and 28 rank and file killed and wounded.

(Received at the Imperial Head Quarters.)

FIRE AT PORT ARTHUR.

The great conflagration caused by our Naval Brigade's guns near the Arsenal at Port Arthur on the 22nd inst., burned from 12.30 p.m. till 2 a.m. on the 23rd, a space of nearly 14 hours. The coal store was probably involved.

(Received from Marshal Oyama).

FROM THE SHAHO.

On the night of the 22nd some 500 or 600 of the enemy's infantry attacked Kinglungtun. Our outposts after a long resistance returned safely to the main body. The village was entirely burned by the enemy's artillery fire.

At dawn on the 22nd the enemy essayed several surprise attacks from the railway bridge over the Shaho from south Pautszying, and from the districts west of the latter place, but all were repulsed.

(RECEIVED BY THE "NICHI NICHI SHIMBUN.")

PORT ARTHUR.

Shimonoseki, November 19.

An officer who has returned from Port Arthur says that the enemy is resisting stubbornly on all sides of the fortress, but the forces at his disposal are greatly reduced so that he is employing Chinese to work his machine-guns. Stoessel, who has been wounded, is lying in a part of the dock which has been roofed with ironplates. The Japanese army will soon undertake an operation on a large scale.

(RECEIVED BY THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

INTERNED RUSSIANS.

Chefoo, November 23.

The Chinese war-ship *Haiyang*, carrying the crew of the *Rastoropni* (3 officers, including the commander, and 46 men) left Chefoo last night for Shanghai, where the Russians are to be interned.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The unique position of the Church of England was admirably pointed out by Dr. Chavasse, the Bishop of Liverpool, in his inaugural address as president of the Church Congress, on October 4th. His Lordship said :—

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

She was English and not foreign. The State did not make her. No Parliament or political party could claim her as their creation. She was older than the State, and stood at its cradle. She had grown with its growth. The Great Charter which guarded the liberties of the nation guaranteed her freedom. Her history was so closely interwoven with that of the people that to tear it out was to leave English history a bewildering maze. If the nation had impressed upon her some of its chief characteristics, she had helped to shape the character, to quicken the aspirations and to guide the destinies of the nation (cheers). The Church of an island people, she had shared their independence of character and their continuity of development. Like the State, she had passed through change and revolution, but her continuity had remained unbroken. The Caroline Reaction in the 17th century, the Evangelical Revival in the 18th, the Oxford Movement in the 19th, had not made her a new Church. She was the same Church in the same sense as the English people were the same people. From the beginning she had been the spiritual organ of the nation (cheers). Destroy her, and nothing could take her place. She stands for a great and deathless principle that religion is no mere accident of mankind, but is as essential to the highest form of national life as it is to the well-being of a family and of an individual (cheers).

HER WORK.

Her opportunities, like her position, were unique. She touches every class in English society and every part of human life. The pastorate of the people was committed to her. Her work was as unique as her position and her history. She is set to bless the nation, Christendom, and the world (cheers). First, she is set for the formation of the national character. She hallowed with prayer the daily deliberations of our Houses of Parliament. The recent Coronation service had brought home to them the true and lofty conception of kingship as a Divine office (cheers). She was a living protest against the materialism of the age.

A RECONCILER.

She was set to be a reconciler of Christendom. The desire for the reunion of Christendom was implanted by God himself. They could foresee neither the method nor the shape. Its character must be such that it would convince the world of a Divine Presence in Christendom ; secondly, it must exclude no Christian body in which the fruits of the Spirit were manifest ; and, thirdly, that the future must be considered as well as the present, and that no steps must be rashly taken whose ultimate result would hinder the very object they had in view. Union with Rome they must sadly but decisively confess, as Rome was at present, would postpone indefinitely the re-union of Christendom. The English

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Church was peculiarly fitted to help forward the work of re-union (cheers). She has points of contact with all the severed members of Christ's mystical body. She had never broken with the past. She stands open to the future. Through her historic episcopate she had affinities with the ancient Churches of the East and of the West. By her emphatic appeal to Holy Scripture as the supreme rule of faith, she had affinities with the non-episcopal Churches of the Reformation. She imposed no new conditions of Communion in addition to the Apostles' and Nicene Creeds. She makes the Person and Work of the Incarnate, Atoning, Risen and Ascended Lord, very God and very man as revealed in Holy Scripture the very centre of her teaching. She honours the Holy Spirit, She holds the two Sacraments of the Gospel to be generally necessary to salvation. The Church of England maintains that the Revelation of our Lord Jesus Christ is final; that the faith once for all delivered to the saints is complete. It was because the English Church holds fast the old and yet is sensitive to the new that God seems to point her out as set for the Reconciliation of Christendom (cheers).

THE EVANGELISER OF THE WORLD.

Nations and Churches had their vocation as well as men. England and the Church of England were certainly called to play a leading part in the work of preaching the Gospel to every creature. Our flag floats over a large portion of the earth's surface. Our ships plough every sea. Our sons are the pilgrims of commerce, and press into every known quarter of the globe. We are brought into contact and into responsible contact with every race and with every civilisation (cheers). Through no choice of our own we are at this time impressing English law and English modes of administration on vast tracts of Africa, Asia, Australia, and America. The recent centenary of the Bible Society reminded them that we hold in our hands nearly four hundred versions or translations of Holy Scripture. Our past history, our wealth, the adventurous spirit of our people, our vantage ground in every quarter of the globe, our open Bible, the Apostolic purity of our Creed marked them out as called by God to be a missionary people and Church (cheers).

GOD'S STEWARDS.

Could it be reasonably supposed by those who believe in God and who have studied the history of the past, that the British Empire had been brought to its extraordinary power and wealth merely that they should be as a people great merchants, travellers, sportsmen, discoverers, rulers? Were they not God's stewards, messengers, merchantmen, raised up to sound out the word of God with which they had been entrusted wherever an Englishman sets foot, and to claim an offering for God from all the nations of the Earth? Was it not part of our mission to lead them to bring their glory and honour into the Church of God? The patience of the Chinese, the subtlety of the Japanese, were all meant to contribute their part to enrich the City of the Most High. The real strength of a church, it had been well said, was best seen in the long run, in the force and extent of its spiritual witness. It was the work of the Church of England to see that in the entrancing vision of wealth and power, and pleasure, our people did not lose the vision of God, nor fail to fulfil their desting and that they tempered and illuminated with faith and self-sacrifice and love their national energy, enterprise, and endurance (cheers). It was the work and welfare of this historic Church so loved and honoured by them all, with its great past and its glorious future which they were met together to promote. Let them speak, and let them listen as her loyal and devoted children. Let the prayer of their hearts be "Peace be within thy walls and prosperity within thy palaces."

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Khalif, British steamer, 2,219, J. H. Middleton, 18th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,580, S. Muramatsu, 18th Nov.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Pekin, British steamer, 2,523. W. W. Cooke, 18th Nov.,—Bombay via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Benmohr, British steamer, 1,935, Alex Webster, 19th Nov.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 17th Nov., General.—Cornes & Co.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 19th Nov.,—Bonin Island General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Siberia, American steamer, 5,655, J. T. Smith, 19th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Preussen, German steamer, 3,278, R. Dahl, 20th Nov.,—Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Texan, American steamer, 5,636, W. Lyon, 20th Nov.,—Seattle Wash., General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Aragonia, German steamer, 3,324, Schuldt, 20th Nov.,—Portland, Or., General.—F. & A. S.S. Co.

Braemar, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 20th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Haldis, Norwegian steamer, 1,055, J. C. Jensen, 20th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Lennox, British steamer, 2,361, F. McNair, 20th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Colombo Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,919, Geo. Lapraik, 21st Nov.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Benlomond, British steamer, 1,752, David Clark, 21st Nov.,—Kobe via Shiotsu, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Brand, Norwegian steamer, 1,519, J. Johannessen, 21st Nov.,—Otaru, General.—Yamagata-ya.

Onda, British steamer, 3,410, Robertson, 21st Nov.,—Rangoon, Rice and Mails.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Claverhill, British steamer, 1,827, W. H. Seldon, 22nd Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Taisang, British steamer, 1,544. G. H. Bowker, 22nd Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ise Maru, Japanese steamer, 772, M. Abe, 22nd Nov.,—Fushiki, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kanagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,813. J. W. Wale, 23rd Nov.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., 5th Nov., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tourane, French steamer, 2,338, Girard, 23rd Nov.,—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 22nd Nov., Nov., Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Dardanus, British steamer, 2,992. Melheuch, 23rd Nov.,—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 22nd Nov., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Manica, British steamer, 2,657, R. Leslie, 23rd Nov.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 22nd Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sleipner, Norwegian steamer, 1,387, Holm, 23rd Nov.,—Moji, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 24th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 23rd Nov., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Ujina Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,241, Takagi, 24th Nov.,—Nagasaki, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sanda, British steamer, 1,465, George Bain, 24th Nov., Karatsu, Coal.—Yamashita.

DEPARTURES.

Whitgrift, British steamer, 2,842. Coltar, 18th Nov.,—Muroran, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Marie Jebsen, German steamer, 1,771, Lorensen, 18th Nov.,—Moji, Ballast.—Yamagata-ya.

Kagoshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,716, J. Nagao, 18th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Benglee, British steamer, 1,933. H. W. Bee, 18th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yangtze, British steamer, 4,149, W. C. Lycett, 19th Nov.,—Puget Sound Ports via Muroran, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Binh Thuan, French steamer, 984, Ribault Lagasne, 19th Nov.,—Kobe, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Tainan Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,788, S. Suda, 19th Nov.,—Onomichi, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Siberia, American steamer, 5,655, J. T. Smith, 20th Nov.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Rugby, British steamer, 2,110, W. Brown, 20th Nov.,—Otaru, Ballast.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

Ceylon, British steamer, 2,637, C. F. Lockstone, 20th Nov.,—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,580, S. Muramatsu, 20th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Khalif, British steamer, 2,219, J. H. Middleton, 21st Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 21st Kobe.,—Kobe and Moji, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Haldis, Norwegian steamer, 1,055, J. C. Jensen, 21st Nov.,—Handa and Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Telemachus, British steamer, 4,802, J. H. Goodwin, 22nd Nov.,—Amsterdam, London and Antwerp via ports., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Braemar, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 22nd Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Pekin, British steamer, 2,523, W. W. Cooke, 22nd Nov.,—Kobe, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Benmohr, British steamer, 1,935, Alex. Webster, 23rd Nov.,—Moji, Ballast.—Cornes & Co.

Aragonia, German steamer, 3,324, Schuldt, 23rd Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Macquarie, British steamer, 2,073, St. John George, 23rd Nov.,—Moji, Ballast.—Yamagataya.

Lennox, British steamer, 2,361, F. McNair, 23rd Nov.,—Moji, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Ise Maru, Japanese steamer, 772. M. Abe, 23rd Nov.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Brand, Norwegian steamer, 1,519, J. Johnnessen, 23rd Nov.,—Muroran, Ballast.—Yamagata-ya.

Benlomond, British steamer, 1,752, David Clark, 24th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Texan, American steamer, 5,636, W. Lyon, 24th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Colombo Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,919, Geo. Lapraik, 24th Nov.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Claverhill, British steamer, 1,829, W. H. Seldon, 24th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kanagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,813, J. W. Wale, 24th Nov.,—Yokosuka, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Taisang, British steamer, 1,544. G. H. Bowker, 24th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *Siberia*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. G. D. Clarke, Mrs. G. D. Clarke, Mr. F. R. Shaw, Mr. R. Masuyama, Mr. E. Canhauser, Mrs. Townsend and servant, Master G. Townsend, Capt. W. E. Filmer, Mr. W. A. Bradley and Mr. W. H. Talbot. For San Francisco:—Mrs. L. C. Logan, Miss E. Logan, Miss G. Logan, Mr. H. O. Morrow, Mrs. H. M. Sheppard, Miss G. Gladwin, Mr. H. H. Mitchell, Lieut.-Col. Lauchheimer, Mr. E. E. Christensen, Mrs. Thos. Jones, Mr. Wm. J. Schroth, Mrs. J. M. Schmitz, Master Jack Schmitz, Mr. A. C. Boyer, Mr. H. Frankle, Mr. W. J. Mitchell and Dr. R. A. Hardie in cabin.

Per German steamer *Preussen*, from Hamburg via ports:—Mr. C. H. Thorn, Mr. de Lalande, Korv. Capt. Trummler, Mrs. Trummler, Mrs. Von Dani, Mr. Poten, Mrs. M. Oswald, Miss Pitschke, Miss E. E. Hughes, Miss A. M. Hughes, Mr. N. Starke, Miss M. Budin, Mr. Chun Loni Sang, Mr. Starke and Mr. M. Kawakami in cabin.

Per British steamer *Taisang*, from Shanghai via port:—Mr. I. Endo, and Li Fuk Tai, in cabin; 4 Chinese, in second class; 20, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Kanagawa Maru*, from Seattle, Wash.:—Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Lathrop, Mr. A. L. Busch, Mr. C. D. Young, Mrs. Owen Hughs, and Miss B. Bennett, in cabin; Mr. W. F. Mindemon, Mr. C. Ebie, Mr. J. Strane, Mr. R. T. Metz, Mrs. C. Sasaki, Miss Sasaki, and Mr. K. Samejima, in second class; 5 Japanese, and 10 Chinese, in steerage. For Kobe:—Mrs. T. Saito, Miss Saito, and Mr. S. Ito, in cabin; Mr. K. Ohashi, in second class; 118 Japanese, in steerage.

Per French steamer *Tourane* from Marseilles via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. de Visser, Mr. A. Brim, Mr. Alsbergha, Mr. Andrews, Miss Domballe, Miss Yone, Mrs. Muraour, Mr. Ko, Mr. and Mr. Littmann, Mrs. Domballe, Miss Woodward and Mr. Murakoshi, in cabin.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date.
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric 1	Su. Nov. 27
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Mongolia 2	Tu Nov 29
Tacoma	B. T. Co.	Shawmut	W. Nov. 30
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian 3	Sa. Dec. 3
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	P. E. Friedrich	Sa. Dec 3
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Pleiades	M Dec 5
Europe	M. M. Co.	Tenkin	W. Dec. 7
America	P. M. Co.	Manchuria 4	W. Dec 7
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	M. Dec. 12
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	Th Dec. 22

1 Left San Francisco on the 9th inst.
2 Left Nagasaki on the 24th inst.
3 Left Vancouver on the 14th inst.
4 Left San Francisco on the 19th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Preussen	Sa Nov. 26
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	M Nov 28
America	P. M. Co.	Mongolia	W. Nov. 30
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Wingsang	W. Nov. 30
Portland	P. & A. Co.	Arabia	Th. Dec. 1
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Shawmut	Th Dec 1
Europe	M. M. Co.	Tonrane	F. Dec. 2
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	F. Dec. 3
Tacoma	B. T. Co.	Pleiades	Tu. Dec. 6
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Manchuria	F. Dec. 9
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	M. Dec. 12
Hongkong	P. & A. Co.	Nicomedia	M. Dec. 19
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	F. Dec. 23

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LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, November 25.

Still a very small business in all branches.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER YARD.
White Shirting—{40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.}	... 0.10 to 0.18
	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—8⅛ lb, 38½ yds. 39 inches	¥ 3.90 to 4.50
Grey Shirting—9lb, 38½ yds, 45 inches	3.90 to 4.50
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches...	2.80 to 4.00
	PER YARD.
Cotton Italians and Satteens...	0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels	¥ 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in....	0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches...	0.16 to 0.22
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 10.0
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches ...	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, ⅝ to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66
	PER PIECE.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.80 to 10.80
Victoria Lawns, ⅝ yards, 42.3 inches...	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches...	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches...	2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALE.
Nos. 16/24, Singles ... ... ¥.	Nominal
Nos. 28/32, Singles	—
Nos. 38/42, Singles	—
Nos. 32, Doubles...	Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	250.00 to 260.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	300.00 to 310.00
Nos. 2/100 ,Gassed	440.00 to 470.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling...	40.00 to 40.50
Indian Broach...	31.00 to 32.00
Chinese	27.50 to 29.50

METALS.

The market is quiet, only a moderate business passing.

	PER PICUL.
Round and square ⅝ inch and upward...	¥ 4.05 to 4.35
Iron Plates, assorted	4.30 to 4.60
Sheet Iron...	4.65 to 6.90
Galvanised Iron sheets	9.75 to 10.75
Wire Nails, assorted	6.25 to 6.50
Tin Plates, per box...	7.00 to 7.50
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.00
Hoop Iron (⅜ to 1½ inch)	5.00 to 5.50

KEROSENE.

The market is weak.

American	$3.33
Russian	3.15
Langkat	3.10

SUGAR.

The market is firm with a slight upward tendency. There has been little business, high prices restricting demand.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	¥ 8.80 to 9.10
Brown Manila...	8.80 to 9.80
Brown Daitong	8.00 to 8.20
Brown Canton...	9.80 to 10.80
White Java and Penang...	11.50 to 12.50
White Refined...	12.40 to 16.00

INDIGO.

The market is quiet.

	PICUL.
Java, Medium to best...	210.00 to 260.00
Calcutta, Medium to best	140.00 to 220.00
Madras (*Kurpah*), Medium to best ...	100.00 to 140.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ..	—

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The market has again advanced and prices are less firm. Better reports come both from Europe and America as to the markets there and we close weak at quotations.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ...	... ¥ 1,300 to 1,040
Filatures—Extra, Fine	... — —
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	1,000 to 1,010
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	— —
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	970 to 980
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	980 to 1,000
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	960 to 970
Filatures—No. 2, Fine...	960 to 970
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	— —
Common—Coarse	— —
Re-reels—Extra	— —
Re-reels—No. 1	980 to 990
Re-reels—No. 1½	955 to 965
Re-reels—No. 2	940 to 950
Re-reels—No. 3	910 to 920
Kakedas—Extra	970 to 980
Kakedas—No. 1	940 to 950
Kakedas—No. 1½...	920 to 925
Kakedas—No. 2	890 to 900

Skin-Tortured Babies AND TIRED MOTHERS Find Comfort in Cuticura

INSTANT RELIEF and refreshing sleep for Skin-tortured Babies and rest for Tired Mothers in warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA OINTMENT, the great skin cure and purest of emollients, to be followed in severe cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply humours, eczemas, rashes, irritations, and itchings, with loss of hair, of infants and children, yet compounded.

MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No other *medicated* soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic *toilet* soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, and the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials, containing 60 doses.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 27-28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

WASTE SILK.

A fair business at current rates. Buyers refuse all offers and will submit to no reduction in prices.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	165 to 170
Noshi—Filatures, Good	155 to 160
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	160 to 165
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	145 to 150
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	135 to 140
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	110 to 115
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	100 to 105
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	165 to 170
Noshi—Bushiu, Good...	155 to 160
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	145 to 150
Nsohi—Joshiu, Best	100 to 105
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	90 to 95
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	115 to 120
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	100 to 105
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	55 to 60
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	50 to 55

TEA.

No transactions.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	—
Choice	—
Finest	—
Fine...	—
Good Medium	—
Medium	—
Good Common	—
Common...	—

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, November 24.

London silver ⅛ higher, but China sterling quotations have declined ⅛ since yesterday and local rates on China are unaltered, whilst other rates are steady and close for the mail per steamer *Empress of India* as under.

London	Bank T.T. ...	2/0¾
—	Bills on demand...	2/0⅞
—	4 months' sight ...	2/0¾
—	Private 4 months' sight...	2/0 11/16
—	6 months' sight...	2/0 13/16 @ ⅞
Paris & 1 zone	Bank sight ...	254½
—	Private 4 months' sight...	259
—	6 months' sight...	260 @ ⅛
Hongkong	Bank sight ... per $100	94½*
—	Private 10 days' sight do.	92⅝*
Shanghai	Bank sight ...	74½*
—	Private 10 days' sight ...	76⅛*
India—Bank sight ...		150¾
— Private 30 days' sight ...		152¾
America—Bank sight...		49¾
— Private 30 days' sight ...		49¾
— Private 4 months' sight ...		50¾
Germany—Bank sight ...		206
— Private 4 months' sight...		210¾
Bar Silver (London) ...		27¼

* Nominal.

JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, November 25, a.m.

Mean prices for Cash Delivery of Bonds and Shares, which may be held by Foreigners in their own names.

	Paid up.	Div'd. 1 year.	Q'ation.
	Yen.	per cent.	Yen.
Provincial Exchequer Bonds 1st Issue ...	87	5	81.80
Provincial Exchequer Bonds 2nd Issue ...	32	5	25.90
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri) ...	100	5	86.15
War Bonds (Gunji) ...	100	5	86.15
5 % Imperial Bonds (Goburi).	100	5	82.00
Navy Bonds (Kaigun) ...	100	5	*82.90
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	99.00
Y'hama Water-works Bonds .	100	6	91.70
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	88.20
Osaka Harbour Bonds ...	100	6	89.00
Sanyo Railway Debentures 2nd	100	6	87.50
Sanyo Railway ...	50	8	*60.10
Sanyo Railway, new ...	12.50	8	*25.20
Kyushu Railway ...	50	8	*55.30
Hokkaido Colliery Railway ...	50	11	71.20
Sobu Railway...	50	8	53.00
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha).	50	11	77.50
Tokyo Street Railway (Shigai)	50	8	76.00
Tokyo Street Railway new ...	12.50	—	29.30
Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki)	50	—	57.30
Tokyo Electric Railway, new.	30	—	38.30
Yokohama Electric Railway..	27.50	—	26.80
Odawara Electric Car ...	50	2.7	22.00
Keihin Electric Railway ...	50	5	52.80
Tokyo Marine Insurance ...	12.50	12	27.50
Yokohama Fire Insurance ...	12.50	10	14.85
Tokyo Fire Insurance ...	12.50	12	19.00
Kanegafuchi Spinning ...	50	6	43.30
Fuji Cotton Spinning...	50	—	40.70
Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning.	50	8	48.00
Yokohama Dock ...	33	10	44.50

* Ex dividend.

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BY ROYAL WARRANT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

The Original and Genuine Worcestershire.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

IS A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

It cures Rheumatism, Sciatica, Stiff Joints, Glandular Swellings, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Mumps, Burns, Piles, Fistulas, &c.

AND EVERY FORM OF SKIN DISEASE.

Manufactured only at 78 New Oxford St (late 533, Oxford St.), London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

Bovril is an ideal food for the strong and the weak. Bovril imparts extra vigor to the healthy, greater strength to the ailing. Bovril is, moreover, a true friend in the kitchen. It adds nourishment, and gives a delightful "twang" to soups, sauces, gravies and entrées.

BOVRIL

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For NEW YORK, via ports, and Suez Canal, about the end of Nov., the "SHIMOSA."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "SATSUMA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, Nov. 26th, at 9 a.m., the "PREUSSEN."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand, Nov. 26th, the "CHANGSHA."—Butterfield & Swire.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Nov. 28th, the "DORIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.

For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Nov. 30th, at Daylight, the "SENEGAMBIA."—C. Illies & Co.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Nov. 30th, at 3 p.m., the "MONGOLIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Nov. 30th, at 4 p.m., the "WINGSANG"—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For BATAVIA, Cheribon, Samarang, Soerabaya, and Macassar, about December 1st, the "TJIMAHI."—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

For PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 1st, the "ARABIA."—P. & A. S.S. Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji, and Manila, about Dec. 1st, the "SHAWMUT."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For TAKAO, via Kobe, Ujina, Moji, Nagasaki, Keelung, Pescadores and Anping, Dec. 2nd, the "TEUCER."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Dec. 3rd, the "ATHENIAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Port Said, Dec. 3rd, at Noon, the "MANICA."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For GENOA, Marseilles, and Liverpool, Dec. 5th, at Daylight, the "DARDANUS."—Butterfield & Swire.

For BONIN ISLANDS via ports, Dec. 5th, the "HOGO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, Dec. 6th, at Daylight, the "DIOMED."—Butterfield & Swire.

For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Dec. 6th, the "PLEIADES."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, Dec. 6th, at Daylight, the "CANDIA."—P. & O. S.N. Co.

For AUSTRALIA, via ports (from Kobe), Dec. 6th, the "EASTERN."—Cornes & Co.

For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Fiume, about December 7th, the "GISELA."—Pollak Bros.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Dec. 9th, the "MANCHURIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), Dec. 10th, at Noon, the "STOLBERG."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2ND, 1904.

BIRTH.

At Hirosaki, on Nov. 25th, to the Rev. and Mrs. R. P. ALEXANDER, a Son and a Daughter.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE Diet was opened by the Emperor on Thursday.

THE Japanese Consul at Hankow established a branch office at Chansha on Nov. 25th.

HAKONE and the surrounding mountains on the morning of Nov. 24th were visited with snow.

A CORRESPONDENT at Takamatsu reports that 227 invalids in the military hospital were discharged on Nov. 25th.

A HUNDRED and forty-two Russian prisoners arrived on Nov. 28th at Ujina by the *Kosai Maru* from the front.

IT is officially announced that Prince Fushimi and party arrived on Nov. 28th at Philadelphia from St. Louis after a visit to Niagara.

IT is reported by a telegram that the German steamer *Wittelsbach*, which left Bremen on Oct. 21st with about eight hundred Japanese refugees from Russia, is expected to arrive at Yokohama on December 15th or 16th.

LIEUT-GENERAL UYEDA who was recently appointed Commander of the forces in Formosa, left Tokyo on Nov. 29th for his post.

A TELEGRAM from Ujina says that at 5.40 p.m. on November 24th, fire broke out in a godown belonging to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, destroying it.

A TELEGRAM from Moji reports that on Nov. 27th the steamer *Suma Maru* came in contact with a floating mine at Talien Bay and was almost wrecked.

A JAPANESE steamer found a floating Russian mine at 3 p.m. on Nov. 26th off Shantung Promontory. Notice was given to one of the blockading ships.

ACCORDING to the crew of the *Independent*, which arrived on Nov. 30th at Moji from Yinkow, which she left on the 25th, the harbour of Yinkow is now frozen.

TOKYO papers say that Major-General Kigoshi, now at the front, has been promoted to Lieut-General and appointed to attend to a certain important duty.

ON the night of Nov. 26th, fire broke at the Nagahama disinfecting station, destroying a large building used as a hospital. The cause is under investigation.

THE *Jiji* has a telegram from Moji that the British steamer *Denmore* ran ashore on Nov. 25th while entering the straits. She, however, was floated on the following evening.

A TELEGRAM from Moji reports that a severe westerly wind was experienced on the morning of Nov. 26th. The regular steamer services were temporarily impeded and some junks were sunk.

THE Central Tea Guild hear from St. Louis that President Roosevelt paid a visit on November 17th to the Japanese tea room at the Exhibition where he partook of a cup of Japanese tea and praised its quality.

THE Sanyo Railway Company intends to construct a branch line between Takamatsu and Kotohira, 27 miles in length, for *yen* 1,600,000. Permit for the proposed work was given by the Government on Nov. 25th.

A PIECE of ammunition among the spoils kept in the compound of the War Department exploded at 2.30 p.m. on Nov. 28th while some officers were examining it. Seven persons who were looking on were slightly injured.

THE Railway Bureau is collecting assistant engineers, firemen, etc., among employees of the Government and private railways. These men, say Tokyo papers, will be employed on the East China, Seoul-Fusan and Seoul-Wiju Railways.

THE Emperor has presented two pieces of crape and five hundred *yen* to Marquis Saionji in appreciation of his work in investigating the career of the late Prince Sanjo Sanekadzu (father of the late Prince Sanjo Saneyoshi).

A CASE of dysentery was reported on the 24rd instant in the Poor Asylum, Koishikawa, Tokyo. On the same date four cases of typhus appeared among the female workers employed at the Mousseline Spinning Factory, in the village of Azuma, near Tokyo.

THE removal of the sand and silt from the after portion of the Chinese cruiser *Haitien* wrecked on Elliot Island shows that her bottom is split open along the keel for a considerable distance and there is practically no hope of saving her.

MR. T. Hamaguchi, representative for Wakayama prefecture, who recently married Yaye, a daughter of Mr. R. Kondo, President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, gave a dinner party on the evening of Nov. 28th at the Imperial Hotel, when Count Higashikuze and over eighty gentlemen and ladies were present.

UNDER the instructions of the Minister for Finance, Governor Sufu has intimated to foreign insurance firms in Yokohama that by way of deposit with the Japanese Government the second 6 per cent. bonds issued in New York and London will be received at the rate of yen 950 per face value of a hundred pounds sterling.

A NAGOYA telegram reports that at 3 p.m. on November 28th, an explosive goods godown belonging to an ammunition dealer named Y. Ito, Oimachi, was destroyed through an explosion. As a result, some sixty houses surrounding the magazine were damaged and a youth was killed, his body being blown to pieces.

BARON Y. SANEYOSHI, Surgeon-General of the Navy, and Lieut-General N. Tachimi have been decorated with the Order of the Sacred Treasure (First Class), and Lieut.-General S. Samejima, Major-Generals Yamauchi, Okazaki, Marui, Kodama (Tokutaro) and Yamane, and Vice-Admiral Hidaka, with the same insignia of the second class.

THE Governor of Fukui prefecture suspended the Prefectural Assembly on Nov. 29th for five days. The *Nichi Nichi* says that the assembly opened on the 15th and since then the members have been disputing about the election of a president. Should they continue the dispute the assembly will be dissolved by the Minister for Home Affairs.

SENTENCE has been given in the Tokyo District Court ordering K. Hattori, a watch importer residing at Ginza, in Tokyo to pay a fine of eighty *sen*. It is stated by the *Nichi Nichi* that he omitted to affix a four *sen* revenue stamp to an account note attached to a lot of watches consigned to one of his customers in Kagoshima. The Court punished him with a fine amounting to twenty times the value of the required stamp.

A TELEGRAM from Utsunomiya reports that three farmers living at the village of Toshima, Kita-Saitama, tried to assault the Governor of Saitama with swords at the Kencho, where they were presenting from their villages a petition with regard to the repairs of a river bank. The would be murderers were arrested by the chief of police, who was present. On Nov. 28th, two of them were released.

AT 4.50 a.m. on November 26th, fire broke out in an occupied house, No. 31, Aomono-cho, Nihonbashi, Tokyo. The flames immediately extended to the Nihonbashi Hospital and owing to the strong wind spread at once throughout the building. The patients were safely removed but the medical instruments and other property were destroyed with the building. The cause is not yet ascertained.

MR. Furuichi, President of the Seoul-Fusan Railway Company, arrived on Nov. 28th at Moji. A correspondent of the *Jiji* says that Mr. Furuichi states that traffic on the Seoul-Fusan Railway will open on January 1st next and the construction work of the Shaukewn tunnel will be finished by the end of December. There is no remarkable change in the Korean Court. It is expected that preparatory work for the Seoul-Wiju Railway will be completed next month.

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PORT ARTHUR.

Friday, November 25.

Some time ago the *Nippon* published part of a diary describing events at Port Arthur up to the 9th instant. The diary is now resumed for the 10th and following days. We translate it:—

10th.—This is the 16th day since the main attack commenced and it may be said that seven-tenths of the land-side fortifications have fallen into our hands and that one more effort will complete the capture of the place. Speaking in detail; the left wing have blown in the kaponiers in the counter-scarp of the North Fort of East Keekwanshan, and are now actually in the galleries, whence several of the covered communications have been seized, so that our men have access to the rear of the fort. Thus up to the 10th our men have taken (here three names are omitted) and it may be said that they virtually hold the fort on the hill as well as the various parts of it. The right of the centre and of the right columns is attacking Sanshushan and Urlungshan, as well as the H. Fort between them. In these forts the kaponiers have been for the most part destroyed and tunnels have been carried far towards the bottoms of the ditches, so that little more is needed to complete the capture. Some people may question whether operations of such a toilsome and protracted nature are necessary, but any one taking that view is ignorant of the nature of a modern fortress. The ditches are at least 20 feet deep and 50 or 60 feet wide. They can not be bridged in the face of a withering fire, and to enter them is certain death, for every part is swept by the machine-guns and quick-firers in the kaponiers and galleries. On the 30th of October two soldiers of the centre column, carrying sand-bags, rushed into the ditch of—fort and stopped the embrasure of a quick-firer in a kaponier. They checked the fire from this particular embrasure for a few minutes, but they themselves were literally blown to pieces. The guns of position in the forts have been for the most part silenced, but the enemy dragged two field-guns to the top of Sunshushan and fired thence on our works. One of these guns was destroyed by our artillery on the 8th and the other on the 9th. The only forts now possessing artillery potentialities are Itszshan, the two Antszshans, the low fort of Pehyushan, and the "Red Fort" on the highland south of the 203-metre hill. This does not apply to the sea side forts.

11th.—The weather continues fine but there is a strong wind. Smoke is seen ascending from the town. Possibly the enemy have set the place on fire, despairing of defending it. The forts of Urlungshan and Sunshushan are now practically silenced, and the beseigers are directing their attention mainly to the works on the western face, namely, the 203-metre hill, Itszshan and the two Antszshans, all of which are suffering severely from our concentrated fire. This 203-metre hill has inflicted upon us terrible sufferings and hardships, but the approaches to it are now drawing close from three directions and its death can not be much longer postponed. Nevertheless the fort shows no sign of yielding or weakening. It replied to our fire vigorously throughout the day, and one of its shells (here the diary becomes obscure). The north-eastern angle of the Itszshan fort with the heavy gun mounted there and the traverses were shattered by our fire to-day. Even after night-fall our bombardment continued but with what results it is not yet possible to say. There is no day on which the ships in the harbour are not cannonaded. They seem to have been quite incapacitated for putting to sea.

11th—Cloudy but quiet.—The bombardment continues, principally against a newly erected fort at Sunshushan and an auxiliary fort at Urlungshan. The enemy never ceases to fire on our saps, and his shells cause no little loss on our centre. Our left is pushing on its tunnels Two had been pierced but one was blown up by a Russian mine. There is nothing special to be recorded to-day about the operations on our right. The greatest interruption in that quarter is caused by the Yafuchi Fort (on the west of Taiyankau). This fort fired 130 rounds to-day. It is now seen that the bombardment on the 11th caused heavy damage to the 203-metre fort.

13th.—A heavy storm and piercing cold, with showers of hail. The operations are suspended in consequence. Undoubtedly the fortress has been greatly weakened since the main attack commenced on the 26th of October, but its fate is not yet sealed, and there remains always the position at Liaotishan.

Here ends the diary. Shanghai quotes the statement of a Russian who has escaped *via* Wei-hai-wei. We do not believe his assertions. but it may interest our readers to learn that he puts the effective strength o the garrison at only 2,000 and represents the sick and wounded as numbering over 20,000. He further says that water and ammunition are lacking, but that provisions are plentiful.

Tokyo journals state that the bombardment on the 17th and the two following days is believed to have convinced Stoessel of the futility of further resistance, but his disposition to surrender is combatted by General Smyrnoff, who is in command at Liaotishan. This officer declares that when he left St. Petersburg he promised the Tsar to resist to the death, and he is determined to keep his promise.

It appears to be thought that not many days will now elapse before good news is received from Port Arthur. The fortress has suffered so much during the past three or four weeks that the time has come for a final assault. There will probably be a heavy list of casualties but confidence seems to be felt as to the result.

The casualties in the Naval Brigade, which is said to have done splendid work, are said to have been altogether 3 officers and 32 men killed, and 2 officers and 202 men wounded.

From the figures published by the *Kokumin Shimbun* with reference to the losses of the Japanese in the assault of Port Arthur during the five days from August 19th to August 23rd, we learn that 3,160 men were missing. The killed numbered 2,080, the wounded 9,200 and the missing 3,160. What became of these missing men? They fell within the Russian lines; that is certain. Some were struck down—probably the majority—in the ditches of the forts, some on the glacis, some on the parapets and some actually within the forts. It is not an excessive assumption to calculate that fully two thousand of them were wounded and about eleven hundred killed. The wounded are not now in Russian hands, where most undoubtedly they ought to be if the dictates of humanity and the laws of war had been duly observed. Shortly after this terrible incident there was found in a Japanese journal a statement made by a soldier who had been rescued after lying wounded during six days near one of the forts. He described how, on the 3rd or 4th day of his exposure, a party of Russians had come and stabbed or shot all the wounded Japanese in his vicinity. He himself received a bullet in the head and two heavy blows on the breast from the buts of rifles, and he escaped death only by feigning it. Are we to extend his experience to the whole of the 2,000 missing, or we to assume that they perished miserably from hunger, thirst and the pain of their wounds within the Russian lines? No one will answer the terrible question hastily. But some reply must be furnished, for a more appalling incident is not to be found in the history of war.

It appears that the name "Ichinohe" was given to P. Fort by order of the Emperor. The fact that the fort was recovered by the brave exertions of Major-General Ichinohe having been reported to the Throne, His Majesty directed that the term "Ichinohe Fort" should be adopted. Further, Marquis Oyama sent the much valued *Kanjo* to Ichinohe's force, to which also the duty of thenceforth guarding the place was entrusted.

Saturday, November 26.

Returned officers give some details of recent operations at Port Arthur, but we can find little that is new. One incident mentioned is that the Russian explosives have such long fuzes as to be seldom successful. The Japanese cut the fuzes and use the explosives against the Russians themselves. Chinese junkmen are also quoted but their statements have ceased to be interesting in comparison with the momentous doings that must now be in progress.

It is stated that very clever devices are resorted to by ship-masters seeking to smuggle munitions of war into Port Arthur. The contraband articles are all concealed behind planks which, being nailed in their places, suggest nothing suspicious to an examiner. All the visible cargo is of a strictly orthodox nature and in order that the crew may not be betrayed into disclosing any secrets, they are engaged at the last moment, being thus ignorant of these crafty arrangements. The *Veteran* is believed to have been one of the offenders in this manner, and it is noted that her crew consists entirely of Chinamen.

The *Nippon's* correspondent continues his diary, giving us now details for the 15th and 16th. The 15th, he says, was marked by a heavy snowstorm, and by 3 in the afternoon the flakes had accumulated to a depth of 6 inches. (It was during this snowstorm that the destroyer escaped to Chefoo). The men of the Right Wing had carried their covered saps to a point only 200 or 300 metres of the enemy at one place, and were under heavy fire from Yafuchi and Liaotishan, but they continued the work without interruption. In the evening the snow ceased. This day did not see any special change. The works of approach progressed steadily, their semi-circle gradually getting more and more restricted. The heavy siege-guns and the guns of the naval brigade devoted much indirect fire to the ships in the harbour. They also directed numerous shells against the district southward of the Urlungshan and Sunshushan forts, with the object of severing their communications with the town. A battery newly established by the besiegers on the 14th inst. was to-day seen to be causing much embarrassment to the enemy. Its shells reached the Russians assembled in rear of Urlungshan and inflicted heavy loss. Last night (14th) twenty or thirty men emerged from the 203-metre fort and attempted to throw grenades into the Japanese saps, but they were driven back. The 16th was cloudy and stormy, the cold being very intense. As the state of the weather rendered it difficult to ascertain the effect of our shells, the bombardment slackened somewhat, but the work of sapping continued as before, and there were numerous skirmishes. It appeared that at 3.35 a.m. on the 14th the Russians in Urlungshan, taking advantage of the darkness and the storm, sortied and essayed to destroy our lodgement on the glacis which was in charge of Lieutenant Tanaka of the Centre Column. The party numbered 30 or 40, and their operation was assisted by heavy fire from machine-guns and quick-firers. At the same time another party of about the same size

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attacked the lodgement from the west. There was a fierce fight, lasting for some 15 minutes, after which the assailants retired, leaving 16 or 17 dead. An hour later the forts again opened vehemently, and once more a sortie was made by a party of about twice the size of the previous one, the enemy's object evidently being to obtain possession of our position on the glacis. He was driven back without accomplishing anything. The casualties suffered by our men were 2 officers and 45 rank and file wounded. (No mention is made of any killed, Ed. J.M.). This affair did not in any way affect the progress of our saps. Fully trustworthy reports show the following facts with regard to the harbour. On the 12th there were at anchor in the north of the East Port two vessels of two funnels; south of Pehyushan there were three three-funnelled vessels; south-west of the same place a three-funnelled ship had sunk; the torpedo-craft, numbering 13, were near the search-light under Mantaushan. The caisson of the dock had been struck by a shell and rendered useless. As for the three big ships lying south of Pehyushan, their decks and interiors were badly damaged and they had to keep their pumps going constantly. Of the two in the East Port one was very badly injured. All her crew had landed except a guard of 14 or 15 men. Nevertheless these two vessels were seen to be emitting some smoke from their funnels. An interpreter of the Russians, who had been taken prisoner, alleged that not one of the war-ships was fit to put to sea. Report said that 60 or 70 of the garrison were dying daily from dysentery. The flour mill had been injured by a Japanese shell but was again in working order. The eastern workshops of the arsenal had been destroyed, but the western were still intact. Terrible damage had been suffered by the old town, but the state of the new was comparatively good. Not more than 8,000 of the garrison remained effective, and many were suffering from opthalmia owing to want of sleep and constant exposure as well as night-watching. The Chinese living on the south of Liaotishan frequently carried supplies of hay to the garrison, but other fodder was decidedly scarce. On the 14th a Russian shell reached one of the Japanese naval brigade's positions on the highland between Louisa Bay and Pigeon Bay. It killed two men and wounded two. This battery was manned chiefly by survivors of the *Heiyen*.

The *Jiji Shimpo* and other Tokyo journals speak with confidence of the immiment fall of the main forts, and predict that even though this be not followed by the surrender of the remaining part of the garrison, the latter can not long hold out. But all agree that the casualties on the side of the assailants will be very heavy. We observe, however, that the tone of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* is less optimistic. It does not doubt final success, but it warns its readers not to anticipate anything very speedy. We question, however, whether folks in Japan are any longer likely to entertain too rosy views. What chiefly surprises them is that their countrymen should ever have conceived the possiblity of taking such a place by assault as one *coup*, and we imagine that if Port Arthur dies before the death of the year, no one will regard the result as tardy. After all as the investment did not commence until the 26th of August, just three full months have been devoted to the siege, and if the place falls within 4 months, the Japanese success will be a record.

On the afternoon of the 26th the *Asahi Shimbun* published the following extra :—"According to reports thus far received the investing army at Port Arthur began a vehement and great attack last night against the forts on the 203-metre hill, Sunshushan, Urlungshan and East Keekwanshan. These important forts may be expected to fall into our possession in the course of to-day."

Sunday, November 27.

Up to the evening of the 26th no information had reached Tokyo as to the progress of the general attack supposed to have been begun at Port Arthur on the morning of the 26th 26th. Possibly before we go to press something will be known. Meanwhile it may be noted that the attack is directed against Keekwanshan, Urlungshan, Sunshushan and the 203-metre hill. If these places fall there will still remain Pehyushan (under whose shelter the ships are lying), Antszshan, Itszshan and Hwangkinshan. But the first three of these forts will then be attackable from the rear, so that the most formidable features of their defences—the ditches and kaponiers—will not be available. It is stated that the work of establishing means to scale the parapets from the bottoms of the ditches has been stupendous. A height of 45 feet had to be overcome, and as the scarps and the slopes of the parapets were covered with cement too thick to be breached by any guns that could be brought to bear, explosives had to be used. While placing these and while utilizing their results the besiegers were subject to a constant rain of grenades and bombs from the besieged, but the work seems to have been carried on unflinchingly.

The *Asahi Shimbun* has a telegram from St. Petersburg saying that Stoessel was killon the 25th instant by a Japanese shell. We do not see how news of such an event can possibly have reached St. Petersburg and been telegraphed to the Far East in two days.

An officer of the Naval Brigade says that the Brigade has been divided into two parties. They encamped at first in tents. Millet stalks were spread on the ground and above them matting was laid. On this the men lay, wrapped in blankets. But as the cold grew more intense it became necessary to construct underground dwellings. This was done by digging in the slopes of the hills holes big enough to accommodate from 6 to 10 men. The floors were covered in the same manner as those of the tents, and through the roof a hole lined with planks was driven for purposes of ventilation. The men had to sleep all huddled together as a protection against the cold, but their health has been excellent throughout, only one case of fever occurring the whole time. In the matter of provisions they were supplied partly by the Army and partly by the Navy. In the morning they had *takuan-zuke* (pickled radish) and barley; at mid-day salt fish and vegetable, again with barley; and in the evening, beef, radishes and once again barley. This fare is highly eulogized.

Sunday, evening.

We are still without definite information. On Sunday shortly before noon the *Jiji* published the following extra :—"News recieved at 10 p.m. on the 26th was to the effect that a general attack commenced against Snnshushan, Urlungshan and East Keekwanshan at 8 a.m. on the 26th. Our men, escalading the parapets of the ports, are assaulting in the face of heavy fire."

Later intelligence says :—

"At 9 o'clock last night (26th) Major-General Nakamura, leading a forlorn hope armed with Japanese swords, dashed into the fort and are now fighting.

"Major-General Saito led another body and entered a fort through a breach."

Monday morning, November 28.

In the absence of official reports it is difficult to ascertain exactly what progress has been made in the attack on Port Arthur. Collating the various items of intelligence, we gather that the Japanese right was directed against Sunshunshan, the centre against Urlungshan, and the left against East Keekwanshan. The assault commenced on the afternoon of the 26th, having been preluded by a hot bombardment. Already the besiegers were in possession of the ditches and they had been engaged during some days contriving means for scaling the parapets. This latter task it was, then, that commenced on the afternoon of the 26th and the assault appears to have been pushed home from 10 o'clock that night. Two o'clock the following morning found the Japanese in possession of the parapets but the Russians were resisting vigorously under the shelter of auxiliary trenches constructed by them within the periphery of the permanent forts. At 5 o'clock on the evening of the 27th news reached the Head Quarter Staff in Tokyo that the besiegers had not yet attained their object. Presumably this telegram was despatched from Port Arthur about an hour previously. It represented the fighting as still in progress, from which we infer that the assailants, having effected lodgements on the parapets, were cannonading the Russian secondary works with such guns as could be dragged up the difficult approaches over the scarps, and were awaiting nightfall to renew the hand-to-hand assault. A body of swordsmen under Major-General Nakamura is spoken of as having entered from the direction of Shwishiying. We conjecture that his purpose was to attack Sunshushan from the rear, but he does not appear to have succeeded, and failure in such circumstances would mean heavy loss. Major-General Saito led another party which charged through the intervals between the forts—which forts the accounts do not say—, but he too could not reach the secondary works of the Russian. There must have been very heavy loss, but that the Japanese will ultimately carry the positions we entertain no doubt.

We speak here of "secondary defences," but from all accounts these appear to be of the nature of permanent fortifications. They are constructed in several lines, the works built of brick and cement and having embrasures and other positions for quick-firers and machine-guns. Thus on crowning the parapets of the outer forts artillery has to be brought to bear on these auxiliary defences, and possibly operations of sapping may be necessary against them. At all events it is a stupendous and scarcely feasible task for infantry to capture such works with infantry weapons. Explosives alone can be effective.

It is suspected that the story of Stoessel having been killed by a Japanese shell on the 25th instant should be amended in the sense that he died of the wound received by him in October. This event is supposed to have occurred prior to the 10th, and to have been one of the main items of intelligence conveyed by the *Raztopolni* to St. Petersburg. But these things are all conjecture, so far as we can see.

Tuesday, November 29.

It is evident that the attack made on the fortress on the 26th instant and during the

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night of the 27th was in part at any rate unsuccessful. No official news has been published (we write on Tuesday morning) since the brief statement of failure which the War Department gave out on the evening of the 28th. Of course a feeling of much disappointment has been produced, but there is evidently no sense of despondency. It is well understood that not one failure, nor two nor three will dishearten the Japanese. Port Arthur is a fortress of immense strength and in addition to the formidable works planned by Russia's best engineers and carried out fully before the war commenced, the garrison have had several months to build secondary fortifications, so that the place was probably one of the most impregnable ever assaulted at the time when the Japanese opened their first parallel. Its strength has been steadily diminished since then. The big guns have been largely dismounted or put out of action; the exterior obstacles have been overcome; the ditches with their galleries and kaponiers have been taken and the parapets have been crowned. Under circumstances at all normal these things would mean that the fortress had fallen, but the secondary line of defences has proved so formidable that even the splendid courage and dash of the Japanese failed to surmount them, and a brief delay will obviously be necessary while covered approaches are prepared to these also. It will probably have been observed that the official report and the telegrams privately received omit any mention of the attack against the 203 metre hill. This is a position of very great importance, according to rumour, for it masks the only refuge left for the ships in the harbour, namely, the base of Pehyushan. There is talk that much progress has been made towards its capture, but officialdom is silent. Naturally the keenest anxiety was felt about the fate of the brave bands led to the assault by Major-Generals Nakamura and Saito. The fear was that both of these officers with nearly the whole of their comrades had fallen. But trustworthy intelligence shows that General Nakamura, though wounded in the leg, is in no danger, and there are no indications that General Saito has suffered. What is certain is that the siege is being pressed as vigorously as ever, and that any day may bring news of important events. The *Jiji Shimpo* has an inspiriting article on the subject, and the *Yorodzu Choho* also counsels patience and calm. This is the trying hour of the war. The capture of Port Arthur would lighten the horizon immensely, and that it will be captured before long there can not be any reasonable doubt. We can not forget that the strength of the garrison, from the first a limited quantity, is materially lessened by each of these attacks as well as by the steady course of the operations. One lesson taught by this siege—a lesson already beginning to be pretty generally understood—is that in the case of fortresses the means of defence have much outstripped the weapons of attack. There has been nothing added to the latter except powerful guns, and against these at least as heavy ordnance can be pitted by the besieged. For the defence, on the contrary, something like a revolution has been accomplished by means of quick-firers, machine-guns, electrically charged wire entanglements, search-lights, magazine rifles, and so forth. There can be no doubt that this siege of Port Arthur will open a new chapter of engineering tactics, and will invest fortresses with an importance which they were in imminent danger of losing. In England, especially, public opinion, led by a not inconsiderable body of experts, was beginning to marshal itself against expenses incurred on coast fortification and on works for protecting harbours and dock-yards. That view is now likely to be shaken.

Wednesday, November 30.

Our readers will have perceived the great difficulty of clearly ascertaining what has happened or is happening at Port Arthur. Thus much is beyond question, that attacks have been delivered on the east and on the west of the fortress. The main objective of the western attack was the celebrated 203-metre hill fort, which had previously defied all efforts to capture it, and which was understood to be under the direct orders of General Fock, one of the most intrepid and resolute of the officers in the garrison. This attack commenced on the 26th. In the first place a hill called by the Japanese Akasakayama—in other words, the place known as "red fort"—had to be reduced. This was effected, after encountering desperate resistance, on the 29th, whereafter the Japanese pushed on to the assault of the 203-metre fort. There our information stops. At this moment of writing (Wednesday morning) a belief seems to prevail in Tokyo that the capture has been effected, but we do not find any substantial basis for such confidence as yet, though we are by no means prepared to take the opposite view. The fact is that the successful tenure of this so-called 203 metre hill is of the utmost importance to the Russians. Its possession would enable the Japanese to plant their batteries in such a position as to fire direct upon the ships in the harbour and upon other parts of the Russian defences, and the unflinching efforts made by Stoessel to defend it are therefore explicable. The official report, published on Tuesday evening, speaks of repeated assaults, and it will probably prove that a most sanguinary fight has taken place.

With regard to the attack on the east side, namely, against Sunshushan, Urlungshan and Keekwanshan, the facts seem to be that the besiegers have seized and occupied the parapets, but have not yet been able to take possession of the interior of the forts. This distinction may sound strange to non-military readers but a word of explanation will make the matter clear. Suppose a fort with a trace shaped like the letter V, the point facing outwards. Along the two legs of the V deep ditches are dug surmounted on the inner side by parapets and having kaponiers and galleries to sweep their bottoms. Along the back of the V a ditch of smaller dimensions is dug. This too is surmounted by a parapet. But it is evident that if an enemy effected an entrance at the point of the V or at any neighbouring place upon the legs, the parapet along the back of the fort, being thus taken from behind, would be untenable. To guard against that defect a secondary parapet is built. It is, in fact, nothing more than a huge bank of masonry stretching across the fort inside, parallel to the base of the V, and this bank not only covers the defenders of the rear face, but also constitutes a traverse behind which the garrison is safe from shells thrown over the parapet at the point of the V. The bank is constructed so that guns can be mounted on it and rifle fire directed along its superior slope against an enemy who, having crossed the ditch and the parapet at the point of the V, attempts to drive out the defenders. It is these secondary parapets which the Japanese have failed as yet to carry. So, at least, we understand the position. The main ditches and the main parapets have been taken and held, but the secondary parapets still resist. Probably they have been strengthered in various ways since last spring. The official report speaks of the necessity of destroying additional kaponiers and other flanking defences. From this we infer that the secondary parapets are furnished with a ditch in front, or else that some special system of flanking defences has been devised for them. At any rate the assault has made a substantial advance, at whatever cost. The parties sent in to carry the forts on the 27th instant failed, and it was evidently decided then that the method of escalade was still premature and that other devices must be resorted to, presumably further sapping and tunnelling.

There has been considerable anxiety in Tokyo as to the fate of Major-Generals Nakamura and Saito, who led the assault, and it was currently reported on the 29th that both officers had been killed, and that the list of casualties totalled 8,000. Our readers will have learned from our last issue that Major-General Nakamura was wounded, not dangerously, however, and we now hear on seemingly good authority, that Major-General Saito is safe. As for the figure of 8,000, it is obviously a mere guess. No accurate statement of casualties can have been received so early as the 29th of November.

Thursday, December 1.

At half-past ten on the evening of the 30th ultimo the Imperial Head Quarters issued the following:—

"From 10 a.m. on the 30th November a part of the investing army, advancing from the trenches already captured near the summit of the 203-metre hill, attacked the south-west corner of the fort on the summit. At 7 p.m. the battle was still raging."

The result of this attack will doubtless be known before we go to press. Evidently the Russians are making a desperate resistance. They have always showed themselves first-rate soldiers for defensive purposes, and in this instance so much depends on the retention of Port Arthur until the Baltic Fleet arrives that Stoessel and the brave officers serving under him may be trusted to strain every nerve. This 203-metre hill is the "High Hill" of Russian reports. It is the most lofty eminence in the region about Port Arthur after Liaotishan, and it may be said to cover the harbour and the western forts. As we have already stated, the belief in military circles is that could the besiegers plant their batteries here, the harbours, both east and west, would become an impossible anchorage for the remaining ships, which would then have to make a dash for freedom or commit suicide. Therefore the Russians have clung to the position with unyielding tenacity while the Japanese, on their side, have been equally strenuous in their attempts to occupy it. The first attack was made on the 19th of September and after sanguinary fighting a lodgement was effected at the north-west corner. There the assailants were subjected to a fierce counter attack, desperate and continuous, which ended in their retirement, the impossibility of pressing home the assault at that stage having been recognised. The Japanese had made their attack from three sides, but on one only had partially and temporarily succeeded. They then resorted to regular siege methods, and on the 28th of October the next intelligence of their doings was published in the form of a statement that a certain measure of injury

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had been inflicted on the place by the siege-guns and naval guns, but its defensive capacities had not been seriously impaired. The present, and we trust final, attack began on the 26th of November, and on the 28th the assailants succeeded in capturing the enemy's trenches near the top of the hill. The word used in the official report is *sango*, which has always borne the interpretation of "trench." But in a permawent fort we do not expect to hear of "trenches" anywhere except on the lower slope of the glacis, and if the Japanese did not get farther than the slope of the glacis on the 28th, it is difficult to comprehend how they can have advanced to assault the principal works on the morning of the 30th. We must leave this point for subsequent elucidation. Meanwhile it will be observed that this second attack is directed against the south-west corner whereas the attack on the 19th of September had the north-west corner for objective.

A Chinaman who left the fortress on the 26th of Nov. denies that Stoessel is dead. On the contrary the General is alive and vigorous, paying frequent visits to all parts of the works. Great efforts are being made to place the Liaotishan forts in a state of effective defensibility. Guns of all kinds have been mounted there and munitions of war are being stored. It is at Liaotishan also that the power station is placed whence passes the electricity for the searchlights throughout the fortress. These searchlights have proved most formidable factors in the defence, and the position of the power-station is said to be kept a close secret. As to this question of making Liaotishan a final refuge, we can only repeat what we have said before that the garrison's retreat thither would mean the abandonment of the main fortress and of the harbours and towns. Therefore, though from the "no surrender" point of view the operation would be worthy of admiration, its strategical significance would be *nil*.

The death is reported of Colonel Oki, a distinguished officer of Engineers. He was shot through the head while superintending the works for blowing in a kaponier at Sunshushan (?) and died immediately. This happened on November 6th.

CAPTURE OF 203-METRE HILL.

Later.

The following official telegram was published at 9.30 a.m. on the 1st instant:—

"From dawn on the 30th of November the investing army commenced a bombardment. By 4 p.m. that day several assaults were made, but owing to the enemy's stubborn resistance success was not attained. At 5 p.m. the detachment which had moved against the south-west corner (of the High Hill Fort) carried out a resolute assault and pushed it home to within 30 metres of the summit. At 7 p.m. being joined by re-inforcements, this detachment charged the summit and captured it. The force which had moved against the north-eastern part attacked at the same time, and at 8 p.m. the whole of the 203-metre hill was in our possession.

On the east of the hill the bodies of the enemy's dead lie in heaps, but their number has not been ascertained."

The British steamer *Inverness* went ashore on Nov. 25th in the neighbourhood of Muroran, Hokkaido. It is reported that she left Tacoma on Oct. 15th for Yokohama and on her way called at Muroran to coal.

THE BATTLE OF SANKAISHISHAN.

A correspondent with the Army of General Nozu sends us a description of the battle of Sankaishishan, which had an important share in the operations on the Shaho. From this account we gather that the Russians were constrained to keep the line Suritsui-West Sanchatsui, their centre resting on Sankaishishan. This was on the 11th of October. Sankaishishan is a village that lies, somewhat isolated, between hills rising about 250 feet above the adjacent country, and on the neighbouring slopes there is sitnated a temple. From one of these hills a commanding view of the whole country may be obtained and the approach of an enemy from the south may easily be discerned. The Russians placed their artillery chiefly on their left (west) side of the most commanding eminence, but entrenched along nearly their whole front.

It having been decided to assault this position a night attack was planned. On the afternoon of the 11th (November) the divisional commander (General Nozu) summoned his brigade and regimental commanders and gave them the necessary orders. All the men were ordered to take off their *khaki* uniform and wear their dark overcoats, each man bearing a handkerchief or other white cloth round the left arm. All watches were to be set to a uniform time, taking the watch of the commander as the standard, and a signal would be given exactly at 1 a.m. The attack was to be made by three lines, the first to fire only in case of absolute necessity and the second and third not at all. Also in these orders the objective was indicated—the southern slope of Sankaishishan, and for a portion of the attack a hill to the right of it.

Preparations were duly made and the troops waited eagerly for the signal, which was given at the time arranged—1 a.m. on the 12th—and the three lines moved forward as ordered. The enemy waited in the most stolid fashion, holding his fire until our leading line had got within 100 yards of him. At 3 a.m. our stormers were at the enemy's trenches and heavy firing broke forth on the Russian side, to which our artillery responded. In the darkness both lines could be easily distinguished by the rifle flashes, the Russians firing in volleys while the Japanese all the time used independent firing.

The enemy shot high, his bullets passing over the heads of our fighting lines, and indeed doing most harm to the reserves in the rear. Here the General in command of the division had a horse shot under him and his adjutant was hit. At this point the officer commanding the army corps rode up with his staff, and so warm was the situation that his next in command requested him to retire. In half an hour, however, the Russians began to leave their trenches, but not before severe hand-to-hand fighting had taken place in and about a village at the foot of the principal eminence. The shouts of "banzai" resulting from this struggle nearly drowned the noise of the volleys that were being fired by the Russians on the hill. So dense was the darkness that for some time we could not be sure whether our comrades had taken the hill or failed in the attempt.

In the village a most obstinate resistance was offered and our losses were very heavy. Here Colonel Yasumura fell and here also the brigade commander was wounded. So hot was the fighting that a council of adjutants was held and it was decided to recommend an immediate storm. Captain Sumida was entrusted with this business, and, calling for volunteers, had 200 men at once ready to carry the village. A determined dash among the houses resulted in most of the buildings being fired and in the Russians clearing out.

The Russian lieutenant-colonel in command was taken prisoner on the road a few yards to the east of the village and on being confronted with our officers was requested to proceed to the village and endeavour to persuade his men to surrender and so obviate the bloodshed which must inevitably take place. He refused to do so, however, contending that his duty forbade him. A corporal, however, fell into our hands about the same time and the same request was made to him. He consented and was allowed to go into the village. It is of course impossible to say what, if any, effect his mission had, but almost immediately the fire from the houses slackened and over 100 of the enemy's troops gave themselves up. As dawn began to break desultory rifle fire continued to make itself heard but our occupation of Sankaishisan was accomplished. The Alexander III Regiment lost nearly the whole of one battalion, 300 dead bodies being left on the field.

THE "RAZTOROPNI" & THE "RYESHITELNI."

Some of the *Raztoropni's* crew are said to have stated that during the snow-storm on the 15th instant four Russian destroyers emerged from Port Arthur, all charged with the duty of carrying the same despatches to Chefoo. These men did not know what had happened to the other three boats. When they were asked whether the suicide of the *Razotoropni* was not a rather costly incident of letter-carrying, they replied that the loss of all four destroyers would have been cheap provided that the despatches reached St. Petersburg safely. What can the despatches have been? Everybody must suppose that their purpose was to indicate a limit of time after which the fortress could not hope to hold out, but it is now evident that the fall of the place can not have been then thought very imminent. Nevertheless we still believe that what Stoessel conveyed to the Emperor was a date indicating the probable end of the fortress' life unless relief should arrive earlier. "Hasten the coming of the Baltic Fleet"—that was probably the gist of it.

It appears that the commander and crew of this vessel, who were supposed to be interned by the Chinese at Chefoo, have effected their escape. This is another proof, if proof were needed, of China's incompetence to discharge the duties of a neutral. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* reports that a formal complaint has been lodged by Mr. Uchida, Japanese Representative in Peking. It is further reported that the captain of the *Askold* in Shanghai offered a large sum to a foreign steamer for a passage for himself and his men, and that the transaction would have been completed had not the Japanese Consul warned the owner of the ship that his vessel would run great risks. It is not a matter of indifference the escape of these trained officers and men who have had the benefit of warlike experience. Their enrolment among the crews of the Baltic Fleet, which is said to be manned by very second-rate material, would evidently be a substantial advantage to Admiral Rojestvensky. But China is either indifferent to her duties or incompetent to discharge them—perhaps both.

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MUKDEN.

Friday, November 25.

It is stated that the Russians daily send large convoys to Hsinmintun to obtain provisions. They pay not the smallest attention to the neutrality of Chinese territority or to the limits of the belligerent area. Wherever they find what they want, thence they take it. Otherwise there is no news from this quarter.

The idea entertained in military circles is said to be that the recently reported operations on the Samachi-Fushun road were a repetition of the Russian plan to work round the Japanese right and threaten Kuroki's communications with Liaoyang. The original accounts of the occurences in this quarter left it uncertain whether the Japanese or the Russian had assumed the offensive, but apparently the initiative was taken by the latter. The attempt has thus far proved a complete failure.

Saturday, November 26.

It is reported that on the 18th instant the sound of hot firing was heard at intervals throughout the day on the Russian right. This was supposed to be the prelude of a Japanese attack. On the 19th the railway between Fushun and Mukden was opened, and an ample supply of coal was obtained from the former place. Both armies have constructed fortifications and measured ranges, so that whichever assumes the offensive will suffer heavy loss. It is true that the roads in Manchuria are excellent during the winter for purposes of transport, but it is also true that the piercing cold greatly interferes with military movements. The Russians, having received an ample supply of winter clothing from home, are no longer wearing Chinese garments. It is believed in Mukden that the Baltic Fleet will come eastward much quicker than the public imagines, and that full preparations to receive it have been made at Vladivostock. The Russians further say—in fact the whole of this account evidently comes from Russian sources though it is published by the *Asahi*—that they are quite reconciled to the fate of Port Arthur, and that whether the fortress fall or survive the Baltic Fleet will come.

Admiral Skrydloff is said to have gone to Harbin, whither he was summoned to meet General Kuropatkin. Presumably this means that Skrydloff will proceed to Mukden, as Kuropatkin is said to be at Tashan near the Shaho. He has also a quarter at Fangsin, and he constantly goes from one place to the other. It will have been observed that the Russians twice recently attacked Kinglingtun, and that they have completely destroyed the village. These operations are attributed to the fact that Tashan is in the immediate rear of Kinglingtun, and that the latter village constituted an obstruction to the establishment of Kuropatkin's staff at Tashan.

Sunday, November 27.

The cold becomes daily more intense on the Shaho. By this time the rivers are probably passable by artillery, or at all events they will be in a very few days. An officer who has just returned describes the positions of part of the armies. The enemy confronting the centre of the Japanese Left has his headquarters at Sankiatsz, on the other side of the railway, at a distance of some 500 metres. He has eight 15-cent guns in this part of the field, and daily at a range of some 200 metres he engages the Japanese. His firing goes on at intervals by night as well as by day. After dark his guns sometimes fire volleys, and small parties of his infantry undertake reconnaissances, moving to the music of drums. But the Russian shells do not burst. They merely dig holes in the ground, and the Japanese have given them the name of "well-diggers." The enemy, probably because of his close proximity, has of late given up reconnaissances by means of balloons. At dawn when things are quiet the Russians can be heard conversing in the burrows which serve for quarters. They constantly set about building forts, but these at once become marks for the Japanese artillery and are speedily destroyed.

A Russian female nurse entered the Japanese lines on the Shaho on the 15th instant. She had a story to tell about being surrounded by Chinese and rescued by Japanese, but we gather from the account published in Japanese papers that her narratives do not command full credence. She is only 20 years of age, and she appears to be a remarkable person altogether. We refrain from reproducing the statements as to her exploits. It is enough to say that she seems to consider herself privileged to display very singular characteristics in Japanese company.

Monday, November 28.

We have lately been receiving various fragments of news from the left of the Japanese position on the Shaho, but nothing has been heard from the right. An officer who left the latter part of the field on the 21st instant represents the Russians as encamped beyond a tributary of the Shaho, in rear of Yangmulu and Hailangsai. The outposts of the two armies are abont 600 metres from each other, separated by Pienniulupau. The enemy's extreme left is in the vicinity of Laumuling, whence fire is opened on the Japanese from time to time. Observations show that he is constructing trenches and laying wire-entanglements in the neighbourhood of Hailangsai, as though he had no intention of advancing. He often attempts to drive in the Japanese outposts for the purpose of obtaining fodder, which seems to be very scarce in his lines. We hear of a great deal of powder-burning on the side of the Russians. They habitually open fire at sunset and keep it up until 10 p.m. There is some confusion as to the part of the field where this futile practice prevails, and we are left in bewilderment as to the reason for such waste of ammunition that has been transported ten thousand versts. Nevertheless another account confirms the fact, and alleges that even the appearance of a small Japanese convoy draws a shower of shells from the Russian batteries. On the 21st instant an attack in some force was delivered against Kuroki's right, but it failed to effect anything. All this would seem to indicate that the Russians are living in constant anticipation of a Japanese advance.

As to the indications of a defensive attitude being maintained, they are contradicted by the reports of spies, who say that before the close of this month Kuropatkin will resume the offensive. We wonder if it is in the Russian programme that Kuropatkin should be marching southward from Liaoyang when the Baltic Fleet is nearing Far Eastern waters. That would be very signal and very striking. Should the Russian plans be on these lines, the patience shown by Marshal Oyama and his staff will be fully justified.

The Chinese are said to be spying on a large scale for the Russians. A story is told of a Chinaman who sent his eight-year old son into the Japanese lines, and instructed the little fellow to make certain signals. This inhuman father was apprehended and shot.

It is stated that the Russians, having now completed their communications between Fushun and Tiehling, are guarding them with 30,000 men, and that they are busily fortifying Tiehling. There has been a considerable replacement of old troops with new along the Shaho; the former holders of the line being withdrawn to positions outside Mukden, whence they frequently issue at night in small parties for the purpose of raiding the houses of the inhabitants. Similar news comes from Tamintun on the east of the Liao (opposite to Hsinmintun). Thousands of Chinese fled originally to Mukden, thinking to find sanctuary there, but the unfortunate people now see that they have thus brought themselves closer to the peril, and they are again escaping from the city.

The enemy is strongly concentrated at Pehtapu, which is on the north of the Shaho along the railway. The station on the Shaho is Shahopau; immediately north of it comes Chiankiapautsz and then Pehtapu. Shahopau is in the hands of the Japanese, but there are no indications as to which side holds Chiankiapautsz.

On the Japanese left the Russians appear to have placed some heavy guns. It is from these that the cannonading spoken of so frequently in official reports takes place. Seemingly it is futile work. Indeed the Russians appear to be more abundantly supplied with ammunition than with discretion. They have, however, burned two villages, whatever that feat may be worth to them. They are evidently very short of fuel, for a common performance is to creep across to a Japanese outpost and carry off a bundle of fire-wood. It can not be doubted that the suffering from cold is terrible on both sides. One can easily understand a man risking his life to obtain materials for a comforting blaze.

In the possession of a prisoner a copy was found of orders issued by Kuropatkin, after a recent inspection of troops at Fushun. The General's instructions were, first, under no circumstances to throw away the clothes that protect you against cold; secondly, treat the natives kindly or our requisitions will be futile; thirdly, do not neglect to carry in the wounded; and fourthly, disguise yourselves to deceive the enemy.

Tuesday, November 29.

There is no news of any special importance from the Mukden region. An interesting story is that the inhabitants of Manchuria, exasperated by Russian excesses, have at length developed manhood to strike in defence of their homes and families. Originally only a small band, these volunteers are said to number now fully ten thousand. They wear black head-gear and black trousers with long boots—a costume very familiar to people who have visited China—and though some of them have no weapons better than spears, many are armed with rifles taken from the Russians. The experience of 1900 showed what the poorly-equipped Boxers could do in the way of destroying lines of telegraph and tearing up railways. If the patriots of Manchuria applied themselves resolutely to work of this kind they could accomplish something. But we shall not be surprised to hear that the accounts circulated about this new army of patriots are much exaggerated. Readers of newspapers know how great and frequent has been the talk of doings by the Hunghutsz, but somehow nothing substantial has

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ever resulted. Dr. Morrison, writing recently from Peking to *The Times* said:—

It is alleged by the Russians that there are many Japanese acting with the Hung-hutsz outside the Great Wall. Undoubtedly some Japanese have taken advantage of the disaffection caused by the Russian occupation to join their bands, but they are not recognized by the Japanese Legation and are repudiated by the Japanese military authorities. Russia herself gave great encouragement to the extension of such bands, for she refused to allow China the power to exercise authority; she ill-treated the people, seized goods without payment and interfered with the cultivation of the soil. Men who should be tilling the ground had to enter upon a more lawless way of life in order to make a living. That these men should become brigands was inevitable, and that they should now in small bands occasionally cut off Russian stragglers is a retribution which Russia has broughout upon herself by her ill-advised policy. People should, however, be warned against believing sensational stories of organized attacks upon Russian camps at Tie-ling and elsewhere, of organized bodies of 3,000 or more Hung-hutsz. It is incredible what stories are apparently believed in Europe. There may be 3,000 brigands scattered throughout the province, but to speak of their moving in bodies of 3,000 is arrant nonsense. Their guerilla bands number from ten to 50 men, rarely more.

Wednesday, November 30.

Reports continue to arrive from Mukden indicating the existence of considerable distress. General Tseng is said to be supporting eight thousand destitute folks. Meanwhile the Russians quartered on the south of the city are reported to be continuing their depredations. As to the military situation there is no news. The official report published on the 29th ultimo is not supplemented by any rumours.

Thursday, December 1.

The weather is reported to be very bad in the Shaho district. Snowstorms alternate with spells of weak sunshine, and the cold is intense. The ground is already frozen to a depth of one foot, so that the construction of defensive works entails great labour. Nevertheless the Japanese troops are said to be suffering very little from cold. The winter clothing provided for the men is reported to be bearing the test splendidly. Overcoats entirely of wool have been served out, and these, while being quite impervious to rain or snow, never freeze and are always soft and comfortable. Worn over the ordinary uniform they keep the wearer warm in all weathers, and a very much lower degree of temperature in the future is not regarded with any apprehension. There are special over-coats for men on sentry duty. They are five-ply thick of pure wool, and it is said that a man thus protected can lie down on the snow and sleep comfortably. The foot-gear worn is Chinese and inside the boots there is placed a material which the Tartars invariably employ for the purpose. The food also is of the best description, fresh beef, mutton or pork being supplied daily, as well as rice, vegetables, *miso*, *shoyu*, and extract of meats. In fact the commissariat arrangements seem to be of the most excellent character.

General Dessino publishes a report to the effect that the force led by General Renenkamp was attacked by a superior force of Japanese from the 24th to the 27th of November. The Russians are said to have repulsed the enemy with heavy loss, their own casualties being 70. This is doubtless the affair referred to by Kuropatkin in his report published on the 30th, and on the whole it would seen that although the place-named—"Yushinkechan," according to Kuropatkiu, "Jincheschen," according to Dessino—is not shown upon any map in public possession, the locality referred to is probably Hwaijien. The account of this same affair received *viâ* Seoul was translated by us on the 1st. It ran thus:—

The Japanese are said to have occupied Hwaijen on the 27th instant, driving out some 1,800 Russians. Hwaijen is on the upper waters of a tributary of the Yalu. It was taken possession of by General Kuroki's troops after they crossed the Yalu, but we presume that it was not held. The Russians subsequently occupied it and laid a line of telegraph connecting it with Mukden. This telegraph has now been removed. Hwaijen lies some 33 miles east of Pingchingshan where some fighting was recently reported. The Japanese are evidently guarding carefully against anything like an extensive flanking movement by the Russians on the east. Seoul sends this news.

Here then we have two diametrically opposite accounts of the same affair. The story *viâ* Seoul is not official and may be incorrect. A later account from Korean sources says that when the Japanese troops advanced against Hwaijen, the Russians evacuated the place without any fighting. There are evidences that this latter story is nearer the truth than the Russian version, though of course it is not to be supposed that Kuropatkin wilfully publishes anything misleading.

THE SADDLE ON THE WRONG HORSE.

The *North China Daily News* says:—"The Japanese had published far and wide their hope that Oyama would be able to make Liaoyang a Sedan, and the inability of the latter to fulfil this, which was only a hope, has led to unfair disparagement of the great feat his army did perform." We do not like to join issue with our Shanghai contemporary on any question relating to a war about which its writings have always been fair and instructive. But truly we are constrained to ask when and how the Japanese "published far and wide their hope that Oyama would be able to make Liaoyang a Sedan." That is, on the contrary, precisely what they did not do, so far as our knowledge goes. The Sedan idea had its origin in foreign newspapers. Long before the battle was fought, pictures appeared—to say nothing of nominally expert analyses—representing three Japanese armies closing in on three sides of Liaoyang, Oku's army from the south, Nozu's army from the east, and Kuroki's army from the north-east; and European and American military critics explained with much elaboration that Kuropatkin's plight was parlous. But, as has since been observed by these very same publicists, the operation of surrounding an army which is as strong numerically as the enveloping force has not yet been included among the feasible exploits of modern campaigns. There was a time, we believe, when the Japanese hoped to be able to mass at Liaoyang a much bigger army than that with which they were ultimately compelled to fight, and had their programme been carried out, something of the nature of Sedan might perhaps have been witnessed. But it was not in Japan or by the Japanese themselves that the Sedan-Liaoyang simile was first formulated. What they did say was that there could not be either a Sedan or a Waterloo without a previous Trafalgar, their meaning being that until Japan obtained the command of the sea she could never look to accomplish signal military feats beyond the sea. Very likely they "hoped" for a Sedan, but they did not proclaim the hope, and at any rate, as our Shanghai contemporary most justly observes, a great feat of arms is not to be disparaged because it was not greater.

THE YUSEN KAISHA'S BUSINESS REPORT.

The following is the gist of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's business report for the half-year ended 30th September, as presented to the semi-annual meeting of shareholders on the 26th instant:—

At the beginning of the past half-year the demand for transports having become constantly urgent owing to the war, ships returning from Europe as well as those newly purchased were all engaged for the service of the State, and only the small vessels on the Hokkaido coast continued to run on the regular lines. Thus the various over-sea services of the Company had to be suspended, but as circumstances did not permit the cessation of those in domestic and Far-Eastern waters, foreign vessels were chartered and distributed on these lines, a procedure which had to be still further developed as the term went on, so that finally our chartered steamers totalled 20 with an aggregate tonnage of 58,859 tons.

In the domestic coastwise trade interferences by the enemy's war-ships, and occasional damages inflicted by him made it difficult to maintain the services regularly. Thus vessels were constantly laid up. This was especially the case with the lines on the west coast of Hokkaido and that between Kobe and Otaru by the westerly route, where the interruption extended to as much as 60 days. Naturally trade in general was affected, and since moreover the fishing industry of Hokkaido was not prosperous, there was on the whole a larger diminution of cargoes totalling altogether some 190,000 tons.

With regard to lines in Far Eastern waters, so soon as the command of the sea had fallen into our hands, lines were opened to Shanghai, Tientsin, Chefoo and Korea, but before long the enemy's war-ships made their appearance in these seas, while in the vicinity of Shantung Russian errant mines were observed, so that the voyages had to be stopped once or twice. Only on one occasion was the trip made to Gensan. Still owing to the general scarcity of shipping facilities large cargoes offered, especially on the Yokohama-Shanghai line, where good results were secured in spite of the war. Moreover, our troops having occupied Yingkow, we were able to re-open the Newchwang line at the end of the term under review.

In the case of our European line, one of the twelve steamers was transferred to the American route and all the others were requisitioned for public use, so that the service had to be stopped, only goods already booked by us for the Far East being forwarded by two chartered vessels. In spite of the difficulties encountered in the early days of this service, the company had at length succeeded in winning the confidence of shippers and everything was working smoothly, so that to stop the service and forfeit these hardly earned advantages seemed very regrettable. With a view, therefore, to the revival of the line at a future date without serious impediment, arrangements were made with two companies—the Great Eastern and Messrs. Baknor Brothers—, to place 3 steamers each, 6 in all, on the line under suitable conditions, so as to have one voyage every 4 weeks, our company undertaking to manage matters relating to freight and passengers. This arrangement has been in force since May, the relations of the service being thus preserved.

In consequence of the abandonment of our American line at the commencement of the term, very great inconvenience was caused to our trade with America. Therefore the *Kanagawa Maru*, on her arrival from Europe, was transferred to this line for the purpose of direct voyages between Japan and America, omitting the Japan-Hongkong section of the service. Negotiations were also opened with the Boston S.S. Company, the Great Eastern S.S. Company and the China Mutual S S. Company with a view to their vessels carrying to America cargoes booked by us, the object being to provide all possible facilities to shippers of goods from this end during the war.

The Australian Service had to be interrupted at the beginning of the term, but the *Yawata Maru* having been subsequently released from military transport duties, was replaced on the line

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from the month of July and has since made a trip both ways.

The Bombay Service was altogether suspended during the term. But as arrangements had been made at the beginning of the year with the Cotton Spinners Union for the continued carriage of raw material at a fixed rate, steps were taken, in spite of the suspension of the service, to provide against any scarcity of the required staple.

Special reference must be made in this report to the ships of the Company which were lost when employed in the public service and to those sunk or injured by the enemy. On the 3rd of May the *Sakura Maru*, the *Otaru Maru*, the *Asagao Maru*, the *Mikawa Maru*, the *Totomi Maru* and the *Sagami Maru*, six ships in all, formed part of the third blocking squadron and were sunk at the contrance to Port Arthur. Further, the *Kinshu Maru*, while serving as a naval transport, was sunk by the fire of a Russian warship during the night of the 25th of April near Sinpho in Hamgyondo. Again the *Hitachi Maru*, the *Izumi Maru* and the *Sado Maru*, while employed as military transports, were attacked by a Russian squadron in the *Genkai Nada* on on the 15th of June, the *Hitachi* and the *Izumi* being sunk and the *Sado* so greatly injured that she barely escaped sinking. The master of the *Hitachi Maru* and 102 of her crew; 10 men belonging to the *Izumi Maru* and 20 men of the *Sado Maru* unhappily perished on this occasion. The master of the *Kinshu Maru* and the whole crew of 72; the master of the *Izumi Maru* with 75 of the crew and the master of the *Sado Maru* with 12 of the crew were all taken off by the enemy. "The company is profoundly sensible of the competent manner in which these officers and men discharged their duty at the time of the calamity, and suitable steps have been taken to show sympathy with the dead and to reward the survivors."

Summing up the above, it will be seen that as a natural result of the circumstances of the time the Company's over-sea services had to be suspended in the term under review, and in the case of the domestic coastwise trade and the lines in Far Eastern waters, nothing more could be accomplished than barely to maintain the regular services with chartered vessels. Very great embarrassment and inconvenience are experienced in carrying on the Company's functions chiefly by means of chartered vessels at such a time as the present, but by diligent efforts to distribute the vessels, they have been happily utilized to the best advantage, and by keeping the general rate of freight at a proper figure it has been possible to pay the high price of chartered steamers. On the other hand, there are the earnings of the vessels detached for public service, and at the same time the utmost economy has been exercised in all directions, so that, on the whole, we have been able to avert any very infelicitous result.

To the Shareholders.

Gentlemen:—The Directors submit to you the annexed Statement of the Liabilities and Assets of the Company, and Profit and Loss Account for the Half-Year ended September 30th, 1904.

The Gross Profits of the Company for the past Half-Year, amount to *yen* 2,981,144.778, out of which there has been paid:

	Yen
Depreciation of the Company's fleet and property	751,037.950
Insurance Fund	348,661.390
Ships' Structural Repair Fund	450,640.810
	1,550,340.150

leaving a balance of *yen* 2,437,162.209, including *yen* 1,006,357.581 brought forward from the last Account.

The Directors now propose that *yen* 71,540.230 be added to the Reserve Fund, raising it to *yen* 2,059,055.886; and that *yen* 71,358.110 be allowed as Directors' and Auditors' fees. From the remainder the Directors recommend a Dividend at the rate of Ten per cent., together with Two per cent. as Special Dividend, thus making Twelve per cent., per annum, which will absorb *yen* 1,320,000.000

The Balance, *yen* 974,263.869, will be carried forward to the next Account.

Rempei Kondo, Chairman.

Head Office, Tokio, 26th November, 1904.

Balance Sheet, 30th September, 1904.

Liabilities.	Yen.
Share Capital	22,000,000.000
Debentures	800,000.000
Insurance Fund	2,532,069.686
Ships' Structural Repair Fund	2,885,911.119
Reserve Fund	1,987,515.656
Dividend Equalization Fund	3,300,000.000
Fund for the Extension of Services and Improvement of the Fleet	3,500,000.000
Pension Fund Employees	283,002.630
Sundry Creditors	4,680,974.238
Amount brought forward from last account	1,006,357.581
Net Profit for the Half-year	1,430,804.628
	44,406,635.538

Assets.	Yen.
Reduced Book Value of Fleet	24,588,132.935
Reduced Book Value of Launches, Barges, &c.	179,394,981
Payment on account of new ships	619,527.206
Buildings and Land	3,891,764.374
Yangtse-Kiang Line account	1,531,528.150
Yokohama Stores Depart., &c.	1,007,546.997
Public Loans and other Securities	4,622,869.890
Cash at Bankers and in hand	6,438,556.610
Coal in Stock	12,067.285
Sundry Debtors	1,515,247.110
	44,406,635.538

Profit and Loss Account.

	Yen.
To Depreciation of fleet and property	751,037.950
To Insurance Fund	348,661.390
To Ships' Structural Repair Fund	450,640.810
To Reserve Fund	71,540.230
To Directors' and Auditors' fees	71,358.110
To Dividend (10 per cent.)	1,100,000.000
To Special Dividend (2 per cent.)	220,000.000
To Balance carried forward to next account	974,263.869
	3,987,502.359
By Balance brought forward 31st March, 1904	1,006,357.581
By Amount of Gross Profits for the Half-Year, ended 30th September 1904	2,981,144.778
	3,987,502.359

We have examined the above Accounts, with the Books and Vouchers of the Company, and find them to be correct.

Takeshi Arishima, Tokujiro Obata, Tatsumi Iida } Auditors.

Tokyo, 26th November, 1904.

Reviewing the facts, it is seen that since the war broke out the number of the Company's ships lost in the service of the state is 11 with an aggregate tonnage of 32,372 tons. Compensation has been received, but a considerable interval must elapse before the vessels are replaced, and in the meanwhile not only will there be much difficulty in alloting vessels to the various lines but also we must be prepared for no small effect upon our revenue. This is an inevitable misfortune, to be classed, however, among the normal incidents of war. We have the satisfaction, on the other hand, of reflecting that we have discharged our public duty. The end of the contest, however, is still far distant. It may be that we shall meet further hardships in the course of hostilities, but our Company will not be discouraged. It will continue to perform the functions devolving on it as a result of belligerency; it will at the same time strive to maintain its business, and it will in every respect seek to do its duty.

The following is a translation of the speech delivered by Mr. Kondo Rempei, President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Gentlemen,—This half-year has passed amid the storm and stress of war. Nearly all the Company's steamers were given over for the service of the State, and our own proper business had to be relegated to a secondary place. We adopted the policy of uniquely promoting the public interests, and our officers afloat and ashore were earnestly stimulated to work day and night, making the avoidance of all mishaps their main objective. Under such circumstances we could not afford even to consider the confidence and custom that our four great over-sea lines had won in the long course of nearly ten years: the lines had to be temporarily suspended. So too it was our fate to have to stop our services in Far Eastern waters and in our domestic coastwise trade. Nevertheless it was not for the Company to fold its hands and act the part of a mere spectator at such a time. We encountered the difficulties and accepted the risk of chartering foreign steamers which we employed upon our contract services, and one or two of our foreign-line steamers having been released from public duty, they were placed on the Australian and American routes, so as in some degree to preserve the life of our contract lines at home and abroad and avert the complete interruption of facilities for communication, thus discharging a certain measure of the duty we owed to the State. Such, speaking broadly, have been the general features of the half-year.

Difficulties connected with chartering foreign vessels—Since the war commenced nearly all vessels borne on the register of Japan which were fit to act as military transports were taken up by the Government, and the maritime carrying trade in domestic and Far-Eastern waters being thus interrupted, those engaged in it entered the list as competitors for foreign vessels, some as a matter of policy, others from considerations of profit, the result being a competition which quickly drove charter rates to a very high point as compared with the rates paid by the Government for the vessels requisitioned. Moreover, there was no fixed period for a ship's public service: she was released whenever it suited official convenience. Foreign vessels, on the other hand, had to be chartered for fixed periods; 6 months at the most and 3 at the least—no one would give a ship for less than 3 months. The vessel had to be insured also against war-risks, and some could not be induced to take service in her unless their lives were similarly insured. Then again, whereas cereals are the chief staple of transport in domestic waters, these being contraband of war might not be carried in chartered vessels and thus the latter could not always be employed to the best advantage, and had to be engaged under very irksome conditions. It is impossible, indeed, to explain all the difficulties that had to be encountered.

Fortunate incidents during the term—It was a matter of much embarrassment to provide for the safe return of all the steamers engaged on the European line at the time of the outbreak of war, and there were frequent reasons for apprehension, but by devising various contrivances the vessels were brought home successfully. The exploits of the Vladivostock Squadron also involved the sinking or capture of a number of foreign and Japanese steamers. But among all the vessels employed by the Company, including its chartered foreign ships, not one met with such a fate, and this immunity, though due in the main to skilful management, must be counted a piece of great good-fortune.

Unfortunate incidents during the term—An unprecedentedly cruel business was the attack on the *Hitachi Maru*, the *Kinshu Maru*, the *Izumi Maru* and the *Sado Maru* by the enemy, with the result that 3 were sunk and 1 severely injured. Their crews either died a lamentable death or were taken prisoners. The horror of these incidents was profoundly affecting. They must indeed be called the acme of misfortune. But there is one feature connected with them which I am proud to be able to report to you. It is that the master, the chief engineer, and the navigating officer of the *Hitachi Maru*, who perished with her, being foreigners were by special Imperial Decree placed on the same footing as Japanese staff officers and became the objects of His Majesty's gracious benevolence. This was not only an honour to the men themselves but also a source of respectful gratitude to our Company.

Turning now to the half-year's profits, 1,430,800 *yen*, it is seen that they did not greatly differ from those of the preceding term, and as we then declared a dividend of 40,000 *yen*, adding also 42,000 *yen* to the amount carried forward, so in the half year under review we are able to propose a similar dividend by taking some 32,000 *yen* from the same source. Comparing this term with the second half of the 18th year, we find that the profits in the latter were

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2,589,000 *yen*, which is 1,158,200 greater than the figure for the period under review; a difference of nearly one half. Again in the first half of the 18th year the profits were over 2,233,000 *yen*, and adding these to the figure for the second half, we have a total of 4,822,000 *yen*, whereas in the 19th year, the aggregate net profits for the two terms were only 2,900,000 *yen*, a falling off of 1,922,000 *yen*. From the profits for the 18th year we were able to appropriate about 1½ million *yen* to the Funds for Extension of Services and Improvement of the Fleet, and we also added 300,000 *yen* to the amount carried forward from the preceding year; but in this 19th year we can not allot a *sen* to the above Funds, and have been obliged even to take something from the amount carried forward. These things are due to the influence of the situation and we have to endure them.

The statements I made at our last meeting prepared you for this and showed that I anticipated a still greater blow, and if the issue has not been as bad as I foresaw we must regard it as fortunate under the circumstances of the time.

The profits of this half-year are mainly due to economies in working and to unlooked for success in connexion with our chartered boats. Thus we cut down by over 200,000 *yen* our outlays on account of repairs, and by over 100,000 *yen* our outlays for supplies and equipment. These savings appear as profits in the term under review, but the expenditures will certainly have to be incurred next term, and we shall then have an opportunity of seeing how much the circumstances of the time affect us in this respect as compared with normal seasons before the war.

Comparison also may be here made with our condition at the time of the war of 1894-5. We then had a capital of 8,800,000 *yen* and the tonnage of our fleet did not amount to one half of the present figure. Yet in the first term of 1894 we made 1,660,000 *yen* and in the second term 3,120,000 *yen*, while in the first term of 1895 our profits were 1,190.000 *yen*. Of course the conditions were different then from what they are now, and the two occasions can not be brought under the same rule. Moreover, there are doubtless many reasons for the fact that in spite of a greatly increased capital and a greatly increased tonnage our profits are so much smaller. But the chief reason is that the rates at which the Government has requisitioned our ships are low. If the 58 ships of ours, with an aggregate of 216,193 tons, that were in the State's service on the 1st of October, be hired at present rates for one year, the total earned would be 10,622,000 *yen*, whereas were the ships chartered at the rate adopted in the North-China affair of 1900 and in the war of 1894-5, the total would be 13,738,000 *yen*, the difference being 3,116,000 *yen*. Turning again to the recent South-African War, it appears that the British Government chartered 224 steamers, paying a minimum of 10 shillings a ton and a maximum of 35 shillings. The average rate works out at 18s. 7d. per ton a month, or 9.17 *yen*. At this rate the earnings of our 58 vessels now in the public service would be 23,780,000 *yen*. This great difference is a question of economy, and in the interests of the State it is a matter for profound rejoicing that with a mercantile marine not a tithe as large as that of England, our Government is nevertheless able to obtain a number of ships at a rate so conspicuously cheaper. But if it is fortunate for the State, it also condemns the Company to some suffering. Nevertheless we may find no little consolation in the thought that our vessels are discharging important and principal duties in connexion with the transport of the country's great armies overseas. It is for our Company, therefore, to bear quietly its share of the trials through which our country is passing and to wait for better days. Our lot is cast with that of the State and we must be prepared for all eventualities

The affairs of our next period will depend upon the fortunes of the war. There is nothing for us but endurance, patience, and to bow to events.

COUNT INOUYE'S GARDEN PARTY.

Count Inouye's usual garden party was abandoned this year on account of the war. The occasion would have been a special celebration in view of the Count's having attained his seventieth year. His Excellency's most intimate friends being therefore unwilling not to mark the auspicious event in some conspicuous manner, insisted on gathering, to the number of about a hundred, to congratulate the veteran statesman, and to perform the ceremony of unveiling a bronze statue erected in his honour within the grounds of his beautiful residence at Azabu. There was nothing in the shape of a collation, and all superfluous expense was avoided. The Count, who carries his years so stoutly that he might well be mistaken for a man of fifty, delivered a brief address. He expressed his regrets that in consideration of the sufferings entailed by the war and the hardships so many of his countrymen were undergoing in the field, he had felt himself precluded from inviting his friends as usual to join him in an autumn cup of kindness. Those most intimate with him had insisted, however, on celebrating his seventieth birthday and he thanked them most heartily. He then passed on to speak of Port Arthur, which recalled Sevastopol, though the difficulties encountered by the besieging army in the Liaotung Peninsula seemed to be far in excess of those encountered by the Allies in the Crimea. The hearts of all his hearers must be with their brave countrymen in the terrible struggle they were now carrying on, and if his visitors found the fare provided for them very frugal, he begged them to note that it was because he intended to devote all the expense he would otherwise have incurred in entertaining them to the purchase of some few comforts for the Port Arthur besiegers. This speech was received with vehement applause. General Terauchi, speaking on behalf of the Army, declared that the Count's kind intention would be fully appreciated by the troops and would certainly have the effect of inspiriting them. Count Katsura called for three cheers for their old and honoured friend, the Count, and said that the longer he was spared in the enjoyment of good health the better it would be for Japan. Animated by Count Inouye's example a subscription was then started among those present for the purpose of sending comforts to the Army investing Port Arthur, and a sum of over ten thousand *yen* was subscribed immediately.

TIBET AND AFGHANISTAN.

Great Britain, it is said, has consented to recognise China's suzerainty in Tibet, and is willing that the recently concluded convention should be modified so as to meet China's views in so far as concerns commerce, communications and mining industry. But she insists that China, in return, must explicitly guarantee that special privileges in Tibet shall not be granted to any Third Power without British consent. China's Envoy Tan, who was to have proceeded to Calcutta to open negotiations, has been directed, it is said, to go at once to Tibet, where, however, he will refrain from settling any important point without previous reference to Peking.

This story is to be taken, we think and hope, with much reserve. The old-fashioned claims of China to exercise irresponsible control over the State adjoining her borders, have been proved to be quite incompatible with the practical requirements of the era, and to be a source of inevitable complications. Annam, Burmah and Korea have all furnished their quota of evidence, and we should be sorry to see England lend her imprimatur to the creation of another of these subterfuge dependencies. China's guarantee as to a Third Power would be altogether worthless, since she is without strength to assert it against the only State possessing dangerous potentialities, Russia. To plain everyday folks it would seem much more sensible that China should devote herself to warding off foreign aggression from her eighteen home provinces instead of advancing abroad pretences which she can not substantially assert.

The Indian Government has decided to send Mr. Louis Dane to Cabul to consult with the Ameer about some subject. It is expected that Mr. Dane will set out at the close of November and reach Cabul in the middle of December. It appears that the Sovereign of Afghanistan also will shortly send his eldest son, who is 16 years of age this year, to meet the Viceroy of India. Official intelligence from Simla in the above sense has appeared in Bombay journals.

THE CHALLENGE.

It is said that the Russians and their friends in Peking are assiduously pointing out to the Chinese Japan's inability—for so they represent it—to move a foot north of the Shaho. Very likely the Chinese, or some of them at all events, are misled by the criticism. But the truth is that upon Kuropatkin alone rests the reproach of the pause on the Shaho. Every day that passes without an offensive movement on his part adds to his humiliation. Very soon two months will have elapsed since he addressed to his whole army that loud-voiced proclamation announcing the end of the long winter of defensive retreats and the commencement of the summer of offensive victories. The sequel of the proclamation is that his army does not occupy to-day as forward a position as it held at the moment of that loud fanfare. He must either make good his words or submit to the stigma of defeat. The challenge came from him, and the sooner he begins to "make the Japanese do our will"—a phrase which has a peculiarly royal ring—the sooner will he cease to be ridiculous.

But, indeed, as a matter of fact the Japanese are far beyond the Shaho. The last despatches from Marquis Oyama show that his left is on the northern side of the Hun. If our readers consult the despatches, they will see that on the afternoon of the 26th the Russian artillery at Tashan opened a hot fire on Machwantsz but did not succeed in inflicting any damage. There are two places called "Machwantsz" and both are on the north side of the Hun. Then again the despatches speak explicitly of operations on the right bank of the Hun on the 25th instant when the Russian cavalry attacked Mamachieh, where they were repulsed by the Japanese. It may be remembered that some days ago we noted indications that General Oku had managed to throw his left over the Hun, but we were not then in a position to do more than conjecture, whereas with this despatch before us it is possible to be certain. Where the series of movements commenced which have resulted in the gain of this position, we find no clue. The thing has been accomplished quite quietly, no resistance of any consequence having been offered by the Russians. Yet it should have

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been a matter of vital importance to them to hold the Japanese armies south of the Hun. Of course the Hun bridges may be protected on the west by fortifications so strong as to defy approach from that direction, but it is easy to see that failing some such defense a highly perilous situation may be created for all Kuropatkin's forces distributed along the Shaho, except those of them which are based on Fushun.

AN ESTIMATE OF LOSSES.

In a detailed account of the Liaoyang Battle sent by Mr. Burleigh to the *Daily Telegraph*, he says:—"The total casualties of the three Japanese armies must have been close upon 50,000 men in the week's fighting. I do not over-estimate when I put, from direct personal observation, Oku's—the Second Army's—losses at 25,000 men, of whom a large percentage died upon the field." It is remarkable that a correspondent of Mr. Burleigh's experience should commit himself to such statements. The Battle of Liaoyang was fought over a front of more than 30 miles. Mr. Burleigh saw only one small part of it, and he left the Japanese army immediately after the combat without waiting to learn anything about the facts of the Japanese casualties which, indeed, could not be estimated with any accuracy even by the Japanese themselves for several days. Yet he ventures to place the total at close upon 50,000, which is three times the true aggregate, and he declares that he "does not over-estimate when, from direct personal observation he puts the Second Army's losses at 25,000." Captain Lionel James, *The Times'* correspondent, who had the same opportunites as Mr. Burleigh for forming an estimate, gave ten thousand as the probable figure, and even Captain James was far beyond the mark. What surprises us most is Mr. Burleigh's interpolation "from direct personal observation." What does that mean? Does he intend his readers to imagine that he performed the feat—wholly impossible under the circumstances—of counting the wounded and the dead? If that be not his intention, then the use of such an expression is altogether misleading. The incident shows how little trust can be placed in the statements of even an old experienced war correspondent in certain realms of his work.

MR. D. W. STEVENS.

From the last number of "The Journal of the American Asiatic Association" the *North China Daily News* quotes some statements by the editior, Mr. John Foord, adding, as will be seen, some comments of its own:—

Mr. Foord congratulates Korea on securing Mr. D. W. Stevens as diplomatic adviser of her Government. Mr. Foord mentions the criticisms that have been made recently of some of Japan's methods of administration at Seoul, and says that "there is certainly no man whose presence at the Korean capital could be a safer guarantee against a repetition of the policy of ten years ago than that of Mr. Stevens," and that the Japanese Government should have recommended him to Korea is a pruof of Japan's sincerity. More than twenty-five years ago Mr. Stevens went to Tokyo as second Secretary of the U. S. Legation; he subsequently entered the Japanese service, and has been for many years Counsellor of the Japanese Legation at Washington. "In every respect Mr. Stevens brings to the discharge of his duties as diplomatic adviser to the Korean Department of Foreign Affairs qualifications which it is given to very few men to acquire or posses. No one at all familiar with the facts will be disposed to minimise the difficulties of his new position and no greater tribute could be paid to Mr. Stevens than is involved in the assumption that he will be found able to discharge its responsibilitties with satisfaction to both Governments. It offers a great opportunity for the conduct of what is essentially a work of national regeneration, and while replete with possibilities of incessant worry and profound discouragement, one is tempted to believe that in the rare combination of qualities which Mr. Stevens will bring to its discharge, there is the potentiality and the promise of a brilliant success." We have given what may possibly at first sight be thought unnecessary prominence to this appointment, because the intrinsic weakness and misgovernment of Korea have made her the shuttlecock of the adjacent Powers, and the resurrection and maintence of peace in the Far East will be markedly assisted by the influence which it is hoped Mr. Stevens will promptly acquire and retain in the counsels of the Emperor Yi.

The editor of the *Journal* makes one error. Mr. Stevens was Secretary, not Second Secretary, of the United States Legation at the time he entered the Japanese service.

KOREA.

General Hasegawa, in his capacity of chief of the military administration in Korea, is said to have preferred three demands. The first is that the officers commanding the battalions stationed at Chhongsong and Pakchon shall be punished for collusion with the Russian invaders; the second, that General Hasegawa must be consulted in future with reference to the disposal and posting of local troops; the third, that any Korean officers now borne on the active list who have become nationalized Russians, shall be removed from their posts.

It is stated that the guards will be withdrawn from the Italian Legation in Seoul at an early date, and that the same course will subsequently be followed at the other legations.

The Korean Government has appointed a commission of 5 persons to consider and report upon the question of administrative reform. Mr. Hayashi, the Japanese Representative, appears to be pressing this matter vigorously.

Rumour says that the daughter of a certain Mr. Kin has been selected to succeed the late Princess Imperial, and that the question of raising Lady Om to the position of Empress is again upon the tapis.

The Japanese are said to have occupied Hwaijen on the 27th instant, driving out some 1,800 Russians. Hwaijen is on the upper waters of a tributary of the Yalu. It was taken possession of by General Kuroki's troops after they crossed the Yalu, but we presume that it was not held. The Russians subsequently occupied it and laid a line of telegraph connecting it with Mukden. This telegraph has now been removed, Hwaijen lies some 33 miles east of Pingchingshan where some fighting was recently reported. The Japanese are evidently guarding carefully against anything like an extensive flanking movement by the Russians on the east. Seoul sends this news.

The Russian troops in north-eastern Korea are said to have received a supply of winter clothing adequate only for one quarter of their force. They have their outposts at Songjin, not farther south.

General Hasegawa is evidently taking measures to enforce the military administration in regions where Russian troops are moving. He is reported, however, to be consulting with the Korean officials in Seoul before adopting any decisive step, and this precaution appears to ruffle the susceptibilities of the *Nippon*, which thinks that the General should not be hampered by any such preliminaries. The *Nippon* is sometimes wholesomely chauvinistic.

CHINA.

General Tseng, Governor of Manchuria, is reported to have sent an envoy to Peking for the purpose of urging that China should endeavour to bring about mediation. The General says that the sufferings of the peaceful population of Manchuria are terrible, and that they daily increase in intensity. He thinks that the Russian soldiers are thoroughly exhausted, but they can not well sue for peace, and it is for China to take the initiative, seeing that she is one of the chief losers by the strife.

Dr. Morrison arrived at Shanghai on the 25th and was to leave on the 28th for a trip up the Yangtsze Valley.

Accounts from Peking seem to indicate that the Chinese Government is inclined to move earnestly in the matter of mediation. The instigation, as our readers know, comes from General Tseng, Governor of Manchuria, who is much concerned on account of the sufferings the war entails for the unfortunate people under his jurisdiction. Manchuria, indeed, as Marshal Oyama's proclamation predicted at the outset of the war, is passing through a time of the cruelest hardship, and although the heart of humanity bleeds for the thousands of Russian and Japanese soldiers that perish on the field of battle and for their mourning families at home, even more to be pitied, perhaps, are the innocent peaceable imhabitants of the district where the war is waged; people who have no hand, act or part in the quarrel, and who nevertheless see their dwellings razed with the ground, their property confiscated and their prosperous contented lives invaded by the greatest hardships. General Tseng may well be deeply affected by the misery constantly brought to his attention, and may well ask why justice is outraged by this exposure of unoffending citizens to horrors resulting from the ambition of an aggressive Power. His representations are said to have caused much consultation in Peking, where, with the exception of Ku Fun-ki and Wu Ting-fang, all the Members of Council are in favour of mediation. It is reported that Lien Fang and Wu Ting-fang were at first appointed to consider means of bringing about the desired result, but that a subsequent decision favoured preliminary reference to the Ministers of Great Britain and the United States. We fear that little can be hoped from mediation at this stage of the war, but, on the other hand, it does not follow that because Russia has so strenuously announced her resolve not to listen to counsels of peace when no one preferred them, she is at heart as obdurate as her protestations imply. China, however, though no State has more unqualified right to intervene, does not possess the attributes of successful intervention.

A telegram from Peking refers to the matter of Chinese clothes which has frequently been noticed and commented on. The Japanese Representative having brought the facts to the notice of the Chinese Government, and pointed out the serious danger to which such action on the part of the Russians must expose peaceful Chinese, the Wai-wu-pu made several urgent appeals to Mr. Lessar, who finally stated that St. Petersburg had issued instructions to Kuropatkin in the sense that should any Russian soldiers be found wearing Chinese costume they must be severely punished. What a charming farce! Is it to be supposed for an instant that Russian soldiers purchase

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Chinese garments with their own money and in obedience to their own fancy? They may steal them but certainly they do not buy them. The buying has been done, and done on a large scale, by Russian officers, and if the performance has not come under Kuropatkin's notice, he must be curiously ill-informed as to what is going on. That being the case, the order said to have been conveyed to him from St. Petersburg is a huge practical joke. As for Kuropatkin, he probably feels that if St. Petersburg fails to send him an ample supply of winter clothing, his men shall not perish of cold whether they be garbed as Tartars or as Cossacks.

The Russians interned in Shanghai now number, it is said, nearly a thousand men, being the complements of four vessels. They appear to amuse themselves at times painting the town red, as is not unwonted with Russian sailors and soldiers. The result is that some order-loving citizens begin to question the necessity or policy of keeping these men in such a place.

The French Representative in Peking is reported to have addressed a species of ultimatum to the Wai-wu-pu, in the sense that unless effective steps be taken within a hundred days to quell the Kwangsi insurgents, France will assume the initiative with her own troops. M. Dubail is also reported to have demanded an indemnity of 100,000 taels for the warehouses destroyed by these insurgents in Kwangchou Bay.

FORCES OF THE POLITICAL PARTIES.

Vernacular paper publish a list of the votes commanded by the various political parties in the Lower House. The numbers do not tally exactly with those ascertained in the committee rooms of the House, which are stated to be these :—

Seiyu-kai	137
Imperialists	19
Dōkōkai	26
Independents	53
Kenseihonto	91
Kōshin Club	34
Iyūto	19
	379

Among these it seems to be regarded as tolerably certain that the *Seiyukai*, the Imperialists and the greater part—say 40—of the Independents will support the Government, thus giving the latter a total of some 200 votes. But one thing seems pretty certain, namely, that the *Seiyukai* and the Progressists will unite in condemning the Government's action with regard to the 130th Bank. There has been, we should note, a mis-apprehension about this bank. The *Asahi Shimbun*, in publishing a statement of its affairs some time ago, said that its deposits amounted to 70 millions of *yen* and that the Government was therefore constrained to avert the calamity that would have attended its downfall. But the true figure for the deposits now turns out to be seven (not seventy) millions. We do not suppose that a vote of censure in this matter will greatly disturb the Cabinet, though of course some declamation will be heard about misappropriating the proceeds of the people's hardly paid taxes. That kind of clap-trap has done duty often and has always an agreeable sound in the ears of the tax-payer. The question of State assistance to a bank struggling to keep its doors open is generally a very delicate one and he would be a rash man who ventured to pronounce an opinion without the fullest details.

THE IMPERIAL DIET.

Both Houses of the Diet met on Monday and took the usual measures of organization. The official opening is to be on the 30th.

At 10.30 on the forenoon of the 30th November the Emperor left the Palace accompanied by H I.H. Prince Yamashina, the Minister of the Household Department, the Vice-Grand-Master of Ceremonies and the Chief Chamberlain, and proceeded to the Imperial Diet. His Majesty was there received by Prince Tokugawa, President of the House of Peers, and Mr. Matsuda, President of the House of Representatives. At 10.45 a.m. the Imperial Party entered the House of Peers, where the members of the two Chambers were assembled, and His Majesty delivered the following speech :—

We hereby open the Imperial Diet and address each and all members of the Houses of Peers and of Representatives.

We announce with high satisfaction that Our relations with the Treaty Powers are steadily growing in cordiality and good understanding.

We have ordered the Ministers of State to formulate a programme for meeting the extraordinary expenditures urgently required under the present circumstances and lay the same before you together with the Budget for the 38th Fiscal Year of Meiji and various projects of laws.

Our Expeditionary Forces have been victorious in every engagement, and, displaying increased brilliancy of valour, have secured steady progress in the situation.

Placing full confidence in the loyalty and devotion of our subjects, we expect that the ultimate object of the War will be attained. We trust that you will endeavour, in compliance with our will, to discharge in harmonious cooperation the duty incumbent upon you.

The Prince Imperial and their Imperial Highnesses Princes Arisugawa and Higashi-Fushimi were present in the Chamber. As usual the whole ceremony occupied only a few minutes.

Subsequently, at 11.25 a.m. the Lower Chamber assembled and voted the following reply to the Speech from the Throne :—

Your Majesty's servants of the House of Representatives are profoundly and respectfully grateful for Your Majesty's condescension in convening this twenty-first session of the Imperial Diet, in personally performing the opening ceremony, and in addressing to them a gracious Message.

It is owing solely and entirely to Your Majesty's power that the Imperial arms are gaining consecutive victories, that the war is progressing, that the spirit of the troops in the field is high and that the hearts of the people at home are stout. Nevertheless the issue is far distant and there is need of large military expenditures, while many enterprises at home and abroad confront us. It is a time when the nation must take its course with unanimity, with strong endurance and with firm patience. Your Majesty's servants will spare no efforts to discharge their duties of deliberation, to respond to the Imperial intentions and to fulfil the trust reposed in them by the people.

House of Peers.

The House of Peers met at 9.30 a.m. on the 1st instant, and adopted the following reply to the Speech from the Throne :—

Your Imperial Majesty's servant Prince Tokugawa Iyesato, President of the House of Peers, with all humility and reverence ventures to address Your Majesty all wise and all enlightened.

Your Majesty has been pleased to personally open the 21st session of the Imperial Diet and to address to us a gracious Message.

Your Majesty's renown grows daily higher; the prosperity of the country increases monthly; the Empire's relations with foreign states become continually closer; the war beyond the seas, conducted with loyalty, with bravery and with vigour, results in unvarying victory and in enhancing the national prowess. Could such happy issues be achieved in any way but by Your Majesty's virtues?

The end of the war is still very far distant. Respectfully mindful of Your Majesty's behests and conforming with the urgency of the situation, Your Majesty's servants desire to be faithful to their duties of deliberation and will endeavour to promote the Imperial purpose.

The House then proceeded to elect a Chairman of Committe of the Whole, to which post Viscount Tani was appointed by 220 votes. The Standing Committees were next elected, after which the House took a recess, re-assembling at 1 p.m., when the President announced that he had conveyed to the Sovereign the House's answer to the Address from the Throne, of which His Majesty had signified approval. The results of the elections of Standing Committees were then announced, and on the motion of Marquis Kuroda the order was changed, for the purpose of discussing a Resolution of Thanks to the Army in Manchuria and to the Navy. The Resolution was as follows:—

Since the country's Armies went to Manchuria, their strategy has been excellent, their fighting gallant. Their loyalty, their strength, their vigour have never lost a battle or quailed before a difficulty. In the south they are reducing the fortress of Port Arthur; in the north they have conquered at Liaoyang and broken the enemy on the Shaho. By their great deeds the War has been carried on mightily and the prestige of the country at home and abroad, enhanced. This House of Peers, in admiration of the exploits of the Manchuria Armies, tenders to them its sincerest thanks.

The address to the Navy was as follows:—

"Since our country's Combined Squadrons took the sea they have achieved great successes in repeated combats, and shown conspicuous loyalty, valour and ability, above all in the Port Arthur waters, and also in Ulsan Bay and in the Soya Straits. Through long months they have maintained the blockade of Port Arthur, braving all hardships, discharging every duty, adopting the wisest strategy and displaying incomparable efficiency. They have well nigh destroyed the enemy's Far Eastern Fleet, and have enhanced the country's prestige at home and abroad. This House of Peers, in admiration of the exploits of the Combined Squadrons, tenders to them its sincerest thanks."

These Addresses having been voted by acclaim, General Terauchi, on behalf of the Army, and Admiral Terauchi, on behalf of the Navy, returned thanks.

Viscount Tani then asked leave to introduce a Resolution for adopting measures of condolence with the sick and wounded. The House agreed unanimously, and the matter having been entrusted to the President, the session terminated at 1.30 p.m.

House of Representatives.

The House met at 1.10 p.m.

The President reported that he had carried to the Palace the House's reply to the Speech from the Throne, and that the Emperor had received it with approval.

A bill introduced by Mr. Oishi Masumi and nine others was then read. It proposed to amend the Standing Orders in the sense that instead of the members' seats being indicated by lot, they should be determined by the President, and that the representatives of political parties should sit together. The bill was handed to a special committee and the House proceeded to elect the Chairman of Committee of the Whole, choosing Mr. Kikuchi Kuro (Progressist) by 243 votes out of 293 members present.

The Chairman of the Special Committee appointed to examine Mr. Oishi's bill relating to the seating of members, now pre-

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sented a report in favour of the measure, and in spite of some opposition the bill was passed.

The Standing Committees having been ballotted for, the House took a recess pending the sorting of the ballots. It re-assembled at 3.45 p.m. to hear the results of the ballotting, and rose at 4.05 p.m.

VLADIVOSTOCK.

Shanghai reports, on the authority of a traveller who has just returned from Vladivostock, that the price of food-stuffs has trebled there. The *Bogatyr* is lying in the harbour but is only kept afloat by the aid of other vessels. No Chinese are allowed into the place without a passport, but those that are capable of manual labour are compelled to work at the fortifications. Admiral Skrydroff is in very bad repute, and has been impeached for his failure to effect a junction between the Vladivostock and the Port Arthur Squadrons—a statement which requires confirmation. Admiral Bezobrazoff is also at Vladivostock. It is said to be believed there that Port Arthur will fall within a month's time.

A German ship left Vladivostock on the 21st and reached Moji on the 24th. Her skipper said that she went north with a cargo of 5,000 tons of Cardiff coal, and passing through the Soya Strait, arrived at Vladivostock on the 30th of October after a voyage of 2½ months. There were 3 war-vessels in the harbour but 2 of them were incapacitated. Torpedo-craft were moving about busily. It was reported that 5 or 6 Chinamen were killed daily in the vicinity of the place where the steamer lay, and her people did not venture to land more than four times. Twice when going through the streets they saw military disturbances. Three British steamers entered at about the same time as this German, and landed cargoes. The temperature was very low but the port had not yet frozen.

Seoul, on the authority of a traveller from Vladivostock, says that in the middle of October a Russian torpedo-boat, which had left the harbour at Vladivostock on some duty, was mistaken on her return for a Japanese vessel, fired upon and sunk.

EDUCATIONAL SYNDICATES.

A Yokohama boy, now occupying a responsible position on the administrative staff of Harvard University writing, *apropos* of the visit of a Japanese professor to America, refers to certain co-operative undertakings on the part of several of the prominent universities and colleges of the United States. What he says will, we are sure, be new to most of our readers and we are glad to print the following extract :—

I shall be glad to do all I can for Professor——and I told him how much Boston and Cambridge have to offer in the way of materials for his study. Among the most interesting of these is the new Simmons College, of which Professor Lefavour, late of Williams College, is the first president. Simmons College is an attempt to fill the gap between the ordinary business college and the higher colleges for women. It aims to prepare women for positions in industrial and professional lines of work, at the same time giving them a broader and more solid foundation of what may be called culture study, than has hitherto been associated with business schools in the ordinary sense. * * * Simmons College ought to be of special interest to——and I shall see that he has the necessary introductions.

Another thing that will interest him is a new school for nurses, to be established in connection with the enlarged plant of the Harvard Medical School. This school is to be affiliated also with Simmons College. Harvard and Simmons are also cooperating this year in the establishment of a School for Social Workers, which aims to give systematic training to men and women who wish to take up the many lines of philanthropic and sociological lines which are now calling for paid experts. The women of the new school are to register in Simmons College and the men in Harvard College.

There is no more interesting feature of present educational conditions in the United States than the tendency to economize by such co-operation as I have been describing. Of course the most conspicuous case in this connection is the proposed alliance of Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which is still highly problematical. Another instance is the school of practical mining, conducted in the summer months by Harvard, Yale, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Columbia. The school is located in the mining region of Colorado; and in this, its first year, has proved successful and very promising for the future.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Tokyo journals say that the Government commands an overwhelming majority in the Upper House. The *Kenkyu-kai* and the *Mokuyo-kai*, which have 100 and 44 votes respectively, are solid for the Cabinet, and the *Doyo-kai*, which constitutes the bulk of the Opposition, has only 50 members, having lost 10 of its former supporters. It goes without saying that the 60 members of the Saiwai Club, all of whom are Imperial nominees, will support the Government, and thus the latter has 204 votes. Some observers say, however, that the *Mokuyo-kai* will be found in the Opposition. If so the Government will command only 160 votes against 94 opponents.

On the 21st instant two Russian sailors were buried at Inasa in Nagasaki. These two, together with three previously interred, represent the total number of fatal cases among the wounded of the *Rurik*. At the funeral the French Consul in Nagasaki delivered an address which is evidently much appreciated by the Japanese press. After alluding to the humane act of the Japanese squadron in rescuing every one of the *Rurik's* officers and men, not even omitting the severely wounded, the Consul noted that although fully one-third out of the 600 rescued had been wounded, nevertheless so tender and so skilled had been the care bestowed on them by the Japanese that all recovered with the exception of five. He declared that the whole record would constitute a brilliant page in the history of humanity and that the friends and families of the wounded men, learning what merciful treatment was extended to their people in a distant country, would entertain a feeling of perpetual gratitude.

General Dessino reports that General Kuropatkin has been named commander-in-chief of the whole of Russia's military and naval forces in the Far East. Apparently he has carried the day over the heads of his enemies, the principal of whom, Alexieff, is now removed from the scene of his mischievous activity by being appointed a member of the High Council of State.

Moji was visited by a heavy storm on the 26th instant. Eighteen lighters were wrecked and 4 lives lost. The gale had not entirely subsided by the evening.

His Imperial Highness Prince Higashi-Fushimi, whose name has been connected with the naval operations at Port Arthur and with the destruction of the *Novik*, returned to Tokyo on the 28th instant at 2.10 p.m. A large concourse of people assembled to welcome him, including the Minister President, the Cabinet Ministers, the Chiefs of the Military and Naval Staffs, many officers of the Army and Navy, and several members of the Ladies Patriotic Society.

The following disbursements, made during the current year in excess of Budgetary appropriations, will be submitted for the Diet's *post-facto* approval :—

	YEN.
Working expenses of the Tokyo Arsenal...	12,085,907
Working expenses of the Osaka Arsenal...	6,742,101
Working expenses of the Senju Woollen Factory.....	2,644,547
Materials used at naval docks	4,950,000
Working expenses of the Iron Foundry ...	1,779,978
Total.....	28,202,533

The young lady nurse who entered the lines of the Japanese central army on the Shaho seems to have created quite a sensation. She proved to have a wonderful gift of speech. To ask her a simple question was to turn on a stream of talk that ran unceasingly for many minutes. General Nozu found her garrulity altogether too much for him, being himself a man of few words, and since the sprightly damsel objected strongly to be sent back to the Russian lines, the General passed her on to Field Marshal Oyama. At the head-quarters she doubtless edified Sir Yasumasa Fukushima and Captain Tanaka in no small degree, but they appear to have been very unappreciative for they promptly decided to forward her to Newchwang, where she will be handed over to the French Consul. One can not help commiserating her disappointment. She wanted to come to Japan, partly because her fancy pointed in that direction and partly because she wished to nurse her wounded countrymen at Matsuyama. But, for the matter of that, if nursing was her objective, she might have had enough and to spare at Mukden and Tiehling.

It has been decided to place some of the Russian prisoners in Nagoya and some in Shizuoka. In Nagoya accommodation has already been provided for two hundred, and in Shizuoka steps are being taken to utilize the Aoi Hotel, which has not proved a success in its character of inn. A hundred men will be located in the latter town. These are all convalescents from Matsuyama hospital, where the wards will receive fresh occupants. We are not aware what may be the total number of Russian prisoners now in Japan but it must be very considerable.

General Dessino publishes a despatch from the Shaho position dated the 27th November. It says that the two armies are in close juxtaposition and that since the last general engagement they have been busily employed constructing earthworks which are now complete. The Japanese outposts are keeping a very strict watch, and the slightest movement on the part of the Russians evokes artillery and rifle fire. (It is interesting to note that the impression conveyed by Japanese accounts does not tally with this. They suggest that the firing is done mainly by the Russians. It is also interesting to compare Dessino's report with that of Kuropatkin which we publish elsewhere.) The Japanese use dogs for scouting purpose. Nevertheless the Russians carry out most successful reconnaissances, which have the effect not only of harrassing the Japanese, but also of capturing prisoners, ammunition, arms and

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various articles. On the 23rd November the Russian forces on the west of the railway took 7 Japanese prisoners, and an attempt made by the Japanese on the east of the railway was repulsed with heavy loss. A prisoner was also captured on the south of Eldaogan (?). A combined reconnaissance of three parties assaulted a village held by the Japanese and drove them from it. The enemy carried away most of his killed and wounded, but left 5 dead and 2 wounded. The village was burned. (There has been talk of village-burning in Japanese despatches also). That night (23rd) the entreme left of the Japanese army essayed an attack against a Russian position, but they were repulsed, leaving behind one wounded. (If Major-General Dessino told us something about the Russian attacks which have been repeatedly repulsed his report would be more complete, but of course he can not publish more than the staff at the front sends him.)

The news from Port Arthur produced a tumble in the share market; a tumble not solely due to this cause, however, but partly the result of speculative purchases which, having been made in anticipation of the fall of the fortress, found the speculators obliged to unload hastily. The following figures will give an idea of the situation:—

Name.	Price on 28th.	Price on 26th.	
Nippon Tetsudo	75.00	—	—
Kwansei Tetsudo	35.60	35.50	+ .10
Kyushu Tetsudo	55.60	56.15	— .55
Tanko Tetsudo	68.70	70.00	—1.30
Sobu Tetsudo	52.50	52 70	— .20
Keifu Tetsudo	17.00	17.55	— .55
Densha Tetsudo	74 20	75.70	—1.50
Keihin Denki Tetsudo.....	51.90	52.65	— .75
Denki Tetsudo.....	57.90	58.50	— .60
Denki Tetsudo (new)	37 65	38.90	—1.25
Shigai Tetsudo.....	73.40	75.05	—1.45
Shigai Tetsudo (new)	29.85	30.55	— .70
Yusen Kaisha	75.65	76.55	— .90
Toyo Kisen Kaisha.....	28.60	28.60	—
Gasu Kaisha.....	78.40	80.25	—1.85
Dento Kaisha	69.50	69 45	+ .05
Kanegafuchi Boseki Kaisha.....	41.40	42.00	— .60
Seito Boseki Kaisha	73.10	74.90	—1.80
Seito Boseki Kaisha (new).	86.70	88.50	—1.80
Shohin Torishikijo	41.70	43.00	—1.30
Tokyo Kabushi Torishikijo	150.80	153.15	—2.35

Mr. Sufu Kohei, Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture, begs to express his heartfelt thanks to all the members of the St. Andrew's Society of Yokohama and Tokyo for their generous subscription, amounting to *yen* 740, for the relief of the sufferers by the war. He also desires to mark his sense of their good feeling towards Japan by sacrificing their annual festivity on account of the lamentable war now being waged.

The Earl of Hardwicke, whose death at the early age of 37 is just reported, was the sixth bearer of the title. At the time of his death he was Under Secretary for War in the present British Government, having previously been Under Secretary for India (1900-1902). He had before this served in the British Embassies at Paris and Vienna, but, losing his fortune, went on the stock exchange and re-established himself. He came of a distinguished line, the historian Gibbon being related to the wife of the first Earl. He is succeeded by his uncle, Capt. the Hon. J. M. Yorke.

YOKOHAMA YACHT CLUB.

CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

Races were scheduled for the Cruising Class and Larks on Saturday, to bring the season to a close. The wind, however, was far too strong for the small scows to venture out. Five yachts of the Cruising Class started, and made a very interesting race round the Mandarin Bluff—Quarantine ship course. The wind was strong, from Southwest, with frequent violent squalls which made the yachts lie over and put their gear to a pretty fair test. They all made a good start on gunfire except *Kathleen*, whose skipper misjudged it and coming down too soon had to return. Running down to the harbour entrance, *Daimyo* and *Nina* soon were side by side, with very little space between them, *Daimyo* being on port tack and *Nina* on starboard. *Wanderer* was careering about like a bull in a clover field close behind, somtimes covering *Daimyo* and sometimes threatening *Nina*. *Asagao* wisely kept clear, as it looked as if the three bigger boats would get foul of one another. As it was, *Nina* just managed to clear *Daimyo* by a very few inches, and led at the harbour entrance. The wind enabled them to lie their course for the mark boat off Mandarin Bluff with sheets eased a bit on starboard tack. The big yawl found her mizzen too much for her helm, and in the puffs kept running up till she was some distance to windward of the direct course to the mark. *Nina* steadily drew out ahead, and rounded the mark boat some distance ahead of *Daimyo*, with *Asagao* third, *Wanderer* fourth and *Kathleen* last. Running down wind to the Honmoku Lightship, they gybed there and ran on port tack to the Quarantine ship. Here *Nina's* crew lost some time in getting the mainsheet in for the beat back to the Lightship, and both *Daimyo* and *Asagao* gained on her. Meeting on opposite tacks *Daimyo* crossed *Nina's* bows, but *Nina* soon regained the lead, and *Asagao* also improved her position on *Daimyo*. *Nina* stood on nearly a quarter of a mile too far before going about for the Mandarin Bluff mark on the last leg, and went for the mark with sheets eased off. *Asagao* profited by this palpable mistake, and went about, a long distance to leeward, about the same time, and was able to lie close up for the mark. On this leg *Asagao* met *Daimyo*, and the latter being on port tack had to go about, and *Asagao* took second place to *Nina*. Shortly after this, *Daimyo's* jib blew to pieces, but she was already a long way outside her handicap, and had little chance of even second place. *Wanderer* had been doing better work without her mizzen, but seemed still to be steering badly, and for the biggest boat of the lot was not shewing up as well as might have been expected. *Kathleen* gave up at the Lightship. Coming up the harbour, both *Nina* and *Asagao* made a good fight for it, and *Nina* gained a trifle in the heavier puffs, but *Asagao* had gained too much by *Nina's* mistake in overstanding for the Mandarin Bluff mark, and just saved her time by the narrow margin of 32 seconds. Official times were:—

	Finish.	Handicap.	Corrected.
Nina	3.19.58	Scratch.	3.19.58
Asagao	3.23.26	4 mins.	3.19.26
Daimyo	3.24.35	2 mins.	3.22.35
Wanderer	3.29.20	8 mins.	3.21.20
Kathleen	Gave up. 25 mins.		

Asagao takes the "Daimyo" Cup, and *Nina* the second prize given by the Club.

ORGAN RECITAL AT UNION CHURCH.

The organ recital at Union Church, Yokohama, on Tuesday made a delightful interlude in what has been a rather barren autumn, so far as musical events are concerned. Mr. W. Karl E. Vincent was the organist and his contributions to the programme were, as usual, of the highest order, though it must be confessed that the instrument at his disposal prevented him from realizing all that he desired. The other instrumentalist was Mr. H. A. Poole, who played two violin solos, Handel's well-known Largo and a delightful theme by Gluck. Mrs. W. T. Payne sang very charmingly "Eye hath not seen," from Gaul's "Holy City," and Mr. Cooper gave effectively a solo from "The Messiah"—"And every valley shall be exalted." The principal vocal item we have left to the last, the Cantata, "The Rolling Seasons. This was sung by an augmented choir assisted by Miss Saunders (soprano), Mrs. A. L. Bagnall (contralto), Mr. A. E. Cooper (tenor), and Mr. S. H. Somerton (bass). The cantata was brightly given, the chorus work in particular being well balanced and true; the attack good, and the general effect excellent. Of the solos, Mr. Somerton's "Be not afraid," was delivered with great effect and in perfect taste, his voice being delightfully mellow in range and quality; Miss Saunders, a newcomer amongst us, made a very agreeable *debût*, her clear soprano being heard to advantage in "As the mountains are round about Jerusalem"; while Mr. Cooper's fine voice has never sounded more pleasing than in "Before Jehovah's awful throne." The most successful of the concerted pieces was the quartett "O, Thou that hearest prayer"—this was capitally given and one regretted that the exigencies and associations of the building in which it was sung prevented the auditors from asking for its repetition.

We are glad to hear that another organ recital will probably take place towards the end of January.

PROGRAMME.

Organ .....Tocatta in G.....Dubois.
Song....."Eye hath not seen"....Gaul.
(From "The Holy City.")
Mrs. Wm. T. Payne.
Cantata....."The Rolling Seasons"....Simper.
Hymn 375..."Onward, Christian Soldiers"..Sullivan.
Organ .....(*a*) Carillon .....Wolstenholme.
(*b*) Intermezzo .....Mascagni.
(*c*) Pastorale .....Lott.
Violin .....(*a*) Largo .....Handel.
(*b*) Elysium.....Gluck.
Mr. H. A. Poole.
Song..."And every valley shall be exalted"..Handel.
(From "The Messiah.")
Mr. A. E. Cooper.
Organ .....(*a*) Finale from Symphony No. 6. Tchaikowsky.
(*b*) Prelude to "Lohengrin"...Wagner.

The collection at the Union Church organ recital on Tuesday evening realised *yen* 161.53.

SEAMEN'S MISSION BAZAAR.

On behalf of the Seamen's Mission a very charming bazaar was held on Thursday and Friday at No. 60-c, Bluff. There was a considerable show of novel articles and the exhibition was largely patronised.

Among the prominent stallholders were Mrs. Austen, Mrs. Kirkland Wilson, Mrs. Box, Miss Hall, Misses Kilby and Miss Gigray.

The refreshment room was under the charge of Mrs. Summers, assisted by Miss Iris Irwine and Miss C. Brockhurst.

A games and competition room was provided of which Messrs. A. W. S. Austen, A. Nicolle, Chief Steward Hunt (Royal Naval Hospital) and Chief Steward Kelly (U.S. Naval Hospital) took charge. Among the novelties provided were picking glass marbles from a basin with knitting needles, perfume recognising and missing word competitions, needle threading, button sewing and hat-trimming contests.

Commander Davies, R.N R., also provided an exhibition of war relics.

AN ARMED BURGLAR.

Early on the morning of Nov. 30th, a man armed with a large knife entered the dwelling of a *shinto* priest named F. Yamamoto, belonging to the Haguro Shrine, Minami-Ota, near Yokohama, and inflicted severe injuries on the priest, his wife and son. It is reported by the Tobe police that about 1 a.m. the wife was awakened from sleep by a peculiar noise. She looked up and found a man having the appearance of a workman by the side of the bed. She cried out for assistance, warning the family that a thief was in the room, when the intruder cut her down with a large knife. Her husband and son, who appeared on the scene to protect her, were also assaulted. Public Procurator Kobayashi and Preliminary Judge Maezawa proceeded to the place and inspected the scene of the crime. The culprit is still at large. The priest states that he inflicted an injury on the robber's head while the man was struggling with his wife.

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THE LAND TAX QUESTION IN CHINA.

WE reproduce elsewhere Viceroy CHANG CHIH-TUNG's memorial to the Throne in connection with Sir ROBERT HART's Taxation Memorandum. Sir ROBERT, it may be remembered, wrote powerfully in favour of such a system of taxation as would produce a revenue amply sufficient for all China's needs. Assuming that one half of the empire's area—exclusive of Manchuria, Mongolia and Turkestan—is arable land (and in the term "arable" building lots are of course included), Sir ROBERT found that the taxable superficies is 666,666,666 acres (4,000,000,000 *mow*), and fixing the rate of taxation at $\frac{1}{10}$ of a tael per acre, there would result a revenue of 400 million taels. The Viceroy laughs this scheme to scorn. In the first place he accuses the Inspector General of having been guided by old maps of China—a charge which we venture to characterize as quite ridiculous—, and with classing as cultifiable area "the great and small rivers and lakes, the cities towns and villages, the mountains and barren wastes." This accusation shows very plainly that the great Viceroy did not read Sir ROBERT's Memorandum before proceeding to demolish it; or, if he read it, did not understand it; and shows also, to our profound surprise, that His Excellency's ideas about land taxation are not luminous. Had he paid attention to the Memorandum he would have seen that, so far from making no allowance for rivers, lakes, mountains and barren wastes, Sir ROBERT assigns to these features one half of the area of the whole empire. We assume that the Inspector General has good warrant for that hypothesis. At any rate the point immediately under consideration is the Viceroy's statement that no such allowance is made in the Memorandum. Then again it will be observed that the Viceroy criticizes Sir ROBERT for including the cities, towns and villages in the taxable area. But of course the building lots should be so included. They are indeed assessable for taxation purposes at a much higher rate in proportion to their superficies than rural lots. It is for these reasons that we are disposed to doubt whether the Viceroy carefully read the Inspector General's Memorandum, and whether His Excellency fully comprehends what Occidental economists call a land tax.

It is very interesting to learn from CHANG's Memorial that Chinese statisticians consider the cultifiable portion of the 18 provinces to be approximately one-tenth of the total area. Curiously enough, that is just about the ratio which holds in Japan's case—a total area of 97½ million acres and an agricultural area of 9¾ millions. Japan has always been supposed to be particularly unblessed by nature in that respect. Beneath an exterior of extraordinary beauty she hides a vast extent of unproductive soil. It is very surprising to hear that China is equally unfortunate. And indeed we see reason to question the accuracy of Viceroy's CHANG's figures. For while in one breath he tells us that the cultivated area, as measured under successive Emperors, is 742 millions of *mow*, in another he mentions that the *mow* differs greatly in different regions, being sometimes twice, sometimes even thrice, as large as the normal unit. Have these variations been duly considered in the grand total indicated by the Viceroy? If not, then his figure may have to be greatly increased, perhaps even doubled, before it represents the exact truth.

Suppose, however, that we accept the Viceroy's area of 124 million acres (742 millions of *mow*). And suppose further that the Chinese Government levied a tax such as Japanese land-holders paid with alacrity 25 years ago, namely, a tax representing 2½ per cent of the nominal value of the land, or about 1 per cent of the market value. In Japan this tax yielded 40 millions of *yen* in round numbers. Thus we arrive at this arithmetical result: if 10 millions of acres in Japan yield 40 millions, 124 million acres in China at the same rate will yield 496 million, or 96 millions more than Sir Robert Hart's estimate. Are the Chinese so very indigent that they can not pay the same tax as the Japanese pay easily; so indigent that the bare idea of imposing such a tax fills Viceroy CHANG with angry derision?

These are the mere fiscal aspects of the Viceroy's Memorial. There remain the moral aspects. There remain his openly expressed doubts as to the integrity of the Inspector General. He thinks that Sir ROBERT HART, already exercising too much power of financial control in China, seeks further to obtain control of the land tax; he apprehends that Sir ROBERT's estimate of China's taxable capacity may "lead foreigners to look with greedy eyes on our supposed wealth" and "to quickly form cunning plans to obtain control over our sources of revenue"; he dreads that "our system of government will be thrown into confusion by many ambitious foreign schemers," and in this very context he adds, "it is not only HART that is to be feared." No honest reader of history can blame the Chinese for distrusting foreigners. They have had abundant, more than abundant, cause to distrust them. Some discrimination might have been expected, however. We might reasonably have hoped that an Englishman who has devoted the whole of his career, the whole of his great abilities, uniquely and single-heartedly to China's service, would now in his old age command the confidence of China's leading Viceroy, or at any rate be spared the humiliation of public insult at the hands of the great satrap. It is a vain hope.

While Chile and Argentina have committed themselves to the policy of decreasing their navies, the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies has, on the other hand, adopted a policy of naval expansion, by passing a bill providing for the construction abroad of twenty-eight war-ships of various types.

THE POLITICAL PARTIES.

IT will be seen from the manifestoes of the political parties published elsewhere that both the *Seiyukai* and the Progressists are earnestly determined to support the Government in carrying on the war and that they pledge themselves to vote the necessary supplies. But there is a difference of opinion as to the sources of supply. The *Seiyukai's* manifesto, though not altogether explicit, seems to indicate that they will endorse the Cabinet's programme as it stands. But the Progressists think that too large a draft is about to be made on the people's tax-paying capacity, and they therefore propose to substitute loans for a portion of the Government's taxation scheme. That is a fair ground for difference of opinion. The only thing to be guarded against is opposition of such a nature as may mislead the world into questioning the nation's unanimity of resolve to prosecute the war to the end.

There is marked and significant consensus with regard to the Empire's policy towards China and Korea. As usual the Progressists are more outspoken than the *Seiyukai*, but both parties evidently hold that a resolute line must be adopted in Korea, and that Japan, by skilful and large-minded action in China, must endeavour to secure the peace of the Far East. The Progressists frankly declare that in the weakness of China's diplomacy lies a source of peril to the peace of the East, and they urge the adoption of a course calculated to increase Japanese influence in the Middle Kingdom. But Marquis SAIONJI's speech points rather to non-political measures, such as the promotion and pursuit of enterprises which shall win China into the paths of progress and strength. It is probably safe to say that the two programmes are virtually interdependent, and that the one can not be carried out without the other. At any rate the interesting feature is this universal recognition of the fact that China is the storm centre of the Orient. Can that be doubted? In what direction do Russia, Germany and France seek to expand if it be not in the direction of China? Steady detrition of her territories is the fate staring China in the face, and since it can not be accomplished without international trouble, the plain aim of peace-loving statesmen should be to preserve the Middle Kingdom's integrity.

Another important and interesting fact is that Marquis SAIONJI in his speech and the Progressists in their manifesto declare the necessity of opening Manchuria to the trade of the world. That is precisely what Russia was unwilling to do in the days of her ascendancy there. She did not, indeed, refuse to open the few marts which had already been stipulated in China's new treaties with foreign States, but she did insist that no settlements should be formed there, and without settlements it is plain that open ports are a farce. At this point, then, the policies of Japan and Russia come into direct collision.

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THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE report of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha for the half year ended September 30th, 1904, shows how grievously the business of a great maritime carrying company is dislocated when its ships are requisitioned for the service of the State in time of war. The four over-sea lines of the Japanese company have had to be practically abandoned. Two only of the 24 steamers originally employed on them remain available. The European line, which was served by twelve splendid vessels, has been altogether given up, and for the sake of preserving some part of the connexions which had been established in this part of the field after long years of earnest effort, recourse has been had to two British companies which maintain the skeleton of the service with half the number of greatly inferior boats. On the American line, where six boats, almost equal to those of the European line, were engaged, there is now only one vessel, and here also it has been necessary to provide a measure of facilities for Japanese shippers by enlisting the aid of foreign companies. Of the three first-class ships on the Australian line one remains, and as for the Bombay line, it has been given up *in toto*. The abandonment of this last line has vicariously affected Indian cotton-growers, for so long as the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's vessels carried cargoes of raw cotton to Japan India was the principal source of the latter's supply. No other country was close in the running. But now India's sales of this important staple to Japan have fallen off by some 30 per cent., and China has stepped into the breach, her sales being more than the double of what they used to be, and their total being a close approximation to that of India. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has not forfeited all this carrying business, for doubtless it has had a full share of China's cotton shipments, but even on that hypothesis the loss is very heavy. It must be a tedious and up-hill work to restore business on these four lines to its old dimensions and to renew connexions which rivals will have been careful to woo in the interval. Then again out of the Company's total fleet of 77 steamers no less than 11 have been lost in connexion with the war, some having been sunk by the navy to block Port Arthur and others having been sent to the bottom by the enemy. Of course the State, in whose service these vessels were employed, pays due compensation. But the compensation represents their book value only. It is not even enough to replace them, still less does it include any consideration for the loss of their earning capacity pending replacement. It may be imagined by superficial observers that all these drawbacks are fully atoned for by the disbursements which the Treasury makes on account of the steamers diverted to naval and military uses. That is by no means the case. These steamers are chartered to the State at much lower rates than they would command in the open market and at much lower rates than the Company is obliged to pay for such *remplacants* as it feels compelled to charter in the interests of its business. From every point of view the account stands against the Company, and the only compensation it can look for is a share of the general business expansion sure to follow the restoration of peace. It is true that by clever management and the exercise of strictest economy the Directors are able to announce a dividend of 12 per cent. But they do it by refraining from their usual liberal appropriations to funds closely connected with the Company's prosperity and solidity. Perhaps it would have been wiser to cut down the dividend, but the Directors were doubtless influenced by the reflection that many holders of the Company's shares depend upon these semi-annual payments as a principal means of livelihood.

We can not dismiss this subject without noting the situation in which the country would have been placed had the outbreak of war found it without the splendid transport facilities afforded by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's fleet. In the piping times of peace unreflecting persons are apt to look askance at great shipping companies which receive a substantial measure of State aid and show enviably prosperous balance sheets. But the truth is that such companies are just as essential to the safety and independence of the empire as are its army and its navy. Without them, indeed, the army's field of potentiality is strictly limited to domestic territories, and in Japan's case it may be truly said that did she not possess the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, she would have to submit tamely to compulsory exclusion from the continent of Asia, and to see Manchuria and Korea pass finally under Russian sway.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE POLITICAL PARTIES.

SO far as present appearances indicate, there will be nothing like a collision between the Government and the political parties in this session of the Diet with regard to the generally vexed question of the Budget. A distinct note of conciliation was struck by Count KATSURA a few days ago when he received a deputation of Tokyo business-men. The object of his visitors was to point out that the proposed manner of levying increased taxes appeared objectionable, and was calculated to impair the power of the nation to subscribe to the war-loans. Count KATSURA answered that he did not profess to regard the Budget as a hard and fast programme, the very best that could be devised. It merely embodied the views of official financiers and it would be open to amendment in consultation with the political parties, whose representatives would doubtless have views to express. Such a mood on the part of the Cabinet disarms vehement opposition and suggests the only proper course for all parties under the circumstances of the time, namely, to put their heads together and elaborate whatever scheme is best suited to the empire's exigencies.

Speaking broadly, the Progressists seem to cling to their wonted attitude of attack while the *Seiyu-kai* favour compromise. To put the matter differently, the former seek to cut down the programme of increased taxation as much as possible, while the latter seek to preserve it so far as consists with their convictions. The Progressists, as our readers know, address their objections chiefly to the land tax. They reduce all the Treasury's figures, so that the projected revenue is diminished by some 16 million *yen*. They also condemn the salt monopoly, and in compensation for the resulting diminution of revenue, they propose, not an increase of taxes in other directions, but recourse to loans. The *Seiyukai*, on the contrary, while advocating certain reductions and excisions, suggest the substitution of increases under other headings, leaving loans as a last resource. To particularize—they do not touch the Cabinet's figures with regard to the taxation of building lands, but they suggest that instead of raising the present rates to high points, it would be better to impose the old rates on altered values, namely, values re-assessed with regard to the actual market value of the land. Undoubtedly that would be far more equitable. By levying a largely increased rate on present assessments, some land-owners will suffer much more than others, for the inequalities between assessed rates and market prices vary within very wide limits. Re-assessment, however, is a task requiring much time, whereas the monetary needs of the Treasury are at present urgent. If the augmented rates are to be levied for any number of years, measures of re-assessment might be advantageously inaugurated at once, but in the meanwhile the Government's programme should stand. In the case of agricultural lands, the *Seiyu-kai* advocate a lower rate than that of the Treasury, namely, 5.8 per cent. instead of 6.1. That is merely a question of opinion as to the tax-paying capacity of the farming class. They also object to the imposition of any duty on imported rice. We do not clearly apprehend the Government's reasoning in this matter. During the current year there has been a very large importation of rice—nearly 60 million *yen* worth up to the present time—, and the fact is evidently due to military exigencies. In time of war the rations given to the soldiers include pure rice, whereas in time of peace there is an admixture of 50 per cent of barley. Hence a considerably larger demand is created for the former cereal, and it should be the Government's object to obtain the staple as cheaply as possible. On the other hand, if agriculturists are to pay a heavy tax, there is a natural inclination to protect their produce against competition from abroad. The *Seiyu-kai*, however, appear to disregard the latter consideration. Further, they condemn the salt monopoly *in toto*, and they recommend that the tax on textiles should

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be amended so as not to affect cotton fabrics other than those which sell for upwards of 2 *yen* per *tan*. The results of these various changes would be :—

	Reduction. Yen.
Agricultural lands	2,992,000
Import duties	800,000
Textiles Tax	3,256,000
Salt Monopoly	8,477,000
Total	15,525,000

By way of compensation for these reductions they propose the following additions :—

	Yen.
Income Tax	2,769,000
Communications Tax	1,000,000
Succession Tax	4,309,000
Total	8,078,000

There is still a deficit of 7,447,000 *yen*, and this the *Seiyu-kai* would meet by administrative economies, as far as possible. and by loans when the practical limits of economy are passed. Evidently their programme does not foreshadow any serious conflict with the cabinet, and as they are understood to be working in consultation with the Progressists, it may be predicted that the financial question will not provoke any serious trouble.

DEDICATION OF THE DOREMUS HALL.

It was a heathen but a noble King who said, "Thus shall it be done to the man whom the King delighteth to honour ;" (Esther 6:6) and thus may we say in view of the good and great work wrought by the Women's Union Mission Board Society of America, wrought in this and in other lands; in view of the very interesting dedicatory services of this Mission's new three-story school building, and all for school purposes, on the former site of the *Kyoritsu Jo-Gakko*, No. 212 Bluff. The services were held from 3 to 5 p.m. on the 26th inst. The morning, rainy and forbidding, turned to bright sunshine for the afternoon, which lent a charm to the occasion. The exercises were preceded by the planting of a pine tree—the emblem of joy and longevity—in front of the building, and in the presence of the American Minister, Hon. Lloyd C. Griscom and Mrs. Griscom, and other guests from Tokyo, and of Mayor Ichihara, and friends of Yokohama. A photograph was taken in advance of the services, as also an inspection of the conveniences of the class rooms, and facilities for instruction in sewing, etiquette, and calisthenic exercises, as well as a view over the city and harbour, and wide extent of country and mountains, with peerless Fuji in the distance.

The well filled chapel with guests and the gallery with the pupils of the school were waiting at 3.15 p.m. the opening of the services by the Dedicatory prayer, very fervently and gratefully offered by the Rev. Henry Loomis, Agent of the American Bible Society, and father of Miss Clara Loomis, Principal of the School, and to whose efforts the donation was secured for the erection of the building, rather than from the general fund of the Society.

A Scripture recitation in concert was given by the school, first in English, and afterwards in Japanese, in which "Commit thy way unto the Lord" ; " The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom," were noticeable."

This was followed by an English Hymn :—"Glory be to God on high," rendered by the school, with organ accompaniment in the gallery.

The History of the School and of the Mission to Japan was given by Miss Crosby in a very easy and conversational manner. She recounted briefly the history of the thirty-three years since the setting sail, 1st of June, 1871, of Mrs. Pruyn, Mrs. Pierson and herself from San Francisco, on the steamer *Japan*. She spoke of the two first half orphan children of an English soldier received into the Home; of the school for young men opened in a barn ; which increased to 20 before the close of the year. She paid an affectionate tribute to the memory of Mrs. Pierson who taught so indefatigably for 20 years in the school. Told of the 1st death in the school of a young girl who had made great advance, the death occurring on the same date as of her entrance 3 years before. Told of Miss Guthrie's six years labours, Mrs. Benton, afterwards Mrs. J. C. Ballagh, Mrs. True, Dr. Kelsey, and other workers. Paid a tribute to Mrs. Sharland's volunteer Musical Services for some years. Their first graduating class was in 1882, or eleven years after arrival, though several had had a full course before. These included, the whole number had been 148. In speaking of the kind donation of the benevolent person whose name could not be mentioned, as well as of the 500 *yen* contribution of graduates for electric lighting, she said "we cannot be thankful enough for all that has been done for us." The chanting of the Benedictus by the school followed.

Hon. Lloyd C. Griscom said, on being introduced, it was not his intention to make a formal speech, but to give expression to his appreciation of Mission work, and especially woman's work, for the home life of the people for whom they so sacrificingly laboured. He said his views were entitled to the greater weight inasmuch as prior to his being sent abroad as representative of the Government first to Turkey, and afterwards to Persia, he had not been in sympathy with Missionary work; was perhaps hostile and inclined to ridicule the work of foreign missions. The change wrought in his views was due to his having been brought into close intimacy with what missionaries were doing, as at Scutari Girls' College, in Turkey ; and at Teheran, and at Ispahan in Persia. At the former was a single lady, an M.D., surrounded by 30,000 hostile Mussulmen. At Ispahan a whole colony of English and Americans were giving themselves to the education and betterment of the people. He could hardly express his admiration for the self sacrifice exhibited, and felt perhaps the greater interest in woman's work for woman. In conclusion he wished nothing but continued success for the Institution.

A Japanese Hymn was sung by the School.

Rev. Dr. Ibuka, President of the Meiji Gakuin, had on the programme been assigned to give a history of the School in Japanese, but this he regarded as a mistake arising from Mr. Kumano, long and intimately identified with the School, now with the Meiji Gakuin, having been expected to give a history, and not being able to be present he had come to take his place. He spoke of his early knowledge of the School, coming himself first to Yokohama at its commencement, 1871 ; of his being in Dr. Brown's school next door ; and of its intimate relations with the Nihon Kirisuto Kyokai. He spoke of the contrast in woman's education then and now ; of the difficulties that had to be overcome ; and of the far reaching results of Mission Schools, as he found on a recent visit to Taiwan—whose many officials and progressive men have wives educated in these Schools. This for their own happiness, and community of ideas, and for foreign intercourse. Consequent on this war, this will be far more general and important—hence he urged the greatest advance and prayed for the temporal and spiritual prosperity of the School.

Miss Ida Koto, one of the pupils, on behalf of the School gave a rapid fervent address of congratulation to the founders and supporters of the School, and for what it had done for its pupils and the country, and prayed for a new heart—a heart dedicated to God, as well as a new school dedicated to his service.

The Rev. J. H. Ballagh said on rising he had been requested by Miss Crosby to write his address so as not occupy too much time or to traverse too wide a field; so having written, he supposed he would have to read the same. It was as follows :—

A fellow Japanese Minister at the 30th anniversary of the Shiloh Church, held a week ago to-day, introduced his congratulatory remarks by the text, (Ps. 126:5-6): "They that sow in tears shall reap in joy. He that goeth forth and weepeth, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing bringing his sheaves with him."

I would similarly begin mine to-day at these dedicatory services of the Doremus Hall by other Scripture and agricultural allusions not inappropriate to this delightful occasion. The Wise man's saying, in substance though not in word, "A time to sow and a time to reap" (Eccl. 3:2); and the Lord's own saying :—"Say not ye there are four months and then cometh harvest? Behold, I say unto you, lift up your eyes, and look on the fields; for they are white already to harvest. And he that reapeth receiveth wages, and gathereth fruit unto life eternal : *that both he that soweth and he that reapeth may rejoice together*. And herein is that saying true, one soweth, and another reapeth, St. John 4:35-37. In these texts we have more than suggestions enough or the few moments allowed for remark on this happy occasion.

The space of time, is worthy of note, that has been granted the Woman's Union Mission Board Society of America for sowing not only the precious seed but for gathering in some of the abundant fruits of their labors. Forty and four years is it from the organization of this first of Women's Boards of Missions—the fruitful Mother of all subsequent and denominational Boards, that have since come into existence and have done such effective labors for their sex in all lands. Forty and three years is it from the commissioning of their first representative, Miss Hariet G. Britain to Culcutta, India, the very year of my own arrival in Japan. Thirty and five years since commissioning Miss Douw, a self-supporting lady of Albany, N.Y., to Peking in China; and thirty and three years since commissioning three elect ladies to Yokohama, Japan ; Mrs. Mary Pruyn, Mrs. Louise H. Pierson, and Miss Julia N. Crosby. Two are not, for God has taken them—and one is still spared to be with us and to be the honored head of the Institution and to take part in the exercises of this occasion.

I count it a great privilege to have known all these representative workers, some quite intimately, and to have been associated with them in various departments of labour. Of them I can say, as the great Apostle to the Gentiles said of certain women who wrought with him in the Gospel, *their names are in the book of life* (Phil. 4.2). But not only the honored workers, but Mrs. Thomas C. Doremus, the vigorous organizer and first President of the Society; and her no less efficient daughter, Miss Sarah Doremus, the first and only Secretary of the Society, after whom both mother and daughter, I understand, this Hall has been named. I am not well informed as to the Society's financial representation in India, but in Shanghai I know it has both the Bridgeman Home, and a Hospital of recognized worth and standing. And here, the American Mission Home from the outset was a recognised power in the foreign and Japanese Christian communities. The sowing has been long and faithful in the case of Eruasian children, at the first ; in instruction of a class of young men, eight of whom, we learned but a few days ago, had been passed over to the care of the Rev. Mr. Loomis on his arrival in 1873 ; and who formed the nucleus of the Shiloh Church. Then of young girls, and even women, and of one man whose wife and daughter were in the School forcing himself in that he might see for himself their methods, and he the greatest sinologue of his day, and subsequently the head of the Woman's Normal College! Of the variety and quality of school and evangelistic work, of temperance work, of influence in the organization of the Foreign Union Church and of the Japanese Church of Christ, it can with truth be said its influence has been second to none. A most honorable record, and of far reaching consequences, more than can be enumerated. With Solomon we say, "Her children rise up and call her blessed. Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all. Give her of the fruit of her own hands; and let her own works praise her in the gates." What are some of the fruits of her own hands? 1st, I point to the number and character of the sweet young girls (Eurasians) she has saved, and educated,

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and are now in happy homes of their own, or filling positions of honour and usefulness. 2nd, I point to the numerous classes that have passed through her thorough Japanese and English courses of study, and have graduated, and settled in life, in honourable and useful positions. 3rd, What shall be said of the score and more sweet Christian spirits who have already finished their course and received their crowns of rejoicing? How precious their memory. Haru, Ume, Tori, Hana, Seki, Shin, Yasu, two of this name, and Yei taken in a few hours by the swift and not unwelcome messenger—cholera. O, how sweetly triumphant each of these maiden and mother spirits were over the dread messenger, Death. "O grave, where is thy victory, O death where is thy sting?" "One soweth, and another reapeth." "*God buries his workmen, but He carries on his work*," was the saying of the dying Wesley, and we see its happy fulfilment to-day both in the Academic and Bible School departments of the Home—in its efficient corps of workers—and in their enlarged buildings and provision for increase of numbers, and facilities for instruction.

Surely this enlargement of tents, this lengthening of cords, and strengthening of stakes, so observable in Educational, Commercial, Banking and other public buildings must be token of some great expansion of business and education, and of religion. The war so far from decreasing students of either sex, has only increased them. Schools have never been so thronged. Aye, the Master is saying, "Lift up your eyes, and look on the fields; for they are white already to harvest! *And* he that *reapeth* receiveth wages (of grateful hearts and the joy of doing the most permanent good), and *gathereth fruit into life eternal*: that both they that began the work and they that carry it forward to completion *may rejoice together*." What would be the joy of that indefatigable worker, that master sower and reaper, our beloved Mrs. Pierson, whose mortal remains were bourne this very season, 5 years ago, to the burial could she be present here to-day to behold the contrast with her first little school room, No. 48 on the Bluff, and then the school partly a gift from the community and its large addition on these premises, so useful both for school and Church purposes, and see now this imposing building and the Bible School confronting. How devoutly would she exclaim: "What hath God wrought;" and fervently add," Praise the Lord!"

The English Hymn, "O God our help in ages past," was sung by the school and congregation.

Mayor Ichihara, on being introduced acknowledged his pleasure at receiving the invitation to be present and to take part in the dedicatory exercises of this new and beautiful building. He had heard with pleasure the record of pupils graduated, and the progress of the school. He wanted to emphasize the importance of woman's education. The contrast between what it is now and 30 years ago was due to Christian women. Education was light, and that light shining in the home life is of the first importance, and is due solely to the Christian women workers and they deserve our greatest thanks. He compared the influence of the pupils and graduates of Christian schools to water springing from the hills, or purified, in contrast to foul and muddy streams. Everything became changed; the fountain of their hearts, their thoughts, their language; their example rebuked the low and depraved; it stimulated the good, and like light sent its influence everywhere abroad. He rejoiced there where several such schools in Yokohama, where there is so much evil, both from the classes of people flocking here, and so many from abroad at this commercial port. What shall be said of these schools? They are the pride of the city, and the hope of the nation. He thanked the workers in these schools for their high and noble efforts.

The Doxology, in Japanese, was sung by the Congregation, and the Benediction in English, pronounced by the principal of the Ferris Seminary, the Rev. E. S. Booth, brought the exercises to a close. An entertainment of tea and cake in the class rooms of the school, and in the parlors of the Home was afterwards participated in by the numerous invited Japanese and foreign guests.

FOOTBALL.

WATER STREET v. THE REST OF SETTLEMENT.

The football match on Saturday was under Rugby rules. The Water Street XV. played in white and their opponents in colours. From the start the whites, though playing against the wind, carried the ball down to the colours twenty-five, but nothing resulted for some time, as the colours by the efforts of their forwards, worked the ball down well over halfway again; here, however, the white forwards heeling out well, Lambert passed to Cox, and then the ball passed right across the four three quarters in turn, namely E. W. Kilby, H. W. Kilby, L. D. Tebb and J. L. Eraham, and the last named would have been in but for a splendid collar by T. W. Kilby, who was playing full back for the colours. The ball after that remained near the centre of the field for some time, till some misunderstanding amongst the forwards (who contended the ball had never been in the scrum) left an opening for H. W. Kilby, who succeeded in rushing the ball over the line. He took the kick himself, making a fairly good attempt against the wind. This was all the scoring during the first half, though the colours looked dangerous more than once, but their halves, owing no doubt to the slight knowledge of the game displayed by a great many of the forwards, seemed to find great difficulty in letting the ball out to their three quarters.

The second half was a repetition of the first, as the whites showed their superiority both at forward, half and threequarters, and after a lot of scrambling play and bad passes, Lambert made a good opening for J. L. Graham, who scored behind the posts. Taking the kick himself he added the major point. The colours looked like scoring after this, but failed just on the line, and Cox, saving well, followed up his own kick and succeeded in breaking well through, and being well backed up by the forwards, the ball travelled quickly into the colours twenty-five. From here Lambert made two or three good openings, but, none of them resulted in anything, although E. W. Kilby nearly scored in the corner; but "touch-in-goal" was given, and from another J. L. Graham would have got through but badly missed a good pass. Soon after this time was called, leaving white winners by 8 points (1 goal 1 try) to nil.

The best man on the winners' side was distinctly B. C. Lambert at half, while all the three-quarters did well, H. W. Kilby in particular, showing much better form in that position than at half and F. W. R. Ward led his forwards well, amongst whom J. P. Carr and O. Strome worked hard and they packed and let the ball out much better than the opposing eight. For the colours, T. W. Kilby played well at full back, while W. S. Moss and Cartwright occasionally showed up well at three-quarters, but the passing on the colours' side was not nearly so good as that on the whites. The colours' halves, N. B. Goode and J. E. Moss, were not nearly so quick as their opponents, P. A. Cox and B. C. Lambert, but as explained before, that was partly owing to a poorer set of forwards, amongst whom, W. J. White, W. B. White and A. E. Cooper were the pick. On the whole it was a fairly quick game, the ball passing from one end of the field to the other in quick succession.

"SHOULD BACHELORS BE TAXED?"

There was a large attendance of members and their lady friends at the Men's Reading Room on Friday evening. The subject under debate was "Should Bachelors be taxed?" Mr. C. Allen opened with the affirmative, being supported by Rev. Walter Weston, Mr. I. Bunting, and Mr. Viloudaki. Mr. Frank Booth took the negative side and was supported by Mr. Clarence Griffin, whose speech was undoubtedly that of the evening, and afforded much entertainment. The Chairman, Rev. E. S. Booth, summed up strongly in favour of the affirmative. A vote on the merits of the question resulted in a tie, and a second vote in favour of the negative by one. A vote as to the better presentation of the case was in favour of the affirmative.

MISS KAYSER'S CONCERT.

After the long spell of dry weather which Yokohama has enjoyed this autumn it was disappointing to have a drizzling rain set in during the early afternoon of Wednesday, and though by evening the drizzle let-up a little, the atmosphere was raw and damp, and undoubtedly deterred many from turning out to Miss Marie Kayser's concert at the Public Hall. There was nevertheless a representative audience, and a very appreciative one, judging by the warmth of applause which greeted several of the items. The *bénéficiaire* was in splendid voice and all her contributions to the programme proved very delightful. Operatic selections are her *forte*, and needless to say she shone in these, though there were many among her auditors who liked her better in the selections requiring a less *bravura* style of delivery. Many handsome baskets of flowers formed a tangible expression of the thanks of the house. Mrs. Payne sang an aria from "Mitrane" and joined Miss Kayser in a duet from "The Merry Wives of Windsor" —a splendid effort splendidly achieved. She also received flowers galore.

Of the instrumental pieces, the violin selections by Mr. Junker were well received, particularly the Wieniawski Mazurka, through we have heard him to better and more mellow advantage. Perhaps, however, the damp, chilly evening was accountable for this. Mr. Heyrich gave two pianoforte solos, played in the opening duet with Mr. Junker, and accompanied the singers all through. He is a conscientious artist,—what a pity he is not more *sympathique*!—and deserved the encore which he received. Programme:—

PART I.

1.—Preludium from Suite for Piano and Violin.....Schutt.
Messrs. H. HEYDRICH and A. JUNKER.

2.—Ballade and Jewell Song from "Faust"...Gounod.
Miss MARIE KAYSER.

3.—Piano Solo.
a. Song without Words in E flat major, Op. 30.....Mendelssohn.
b. Fantaisie Impromptu in C sharp ...Chopin.
MR. H. HEYDRICH.

4.—Aria from "Mitrane".....Fr. Rossi
MRS. PAYNE.

PART II.

5.—Duet from "The Merry Wives of Windsor."..... .....O. Nicolai.
Mrs. PAYNE AND Miss KAYSER.

6.—Violin Solo.
a. Romance from "Violin Concerto".....
b. Mazurka.....
} Wieniawskl.
Mr. A. JUNKER.

7.—Songs.
a. "Dreams".....Richard Wagner.
b. "Glueck".....Oscar Meyer.
Miss KAYSER.

8.—Faust-Walzer.....Gounod.
Miss KAYSER.

THE LAW COURTS.

SHIMODA v. RETZ.

This case, in which plaintiff petitions for the return of various gold coins, came up again on Nov. 25th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi, when Mr. Shimoda was examined as to who was the writer of a letter produced by defendant in evidence.

Mr. Shimoda stated that he wrote the letter and signed it with his firm name. The letter was written to inform Mr. Retz of the completion of a building with additional work on it as ordered by him, and the contractor added in the memo. as private, a request for the return of the gold coins in dispute.

The examination of Mr. Shimoda was closed, and the Court, having declared that the hearing was completed, decided to give judgment on Nov. 28th.

THE "TOKAI-MARU" "PROGRESS" CASE.

The Hakodate District Court on November 24th delivered judgment, in a case filed by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha against the owner of the

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Progress claiming *yen* 148,000, in favour of the N.Y.K.

It may be remembered that in November, 1903, the *Progress* collided with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Tokai Maru* off Hakodate, inflicting severe damage to the latter. The Japanese company lodged the case in Court and in January this year the Russian Consul at Hakodate presented a protest in the Court, contending that the accident was due to the fault of the crew of the Japanese steamer. After the outbreak of the war, defendant was not present in court but the hearing, however, was continued.

CLAIM FOR LIFE INSURANCE.

The hearing of a case instituted by G. Katsumi and fifteen other Japanese against Mr. J. T. Hamilton, representative of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States claiming twenty-five hundred *yen* commenced on Nov. 25th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi.

Plaintiffs were represented by Mr. Sato, and defendant by Dr. Masujima and Mr! Ideura.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that a Chinaman named Chang-Yunsi, No. 121, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, who had insured himself for twenty-five hundred *yen* with defendant's company died on Sept. 17th 1902. In business with plaintiffs, the deceased Chinaman owed the following sums—G. Katsumi, *yen* 566.94; R. Okano, *yen* 1,612.55; T. Ikeda, *yen* 513.33; K. Obata, *yen* 1,204.19; K. Hitomi, *yen* 49.88; T. Sudzuki, *yen* 58.60; S. Ito, *yen* 1,247.66; K. Kato, *yen* 737.15; H. Ando, *yen* 381.03; K. Tsuji, *yen* 234.93; J. Fukuidzumi, *yen* 1,113.17; K. Otani, *yen* 1,216.25; I. Sakaki, *yen* 354.22; the Sanchu Kaisha, *yen* 2,274.78; I. Nagaoka, *yen* 416.94; and F. Osaki, *yen* 79 — against which plaintiffs lodged a claim in 1903 in the Yokohama District Court. As the result of judgment given in the Court, Plaintiffs were authorised to seize the amount of the insurance on the deceased due to his son named Chang-Yat-tien. For this reason, plaintiffs claimed against defendant to pay them instead of the heir.

Having addressed the Court on the nature of the plaintiffs' claim, defendants' Counsel contended that the company was willing to pay the claim in accordance with the provisions of the policy, *viz.*, to the proper heir nominated by the deceased, but the company could not pay the insurance money to the plaintiffs, who were not included in the contract. Defendant's Counsel stated that the heir of the deceased is not now in Japan, and that the company much regret the delay in the payment of the insurance money due to him.

The Court retired for consultation for some minutes, after which the Court declared that there was another case, No. 197 *wa* 1904—which was of a similar nature, by the National Bank against the same defendant's company—before the present suit was entered, and the Court decided to stop the present case till the former case should be settled.

The Court then rose.

CLAIM AGAINST THE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION.

The hearing of a case lodged by a contractor named M. Yamazaki, residing in Kyoto, against Mr. Kubota, Minister for Education, began on Nov. 25th in the Tokyo District Court.

According to the complaint of the plaintiff, he made a contract in September, 1903, with the authorities of the Education Department to build a hospital attached to the Kyoto college of medicine for twenty-six thousand *yen* and to complete the work within a certain period. As a guarantee, plaintiff deposited twenty-three hundred *yen*. On the expiration of the term provided in the contract, the work was not completed, when the mony deposited by the contractor was confiscated by the authorities. Plaintiff now petitions for the the return of the confiscated money.

THE "PROMETHEUS" CASE.

In a case between the captain of the British steamer *Prometheus* and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, says the *Asahi*, judgment was given on Nov. 26th in the Hongkong High Court, before Sir Henry S. Berkeley, in favour of the Japanese firm.

It may be remarked that the Osaka Shosen Kaisha chartered the British steamer *Prometheus* after the outbreak of the war in order to carry food-stuffs to a certain place. The captain of the ship, however, refused to ship the goods, on the ground that they were contraband.

The sense of the judgment given in the Court, according to a Hongkong correspondent of the *Asahi*, was that (1) the food stuffs refused by the *Prometheus* were not considered to be contraband in accordance with the meaning provided in the charter-party; (2) the declaration issued by Russia saying food-stuffs were contraband does not affect the marine business of neutral countries; and (3) to employ a British vessel in transporting goods between ports in Japan is not infringing International Law.

BAVIER v. JEWETT.

In the Yokohama District Court, the hearing of a case in which plaintiff petitions for cancellation of registry of the firm name of Messrs. Bavier & Co, was resumed on Nov. 28th before Judge Nakanishi.

Defendant's counsel produced several letters as evidence and gave a lengthy explanation of them, contending that Mr. J. H. Jewett registered in the Yokohama Local Court the firm's name under instructions from Mr. Edward de Bavier, who has been absent for many years. Mr. Gielen, who now represents the plaintiff in the present case, apparently had a difference with the defendant and thus instituted the case vexatiously.

Plaintiff's Counsel refused to admit many of the letters produced by defendant as evidence, and stated that he would reply to the remaining documents at the next hearing. Counsel further stated that plaintiff could produce more evidence with reference to the mistakes of Mr. Jewett with regard to the registration, if Defendant's Counsel still insisted that Mr. Gielen disturbed the amicable relations subsisting previously between the parties. In order to investigate the evidence brought in by defendant, Mr. Masujima, plaintiff's Counsel, asked the Court to adjourn the action. The Court decided to adjourn till Dec. 19th.

SHIMODA v. RETZ.

In the Yokohama District Court, this case in which Mr. Shimoda, a contractor, petitions for the return of various gold coins valued at three hundred and five *yen*, deposited with Mr. F. Retz as security for a loan of three hundred *yen* from the latter, came up again on Nov. 28th before Judge Nakanishi. The Court gave judgment ordering the return of the coins to plaintiff with costs.

YOKOHAMA ICE WORKS v. L. STORNEBRINK.

The hearing of a case lodged by the Yokohama Ice Works against Mr. L. Stornebrink, claiming five thousand *yen* was resumed on Nov. 28th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakamishi, when K. Tamano was summoned as a witness.

Previous to the examination, defendant's Counsel, having produced a copy of the registry book of the Yokohama Local Court, stated that Mr. Tamano, who was summoned as a witness, is still one of the directors of plaintiff's firm and in addition is manager. and that consequently he could not be called as a witness as he was interested in the case. The Court decided to examine him as a means of guidance in the case, whereupon defendant's counsel protested and asked the Court to suspend the hearing until an interlocutory decision could be delivered. The Court, however, decided to continue the hearing, declaring that if the protest of Counsel were adopted, the examination with regard to the present witness would probably be excluded.

Tamano was examined. He deponed that on Sept. 10th 1896, about 5 or 6 p.m., he returned from Tokyo to the office of the Yokohama Ice Works and saw Mr. Stornebrink in his dwelling, which was in the upstair rooms of the factory. He tried to pay ten thousand *yen* to Mr. Stornebrink in accordance with a promise to receive the ice manufacturing plant from defendant. Mr. Stornebrink refused to receive the money on account of business hours being over. The witness thought, therefore, that defendant intended to cancel the contract for the transfer of the property of the factory as he had found the business growing more profitable,

Cross-examined by plaintiff's Counsel, witness stated that in the summer of 1896 the gross income was a little over ten thousand *yen* per month. The profit derived from this income was kept by Mr. Stornebrink, who was still possessed of the business as the price of the property and the factory had not been paid by the Japanese. On his refusal to receive the ten thousand *yen* witness called on Mr. Uchiyama Rossetsu, who was an adviser to defendant, and asked him to settle the matter which was an unpleasant cause of fuction between the parties. But the efforts of Mr. Uchiyama were not effective. After about a week, witness deposited the ten thousand *yen* in a bank in Yokohama as Mr. Stornebrink would not receive it.

Cross-examined by defendant's Counsel, witness stated that the ten thousand *yen* was not cash but a cheque payable at the Teikoku Commercial Bank, Tokyo, and made by a gentleman named Tominaga Fuyuki. Witness did not remember whether the cheque was guaranteed by the bank for the deposit against the sum described on it. The face-value of a share of the firm was fifty *yen* and of this one-fourth was paid up.

The examination of witness having been completed, Defendant's Counsel asked the Court for leave to examine Mr. H. A. Scheuten, residing at No. 227, Bluff, as a witness present in the room of Mr. Stornebrink on Sept. 10th, 1896, when Tamano alleged he asked Mr. Stornebrink to receive ten thousand *yen*, and who knew as a fact that the Japanese did not show the money to defendant.

The Court decided to summon Mr. Scheuten on Dec. 12th.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK V. H. SATO.

This case, in which plaintiff claims *yen* 167 from defendant, liquidator of the bankrupt estate of Mr. F. Herb, came up again on Dec. 1st in the Yokohama District Court when the Court delivered judgment rejecting the plaintiffs" claim.

THE KUHN-BOYES CASE.

The trial of Mr. S. H. Kuhn for an assault alleged to have been committed upon Mr. F. S. Boyes in the offices of Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co., began on Nov. 29th in the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho before Judge Danno and Public Procurator Miki.

The Court sat at 10.20 a.m. instead of 9 a.m. as previously fixed.

Mr. Ideura was employed for the defence and Mr. B. Kobayashi as interpreter.

Previous to the trial, Mr. Ideura, Counsel for the Accused, stated that the origin of this case could be traced to a "man-and-woman affair" and not merely to a business matter. The assault upon Mr. Boyes was believed among the Yokohama community to have originated from a dispute relating to business matters. The accused desired to have the Court examine thoroughly into the case even though the examination might touch on matters of fact injurious to public order. The accused was desirous of exposing the reasons for his conduct and invited the closest investigation.

The Court declared that the opening or closing of the Court room could not be decided at the desire of any individual.

After the provisional examination, the Public Procurator delivered a brief speech on the lines of the decision given by Preliminary Judge Maezawa.

Accused, in answer to the Court, said:—I am a curio dealer. I live at 57, Settlement. I am an Austro-Hungarian. I was born in Shanghai. I came here only 15 years ago. The curio business was started by my father 35 years ago. I know F. S. Boyes. I do not know any one called F. C. Boyes. I have had indirectly business relations with F. S. Boyes through his brother who is in Shanghai. I have been in partnership with G.

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M. Boyes. He lives in Shanghai. In October last I began partnership with him. We agreed to have it cancelled and are not at present in partnership. I know F. S. Boyes by sight. I have known him since a year ago. My wife's name is Sophie Kuhn. I married her in January, 1903. We have one child. My wife has been a resident of Yokohama for a long time. The brother of F. S. Boyes introduced him to me—I mean G. M. Boyes of Shanghai. G. M. Boyes is married to my sister and that is how I came to know the other brother. My share was goods in the business and his share was money and goods. I have borrowed money, 500 *yen*, from F. S. Boyes. It was money belonging to his brother in Shanghai. I thought at first it was F. S. Boyes' money but afterwards I found it to be that of his brother. I borrowed the money in April or May this year—in the spring. In August I found that the money belonged to the other brother. I went to the Kanaya Hotel ■ Nikko in the summer. I met Boyes there. It was in September I wrote to the bank and found out whose money it was. When I went to the Kanaya Hotel I did not know whom the money belonged to. Some time in the summer Boyes brought me a power of attorney and proposed my partnership should be dissolved. I think the reason was that the business here was bad and that in Shanghai was good. When I was approached by Boyes as to the dissolution of the partnership I asked him to wait till my mother arrived here. She was expected in September. There had been no dispute between me and the Boyes in Shanghai about business. When I was approached about the dissolution of the partnership I had no notion of what the cause was. The proposal came upon me quite unexpectedly. When I borrowed the money from F. S. Boyes there was no date fixed for repayment. F. S. Boyes sometimes came to see me. I had a row with him in the Club Hotel before I met him in the Kanaya Hotel. I had a row with him at the Kanaya Hotel. It is quite true that about 8 a.m. on Oct. 12 I assaulted him in Samuel Samuel & Co. It was in a private room. I do not remember where I hit him—I could not say whether it was on the face. I hit him once. I was carrying a stick and struck him with the knob. I cut the stick some three days before because I thought of making a whiphandle of it. I took it with me to strike him. I did not cut it at the outset for the purpose of attacking him. I had no idea of attacking him then. I carried it under my arm and my coat. My reason for having the row at the Club Hotel was that he had come up to my house after I had warned him not to come. That was the latter part of August. The reason I have stated for the row at the Club Hotel was the only one. I never in striking him told him that he had interfered with my business. The reason for the trouble at the Kanaya Hotel was that he had called me names in the street after the trouble in the Club Hotel. I went to Nikko with my wife and child. I left them there. I went back and then I went for him. I had heard that Boyes had gone, so I went back. He did not then press me for repayment of the money. I was not friendly with him at that time. I asked him why he called me names and he called them again—this was at Nikko. I noticed from the book that Boyes was booked as No. 23 and Mr. Filmore was No. 9, my wife's room being No. 1, and that Boyes changed to No. 9 to be nearer my wife. I thought there might be something and that was why I went back to Nikko. I did not notice the changes in the rooms until the day before I left. I had the row with Boyes there the day after I went back. When I went to Samuel Samuel & Co. I went for an explanation of letters that I had found in my wife's drawer. The letter shown me is one of them. I found the letters the evening before but I did not read them before. I distinctly recognise those letters as having been written by F. S. Boyes. I did not ask my wife for any explanation of them. I read them by myself in the morning. My mother was then in the house. I did not ask my mother for any advice before going to Samuel Samuel & Co. I had shown them to no one before going off to Boyes. I went to see him solely about the letters. I did not have the intention of telling him that I had found out the money he had lent me was his brother's, but I had a letter referring to that matter in my pocket. He was in the public office when I went there. I asked him to come to my place but he said there was no reason to go there. He asked me to go into his private room where the type-writer was. I showed him first the letter proving that the money was not his. I simply showed him the letters in my hand, and asked him if he recognised the letters. I did not hand them to him. I asked him for an explanation as to why he wrote them. I held them in my right hand. When I showed them to him he called me a thief and tried to get them. I put them in my pocket and he took a step towards me, upon which I struck him—where I do not know. We were both standing up, no table between us. The letter as to the 500 *yen* he took from me. It was only after he had stepped towards me that I stepped aside and drew the stick and struck him. I think he was going to strike me. He lifted his hand as if to strike me. As soon as I struck him I left. I did not strike him while he was reading the 500 *yen* letter. He certainly was not sitting down at all when I struck him. When I warned Boyes not to come to my house I told my wife that I had requested him not to come. When he was up at our house at Negishi, in July, I noticed some circumstances, and these were in my mind. When I went back to Nikko, I did not think about the changing of the rooms till I saw the letters, but then of course I was enraged. After cutting the stick I left it in the godown. I found the letters about 9 the evening before but did not have time to read them, as I had an appointment to meet my wife and go for a walk. I read them next morning, about 8 o'clock, downstairs. After reading them I got the stick. I could not say how long I was in the typewriter's room at Samuel Samuel & Co., but it was only a few minutes. I took the stick with me for self-defence because he had twice before assaulted me, once at the Club Hotel and once at Nikko.

By Mr. Ideura—He wanted to go in the country and I asked him to come to Negishi in July for one or two weeks. He stayed about a month. At that time I found suspicious circumstances and that was why I told him to leave. In the mornings I went down town and he stayed there and when I went back in the evenings he was there. One afternoon I had been asleep and going unexpectedly into the room in which my wife and Boyes were I found them sitting on the same chair. Some days after, when he came into town, I told him I could not have him up at the house again. I met him at the counter where guests register at the Club Hotel and asked him what he meant by coming to the house. He asked me to come to his room. On our going in he locked the door and asked me what I wanted. I said I did not want him to come to the house. He said he had no quarrel with Mrs. Kuhn and saw no reason for staying away. I told him again that I did not wish him to come and was about to leave when he stood between me and the door and struck at me. Upon which I struck him, and we wrestled and fell, overturning the washstand. At the Kanaya Hotel he struck me on the head as I was leaving the room but I did not strike him at all. Mr. Filmore was there at the time.

The statements given at the preliminary trial by Dr. Munro, Mr. H. Y. Irwine, Mr. F. S. Boyes, and Mrs. Sophie Kuhn were then read by the interpreter. The accused pointed out some errors in these statements, and said that he was not so irritable in disposition as declared by his wife. The accused did not enter into the quarrel through business disputes, as the statement of Mr. Irwine suggested. Some points in the statement given by Mr. Boyes were erroneous. The accused said he did not strike Mr. Boyes first. Further, the following statement was quite misleading, viz., that the accused and Mr. Boyes were in the type-writer's room in the office of Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Co., where Boyes was trying to read a letter shown him by the accused, when the latter without warning suddenly assaulted the former.

The Court asked the accused whether he had anything to state in his defence. Mr. Kuhn replied that the assault on Mr. Boyes did not arise from commercial troubles, but from the love-letters sent to his wife by Mr. Boyes. He now asked the Court to rectify some errors made by the interpreter during the preliminary trial. The five hundred *yen* which had been regarded as a loan from Mr. Boyes in Shanghai was a portion of the capital in the joint-stock business carried on between him and the accused.

Mr. Ideura, Counsel for the accused, then produced the following letters and depositions as evidence :—

Dear Mr. Boyes :—I really do not know how to begin to thank you for the two handsome trays you sent me last night with your card, and on it "Many Happy Returns." Many thanks for your good wishes, I take it also for my husband's birthday to-morrow, so will tell him *to-morrow*. Very many thanks for the trays—they are *very fine*, both—but the monkey's are too cute for anything—so well executed and the pines and crests too all so well carved. But why send me such presents—it's too good of you. I fear you are a bit extravagant.

I would have written to thank you—and should last night have done so, but I was so curious about my daughter. She was out in the yacht until 8 p.m., and the baby was here until 6.30, but then went to bed all right—baby I mean. Mrs. Kuhn none the worse to-day although she was very cold and hungry.

I stayed in bed to-day till afternoon trying a *rest cure* for my poor arm, so please excuse this tardy note of thanks and this horrible scrawl.

We dine on the Bluff to-morrow night. Kind regards.

Yours very truly
(Signed) ANNE DEWETTE.

A little while, a week, a month, a day,
Or night or shadowed years
Made glad with love, dear love, or fraught with tears
And we shall learn the secret, find the way
To crown our hopes, or justify our fears
For aye—for aye.
Oh, such a little while, sweetheart, have we
To gentle be and kind
Ere we shall blend into the vagrant wind
Shall mingle with the never-sleeping sea.
Then, ever seeking, shall we find
I—*you*,—you *me*?

Monday, 10 o'clock

Dearest Lovey,

Your letter came as a sunbeam this morning, and every word is appreciated. Regarding Tuesday, lovey, am despatching a steamer for San Francisco to-morrow afternoon, so if you can arrange for 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon I think I can manage. Pleased to see you are thinking of a rendezvous—why not have a permanent one?

Your love.

Dearest One, Thursday afternoon.

Need I say how pleased I was to get your letter this morning? It seems now so long between letters and so much longer between meetings, that I am endeavouring to comfort myself with philosophy, but it is such a poor substitute dearie, that I do not take kindly to it ■ all. However, to-morrow I am to see you once again, and in sweet anticipation should be proud and happy. If he has any idea you are going out alone, he will certainly follow you, so unless you are satisfied that the course is clear, I will understand the reason if you do not go. But in any case I shall unless anything unforeseen occurs to prevent it, be there sharp at 3.15. I will reserve what is of mutual interest until I see you. All my love.

Yours alone.

Thursday, 5 p.m.

My Darling :—Just received your letter which has loosed the tension on my heartstrings, for I am always speculating on what the reason may be when I do not hear from you. If he knows you are going out he is very likely to have you watched—I feel this very strongly—so if you are not there I will know the reason. I must see you if it is possible for without at least an occasional glimpse of you life is unendurable.

My sweetheart, oh how I love you! Don't say it is too late.

Will talk over matters to-morrow.

My own sweet darling a kiss till then.

Your Fred.

Tear this up

Yokohama, October 5th, 1904.

My Beloved :—Your little note, which just arrived, has confirmed my apprehensions as to your absence, but I certainly think that you acted very wisely in not arousing suspicion to an inquisitive extent. I went but simply because there were no reservations as to wet weather in the arrangement, and although I was more than disappointed I really never expected you. So I had to drink my chocolate in solitude. You don't know sweetheart how completely you furnish any apartment you may happen to be

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occupying, and very forcibly was this impressed upon me as I sat in what by your absence had been converted from a palace to a promiscuous resort. It will soon be your birthday honey love and such a day must accentuate a responsive heart beat. That you are my queen, my love, my life, you know, and should it happen that day should pass without my seeing you I want you to take a kiss from Baby's lips for me. Under the circumstances I do not know what to get for you, so let me know what you can best accept. Your mother might inquire if I had sent you anything. Now, darling, about Friday. It is my opinion that he is keeping a very close watch on you, and if he is not on the qui vive himself has someone else to report your movements. I think it would be wise, therefore, to forego a meeting this week. What do you say? When his mother is here there may be better opportunities, but at present he is dodging here there and everywhere, but I understand has of late frequently been in the Grand after closing playing billiards. Saw Florence this morning. She told me you appeared happier. Is this a good guess? About smoking Sweetheart, I appreciate your candour and while I have your promise can rest satisfied in my belief in you. I will get a fountain pen for you and keep it until I see you.

The "Siberia" I hear is being delayed in S. F. undergoing repairs, but when you get an opportunity send the shoe and I will then have it to make use of when opportunity arrives, Write me as often as you can my sweetheart love, for it takes so many minutes to make a day now that I seldom see you. Will send you more stamps in next.

Sunday afternoon.

My own sweet Love:—Just such a day as this instead of being dispiriting, would with you on my lap in a kimono and before a cheery fire, be transformed into one of perfect happiness. I cannot refrain from your creating such a picture, for you are so minutely interwoven with my every thought that it is only natural to consider you in all my doings and hopes. You, dearie, know better than I upon what material my desires are founded, but I do feel that your word of hope is all that is required to bridge over any dubiousness on my part and lead me to those arms where, may it please Providence, I shall find my life's repose. When the time comes, sweet love, I shall envy no man the woman of his choice, for all that earth holds dear will be centred in you. And now, dearie, a word about yesterday. When I saw you go out I hoped that the light breeze would discourage any idea to sail over the course, but when twilight deepened into a quickening fall of darkness, and the moon was overcast by menacing clouds my eyes were instinctively riveted on the direction in which I thought my love might be. What a relief it was, darling, to at least convince myself that you had returned safely to the moorings! I don't want to be exacting, neither do I wish you to promise that which circumstances might independently control, but it would be satisfying to know that at this season of the year, at any rate, you would not accompany him again. It is not selfishness that suggests this but rather an indescribable feeling to know that you are safe. You see, sweetheart, you are all to me, hence my uneasiness.

Now a word about the future. I think the other ice-cream place preferable for an occasional meeting, as it is not only more secluded, but there is an upstairs that will afford additional privacy. I have never been into the place but once when looking for you but I noted the advantage immediately. If you can let me know in the morning when you are going, I can arrange my work accordingly, but should it so happen that you cannot do this, don't hesitate to send a chit as on Friday. Never wait longer than about 30 minutes for me, as it might happen that I could not get away, and I would not like to have you remain on and be disappointed in the end. Usually I can find some excuse to get out. Always remember, too, that we can always have a chat in the back office between 12.30 and 1.30, but if after writing me of your intention you should for any reason be unable to come, the position will be understood by me. Shooting will not come on for some time yet, so we must endeavour to arrange something for the interim, and a meeting of at least once a week. Perhaps you may be able to suggest something workable. I hope so. It may be that he will, after seeing his mother endeavour to have you go to England or elsewhere with him, and I shudder to think of what your decision will be. However, it is no use going into the hypothetical, suffice it for the present to know that we are both of one mind, and that we are both working towards the same goal. It is no time for half-hearted effort, and always remember that unity is strength. I will go to the P. O. tomorrow and renew my application for the box, etc. Write to me as often as you can. I don't expect long letters, all I want is an occasional line to comfort and cheer me. You are the font of my pleasure and happiness. Last evening I sent your mater two Nikko trays which I hope she will keep. Accompanying them was my card with "Many happy returns." Have you read in the papers (Saturday's *Mail*) of the death of Captain Bayley? He was my uncle by marriage and incidentally a real good fellow. He stood high in the English Naval Service, and no doubt would on reaching home have received other decorations to the numerous ones he possesses. And now, my precious fondest and fairest love, au revoir, for a little while. Take good care of yourself for the sake of me.

Tear this up after reading.

September, 1904.

The Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.

Dear Sirs:—Cheque for ¥500, from Mr. F. S. Boyes paid in by us on the 14th May, 1904. Will you kindly let us know if the above cheque was drawn by Mr. F. S. Boyes against the amount placed to his credit by Mr. S. H. Kuhn in March ¥4,871.80.

An early reply will greatly oblige,

Yours faithfully

(Signed) KUHN & Co.

(*Yes*)

MEMO from S. KUHN & Co.,
57 Main Street, Yokohama.
November 1st, 1904.

Received from S. H. Kuhn ¥500, in cash.

(Signed) G. M. BOYES.

PROTOCOL OF EXAMINATION.

S. H. Kuhn, aged 25 years, Dealer in Curios, Resident No. 57, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama City, Nationality Austro-Hungarian subject, place of birth, Austro-Hungary.

Have you ever been punished in accordance with the provisions of Japanese law?—No.

Did you about 9 o'clock this morning, being then on the premises of Samuel Samuel & Co., strike a person named Boyes?—Yes. I struck his face.

What did you strike him with?—With a stick.

Was the stick with which you struck him the one I show you now? (Exhibit 2 was here shown to the accused)—Yes, that was the one.

Does this stick belong to you?—Yes.

Why did you cut it?—In order that it might be convenient to carry it I concealed it under my overcoat and took it with me, and I struck Boyes with the knob.

Did not you strike him with a pistol?—No, I did not take a pistol with me.

It appears that you had a pistol in your trousers' pocket. Are you sure you did not take it with you?—No, I did not take it with me, but after I got home after striking Boyes I thought he might come after me and attack me in revenge, so I then put the pistol into my pocket.

Were you under the influence of liquor?—No, I had nothing to drink.

What was the reason for your striking Boyes?—Yesterday I discovered some letters which Boyes had sent to my wife, and I went to see him to obtain an explanation about the letters.

What was the purport of the letters?—As they were love letters I went this morning to obtain an explanation as to what he meant by sending them, but he would not give me any explanation, and used scurrilous language towards me and consequently I hit him, but I had no intention of hitting him badly or doing him any serious injury.

At that time did Boyes only use bad language towards you or did he assault you in any way?—

He was going to strike me, but he did not do so.

Had Boyes anything in his hands?—No nothing.

With regard to the illicit connection between your wife and Boyes, did you find it out for the first time yesterday when you discovered the love letters, or did you know about it previous to that date?—Myself and my wife having gone to Nikko, after I returned, Boyes went to Nikko and stayed in the same Hotel with my wife, but they were on familiar terms previous to that.

When did you get married?—January last year.

What is the name of Boyes' younger brother?—G. M. Boyes.

What is the name of the elder brother?—F. S. Boyes.

Is your elder sister the wife of G. M. Boyes?—Yes.

Is G. M. Boyes a partner of yours and are you carrying on business together?—Yes.

Has G. M. Boyes ever given a power of attorney to the injured Boyes to cancel the existing partnership?—Yes.

Is it not on that account that bad blood has arisen between yourself and the injured?—As it was not the time for dissolution and I was asked to dissolve the partnership our relations became strained.

Were you never asked by the injured Boyes to return to him a sum of 500.00, which had been remitted to you by G. M. Boyes?—I received such a demand, but I did not return the money to F. S. Boyes.

Are the statements which you have made relative to the points of dispute and trouble between yourself and F. S. Boyes the only ones, or were there any others?—Nothing except what I have stated

Are the love-letters you found yesterday these? (here exhibit 1 was shown to the accused)—Yes, those are the ones.

Where where they?—They were in a drawer in my wife's dressing table.

When was this cut? (here exhibit 3 was shown to he accused)—The day before yesterday.

Well then that must have been before you saw the love letters?—Yes.

Then if that is so, was it not your intention at that time to strike Boyes?—I had no intention of striking him previously, but I intended to strike him, if he attempted to strike me.

This morning before you struck Boyes, did he try to strike you?—He attempted to strike me, but did not strike me, getting struck himself.

Then he only intended to strike you, and you were not really struck?—No, I was not struck myself.

12th October, 1904.

Yokohama Chiho-Saibansho,

(Signed) YOSHINO EISHUN.
(Clerk)

(Signed) MAEZAWA SEIBI.
(Judge)

PROTOCOL OF EXAMINATION OF UNSWORN WITNESS.

Sophia Kuhn, aged 24, no occupation, residing at No. 57 Yamashita-Cho Yokohama City,

Are you the wife of S. H. Kuhn?—Yes.

The Judges here informed the witness that she would be examined in connection with the criminal case being investigated, and warned her to speak the truth.

When did you become the wife of Kuhn?—In January last year. I have one child.

As a rule, are you on bad terms with Kuhn?—We don't have any rows, but my husband has a very quick temper, and gets angry quickly.

Have you been on terms of social intercourse with Boyes of Samuel Samuel & Co.?—He likes me very much.

Have you had any illicit connection with Boyes?—Boyes is awfully in love with me. He is a friend of mine. I am a married women, and I am not in love with him.

Did these letters come to you from Boyes. (here the Judge showed exhibit No. 1)—Yes.

When did these letters come to you?—About a month ago.

During August this year did your husband and Boyes have a row together at the Club Hotel?—I heard from somebody that there had been a row between them about some business matters, but I really do not know what it was all about.

Did you and your husband go to the Kanaya Hotel at Nikko in September this year?—Yes, we both went together with our child, making a party of three.

After your husband had left the Kanaya Hotel, did Boyes go and stay there?—Yes.

The second time your husband came back to Nikko, was there a row between him and Boyes?—Yes, there was a bit of a squabble.

What was the origin of the row?—I do not know. The row took place upstairs, and I was downstairs. I do not know anything about it.

When your husband left the house on the morning of the 12th instant, what did he carry with him?—I do not know when my husband left the house, but afterwards I heard from his mother that he had had a row and had gone to the Police Station, but when or where the row took place I do not know.

Do you know when this was cut? (here the Judge showed witness exhibit No. 2)—I do not know.

The above was read to the witness, who signed same.

Dated 14th October, 1904.

PROTOCOL OF SECOND EXAMINATION OF S. H. KUHN.

Are you S. H. Kuhn?—Yes.

Did you cut the stick for the purpose of striking Boyes or had you some other purpose?—I cut it without any purpose. I took it with me to strike him if he attempted any violence.

When you went to Samuel Samuel & Co., on the morning of the 12th instant, did you say that you had something to talk to him about, go with him into another room, and there strike him?—Yes. I went with him to another room and struck him there. First I asked him to come to my house, but he said we could go to another room, and talk there, and so we went into the other room.

What bad language did Boyes use toward you?—He said "Jew" and getting angry, he called me a fool or something like that. At that time I first showed him a letter about the bank, and then the love letters.

Boyes says he did not use bad language, and that just as he was about to look at the letters, he was suddenly struck by you?—That is not so. I struck him because he used bad language towards me.

Boyes says that he lent you *yen* 500 direct. How about that?—Boyes in Shanghai sent the money to Boyes here to buy sundry goods with. I have not

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borrowed any of Boyes' own money. Boyes says it was his own, but on investigating at the bank I found out that it was money sent to him from Boyes in Shanghai.

Counsel next asked the Court for leave to examine Mr. Irvine Williams, manager of the Club Hotel, as a witness, and Mr. F. S. Boyes for the guidance of the Court. Counsel stated that Mr. Williams had not seen any fighting between the accused and Mr. Boyes in his hotel but he knew the nature of their dispute. The letters received by Mrs. Kuhn were all anonymous, but Mr. Kuhn was well aware who was the writer of them.

Public Procurator Miki stated that there was no necessity to examine Mr. Williams and Mr. Boyes. The manager of the Club Hotel had certainly knowledge of a quarrel between the accused and Mr. Kuhn, but that fact had no connection with the present case. As to the anonymous letters, it was not necessary to summon Mr. Boyes to ascertain who was their writer. During the preliminary examination, the wife of the accused stated that these letters were written by Mr. Boyes, and the accused himself told the Court that he was not willing to disclose openly the secret of the letters.

Accused's Counsel later stated that there would not be any necessity to summon Mr. Williams if the Court put confidence in the statements given by his client.

The Court retired for some minutes for consultation after which it decided to summon Mr. Boyes.

The Court rose at 12.40 p.m. adjourning the trial till December 2nd at 2 p.m.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Two hundred Russians were removed on Nov. 27th from Matsuyama to Nagoya.

Viscount K. Inouye arrived at Tientsin from Yinkow at 3 p.m. on Nov. 28th.

Two Russians at Matsuyama have died. Their funeral took place on Nov. 30th

The Emperor has distributed a thousand *yen* among the invalids at Tadotsu.

Viscount K. Inouye, who recently arrived at Tientsin from Yinkow, had an interview on Nov. 30th with Viceroy Yuan.

Mr. Yi Chai-thaik, Korean Minister for Education, and party left Tokyo on November 26th for Kyoto. After spending some days at Kyoto and other western cities, they will leave Kobe for home.

Scotsmen, according to Mr. Crossland, who should know because he has written a great deal about them, are exceedingly sensitive on some points. Consequently we comply with the request of at least one subscriber when we state that the corporation which contributed the money referred to by Governor Sufu in our issue of Thursday is not merely the St. Andrew's Society of Yokohama but the St. Andrew's Society of Yokohama and Tokyo.

The reign of terror seems to be reviving on every hand in Macedonia. A singular feature of the situation is that the Bulgarian insurgent bands are even more execrated by the other Christian races of the province than the Turks themselves. The Serbs complain quite as loudly as the Greeks of the war of extermination waged against them throughout Macedonia and Old Servia by the Bulgarians. The murders of influential Serb residents have been so numerous that the Servian Foreign Minister has had special Consular reports drawn up for communication to the Porte and the Powers.

The phenomenon of the changes in the level of the sea is one which is well shown in the case of the Mediterranean. A recent brochure presented to the French Academy of Science furnishes information on this point, it being apparent that the sea has greatly increased in depth as compared to ancient times. Formerly a bridge 3,000 feet long united Leucade to the Continent. To-day it is submerged, but the foundation of the work were discovered 11 feet beneath the surface. It may therefore be concluded that since the construction of the bridge the sea has risen at this point over nine feet. Similar incidents have been noted at other points.

One of the most remarkable romances in desperadoism that ever passed through the prosaic records of the assize courts is now agitating Toulon. In 1897 a young Corsican medical student, named Cesarini, was in Toulon, where he fell in love with the daughter of one Dr. Barnier, and was persuaded to let matters alone for a year or two, which he spent in French Africa, returning in 1899 to find the young lady just married to somebody else. He twice murderously attacked her father—once as he lay in hospital—was arrested, escaped, was betrayed by a Corsican with a grudge against him, and received a sentence of two years' transportation. He escaped from Devil's Island in 1902, murdered his Corsican betrayer, was condemned to death, had his sentence commuted to transportation for life to New Caledonia, and now has once more escaped even from there. He is believed to be in France, and nobody doubts that his one object in life is to murder Dr. Barbier, whom he regards as having fooled him out of the way for his daughter's marriage.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—An action was heard in the Yokohama Court yesterday, brought at the suit of various creditors of the estate of the late Chong Min Chee, deceased, against the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

In reporting this case, I shall esteem it a particular favour if you will bear in mind that the Society has never disputed the claim, which was admitted immediately upon the presentation of the necessary proofs; but having regard to the law of Japan, it is necessary that the claimants, being merely creditors and not heirs or relations, should establish their right to receive the proceeds of the policy; and it is this important legal point the Court is to decide.

The Society is perfectly willing to pay, and would be glad to do so; but it must protect itself by taking every precaution to ascertain that the persons to whom payment is to be made are competent to give a legal discharge. Any report of proceedings that does not make this position clear, will convey an erroneous impression of the real merits of the case.

If you think proper to do so you may publish this letter.

J. T. HAMILTON.
General Manager.

November 26th, 1904.

THE JAPANESE ON THE "MORRISON."

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—An article in a recent number of your paper raises a question concerning the later history of the shipwrecked Japanese whom the *Morrison* attempted to return to their own country. Dr. S. Wells Williams, who accompanied the expedition, wrote many years after:—"These seven men brought back were employed in one way or another, and most of them usefully. Two remained with Mr. Gutzlaff for many years; and two worked in my printing office at Macao; these four aided us in getting some knowledge of their language so that between us the books of Genesis and Matthew, and the Gospel and Epistles of John were done into Japanese for their instruction. Rikimatz, the youngest man, went to Nagasaki with Admiral Stirling in 1855 as his interpreter. He and Otosan, who lived at Shanghai, both showed in their correct lives that the faith which they had professed was a living principle. They were the first fruits of the church of Christ in Japan whose numbers are now flocking like doves to their windows. For nearly two years five of them maintained daily prayer in my house at Macao." (Life and Letters of S. W. Williams, p. 99.)

Probably we find further traces of two of these men in *Les Religion de Jésus Ressuscitée au Japon*, Vol: pp. 216—228. In 1849 Bishop Forcade who was in China seeking to find some way by which Roman Catholic missions could be re-established in Japan, met a native of Shimabara who had just come from Shanghai to Macao. This man after being shipwrecked "had met with more than one adventure, and, alas! had become a Protestant." Afterwards Dr. Gutzlaff put at the bishop's disposal another Japanese waif who was better fitted than the other to teach the language because he had left his country at a more advanced age. Probably the first person was "Rikimatz," who, according to the *Chinese Repository*, was a native of Shimabara and in 1837 was only sixteen years old. Apparently it was the second person who in 1851 was baptized by Bishop Forcade.

The translations of the Scriptures mentioned by Dr. Williams do not seem to have been printed. The manuscripts were sent to Dr. S. R. Brown in Yokohama and were destroyed when his house was burned in 1867.

Mr. King, the merchant who fitted out the *Morrison*, published a full account of the expedition. Dr. Parker gave another account in "A Journal of an Expedition from Sincapore to Japan, with a Visit to Loo-choo."

Yours, respectfully,
OTIS CARY.

Kyoto, November 29th, 1904.

CHINA'S FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

VICEROY CHANG'S REMARKABLE MEMORIAL.

Memorial of Viceroy Chang commenting on Sir Robert Hart's Memorandum on Taxation as stated in an Edict of 7th March, 1904. Translated from the "Shenpao" of the 2nd inst.

The Edict states that Sir Robert Hart's proposals on taxation had been presented to the Throne by the Waiwupu. He says the chief source of revenue for the support of the Army is in the land and grain taxes. If these sources of revenue are well managed there will be money enough for the Army, for drilling troops, and for other important uses. Let every mow of land be assumed to yield two hundred cash to the revenue. If this be collected the people need not be worried and the State may cease to feel anxious about dismemberment. At present the revenue is deficient and there is urgent need of funds to drill the Army, and effect other improvements. The Emperor directs the Governors and Viceroys to consult with each other and offer their views in memorials. Sir Robert Hart's Memorandum is ordered to be copied in order that it may be sent to the Viceroys and Governors. (Ki'ut'ei.) Viceroy Chang remarks that Tuan Fang, his locum tenens, has not replied to this Edict but sent it to him (Chang). Viceroy Chang says he has considered the Inspector-General's proposal carefully and has consulted with his subordinates and with the Viceroys and Governors upon it. The Inspector-General states the possible revenue at much too high a figure. It could not be raised and it would excite insurrections. I will now, says the Viceroy, state the faults and advantages of the proposals before your Majesties. Without counting Turkestan, Mongolia, and Manchuria, China is 4,000 li wide and 4,000 li deep. Its area is 16,000,000 square miles (li). Each square li contains 500 mow and 16,000,000 multiplied by 500 equals 8,000,000,000 mow. If each mow pays two hundred cash and if each tael of silver be assumed equal to 2,000 cash, the total revenue will be Tls. 800,000,000. Let us suppose the revenue to be half of this, it would be Tls. 400,000,000. If this be true the road to riches will be indeed a short one. Every Governor and Viceroy will with joy adopt the suggestion. At the risk of no matter how much trouble it may cause him, and how much dissatisfaction it may awaken, he will proceed at once to relieve the anxiety of the Sovereigns and to open the way to wealth and comfort to all the people.

But the Inspector-General has looked at old maps of China and calculated its area. His estimate is based on emptiness. He supposes the great and small rivers and lakes, the cities, towns, and villages, the mountains and barren wastes to be all a part of the area capable of cultivation. Dividing 8,000,000,000 mow by two he arrives at the conclusion that China can yield a revenue from land and grain taxes of Tls. 400,000,000. He omits to think that in China most of the area is mountainous, or is covered by rivers and lakes; cultivated plains amount to much less than half. In the Hupu-tse li of 1874 the total number of mow is given as 742,000,000. This is less than one-tenth of the area stated by Sir Robert Hart. If there has been collusion and concealment the true area cannot be much above this amount. The cultivated area has been measured during the successive reigns of the Emperors. How can there be any great difference between the area of China ages ago and the area now under the Manchu sovereigns? A difference amounting to ten times as much as the whole is impossible. It may be said that the mow differs and the land-tax varies in this region and in that; of course some localities are fertile and others are barren; this leads to difference in land-tax and grain

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tax. Taxes cannot be levied according to land measurement but according to the quality of the soil To levy 200 cash on every mow is absurd. The Board of Revenue has lately ordered the Empire to pay yearly in silver taels 3,100,000,000; if all the land be taxed evenly without reference to quality each mow will only be liable for less than five candareens of silver. The Inspector-General supposes each mow to be liable for one mace; this is adding at one stroke to the taxation so much that it is double what it was. This the people could not bear.

Some persons may say that 200 cash a mow is not much to pay, but in the South-Eastern Provinces where land is very productive the tax is more than 200 cash a mow. But it is only in some prefectures that this is true. In North-Eastern China there is not a little waste land. The value of the land is very small; often a family of eight cannot subsist on several tens of mow occupied by them or on a farm of more than 100 mow. The produce does not in some years suffice for their food and clothing. To obtain from them ten, twenty, and thirty strings of cash each year as land-tax is often impossible. It is plain then that two hundred cash a mow is far too large an amount to be thought of as an estimate of land-tax.

Besides the mow varies in area. In some localities it is 240 kung; in others it is 360 kung; in some places it is 720 kung. These values have been transmitted from former times. It is impracticable to obtain uniformity in returns from various provinces. Another cause of diversity is concealment of the true areas of farms. Rich proprietors hector and bribe, and the amount of their dues is settled by a compromise. Poor proprietors occupy mountain-land or land bordering on streams; the land measurer may require the same tax as from land better situated. The occupiers are angry; sometimes they strike the officers and destroy the tax office. The estimated tax cannot then be collected. Even if the magistrates and their assistants are fair-minded they have much to do. The details are endless even in one district city with its area. Days pass and the measurement can only be completed in one or two years. The magistrates, tax-collectors, village constables, and persons in their employ as workmen, would be subjected to very great trouble if a new measurement (such as Sir Robert Hart proposes) were resolved on for the Empire. It is not conceivable that as much as 10,000 mow in addition would be found in the taxable land in the area of every hsien city. But supposing that there were an addition of taxable land in the area of every district city, the increase would not amount to a thousand taels of silver. The profit would be small, and the expense and labour involved would be very great. The whole population would be excited. Each man would be subjected to much trouble. The anxiety and grief occasioned would be painful beyond description.

The Government has at present more than enough of difficulty on hand. It is highly important to quiet the minds of the people. The indemnity fixed by treaty in 1901 requires annually Taels. 18,000,000 to be paid to foreign countries. Each province is spending money on new improvements (such as railways, colleges, etc.) Innumerable small expenditures take away the means of subsistence from the poor of every locality. Infamous persons tempt the people to wrong-doing, and they are everywhere. False stories are invented to lead people astray. Foolish persons believe them and hurry after some unprincipled schemer. Should any new cause of disturbance be added just now to stir men's minds and trouble the authorities?

During 300 years our dynasty has ruled on the principle of light taxation and few imposts. In the tenth year of Kanghi (A. D. 1711) an Edict said the land tax should never be increased. When great armies were required and great works were planned, when even the Treasury was empty, the land tax was not increased. The system of kiuen shu contributions and that of likin collections were added, but the land tax has not been increased and has often been remitted. This is because farmers, more than any other class, labour hard for small returns. Miserably poor they are doubtless.

The Inspector-General of Customs proposes that the Customs duties be abolished and the salt tax also. The people should be allowed to trade, but is this for the benefit of the people or is it to extend the profit of the proprietory? The Tls. 400,000,000 which the State requires each year is all to be taken from the farmer. The trader and artisan are to contribute nothing. Can any scheme be more unjust than this of Sir Robert Hart's? The result could only be extremely disastrous. What can be his meaning in framing such a proposition?

My thoughts run in this direction. Since the Customs were placed in foreign hands half of the power of controlling the wealth of China has been in foreign hands too. In this Memorandum of Sir R. Hart I see that he wishes to have the control of the land-tax also. Should he obtain it as the result of his cleverly expressed and ably written Memorandum he will have too much power over China's finance. I have been reading over several times the Edicts of the Empress-Dowager and of the Emperor. They say much of the misery of the people and the merciless exactions of the magistrates and the tax-collectors. All the people are deeply affected by these Edicts. They weep as they read them. I feel certain that the sovereigns will not be swayed by the persuasive words of this Memorandum. I have been in the provinces for many years. I have seen much of land measuring and the levy of taxes on newly cultivated land. There are certainly not 400 million mow of land the produce of which would bear a tax of 200 cash a mow. Sir R. Hart asks that he may have the control of the land and grain taxes. His statements are far wrong and ought not to be regarded as in any degree practicable. I can not be a party to support any such design. The sovereigns have commanded us each to state his view. The increase of the revenue for the support of the army and drilling new troops is a pressing need at the present time. It is the duty of all the Governors and Viceroys to adopt methods suited to the conditions of each province for a larger collection of money in so far as it can be obtained without laying new taxes on the already over-burdened people. The amount must not be oppressive nor the procedure plainly worn-out and one-sided. Certainly the method should not be by an enormous addition to the land tax to the neglect of other sources of revenue. Let there be cutting down here and there. Let each region be made to produce that which it is adapted for. Let all unite their strength to raise what is required. Although an incredibly great addition to the revenue is not to be thought of, yet little by little, an ounce here, a catty there, inch by inch, and foot by foot, a substantial result may be fairly expected.

In every province some prefecture or district may have a new piece of land brought under cultivation, land without an owner, quietly ploughed and sown without the knowledge of the magistrate. For many years such land has paid no taxes. Proof can be had and the amount of additional revenue may very well be considerable. All the Viceroys and Governors should diligently and increasingly inquire and proceed to measure all such land very carefully, so that a sum of money, it may be more or it may be less, may be gained by the national Treasury.

I beg your Majesties to give the order to have the actual state of each province carefully investigated. China is very weak at present. Dangers surround the Fatherland. There should be great caution. Action should be thorough and efficient in every particular. We must remember the work of those able generals and statesmen who put down the Taiping rebellion. In planting their encampments and fighting their battles they showed wisdom and foreseeing prudence. They succeeded because they deserved to succeed.

So in regard to success in finance. I beg your Majesties not to listen to clever novelties couched in language pleasing to the ear. Unwise finance leads to insurrections. There are many rebellions chronicled in history which were caused by unwise finance. Rebellions occasioned by extortionate exactions are most easily produced in times of poverty. The deceivers of the people work mischief most readily when the Government is weak.

What I fear is that Sir R. Hart's plans will lead foreigners to look with greedy eyes on our supposed wealth. They will quickly form cunning plans to obtain control over our sources of revenue. Our system of government will be thrown into confusion by many ambitious foreign schemers. It is not only Hart that is to be feared.

I beg your Majesties to weigh matters carefully and consider the consequences when propositions of a revolutionary character are confidently made. The Memorandum of Hart is empty and wanting in truthful statement. As commanded, I have consulted with my fellow-Viceroys. Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai telegraphs that he has sent up his memorial. He asks me to do the same. This with tears of sincerity I now do.

THE GENERAL MEETING OF PROGRESSIVES.

A general meeting of the Progressives was held at the party's headquarters at 1 p.m. on Saturday, there being present over 150 members, reports the *Japan Times*. Mr. Komuchi occupied the chair.

Mr. Tsunoda introduced the following resolutions, which the meeting adopted:—

1.—The nation being prepared for the extension of the area of the conflict and the prolongation of the war, we shall endeavour, with untiring energy and by the power of a united nation, to attain the object of the war and establish a permanent peace.

2.—As diplomacy will have an important effect on the development of the war, we shall watch and assist the authorities, in order that the latter may successfully conduct the international affairs of the nation.

3.—The new agreement between Japan and Korea is ineffective, as it does not guarantee the peace of the Far East, the establishment of the safety of our Empire or the carrying out of reforms in Korea. Our party, therefore, shall endeavour to realize the aims of the Empire, according to our declaration already published.

4.—We recognize the urgent necessity of opening Manchuria, so far as military considerations will permit, to international trade, and especially to the immigration of the Japanese.

5.—The nation deeply regrets the weakness of China's diplomacy. Our party, therefore, shall endeavour to promote the welfare of China by increasing the influence of our Empire there.

6.—It is beyond all question that the nation should willingly supply the war funds, and that an increase of taxes is unavoidable. But taxation carried to excess is destined to impair the industrial development and staying power of the nation, and will not effect its object. Our party, therefore, shall suitably amend the government's tax increase programme and curtail various expenditures by effecting administrative reforms, the deficit being made good by loans.

7.—We disapprove of the action taken by the Government in relieving the 130th Bank by disbursing 6,000,000 *yen* from the national funds.

Mr. Minoura next introduced a resolution, expressing the party's thanks to the soldiers and sailors at the front for their arduous struggle on behalf of the Empire, and also the party's sympathy with the sick and wounded as well as with the families who have lost their relatives in the war. This resolution was also adopted,

The meeting then resolved to increase the number of the party's general commissioners from three to six. Count Okuma, President, then appointed Messrs. Inukai, Oishi, Komuchi, Taketomi, and Minoura, and Dr. Hatoyama to the post.

Count Okuma next addressed the meeting. He on the one hand urged the nation to prosecute the war with perseverance, while on the other he did not fail to avail himself of the opportunity of criticising somewhat freely the Government's financial and foreign policy.

In conclusion, at the instance of Mr. Shibahara, the meeting gave three cheers for T.M. the Emperor and Empress.

After the termination of the general meeting, the Progressive members in the House of Representatives held a meeting to elect the party leaders in the House, and other officials. At the request of the meeting, Count Okuma made the following appointments:—

Mr. Masanosuke Kato, President of the association of Progressive M.P.'s; Mr. J. Sumi, Vice-President of the same. Messrs. Inukai and Oishi, leaders in the House. Messrs. Eto, Naito, Saito, Tamura, Aoji, Nishimura, and Otsu, Managers in the House.

THE "SEIYU-KAI."

GENERAL MEETING.

The *Seiyu-kai* (Constitutional party) held its general meeting on Saturday in the hall of the party's headquarters, several members of the House of Peers, some one hundred and thirty members of the House of Representatives and numerous delegates from the organizations, in all about two hundred, being in attendance.

MANIFESTO.

The following manifesto was unanimously passed:

"In view of our present national emergency—an emergency unparalleled in the nation's history—the people are putting forth their very best patriotic and united efforts, the Imperial forces on land and sea are valiantly pushing forward, being inspired with the spirit of courage and loyal devotion, and these things have no doubt raised the Empire's might and glory before the eyes of the world. Yet the day seems to be far off when we shall be able to secure the victorious conclusion of the present war. For this reason, the Emperor was pleased not long ago to vouchsafe us a rescript advising us, his people, to endeavour to attain the final aim of the struggle through earnest endeavour and steadfast perseverance; and who has not taken to heart this wise and far-reaching counsel of our Emperor?

"Our association, by holding fast to the line of policy initiated in the preceding session of the Diet, and in endeavouring to accomplish the work of representing the nation's will, will not hesitate to vote supplies needed in the present war. With regard, however, to the items of revenue and the rates of taxation, we reserve to ourselves the right of deliberation and choice. At the same time we shall endeavour to bring about further administrative retrenchment and keep watch in order to stop, as far as possible, any carelessness in expenditure. Finally, as in foreign relations, we would have our diplomacy carried on in accordance with our national policy and with foresight and sagacity, in view of the existing

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situation, so that we may completely attain the object of the present war, namely, the establishment of the permanent peace of the Far East, and that there be left no cause for future regret."

ADDRESS BY MARQUIS SAIONJI.

Marquis Saionji, President of the *Seiyu-kai*, then addressed the meeting, substantially as follows:—

"While our Imperial forces on sea and land have been gaining victory after victory, the time has rapidly passed, and we the people are met together for the second time to partake in national affairs through the meeting of the Diet, and I count myself happy to have this honour of addressing you for the second time in these extraordinary times. I told you, gentlemen, on the last occasion I addressed you that whatever be our hardships we must persevere, without receding a single step, until we gain the victorious conclusion of our present struggle, and my advice to you here and in the Diet was to vote supplies needed for the war with complete unanimity. That was our line of policy in the 20th session of the Diet, and the policy thus initiated needs only to be adhered to in the present session. I have not the slightest doubt that you will unanimously vote the war budget which will be presented by the Government. Yet in regard to the sources of revenue and the rates of taxation, we must reserve to ourselves the right of full deliberation and free choice. For these war taxes have the most intimate connection with the future economical interests of the nation. Then, again, in regard to the ordinary administrative estimates and expenditures, we must insist on the Government's making further retrenchment as well as on our over-seeing the expenditure, so that there be no carelessness and no waste. In war times the Government are very apt to become careless and wasteful, and if we would effectively over-see their modes of expenditure, we shall have to marshal all our courage for the effort.

"Gentlemen, turn your eyes to the condition our people are now in. They are sending their sons and brothers and husbands away to the fields of war, in a large number of cases to be killed or die of disease. The whole nation, to be sure, is deeply grateful to them for their sacrifice. Yet, on the other hand, it seems to me that those at the seat of authority should remember this and do their utmost to lighten the burden resting on the people by stopping every case of carelessness in expenditure. We trust the authorities will be genuinely earnest and honest in administering domestic affairs. Now I purposely use these two terms, though it may seem needless to do so. For I must say that, in my judgment, we have recently had cases of very careless administration, as for instance, the demand made by our Government for securing the right of developing waste lands in Korea, or that other case of subsidising a certain bank with Government funds. These few instances, though not of any great importance, really have had a very regrettable effect on the feelings of the whole nation. This is why I say that in my judgment there seems to be need of the Government becoming more earnest and honest in their administration. They have not done their whole duty when they have taken all they could from the people; they must also see that the people's economic affairs are as prosperous as possible under the circumstances. In this connection, I may mention that it seems advisable to throw open, as far as possible, Manchuria to our traders. Side by side with the carrying on of the war, the Government ought to pay the greatest attention to the civil and economic affairs of the people.

"In relation to foreign affairs, we must be careful to be most fully posted in the ever-changing conditions and attitude of foreign Powers. In regard to China and Korea in particular, the attitude toward the one ought to be different from that toward the other. As was said in the Imperial declaration of war, it is the long-standing policy of the Empire to protect the integrity of Korea, and this policy is due not alone to the close connection between the two countries for so many past centuries, but also to the fact the Empire's national interests are closely bound up with the fate of Korea. From this it is evident that Japan must apply herself single-handed to the settlement of affairs in Korea, and this is a matter that needs the immediate attention and the speediest accomplishment. The case is different as regards China. There, our national aim ought to be to secure the permanent peace of the Far East, and ourselves to be an effective means of spreading enlightenment and civilization throughout China. In my late travels through China, though limited to only one portion of that country, I was greatly impressed with the unprecedented opportunity of the present moment. We must develop large and comprehensive plans, and utilize the present opportunity for securing the permanent peace of Eastern Asia, otherwise such an opportunity may not occur again. It would be a great blunder on our part if we should be again compelled some years hence to resort to arms for the settlement of the Eastern question. Then, again, we must be exceedingly alert and pay the closest attention, as I said before, to the ever-changing conditions in Europe and America, and shape our policy accordingly.

"Gentlemen, I must take you into confidence with regard to one fact. A few days after I returned from my travels in China, I had a visit from Count Katsura, Prime Minister. In his conversation he referred to the great energy now being displayed by the Russian Government in making war preparations and the coming of the Baltic Fleet, as also to the recent Imperial rescript advising earnest endeavours and steadfast perseverance, and solicited my efforts for securing the unanimous support of the Diet for the Government war measures. I replied at once that I was fully prepared to accede to his wishes. I took his visit to mean that the Government was prepared to meet the Diet with frankness and with an open mind.

"In conclusion, I must impress upon you your great responsibility in the performance of your duty as representatives, of representing the people and of protecting the constitution. Remember that each word and act of a great political party has far-reaching influences and that all other nations are watching you. In earnestness and sobriety, therefore, support the Government as far as is necessary and proper, and unite with other parties whenever possible in common action. This, indeed, has been our traditional line of action, as may be seen from our taking common cause with the *Kenseihonto* (*Shimpoto*) so often in the past."

THE PARTY'S STRENGTH IN THE HOUSE.

The number of the members of the *Seiyu-kai* having seats in the Lower House, as reported at the above-mentioned meeting is 136, distributed geographically is follows:—Kwanto 21, Toboku, 15 Hokushin (including eight provinces) 16, Tokai 18, Kinki 11, Chugoku 13, Shikoku 10, and Kyushu 31.—*Japan Times.*

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

TERRIBLE GALE IN THE NORTH SEA.

London, November 25.

A great gale has swept over the North Sea. Several wrecks have occurred, involving loss of life.

SNOWSTORMS IN ENGLAND.

Blinding snowstorms have occurred in the northern and midland counties of England. Telegraph lines are broken, and trains are delayed.

ROYALTIES STORM-BOUND.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of Portugal are snowed up at Chatsworth, where they are the guests of the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire.

THE UBIQUITOUS JAPANESE.

Later.

Under the auspices of the German Colonial Society a traveller, who lectured in Berlin, drew attention to the ubiquitous activity of Japanese traders in China. He said that they menaced German trade even in Shantung, where the Japanese, not the Germans, are benefitting by the increase of trade.

A MYSTERIOUS MISSION.

London, November 25.

Attention has been attracted to the recent passage through the Suez Canal southwards of three yachts—the *Fiorentina*, *Catarina* and *Emerald*. The London agents of the *Fiorentina* and *Catarina* decline to disclose the names of the charterers, and the mysterious mission of these vessels is supposed to be exploring for reefs in the Red Sea on behalf of the Baltic Fleet.

VISCOUNTESS HAYASHI.

Viscountess Hayashi (wife of the Japanese Minister in London) returns to Japan on Tuesday, owing to the climate.

GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

London, November 26.

Sir Charles Hardinge, British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Foreign Minister, have signed the Enquiry Convention.

THE SITUATION AT MUKDEN.

The Russian correspondents at Mukden dwell on the difficulties of obtaining food, forage and fuel, especially fuel, without which the huge blocks of ice from the river and wells cannot be melted, thus rendering the supply of water an insurmountable problem.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

London, November 27.

Two battleships, three cruisers, and nine transports anchored for the night in the Bitter Lakes. Seven destroyers are at Suez. While these were passing the Canal the men were stationed at their guns and at the torpedo tubes. The anchorage at Suez was patrolled by the police.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

London, November 28.

The Baltic fleet left Suez after coaling from transports.

ADMIRAL ALEXIEFF.

In connexion with the removal of Admiral Alexieff from the chief command in the Far East, an Imperial Rescript expresses satisfaction with his services and confers upon him the order of St. George of the third class.

THE REMAINDER OF THE BALTIC FLEET.

Later.

The remainder of the Baltic fleet have arrived at Suez and have been ordered to leave within 24 hours. They are not allowed to coal.

THE "CHELTENHAM."

The Supreme Prize Court at St. Petersburg has confirmed the confiscation of the British steamer *Cheltenham*.

BRITISH SHIPS AND THE BALTIC FLEET.

London, November 29.

Lord Lansdowne, in a letter to the Chambers of Shipping and Commerce, says that although neutral traders may trade even in contraband with belligerents at their own risk, they should also bear in mind the law of this country which provides that by chartering vessels to follow the Russian fleet with coal British owners may render themselves liable to proceedings under the Foreign Enlistment Act.

THE SUPPLY OF COAL.

Later.

The newspapers, while admitting the Government's difficulties in dealing with the question of the supply of coal, owing to existing laws, express sympathy with Japanese irritation.

THE QUESTION OF COALING STATIONS.

London, November 30.

The *Standard* states that the Government has been considering a plan for concentrating the naval and military strength of the Empire, which would include the withdrawal of regular infantry from small coaling stations, for instance Mauritius, Ceylon and Singapore, This it is understood would increase the Navy's responsibilities and also its responsibility to provide a sufficient local defence force.

REMARKABLE STATEMENT BY COUNT BÜLOW.

London, November 30.

A remarkable interview with Count Bülow, the German Chancellor, is published in the *Nineteenth Century and After*. In it he deplores British hostility to and unceasing suspicion of Germany; warmly

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denies the alleged attempts to incite Russia against Great Britain in connection with Tibet or the Baltic Fleet incident; and repudiates the suggestion that Germany attempted to tamper with Anglo-French friendship.

AUSTRALIA AND THE JAPANESE.

London, December 1st.

In the Australian House of Representatives Mr. Bruce Smith moves on December 8th an amendment for the restriction of immigration, permitting the entrance of Japanese to the Commonwealth on the ground that they have placed themselves in the front rank of the nations, having granted religious freedom and become an honoured ally of Great Britain.

THE NORTH SEA COMMISSION.

Later.

Rear-Admiral Davies, one of the most junior flag officers, has been offered the American appointment on the Court of Enquiry into the North Sea outrage.

(Received at the Foreign Office.)

CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA.

German newspapers publish reports of frequent disturbances in Warsaw. Many men of position have been wounded in the streets. Six thousand workmen are armed with rifles and swords, and though the police make numerous arrests the jails are full so that the persons apprehended have to be released.

The wives and relatives of the men called out for military service in one district, to the number of over a thousand, besieged the local office demanding support for their families during the men's absence, and it became necessary to comply with their demands.

THE CANEA AFFAIR.

It having been reported that during the stay of the Russian ships in Canea, the sailors made frequent drunken disturbances on shore and killed several of the inhabitants, an official contradiction has been published, in the sense that nothing worse than disputes among the men themselves occurred, and that one of their number was killed.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

Prince Fushimi received a most hospitable reception in St. Louis and was much gratified. His Imperial Highness left on the 25th instant for Philadelphia.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

On the morning of the 24th two Russian battleships, three cruisers, seven destroyers and nine transports were telegraphically announced as having reached Port Said.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

The Russian Fleet left Suez on the 27th instant.

The *Willhatt* (?), carrying the Japanese fugitives from Russia, arrived at Singapore on the 25th instant at dawn, and left for Hongkong the same day at 6 p.m. A telegram to that effect has been received in official quarters. The ship will call at the following ports in Japan where the number mentioned will be landed:—

	men.
Nagasaki	676
Moji	23
Kobe	14
Yokohama	108
Unsettled	8
Total	829

According to new received by English newspapers, 2 Russian cruisers and 3 auxiliary cruisers reached Dover harbour late on the evening of the 26th instant. Subsequently 2 steamers resembling colliers arrived. The war-ships and the steamers anchored some 3 miles from the west coast of the harbour. It was rumoured that one of the vessels had received some injury to her boilers and that the squadron was delayed pending the repairs. At night a thick fog hid the ships, but on the 27th at 1 p.m. the weather cleared, and a three-funnelled cruiser with a collier, apparently, were observed about 3 miles out in the Shakespeare Cliff offing. Subsequently the fog closed down and nothing could be seen.

With regard to the convention relating to the North-Sea affair, the following are said to be the principal points:

(1) The commission of examination shall consist of 5 persons, one English, one Russian, one Belgian, and one Frenchman, all naval officers of high rank, and the fifth shall be chosen by these four. Should they not agree as to their choice, the Emperor of Austria will make a nomination.

(2) The contracting Powers shall each appoint one legal adviser to assist the commissioners, and one representative to act as secretaries.

(3) The commission shall report upon the whole circumstances relating to the affair, especially the question of responsibility, and having fixed the responsibility, shall determine the degree of blame attaching either to Russians or to Englishmen.

(4) The commission shall meet as soon as possible in Paris, and its decisions shall be by a majority vote.

The commander-in-chief of the Russian Second Army, accompanied by his staff, left Russia on November 28th and is expected to reach Mukden on the 14th of December.

According to a Reuter's telegram Kuropatkin made the following report on the 27th of January:—

"Intelligence received last night shows that the offensive movement of the enemy near Yushinkechan did not attain any development up to 4 p.m. on the 26th. He was stopped by our rifle-fire. In spite of having fought for 3 days our troops are in excellent spirits. During the night of the 26th I did not receive reports of any fighting elsewhere.

[This is exceedingly mysterious. According to Kuropatkin's "intelligence" the Japanese commenced an offensive movement on the 24th of November and maintained it for 3 consecutive days, being checked all the while by Russian fire so that their essay could not develop. Contrast this with Marshal Oyama's official report:—

"On the night of the 25th and the morning of the 26th bodies of the enemy's infantry delivered an attack in the vicinity of Pingchingshan, Sanshan and Shaotungkao, but were all repulsed. Again on the 26th at 2 p.m. the enemy's artillery at Tashan opened a hot fire on Machwantsz and the neighbourhood of Kukischwatsz but inflicted no injury. On the right bank of the Hun river a body of his cavalry, on the 25th, attacked Mamachietsz but was repulsed by our garrison. On the 24th he opened fire on Shangchimun and burned the greater part of the village."

This report does not in the remotest degree suggest a three days' offensive movement by the Japanese. What it shows, rather, is an aggressive mood on the part of the Russians, who appear to have been very anxious to dislodge the Japanese left from its positions on the north of the Hun. General Kuropatkin's "intelligence" seems to be very faulty. An attack sustained for three days without a suspicion of its progress being learned in Japan is truly a little incredible.—Ed. *J.M.*]

[Received at the Head Quarter Staff from Marshal Oyama.]

FROM THE SHAHO.

At 1 a.m. on the 23rd detachments of the enemy's infantry made repeated attacks on our outposts north of Limutun. All were driven northward by our fire.

On the 20th the enemy's artillery fired 20 or 30 shells in the direction of the Shaho railway bridge, but we did not suffer any injury.

The approaches to Sunshushan and the fort on its east having been carried almost to completion, a strong attack was made on the afternoon of the 26th, but owing to the enemy's stubborn resistance, the object was not attained and fighting is still going on.

Marshal Oyama reports as follows:

On the night of the 25th and the morning of the 26th bodies of the enemy's infantry delived an attack in the vicinity of Pingchingshan, Sangshan and Shaotungkao, but were all repulsed. Again on the 26th at 2 p.m. the enemy's artillery at Tashan opened a hot fire on Machwantsz and the neighbourhood of Kukischwatsz but inflicted no injury. On the right bank of the Hun river a body of his cavalry, on the 25th, attacked Mamachietsz but was repulsed by our garrison. On the 24th he opened fire on Shangchimun and burned the greater part of the village.

The state of affairs in the Hanchang direction is as follows:—On the 28th of November at 2 p.m. a mixed force of the enemy's infantry and cavalry advanced against the highland east of Sankiatsz but was repulsed at 7 p.m. On the same day at 4 p.m. a force of cavalry and artillery moved to attack Tienkialoutsz but retired under our rifle-fire. That day also our forces inflicted some loss on the enemy's cavalry and infantry which showed itself on the north of Chentszling.

(The above relates to the state of affairs along the Samachi-Fushun road.—Ed. *J. M.*)

The conditions prevailing in the direction of the Manchuria army are as follows:—During the night of Nov. 30th a body of the enemy's infantry attacked our position at Machwantszshan but was driven back by a non-commissioned officer's detachment of ours. Our scouts, sent in the direction of Liuchangtun fell in with a detachment of the enemy but drove him back and achieved the duty assigned to them.

(Received in Tokyo.)

The portion of the Russian Fleet which is to circumnavigate the Cape of Good Hope is now in Swakopmund Bay (German West Africa, about 850 miles north of the Cape) where it is engaged coaling.

(Received by the "Asahi Shimbun.")

PORT ARTHUR.

At 2 a.m. on the 27th instant our investing army gained possession of the parapets of Sunshushan, Urlungshan and East Keekwanshan. But in spite of this capture the enemy held his secondary positions with desperate determination and is resisting most obstinately. Up to midnight on the 28th the occupation of the forts had not been completed and a furious fight was still raging.

The attack against the 203-metre hill and against Akasaka-yama (a name given by the Japanese) which projects between that hill and Namako-yama proceeded successfully. The defenders of the 203-metre hill suffered heavy losses, and the fort was temporarily silenced and the enemy appeared to have retired altogether, but soon his reserves came up and renewed the defence obstinately, continuing it up to midnight on the 28th. Their strength, however, showed some signs of giving way and the attack was therefore continued without the least abatement. The Akasaka-yama fort, too, offered at first a stubborn resistance, but in conse-

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quence of the vehemence of our assault its garrison suffered severely and repeated retreats took place. At present the resistance at this point is insignificant, and our men will doubtless effect a thorough occupation immediately.

In consequence of the results attending the assaults of the forts on the 203-metre hill and Akasaka-yama, the fire of our heavy siege guns and of the naval brigade's guns against the ships sheltering within the estuary under Pehyushan has become very effective and many big shells have struck the vessels, so that, being unable to find shelter, they are drifting between the east and west harbours. The *Peresviet*, though she has been hit 15 times by our big shells still seems to have some power of motion.

[We can not follow the last paragraph of this telegram. It reads as though new positions had been taken by the siege-batteries in the sequel of the capture of the two forts, but obviously no such operation is possible.—ED. *J.M.*]

Chemulpo, November 28.

The steamer *Keiri* (52 tons) which plied between Manchuria and Chemulpo, struck a rock at the entrance to Chemulpo at 5 p.m. on the 26th instant and sank. One man escaped. The passengers, 83 Japanese and 37 Chinese, were lost.

[Received at the Imperial Headquarters.]

AFFAIRS AT PORT ARTHUR.

With regard to the attack upon Sunshushan and the fort on its east, our troops have taken firm possession of the parapets and the adjacent parts but the time has not yet come for an assault. The work of destroying kaponiers and other flanking defences is still going on.

Repeated assaults against the 203-metre hill resulted in the occupation of the enemy's trenches near the summit of the hill, which we are now holding. Our troops are pushing on and endeavouring to capture the fort.

AFFAIRS ON THE SHAHO.

On the 27th the enemy opened a desultory gun fire against Santaokongtsz and after about 6 p.m. his infantry attempted a night attack but was repulsed at 8 p.m. The enemy in the vicinity of Waikitsz, using mortars, fired into our position at Santaokongtsz and Kankaiwatsz but did not inflict any injury. All along the west of the railway on the 27th instant he constantly fired in the direction of Kankaiwatsz and at 7 p.m. a body of his infantry seized a small village on the N. W. of Mankontsz, whence he directed a fusilade against the low hill on the N. of Kankaiwatsz. At 8.30 quiet was restored. Last night at 10.30 the enemy on the west of the railway, on the right bank of the Shaho, and on the N.W. of Liushingtau commenced a random rifle fire against our infantry which ceased at 11.30. With the exception of some outpost skirmishes there is no change.

(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

THE BALTIC FLEET.

London, November 29.

A portion of the Baltic squadron is approaching Cape Town. Another is now in the Red Sea. The remainder has passed Brest.

VISCOUNTESS HAYASHI.

Viscountess Hayashi, consort of the Japanese minister at London, left Southampton to-day for home by the Norddeutscher Lloyd's steamer *Bayern*.

OBITUARY.

Earl Hardwicke died suddenly to-day, his age being thirty-seven years.

(FROM THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

CARDIFF COAL.

London, November 30.

In connexion with a speech by Lord Lansdowne, dealers in Cardiff coal have said that under present conditions the export of coal to Japan and Russia can not be stopped and that the supply to Russia is made by German merchants who always conceal its destination.

GENERAL KAULBARS.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Third Army in Manchuria has left Odessa. He is expected to arrive on Dec. 14th at Mukden.

THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

The squadron under Admiral Rojestwensky has arrived at the mouth of the Swakop River, a German Colony in Africa, where it coaled.

INTERNATIONAL WALKING RACE AT KOBE.

The proposed walking match among members of the foreign community of Kobe took on Sunday.

The competitors, teams of three and individual walkers, were:—

Dutch	H. W. Moerman	No. 1
English	J. G. S. Gausden	" 2
	W. F. Scudamore	" 3
	H. S. Thompson	" 4
English	J. N. Penlington	" 5
German	W. M. Bercht	" 6
	H. W. Menke	" 7
	F. Suhr	" 8
German	F. Kluss	" 9
	A. Wulff	" 10
	Th. Kopff	" 11
Irish	R. J. Ackland	" 12
Scotch	G. A. Chalmers	" 13
	C. Moffatt	" 14
	J. H. Farquharson	" 15
Scotch	Wylie Gordon	" 16

The following were the conditions of the race, drawn up by the Committee:

1.—The Teams will wear a National Emblem, and each Walker will have a separate number.

2.—The walking must be heel-and-toe.

3.—Change of step allowed, but one foot must always be on the ground.

4.—Stumbles may be overlooked by the Judges, who, however, will use their discretion in the matter.

5.—Should any Competitor not conform with the above, the Judge shall say "Stop, and turn round once"; on the second offence, stop and turn round twice"; and on the third offence he will rule the offender out of the competition.

6.—No jostling allowed. One man passing another must allow reasonable space.

7.—The decision of the Judges will be final.

(FROM A KOBE CORRESPONDENT.)

The International walking race on Sunday turned out to be quite the most successful sporting event here during the whole year. The course was to Takaradzuka via Sumiyoshi and Nishinomiya, then across the river immediately opposite the Tansan Hotel, along the river bank, then recross and back to the Hotel, a little over two miles. This made the distance about 20 miles.

A start was made from the Recreation Ground at 8.23 in the morning, the sixteen competitors lining up at the north end of the ground. There must have been fully a hundred spectators assembled at the time, and some of these followed the race on bicycles, motor cars, and on horseback, while many took the train either to Nishinomiya or else straight through to Takaradzuka.

Before the Boathouse had been reached, the pedestrians had separated out considerably and Ackland, going strong with short, quick steps, had a clear lead. The favourites, according to the betting, were Wulf and Moffatt, with Chalmers, not much in demand, in the third place. The remaining thirteen were not much fancied.

Just before entering Nishinomiya Gansden with two Japanese pacemakers took the lead from Ackland, who was being urged along by Bates, and by the time Nishinomiya station was passed Gansden had a clear lead of about 50 yards. Fully five minutes separated Ackland from Wulf, Bercht, and Sykes Thompson following in the order named. Fifteen yards behind came Chalmers followed by Scudamore, a full minute later by Moffatt. The rest were anywhere. Half way between Nishinomiya and Takaradzuka, Wulf was seen to be in difficulties and shortly afterwards abandoned the race.

Meanwhile Gansden had been increasing his lead until passing the hotel he led by nine minutes from Ackland, who was hotly pursued by Scudamore. The actual times taken at this point, from the start were as follows:—

Gansden	2.44
Ackland	2.53
Scudamore	2.53¾
S. Thompson	2.56
Chalmers	3. 1
Moffatt	3. 2
Menke	3. 9½
Suhr	3.11
Kluss	3.12
Bercht	3.12½
Penlington	3.16
Moerman	3.19
Farquharson	3.20½
Kopff	3.42

Almost immediately afterwards Ackland threw up the sponge, leaving Scudamore in the second place. A large number of people had gathered at the hotel and cheered lustily each competitor as he passed, and also gave quite an ovation to Gansden as he returned and breasted the tape. The winner ended strong, as he had walked throughout, and put on a big spurt during the last 100 yards.

The times taken by those who finished are as follows:

1 Gansden	3. 7.26
2 Scudamore	3.16.49
3 Thompson	3.21.50
4 Chalmers	3.27.42
5 Moffatt	3.28. 1
6 Menke	3.37.47
7 Suhr	3.39
8 Kluss	3.39.26
9 Penlington	3.46
10 Moerman	3.48.25
11 Farquharson	3.42.42

An excellent tiffin was served in the Hotel afterwards, on the conclusion of which the prizes were presented—Gansden taking three prizes, one for the first man in, another for being the first man in the winning team, and the third, a handsome walking stick, presented by Mr. Clifford Wilkinson. Scudamore and Thompson were also awarded prizes as being in the winning team, while Thompson also lifted Mr. Barden's cup for the oldest man in among the first half of the competitors.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian 1	Sa. Dec. 3
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	P. E. Friedrich 2	Sa. Dec. 3
Europe	M. M. Co.	Tonkin 3	W. Dec. 7
America	P. M. Co.	Manchuria 4	W. Dec. 7
Tacoma	B. T. Co.	Tremont 5	Su. Dec. 11
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China 6	M. Dec. 12
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	China	M. Dec. 12
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	W. Dec. 14
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co	Em. of Japan	Th Dec. 22
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Pleiades	Su Dec. 25

1 Left Vancouver on the 24th ult.
2 Left Nagasaki on the 30th ult.
3 Left Hongkong on the 29th ult.
4 Left San Francisco on the 19th ult.
5 Left Seattle on the 23rd ult
6 Left Vancouver on the 28th ult.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line.	Steamer	Date
Europe	M. M. Co.	Tourane	F. Dec. 2
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Sa. Dec. 3
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Bengloe	W. Dec. 7
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Manchuria	F. Dec. 9
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	P. E. Friedrich	Sa. Dec. 10
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Tremont	M. Dec. 12
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	M. Dec. 12
Hongkong	P. & A. Co.	Nicomedia	M Dec. 12
America	P. M. Co.	China	W. Dec. 14
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Th. Dec. 15
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	F. Dec. 23
Portland	P. & A. Co.	Aragonia	Su. Dec. 25
Tacoma	B. T. Co.	Pleiades	M. Dec. 26

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Monmouthshire, British steamer, 3,296, G. E. Warren, 25th Nov.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 23rd Nov., General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Pleiades, American steamer, 2,932, F. G. Purrington, 24th Nov.,—Tacoma, Wash., 1st Nov., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

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Haldis, Norwegian steamer, 1,055, J. C. Jensen, 25th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Toyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,584, K. Munekata, 25th Nov.,—Fushiki, 21st Nov., Rice.—Oshiro S.S. Co.

Kamor, Norwegian steamer, 949, S. Falck Muns, 26th Nov.,—Kuchinotsu, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Ras-Bera, British steamer, 2,500, A. G. Morris, 27th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wingsang, British steamer, 1,644, W. Stalker, 27th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tetartos, German steamer, 1,812, Dessler, 27th Nov.,—Anping via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 28th Nov.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 9th Nov., Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Tjimahi, Dutch steamer, 2,476, N. v. W. Jurriaanse, 28th Nov.,—Macassar via ports, and Kobe, 26th Nov., General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Shimosa, British steamer, 2,690, E. A. Chaplin, 28th Nov.,—New York via ports, and Kobe, 26th Nov., General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Diomed, British steamer, 3,005, Young, 28th Nov.,—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 27th Nov., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Sullberg, German steamer, 782, H. Grandt, 28th Nov.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Marie Jebsen, German steamer, 1,771, Lorensen, 28th Nov.,—Moji, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Algoa, British steamer, 4,897, A. Zeeder, 29th Nov.,—San Francisco, 31st Oct., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Teucer, British steamer, 1,803, Silverlocke, 29th Nov.,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Mongolia, American steamer, 8,700, W. P. S. Porter, 29th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Haldis, Norwegian steamer, 1,055, J. C. Jensen, 29th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, 28th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Senegambia, German steamer, 2,657, Jaburg, 29th Nov.,—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Bruemar, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 30th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kagoshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,716, J. Nagao, 30th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 30th Nov.,—Moji, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Rugby, British steamer, 2,110, W. Brown, 1st Dec.,—Otaru, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

Prinz Sigismund, German steamer, 2,642, D. Lenz, 1st Dec.,—Sydney via ports, and Kobe, 30th Nov., General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Arabia, German steamer, 2,868, Metrenthin, 1st Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Semantha, British bark, 2,211, H. Andrews, 24th Nov.,—Sydney, Australia, Ballast.—Sale & Co., Ltd.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 25th Nov.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Onda, British steamer, 3,410, Robertson, 25th Nov.,—Kobe, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Cyrus, British steamer, 2,174, F. Simmons, 25th Nov.,—Moji, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Haldis, Norwegian steamer, 1,055, J. C. Jensen, 26th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Preussen German steamer, 3,278, R. Dahl, 26th Nov.,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Pleiades, American steamer, 2,932, F. G. Purrington, 26th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Sleipner, Norwegian steamer, 1,387, Holm, 27th Nov.,—Moji, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Dardanus, British steamer, 2,992, Melhench, 27th Nov.,—Sourabaya, Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.

Sanda, British steamer, 1,465, George Bain, 27th Nov.,—Muroran, Ballast.—Yamashita.

Monmouthshire, British steamer, 3,296, G. E. Warren, 28th Nov.,—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 29th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Sullberg, German steamer, 782, H. Grandt, 29th Nov.,—Fushiki via Moji, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mongolia, American steamer, 8,700, W. P. S. Porter, 30th Nov.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Ras-Bera, British steamer, 2,500, A. G. Morris, 30th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wingsang, British steamer, 1,644, W. Stalker, 30th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kamor, Norwegian steamer, 949, Falck Muns, 30th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Ujina Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,241, Takagi, 30th Nov.,—Karatsu, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Haldis, Norwegian steamer, 1,055, J. C. Jensen, 30th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tetartos, German steamer, 1,812, Dessler, 30th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Teucer, British steamer, 1,803, Silverlocke, 1st Dec.,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Marie Jebsen, German steamer, 1,771, Lorensen, 1st Dec.,—Moji, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Doric*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. Jas. Barber, Mr. Wm. M. Milne, Mrs. Wm. M. Milne, Mr. K. Oguri, Mr. Y. Takahashi, Miss Ruby Allen, Miss Emily Bridges, Mr. Frank R. White, Mr. Saint Fort Mortier, Mr. D. C. McCann and valet, Mrs. D. C. McCann, Mr. J. Ishizuka, and Mr. O. Shioda, in cabin. For Kobe:—Mr. W. M. Dean, Mrs. W. M. Dean, and Mr. A. Coppieters, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Miss May Hu, Miss Dr. L. Koons, Miss L. M. Strow, Mr. C. W. Hess, and Mr. W. P. Sockwell, in cabin. For Manila:—Mr. Pierce Anderson, Mr. Wm. Black, Miss Elizabeth N. Blanden, Mr. Jas. G. Boor, Mr. B. H. Burrell, Mrs. B. H. Burrell, Mr. J. W. Coverston, Mrs. J. W. Coverston, Judge Adam C. Carson, Mr. C. C. Cline, Mr. T. F. Crowley, Miss Marcella Doyle, Mr. J. B. Dougherty, Mr. W. H. Donovan, Mr. John E. Enright, Mr. A. B. Gray, Mrs. E. F. Hull, Mr. Knupton Himes, Mr. John S. Leech, and Mr. Jos. A. Manning, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. Thos. B. Lawler, Mrs. Thos. B. Lawler and infant, Rev. P. D. Roach, Mrs. P. D. Roach, and Miss Katherine L. Schaeffer, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Mongolia*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. J. S. Van Buren, Miss Osenbridge, Mr. G. O. Heath, Mr. R. Koops, Mr. F. W. Voegelin, Mr. T. C. Anderson, Mrs. T. C. Anderson, Mr. J. H. Brown, Mr. A. W. Taylor, and Mr. Wong Tse Kong, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. Z. M. Dodge, Mr. J. L. Yost, Mrs. N. E. Pickett, Mr. F. Perry and valet, Mr. C. M. Cole, Mrs. C. M. Cole, Mrs. W. Waters and infant, Mrs. F. A. McCarl, Mr. U. R. Webb, Miss E. M. Elwyn, Mr. F. A. Branogan, Mr. R. E. Mayward, Mr. E. B. Kimball, Mrs. Kimball, Dr. R. M. Young, Mr. W. Ortwin, Mrs. Ortwin, Mr. A. B. Hykes, Mrs. O. M. Hooker, Mrs. Della Scott, Master J. Scott, Mrs. D. H. Burnham, Miss Burnham, Mr. Perry, Mr. J. H. Morris, Mrs. Morris, Col. J. H. Monckton, Rev. J. Murray, Miss Murray, Mrs. W. B. Hamilton, Miss M. L. Hamilton, Mr. E. W. Carter, Rev. F. B. Brown, Mrs. F. B. Brown, Miss Brown, Master Brown, Mr. T. P. Dorris, Mr. P. Palmer, Mrs. J. Scheck, Mr. G. S. Beebe, Mr. H. B. Miller, Mr. G. J. Altman, Mr. Isaac Dooman, Mrs. Dooman, Miss Anna Dooman, Mr. Paul Dooman, Master Dooman, Mr. Chin Woo, Mr. Chon Yuan, and Mr. Loo Fuly, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Prinz Sigismund*, from Kobe:—Mr. S. N. Vanclain, and Mr. James J. Greig, in cabin; Captain W. E. Pine, in second class.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. F. S. Briggs, Mr. F. Bromley, Mr. Dainty, Mr. K. Ezawa, Mr. Jno. M. Ferguson, Mr. Robert Fulton, Mr. I. C. Geddes, Mr. Hong Yong Moo, Mr. Jas. Keys, Mrs. Jas. Keys, Mr. Lee Dart Toy, Mr. R. H. Lock, Lieut. B. E. Morgan, Com. Watson and valet, Mr. W. J. Wright, and Mr. T. Yoshii, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Preussen*, for Europe via ports:—Mr. J. Ellerton and family, Mrs. A. M. Chalmers, Mr. H. Kramer, Mr. H. S. Gullixson, Mr. S. Tanizawa, Mr. G. D. Clarke, Mr. A. E. McGlell, Mr. J. D. Abell, Mr. S. Kawate, Mr. A. Boyse, Dr. Mechlenburg, Mr. and Mrs. Nobson, Mr. T. Becker, Mr. Antonio P. Fachiri, Mr. Louis du Dognon, Mrs. J. H. Francis, Mrs. Thomas Kenney, H.R.H. Prince Aziz Hassan, Mrs. A. M. Gade, Mr. W. H. Shelmerdine, Mr. S. M. Shelmerdine, Mrs. Shelmerdine, Miss L. E. Shelmerdine, Mr. and Mrs. Nethe, Mr. H. Schware, Mr. Paul Barbillon, Mr. Duce, Mr. Ah Chun, Mr. W. Willner, Mr. Iyesaka, Mrs. W. von Guicht, Mr. A. C. Kennedy, Mr. H. Smith, Mr. J. M. Griswold, Mr. H. B. Smith, Mr. T. Sculbey, Mr. C. Carbollo, Miss N. M. Créyen, 4 Chinese, and 4 children, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Doric*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. Pierce Anderson, Mr. B. Benerefuld, Mr. Wm. Black, Miss Elizabeth U. Blanden, Mr. Jas. G. Boor, Mr. B. H. Burrell, Mrs. B. H. Burrell, Judge Adam C. Carson, Mr. C. E. Cline, Mr. T. F. Crowley, Mrs. W. W. Greene, Mr. A. Coppieters, Mr. T. W. Coverston, Mrs. T. W. Coverston, Mr. W. M. Dean, Mr. W. H. Donovan, Miss Marcella Doyle, Mr. J. B. Dougherty, Mr. John E. Enright, Mr. A. B. Gray, Mr. C. W. Hess, Mr. Kempton Himes, Miss May Hu, Mrs. B. F. Hull, Miss Dr. L. Koons, Mr. Thos. B. Lawley, Mrs. Thos. B. Lawley and infant, Mr. John S. Leech, Mr. J. P. Lowrie, Mrs. J. P. Lowrie, Mr. Jas. A. Manning, Mr. J. Marshall, Mrs. W. P. Mans, Dr. I. D. McCown, U.S.A., Rev. P. D. Roach, Mrs. P. D. Roach, Miss Katherine L. Schaeffer, Mr. W. P. Sockwell, and Miss L. M. Strow, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Mongolia*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. C. J. Altman, Mr. G. S. Beebe, Mr. F. A. Branegan, Mr. Castello Branco, Rev. F. B. Brown, Mrs. F. B. Brown, Miss Brown, Master Brown, Mrs. D. H. Burnham, Miss Burnham, Mr. C. M. Cole, Mrs. C. M. Cole and maid, Mr. E. W. Carter, Mr. Z. U. Dodge, Mr. T. P. Dorris, Mr. Isaac Dooman, Mrs. Isaac Dooman, Miss Anna Dooman, Mr. Paul Dooman, Master Dooman, Miss E. M. Elwyn, Miss A. Field, Mr. Loo Fuly, Mr. A. B. Hykes, Mrs. O. M. Hooker, Mrs. W. B. Hamilton, Miss M. L. Hamilton, Major S. Inagaki, Mr. E. B. Kimball, Mrs. E. B. Kimball, Capt. G. T. Langhorne, U.S.A., Mr. Ralph Littman, Mrs. Ralph Littmann, Capt. P. C. March, U.S.A., Mr. R. E. Maynard, Mrs. F. A. McCarl, Mr. H. E. Miller, Col. S. H. Monckton, Mr. J. H. Morris, Mrs. J. H. Morris, Rev. J. Murray, Miss Murray, Mr. W. Ortwin, Mrs. W. Ortwin, Mr. Percy Palmer, Mr. F. Perry and valet, Mrs. N. E. Picketi, Mrs. J. Schick, Mrs. Della Scott, Master J. Scott, Mrs. W. Waters and child, Mr. U. R. Webb, Mr. Chin Woo, Mr. T. E. Woodward, Dr. R. M. Young, Mr. J. L. Yost, and Mr. Chan Yuan, in cabin.

CARGO.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—

From.	Canada.	TEA. Chicago & West.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total Packages.
Hongkong	20	—	—	167	—	187
Foochow	1,780	364	—	1,145	—	3,289
Shanghai	1,164	—	649	593	—	2,406
Hankow	—	—	2	—	—	2
Kobe	1,677	—	—	1	—	1,678
Yokohama	787	5	—	82	—	874
Total	5,428	369	651	1,988	—	8,436

From.	SILK. New York.	Montreal.	Easton.	South Mass'ter.	Total Bales.
Hongkong & Canton	220	—	—	—	220
Shanghai	325	—	—	—	325
Yokohama	1,404	25	51	16	1,486
Total	1,949	25	51	6	2,031

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw and Waste Silk shipped per steamer *Preussen*:—

	Raw.			Waste.			
Longin & Co.	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siber, Wolff & Co.	261	—	—	168	—	—	—
Otto Streuli	113	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pollak Bros.	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sieber & Co.	174	—	—	—	—	—	—
L. Mottet	38	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nabholz & Co.	43	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	240	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	148	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jewett and Bent	30	—	—	3	—	—	—
Bavier & Co.	70	—	—	108	—	—	—
P. Dourille	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cl. Eymard	50	—	—	97	—	—	—
Dell'Oro & Co.	—	—	—	79	—	—	—
Ulysse Pila & Co.	82	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varenne & Co.	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1,356	—	—	455	—	—	—

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, December 2.

No change to report.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

		PER YARD.
White Shirting—	40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.	0.10 to 0.18
		PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—8¼ lb, 38½ yds. 39 inches		Y. 3.90 to 4.50
Grey Shirting—9lb, 38½ yds, 45 inches		3.90 to 4.50
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches		2.80 to 4.00
		PER YARD.
Cotton Italians and Satteens		0.20 to 0.30
WOOLLENS.		PER YARD.
Flannels		Y. 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in.		0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches		0.16 to 0.22
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches		0.50 to 10.0

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Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches ...	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66
	PER PIECE.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.80 to 10.80
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches...	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches...	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 nches...	2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALE.
Nos. 16/24, Singles ... ... Y.	Nominal
Nos. 28/32, Singles	—
Nos. 38/42, Singles	—
Nos. 32, Doubles...	Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	250.00 to 260.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	300.00 to 310.00
Nos. 2/100 ,Gassed	440.00 to 470.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling...	40.00 to 40.50
Indian Broach...	31.00 to 32.00
Chinese	27.50 to 29.50

METALS.

There has been a middling business in metals but high home prices tend to restrict transactions.

	PER PICUL.
Round and square ½ inch and upward...Y.	4.05 to 4.35
Iron Plates, assorted	4.30 to 4.60
Sheet Iron...	4.65 to 6.90
Galvanised Iron sheets	9.75 to 10.75
Wire Nails, assorted	6.25 to 6.50
Tin Plates, per box...	7.00 to 7.50
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.00
Hoop Iron (⅝ to 1¾ inch)	5.00 to 5.50

KEROSENE.

The market is advancing.

American	$3.38
Russian	3.15
Iangkat	3.20

SUGAR.

There has been some excitement in the market; prices are rising and stocks are reduced.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao ... ...Y.	9.00 to 9.30
Brown Manila...	9.20 to 10.20
Brown Daitong	8.50 to 9.00
Brown Canton...	9.80 to 11.20
White Java and Penang...	12.00 to 13.00
White Refined...	14.00 to 16.60

INDIGO.

Nothing doing.

	PICUL
Java, Medium to best...	210.00 to 260.00
Calcutta, Medium to best	140.00 to 220.00
Madras (*Kurpah*), Medium to best ...	100.00 to 140.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ...	—

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

During the week we have had alternate busy days and quiet days, resulting in a fair average of business done at quotations. Doubtless buyers would operate more freely if prices were a shade easier but holders are strong and there seems no chance of any decline in values at the moment. The market closes quiet with prices firm.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ...	...Y.1,300 to 1,040
Filatures—Extra, Fine...	— —
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	1,010 to 1,020
Filatures—No. 1, Fine...	— —
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	970 to 980
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	980 to 1,000
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	960 to 970
Filatures—No. 2, Fine...	960 to 970
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	— —
Common—Coarse	— —
Re-reels—Extra	— —
Re-reels—No. 1	980 to 990
Re-reels—No. 1½	955 to 965
Re-reels—No. 2	940 to 950
Re-reels—No. 3	910 to 920
Kakedas—Extra	970 to 980
Kakedas—No. 1	940 to 950
Kakedas—No. 1½...	920 to 925
Kakedas—No. 2	890 to 900

WASTE SILK.

There has been a good current daily business for Europe. Prices have advanced a little for the best grades of Noshi. Consumers try to hammer the market and are continually sending in lower limits, but so far without success, and sellers appear able to hold the fort at present prices.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	170 to 175
Noshi—Filatures, Good	160 to 165
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	160 to 165
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	145 to 150
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	135 to 140
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	110 to 115
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	100 to 105
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	165 to 170
Noshi—Bushiu, Good...	155 to 160
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	145 to 150
Nsohi—Joshiu, Best	100 to 105
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	90 to 95
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	130 to 140
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	115 to 120
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	100 to 105
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	55 to 60
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	50 to 55

TEA.

Nothing doing that is worth mentioning.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	—
Choice	—
Finest	—
Fine...	—
Good Medium	—
Medium	—
Good Common	—
Common...	—

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, December 1.

London silver rather firmer and China sterling quotations ¼ higher have caused local rates on China to rule correspondingly easier.

London	Bank T.T.	2/0¼
—	— Bills on demand	2/0⅛
—	— 4 months' sight	2/0⅝
—	Private 4 months' sight	2/0 11/16
—	— 6 months' sight	2/0 13/16
Paris & 1 yous	Bank sight	254½
—	Private 4 months' sight	259
—	— 6 months' sight	260
Hongkong	—Bank sight ... per $100	94½*
—	Private 10 days' sight do.	92½*
Shanghai	—Bank sight	75*
—	Private 10 days' sight	77*
India	—Bank sight	150½
—	Private 30 days' sight	152½
America	—Bank sight	49¼
—	Private 30 days' sight	49⅜
—	Private 4 months' sight	50⅛
Germany	Bank sight	206½
—	Private 4 months' sight	210½
Bar Silver (London)		27¼

* Nominal.

SAVE YOUR HAIR

With Shampoos of Cuticura Soap and Light Dressings of Cuticura.

This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, and for all the purposes of the toilet, as well as by millions of women in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and mothers.

COMPLETE TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOUR,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney. British Depot: 27-28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials, containing 60 doses. CUTICURA PILLS are alterative, antiseptic, tonic, digestive, and the purest, sweetest, most successful and economical of blood and skin purifiers, humour cures, and tonic-digestives.

JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, December 2, a.m.

Mean prices for Cash Delivery of Bonds and Shares, which may be held by Foreigners in their own names.

	Paid up.	Div'd. 1 year.	Q'ation. Yen.
Provincial Exchequer Bonds 1st Issue	95	per cent. 5	90.10
Provincial Exchequer Bonds 2nd Issue	42	5	35.95
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri)	100	5	*83.65
War Bonds (Gunji)	100	5	*83.65
5 % Imperial Bonds (Goburi).	100	5	82.00
Navy Bonds (Kaigun)	100	5	83.00
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	*96.50
Y'hama Water-works Bonds	100	6	*88.60
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	88.80
Osaka Harbour Bonds	100	6	*86.20
Sanyo Railway Debentures 2nd	100	6	87.50
Sanyo Railway	50	8	60.00
Sanyo Railway, new	12.50	8	25.20
Kyushu Railway	50	8	55.40
Hokkaido Colliery Railway	50	11	71.70
Sobu Railway	50	8	53.60
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha).	50	11	*74.50
Tokyo Street Railway (Shigai)	50	8	*73.70
Tokyo Street Railway new	12.50	—	*29.50
Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki)	50	—	57.50
Tokyo Electric Railway, new.	30	—	37.80
Yokohama Electric Railway..	27.50	—	26.60
Odawara Electric Car	50	2.7	21.50
Keihin Electric Railway	50	5	*51.00
Tokyo Marine Insurance	12.50	12	27.50
Yokohama Fire Insurance	12.50	10	14.90
Tokyo Fire Insurance	12.50	12	19.00
Kanegafuchi Spinning	50	6	42.90
Fuji Cotton Spinning	50	—	40.60
Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning.	50	8	48.50
Yokohama Dock	33	10	44.30
Yokohama Electric Light	50	15	81.00
Tokyo Electric Light	50	12	*68.60
Tokyo Electric Light. new	12.50	12	*25.60
Osaka Electric Light	50	20	95.50
Kobe Electric Light	45	17	77.00
Tokyo Gas	50	14	81.40
Tokyo Gas, new	1	—	17.40
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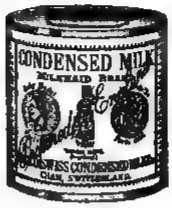

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For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Dec. 3rd, at Daylight, the "SENEGAMBIA."—C. Illies & Co.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Port Said, Dec. 3rd, at Noon, the "MANICA."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For GENOA, Marseilles, and Liverpool, Dec. 5th, at Daylight, the "DARDANUS."—Butterfield & Swire.

For BONIN ISLANDS via ports, Dec. 5th, the "HIOGO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, Dec. 6th, at Daylight, the "DIOMED."—Butterfield & Swire.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, Dec. 6th, at Daylight, the "CANDIA."—P. & O. S.N. Co.

For AUSTRALIA, via ports (from Kobe), Dec. 6th, the "EASTERN."—Cornes & Co.

For NEW YORK, via ports, and Suez Canal, about December 6th, the "SHIMOSA."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

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For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Dec. 7th, at 4 p.m., the "BENGLOE."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Dec. 9th, the "MANCHURIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

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For NEW YORK, via ports, and Suez Canal, about Dec. 10th, the "CLAVERDALE."—Samuel Samuel & Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, Dec. 12th, the "EMPRESS OF CHINA."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

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For SEATTLE, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Dec. 14th, at 2 p.m., the "KANAGAWA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Dec. 14th, at 3 p.m., the "CHINA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17TH, 1904.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

ABOUT a thousand reservists returned by the American mail steamer *Manchuria*.

THE first snow of the season fell in Yokohama on Tuesday—much earlier than usual.

A RUSSIAN ensign and an engineer captured at Port Arthur left on Dec. 8th by a transport, for Japan.

THE Fukushima Prefectural Assembly has decided to establish a habutae silk conditioning house.

THE telephone line between Peking and Tientsin was opened on Dec. 10th. It is reported to be working well.

SILVER bullion valued at *yen* 636,695 was brought on Dec. 13th from Shanghai to Nagasaki en route for Kobe.

ACCORDING to Japanese official investigations at the end of June, Japanese carrying on business in Korea numbered 7,951.

THE property of the well-known Buddhist temple, Higashi Hongwanji, in Kyoto, was seized on Dec. 13th by the Kitahama Bank.

THE additional expenditure of Yokohama City this year is *yen* 10,573.97, which amount was recently passed by the Municipal Assembly.

A CASE of dysentery appeared on Dec. 12th in the Matsuyama Normal School. Some Tokyo papers report that the disease is cholera.

THE Emperor has sent a number of gifts to the officers and men now at the front. These were forwarded on Dec. 11th by the Minister of War.

FIFTY thousand *yen* of the Aichi prefectural loan, with interest at 6 per cent, will be redeemed at the prefectural office on Dec. 16th by drawing lots.

A VILLA belonging to Viscount Mishima, at Shiobara, has been purchased by the Imperial Household. The Crown Prince will use it as a summer residence.

CAPTAIN OTAKI and twenty-eight others of the same rank were promoted major on Dec. 14th, and Major Kawaguchi and two others were promoted Lieut.-Colonel.

AN Osaka telegram reports that trains collided at 8 a.m. on the same day, on the Bankaku railway between Tanikawa and Aikawa. Six passengers were killed and eleven injured.

COLONEL M. NAKAMURA was promoted Major-General on Dec. 9th. The same day, sub-Lieutenant S. Iono, of the Navy, was discharged and was deprived of his Rank of Senior Eighth Class.

A WILD-DUCK hunting party will gather on Dec, 17th at Shinbama, Chiba prefecture, to which sport the Emperor has invited high officials of the Foreign Office and members of the foreign legations.

LIEUT.-GENERAL OGAWA, Commander of the Fourth Division, who has been treated at Wakanoura for wounds sustained at Liaoyang, removed on Dec. 10th to Osaka. He is reported to have recovered.

A CORRESPONDENT at Wonsan, Korea, says that the small steamer *Koun Maru*, sunk on June 30th by the Russian destroyers from Vladivostock, has been floated, and temporary repairs have been completed.

A SURGICAL operation was performed on Dec. 11th on Lieut.-General Tsuchiya, who returned from the front to Marugame on account of a wound sustained at Port Arthur. His condition is improving.

MR. ADACHI, eldest son of the President of the Imperial Tomb Keepers' Bureau, is reported to have been killed at High Hill. He was a graduate of the College of Agriculture and a private in the reserve.

OWING to a landslide on the morning of Dec. 8th, at a place between Nagoya and Kiyosu, damage was caused to the Tokaido Railway. Repairs, however, were completed in the course of the afternoon.

ACCORDING to a foreign fisherman from Saghalien, says the *Asahi*, Lieutenant Gunji and party, captured at Kamchatka by the Russians seem still to be at Petropavlovsk and are well treated by their captors.

THE *Vorodsu* reports that the Nippon Sugar Refining Company, Tokyo, has been prosecuted in the Tokyo District Court on a charge of having infringed the tax regulations to the extent of over *yen* 104,200.

KANG YU WEI, the leading Chinese reformer, arrived in Vancouver on November 22nd and after a stay of a week or so was to visit the principal centres of the United States in the interests of the Chinese Empire Reform Association.

DURING the week ended Dec. 4th, the Japanese Consul at Shanghai reports the appearance of epidemic diseases there as follows: 56 cases of smallpox, 3 typhus, 4 diphtheria, and 38 phthisis, including nine foreigners.

THE steamer *Tango Maru* (7,500 tons), which is under construction at the Mitsu Bishi Shipbuilding Yard, Nagasaki, will be launched on Dec. 12th. She belongs to the Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

OWING to a gale, two junks with coal, from Yokohama, capsized on Dec. 8th off Omori on their way to Tokyo. The *sendoes* were saved by the steamer *Sumidagawa Maru*, which fortunately was passing the scene.

THE subsidies for three private railways included in the Budget of 1905 are:—To the Seoul-Fusan Railway, *yen* 1,387,308; to the Nippon Railway Company, *yen* 288,534; and the Hokkaido Railway Company, *yen* 142,462.

M. HIROSE, residing at Negishi, Yokohama, was arrested on Dec. 6th at Sanomachi, Tochigi prefecture, and was removed on the night of the following day to the Yokohama District Court on a charge of having attempted to obtain two thousand *yen* from a foreign life insurance company in Yokohama—by means of fraud.

AT 8.40 a.m. on Dec. 8th, a train on the Kyushu Railway was derailed and overturned at a point near Onga river, the result being that nineteen vehicles were destroyed and that one passenger was severely and seven slightly injured. Damage was also caused to the permanent way so that traffic was suspended.

AT 1 p.m. on Sunday, the funeral services of Lieutenant Y. Kogo and seven privates who had been killed in various places at the front took place at the Buddhist temple Joseiji, Choja-machi, Yokohama, and that of another soldier at the Myokoji temple, Kitagata. The coffins were escorted by the usual processions.

REAR-ADMIRAL Arai, who has since March 8th been attempting to float the Russian cruiser *Varyag*, sunk at Chemulpo, returned on Dec. 6th to Saseho. According to him, says the *Kokumin*, the work of floating the ship is hampered by high waves which run during the winter, so that work is now put off till next spring. The work, however, is almost completed.

SIR CLAUDE M. MACDONALD, British Minister in Tokyo, has presented a hundred *yen* to the father of Lieutenant Ishihata who was recently killed at Port Arthur by a shell while accompanying foreign officers over the field, and accompanied the gift with a letter expressing profound sympathy. Count von Arco Valley, German Minister, presented the same amount to the wife of the deceased officer, also with a letter of sympathy. The deceased was a graduate of the College of Literature.

THE Nara Railway Company, which was recently amalgamated with the Kwansei Railway Company, will hold a general meeting on Dec. 25th when the shareholders intend to decide that out of a reserve fund of seventy thousand *yen* forty-seven thousand *yen* shall be paid back to them at the rate of one *yen* per share, nineteen thousand *yen* will be presented to the Directors, and four thousand *yen* spent as the expenses of the liquidators.

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PORT ARTHUR.

Friday, December 9.

All the Tokyo papers agree that the Port Arthur Squadron is now annihilated. There were 5 battle-ships and 2 cruisers to be accounted for, besides minor craft—gunboats and torpedo-destroyers which are virtually useless without the cooperation of larger vessels. Out of these 7 ships, 4 battle ships and one cruiser (the *Bayan*) were absolutely on the bottom at the date of advices received on the 9th and the cruiser *Pallada* was beginning to sink and had become the sole target of guns which must have completed her destruction soon after the official despatch was sent out. There remains only the *Sevastopol*, and her condition will be understood by recalling an incident which occurred on the 23rd August. On the forenoon of that day the big battle-ship formed one of a squadron which left the harbour and, lying near Liaoliuchui fort, bombarded the Japanese position on shore. Attacked by the Japanese the squadron made its way back to fort. In doing so the *Sevastopol* struck a mine, and the commander of the *Asashio* reported that he saw her listing heavily to starboard and tugged into the harbour by a large steamer. The strong probability is that her repairs have never been effected. She is now seen lying alongside of the big lifting crane, which means, we presume, that she is in dock. That is the explanation apparently accepted in Japanese naval circles. If it be true, the Port Arthur Squadron is destroyed for fighting purposes, and there is no longer any possibility of its attempting to escape.

It is alleged that the Russians manning the forts do not now exceed from seven to eight thousand men, and that some seventeen thousand sick and wounded are in hospital. On the other hand, the garrison is making a brave show of being amply supplied with provisions. Oxen laden with various edibles are said to be moved within the lines of the fortress so as to be visible to the besiegers.

Saturday, December 10th.

Nothing has yet been heard, it will be observed, of the effects of Japanese fire from High Hill. All the shells which have wrought such havoc among the ships in the harbour, were not discharged from batteries mounted on the hill. That would have been impossible, for the hill was the objective of Russian counter-attacks until the evening of the 5th, and pending the cessation of these the arduous work of mounting heavy guns could scarcely be commenced. The advantage conferred on the besiegers by the capture of High Hill was that it enabled them to set up lines of artificial sights; an operation which, if skilfully performed, results in gunnery almost as accurate as direct fire. It had been expected that a heavy cannonade would be directed against High Hill immediately after its capture, from Antszshan, Itzshan and Tayangkau. But the two former forts have kept silence and Tayangkau is said to have fired only a few shots, which, owing to the great elevation of the guns, proved virtually harmless. On the other hand, if the Japanese mount heavy ordnance on High Hill, the adjacent low-lying forts must be much harrassed. Tayangkau north fort is described as particularly strong. Nothing can be attempted against it except by the regular process of siege.

Corporal Ignatieff is one of two Russians who approached the Japanese lines on the night of November 28th with the object of surrendering. They were supposed to be scouts and one was shot. Ignatieff—who is a Pole—then lay on his face until the morning, when he succeeded in making his intention plain. He is much emaciated, having spent 150 days in the galleries. His statements as to scarcity of provisions are very explicit. Turnips are sold at so much an inch; a chicken costs 20 dollars and bread can not be bought at any price. Still the soldiers have a small allowance of black bread supplemented occasionally with horse-flesh. Ammunition is very scarce. Not powder. Of that there is still an immense supply stored near Liaotishan. But bullets are wanting, especially for small arms. A factory for manufacturing cartridges was recently established in the new town, but its turn-out is insignificant. The spirit of the men is at the lowest ebb, but their officers remain resolute. Were there any pre-arranged signal which fugitives might employ so as to ensure themselves against being shot or bayonetted when they approach the Japanese lines, Ignatieff says there would be numerous surrenders. He and his comrade were induced to make the attempt by a written suggestion which they picked up, and which had apparently been sent from the Japanese lines. But it is plain that there can be no such signal. The danger of its abuse renders that impossible. According to Ignatieff the only units of the garrison that are determined to fight to the death, believing in ultimate succour from Kuropatkin or the Baltic Fleet, are the pure Russians. The Poles, the Finns, the naturalized Germans aud the Jews are all in favour of surrender. Stoessel is disliked by the troops. They regard him at the author of all their troubles, and they were much disappointed when the Japanese bullet which recently struck his head, was found to have only wounded him. On the other hand Kondrachenko, Fock and Smyrnoff have won the affection and confidence of the men. Smyrnoff is perpetually going round the forts, encouraging the defenders, distributing decorations and promising that succour will arrive. The sufferings of the sick and wounded are very great. Want of suitable drugs and medicines has the effect of rendering all large operations fatal, and men who enter hospital in a state of nervous break-down are not treated at all. There are only seven or eight thousand effectives now remaining, and they include about three thousand volunteers. As for prisoners, there are 50 or 60 taken from ships, but there is not one Japanese military man in a Russian hospital Ignatieff accounts for this by saying that the Japanese will not allow themselves to be taken prisoner and that they have to be shot. What an explanation! As if a wounded man had any power of resisting merciful ministrations. There are about 1,203 non-combatant Russians, including some 800 women, all of whom are serving as nurses. One of Ignatieff's narratives relates to a sergeant-major who, having recovered from the amputation of both his legs, had a kind of waggon made and moved about in it, cheering his comrades. Smyrnoff, applauding the man's resolution, would have conferred on him the order of St. Anna, but the non-commissioned officer begged for a pound of bread instead.

It is reported that the Chinese non-combatants at Port Arthur, who were held in a kind of custody, being quartered at the base of Pehyushan and obliged to do various work in connexion with the ships and the forts, have now begun to congregate in the vicinity of Yaguchi, which is in the neighbourhood of Liaotishan. Their metier so far as concerns the ships is at an end, and the fate of the forts being imminent, the Russians are supposed to have ceased to exercise any surveillance over these men's movements. Rumour says that among them are some Europeans in Chinese costume.

Yaguchi lies mid-way between High Hill and Liaotishan. If the Russians retired to the latter place as a final stronghold, the Chinese at Yaguchi would be between two fires. By that time, however, some new refuge would probably have been found for them. Meanwhile it seems to be thought doubtful whether the Russians will make a citadel of Liaotishan. There are no palpable evidences that they have undertaken any large preparations there, and they are now too late to do so conveniently or safely, for the route thither will soon be, if it is not already, under Japanese fire from High Hill.

There has been some confusion between the two armistices at Port Arthur. Apparently the first was asked for by the Japanese who desired to bury their dead and collect their wounded after the partially unsuccessful attack at Sunshushan. The Russians, who also had large duties of the same nature to perform at the same place, readily assented. This was on the 30th of November, but the work does not seem to have actually commenced until the 1st of December. It was continued and concluded on the 2nd, and perhaps for that reason the brief reference made to the armistice in official reports spoke of the 2nd only. Presumably all the wounded were first carried off, and the burial of the dead took place subsequently. The other armistice was on the 6th. In this case the request came from the Russians and the place was the ground where the series of counter-attacks had been delivered against High Hill. It is at all events satisfactory to know that the Russians have abandoned the inhuman attitude which they seem to have adopted at the begining of the siege.

General Nogi has lost his second son. The eldest was killed in the battle of Nanshan; the second fell in the assault on High Hill. It will be remembered that when the news of his eldest son's death reached the General, he forbade the holding of any funeral obsequies, saying that unless he captured Port Arthur, the time would come to have a combined funeral for himself and all his sons. The death of his second boy, a sub-lieutenant, has produced a feeling of profound sympathy with him. The young man fell in the terrible struggle which lasted from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. on the 1st instant, when the Russians attempted to recapture High Hill. So quickly did the attack follow the occupation of the hill that the Japanese found themselves engaged in a hand-to-hand fight before they could use their rifles. Nearly all the officers fell, including Lieutenant Nogi, and the situation had become almost desperate when Lieut. Takahashi, of the Engineers, arrived with a quantity of grenades, many of which he himself threw with deadly effect. He was struck down, and as the soldiers attempted to transport him to the rear he peremptorily bade them leave him and deal with the enemy. A comrade, Lieut. Besshi, undertook that duty. Besshi was killed in discharging it, but the Russians were practically annihilated.

The *Sevastopol* battle-ship, now the sole survivor of the seven fine vessels that originally constituted the Russian squadron, left her berth in the Eastern Harbour on the 9th at dawn and proceeded outside. It was sup-

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posed at first that she had made, or was about to make, a break for liberty, but subsequent investigation showed that she had anchored at a sheltered place under Liaotishan promontory where she was still lying at noon on the 10th. The injuries she suffered from a mine on the 23rd of August have evidently been repaired in part at any rate, but in naval circles it is said that her fitness to put to sea is much doubted. She is said to be in company with the torpedo-craft and the remaining gunboats, which have managed to make themselves invisible. This last point must soon be cleared up. It is the only feature of interest remaining in connexion with the Port Arthur Squadron.

An officer who has just returned from the fortress says that on the 5th instant ten destroyers and two gun-boats were seen moving about the Eastern Harbour in apparent confusion. Thereafter they ceased to be visible. The same officer alleges that large stores of powder and provisions have been observed at the foot of Hwankinshan (Golden Hill). A statement in the same sense had been previously made.

Monday, December 12.

Much attention is concentrated on the battle-ship *Sevastopol*. The *Jiji Shimpo* makes a strange statement, namely, that the big vessel and the smaller craft accompanying her, are anchored in the immediate vicinity of the hospital ships, and being thus protected by the Red-Cross flag, are enjoying immunity at the expense of the laws of war. But surely that is a very questionable account of the *Sevastopol's* doings? Information from other quarters which ought to be trustworthy suggests that the battle-ship has moved out of the harbour and taken refuge under Tiger's Tail Promontory, where she is safe from the bombardment that destroyed her consorts, but is not safe from enterprises by Japanese torpedo-boats. At any rate it is believed that the injury received by her on the 23rd of August when she struck a mine has not been sufficiently repaired to warrant her in putting to sea. Of course if she attempt to escape she will have to run the gauntlet of Togo's squadron. As for the torpedo-destroyers, however, they appear to be seeking safety by abusing the protection of the Red-Cross flag, and it is conceivable that we are on the eve of a most unpleasant incident.

Tuesday, December 13.

News published by the *Asahi* says that, according to observations made from High Hill, whence the condition of the enemy and the distribution of his forces in the various forts can be clearly seen, the forts are now manned almost entirely by sailors from the defunct fleet. Until some time ago the sailors were organized as reserves, but there are no longer any reserves: all have been drafted into the fighting line. The regular troops are kept for purposes of sorties and counter-attacks.

Chefoo reports that on the 9th and 10th instant the weather was very bad at Port Arthur—strong wind with snow and sleet. The 11th was fine, and some cannonading took place from High Hill, the shots being directed against the West Harbour and Tiger's Tail. That evening the sky became again over-cast, and it would seem that operations were interrupted.

From a report issued by a news agency we gather that the guns of the Naval Brigade, or a part of them at any rate, are posted at East Nienpanpau, which our readers will find on our recently issued map, westward of Shwishiying and northward of Mutszshan.

A telegram from London says that the Russian Authorities have forbidden the newspapers to publish any news with regard to the loss of the Port Arthur Squadron. It may be inferred from this that Stoessel and the naval authorities in the beleaguered fortress, did not act in consultation with St. Petersburg when they abandoned these fine ships to be a target for shore-batteries. The surmise made in these columns thus acquires force, namely, that Stoessel counted on being able to hold off the Japanese Army until the arrival of the Baltic Fleet, and that the capture of High Hill took him completely by surprise. He had no time then to restore the ships to fighting trim and send them out, as was their plain duty, for the purpose of at least wounding the enemy before their own death. From every point of view it was a colossal blunder.

Wednesday, December 14.

The 11th seems to have been the one fine day at Port Arthur during the past week. A snow storm visited the place on the 9th and 10th; then came a tolerably fair day on the 11th, and then again on that night the evil weather set in and is now continuing. Probably the unusual snow-fall which began in Tokyo on the 13th and continued throughout the 14th is a product of the same wave of cold that has been sweeping over Liaotung.

The *Sevastopol*, which now has the honour of being the sole remaining unit of the Russian battle-ship and cruiser squadrons in the Far East, is observed lying during the day outside Mautoushan, as already reported, but at night she is said to make her way into the harbour and take up a berth near the torpedo craft which find refuge in the neighbourhood of the hospital-ships. This latter report, however, is not consistent with official accounts.

Another account says that the snow ceased on the 13th but was followed by a heavy gale which proved equally inconvenient from the point of view of the besiegers. Of course if the *Sevastopol* contemplates a break for freedom this inclement weather is just her opportunity. But there are no appearances of her putting to sea, though some rumours allege that she has on board Admiral Oukahtomsky and the other senior naval officers of the Squadron.

The *Asahi* thinks that the injury inflicted on the wireless telegraphic station at the foot of Hwangkinshan by the fire of the heavy siege-guns on the 11th instant, must prove a serious mishap for the besieged, since they have no other station of the kind at Port Arthur. Their communications with Chefoo as well as the inter-communications within the beleaguered area must be interrupted.

It is noticeable that the Russians maintain careful silence about events at Port Arthur. One or two of the St. Petersburg journals have had the rash courage to deny the destruction of the squadron by the fire of the besiegers, but not a word of denial comes from official quarters.

During the armistice on the 2nd and 3rd at North Keekwanshan and at East Keekwanshan the most friendly relations seem to have prevailed between the besiegers and the besieged. Large parties of officers from both armies met between the lines, drank to each other's healths, and showed that they had developed a full appreciation of each other's gallantry. One Russian officer declared that the garrison had abundance of provisions and ammunition and that they would hold out so long as a man remained to fight. Mutual assistance was rendered in carrying off the dead. From a private letter we learn also that the Russians gave water to the Japanese wounded, and pointed them out to the search-party sent from the investing lines. It is thus evident, as we ventured to predict at the time, that nothing could have been further from the truth than Prince Radzivill's prediction as to the scenes of butchery which might be expected when the fortress fell. Whatever may have happened at the outset to justify such a forecast—and certainly some terrible things did happen—the Japanese have evidently determined to bury such memories with their dead, and to treat the Russians not merely with humanity but even with kindness.

Thursday, December 15.

According to the *Asahi Shimbun* the general attack on Port Arthur was to be renewed from about the 13th instant. This news comes *viâ* Chefoo and is probably not very trustworthy, for we fail to see how such intelligence could arrive by that channel. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, however, indirectly suggests something of the kind, for it alleges that a new position has been taken by the guns of the Naval Brigade and that gratifying news may be expected shortly.

It is stated that the *Sevastopol* is protected throughout her entire length by strong torpedo netting, and that a heavy triangular-shaped beam guards her bows.

As to the fire directed against the Japanese torpedo-boats when they attempted to send their missiles at the *Sevastopol*, the main part of it doubtless came from the forts, but possibly this battle-ship has some of her secondary armament still on board. The *Jiji Shimpo* says that although there is no official information, it is believed that the Russian vessels long ago landed all their guns from 15 cent. downwards, but that their heavy ordnance remained on board. This is the view already expressed in our own columns. The big guns are not of much service for defensive purposes under the conditions now existing at Port Arthur, and besides it may be fairly doubted whether the garrison has appliances to mount them in the forts, or whether the result would be thought worth the labour.

The weather at Port Arthur was tolerably clear on the 13th but a high northerly wind prevailed. On the 14th heavy snow fell.

In the *Nichi Nichi* we read that on the 12th instant the Japanese shells caused a conflagration in the new town and that the flames were not subdued for a long time.

Y. M. C. A. ARMY WORK.

Messrs. Miller and Ochiai have returned from the front and have reported to the Committee the successful opening of work and the deep interest manifested by officers and men.

The Association has been granted permission to extend its work from Antung and Yingkow as centres. The Committee is taking steps to open work at Dalny and Liaoyang. It is hoped that work may be opened at Dalny by the middle of January. The Associations of Osaka, Kobe and Kyoto are assuming special financial obligations in connection with the work at this latter point.

Tokyo papers report that ten million *yen* of temporary Exchequer bills were to be issued on Dec., 15th, bearing interest at the rate of *sen* 1.7 per day per hundred *yen*. The bills will probably be redeemed on April 29th next.

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DOMESTIC POLITICS.

Saturday, December 10.

In the meetings of the Budget Committee of the Lower House there has been developed some measure of political caloric. It is the old story. The opposition, a term perpetually applicable to the Progressists, claim that in exchange for voting the credits sought by the Cabinet they should be taken fully into the latter's confidence, whereas the Cabinet is disposed to practise reservations such as diplomatic expediency suggests even under the most representative form of Government. These reservations can be largely modified by recourse to the expedient of secret sessions, and, as a matter of fact, two such sessions have been held, one by desire of the Minister of State for War, the other at the suggestion of the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, these officials having been asked questions which could not be openly answered. The Minister for War does not appear to have fully satisfied the querists. Probably they were not there to be satisfied. Hence Mr. Shigeoka Kungoro subsequently delivered a vehement speech denouncing the Government's want of consideration towards the House. He included in his attack the Minister of Finance whom he charged with returning evasive answers, and with shifting responsibility to other shoulders. It need scarcely be said that Mr. Oishi Masami seized the occasion to put forward his views about foreign politics. Mr. Oishi is a stalwart of the stalwarts, and a clever if irresponsible one at that. He made a telling point when he referred to the nation's great sacrifices, and set on the other side of the account his own estimate of the ruling statesmen's incapacity. The Baltic Squadron's passage eastward furnished a principal weapon. He asked what the Government had done by way of protesting against the flagrant breaches of neutrality committed by certain Powers in assisting this force to reach the field of action, and he asked also how England was affected. Turning then to Korea, he condemned the advisory system. If the advisers were to be superior to the Japanese Representative at the Korean Court, what was the use of the Representative, and if the latter was to be superior, what good purpose could the former serve? Besides, could anything be more futile than advice which its recipient was free to follow or to reject as suited his inclination? Another cause of complaint was the restriction imposed by the Authorities on the entry of Japanese tradesmen into Manchuria. The Chinese were allowed to go; why not the Japanese? Baron Komura, in a secret session, appears to have removed some of Mr. Oishi's misgivings, but we doubt whether even Baron Komura can have satisfied a man who evidently expects that great enterprises of development ought to spring up like mushrooms in China and Korea at the touch of Japanese capitalists and that official inspiration and assistance alone are needed. It is strange to find Mr. Oishi in this very same context insisting on the necessity of sweeping administrative retrenchments and assuring the Cabinet that a saving of a few paltry millions would not satisfy him and his party.

The Tokyo City Council have agreed to petition the two Houses against the project of raising the tax on urban building land to 28 per cent. of the assessed value and the *Fu* Council have addressed a similar remonstrance to the Home Minister. The contention of both bodies is that the tax, thus increased, will bear very unfairly on many land-owners owing to great inequalities of assessment, and the more equitable plan would be to re-assess. Undoubtedly that would be more equitable and must come sooner or later. But it would be a work demanding much time and time is precisely what can not be spared at present. Money is needed for use in the fiscal year beginning next April and re-assessment could not possibly bring any increase of revenue before 1906.

Wednesday, December 14.

The political parties and the press seem to be united in demanding that the sum of ten million *yen* cut off from the Government's programme of increased taxation, shall be obtained from administrative reforms. This hackeyed question again finds the Cabinet maintaining that such sweeping economies can not be effected without impairing the efficiency of the administrative machine, but the party politicians claim that since the people are making great sacrifices on account of the war, the Government must show a reciprocal spirit or resign itself to lose the confidence of the nation, a result which would be felt alike in collecting the increased taxes and in floating domestic loans. There appears to be a dangerous intrusion of sentiment into this argument, but experience does not suggest that either Japanese politicians or Japanese statesmen are likely to be finally carried away by emotion. At the last meeting of representatives of the two parties on the 12th inst., it was decided that unless the Cabinet undertook to effect the desired economies of its own accord, they should be clearly designated in a resolution passed by the House. Considering that the changes spoken of involve the abolition of certain bureaux and the consequent removal of many officials, it is plain that the adoption of such a resolution would be an indirect violation of the Constitution which reserves to the Sovereign the prerogative of appointing and dismissing officials and fixing their emoluments.

Thursday, December 15.

There has been a meeting between the Cabinet and representatives of the political parties to discuss the question of the ten million *yen* which the latter desire to obtain by administrative economies. The Government declares that it does not see its way to effect such economies, and since the parties are insistent, they are invited to draw up a schedule of the changes they suggest. With this schedule in their hands, the Cabinet will be in a position to return a definite reply.

A difficulty has arisen with regard to the tax on textile fabrics also. As to this matter the parties had agreed mutually to a ten-per-cent. tax in the form of stamps, such tax to be imposed upon fabrics already manufactured as well as on those to be manufactured. To this proposal the Government agreed in a formal meeting with representatives of the two parties. But suddenly the Progressists asked for a change in the sense of exempting already manufactured goods. To this the *Seiyukai* replied that the matter having been already decided and having been included in the explicit agreement with the Government, no alteration could now be made. Further negotiations are to take place on this subject. The idea of exempting already manufactured fabrics is said to have originated with Count Okuma. It would certainly remove many grounds of complaint, for it would let out all those that have contracted to import fabrics and those that have contracted to purchase them at fixed prices.

Naturally the fiscal policy of the parties is provoking criticism. While, on the one hand, making a sweeping reduction under the heading of land taxes, they have proposed utterly paltry substitutes, such as an impost of 50 *sen* per *koku* on beer and a duty on imported cocoons, the two taxes producing less that 70,000 *yen*. That is tinkering with a vengeance.

THE THIRD RUSSIAN SQUADRON.

According to an official telegram published elsewhere the Russian Government has decided to send a third squadron to the Far East. As to the components of this squadron, the information furnished by publications in our possession is as follows:—

The *Admiral Oushakoff*, the *Admiral Seniavine* and the *General Admiral Apraksin* are three ironclads launched respectively in 1893, 1894 and 1896. They have a displacement of 4,126 tons and a nominal speed of 16 knots, probably now 15 at most. Their chief armour is a steel belt. The *Apraksin* has three 10-inch guns and the other two have four 9-inch guns.

The *Imperator Nicolai I.* and the *Imperator Alexander II.* are battle-ships of 9,700 tons displacement and 16.5 and 15.9 knots speed respectively. They were launched the former in 1889 the latter in 1887, and are therefore old ships. They have complete compound belts of armour, 6 to 14 inches thick, 8 feet wide in the *Nicolai* and 9 feet wide in the Alexander, and they each carry two 12-inch and four 9-inch guns.

The *Slava* is a battle-ship of 13,516 tons and 18 knots speed. She was laid down in 1901 and was still unfinished at the date of latest advices. When finished she is to carry four 12-inch and twelve 6-inch guns. She is of the *Borodino* type.

As to the *Pole* (?) we have no certain information, but she is probably of the *Sevastopol* type.

The *Admiral Oushakoff*, the *Admiral Seniavine* and the *General Admiral Apraksin* were all built for service in the Caspian Sea, according to the Naval Pocket Book.

The *Minin* we do not know.

The *Pamyat Azova* and the *Vladimir Monomach* are old friends, having been on the Far-Eastern station for several years. The former was launched in 1888; the latter in 1881. The *Pamyat Azova* has a displacement of 6,700 tons, a nominal speed of 18.8 knots and an armament of two 8-inch and thirteen 6-inch guns; while the corresponding figures for the *Vladimir Monomach* are 5,754 tons, 19 knots and five 6-inch quick-firers.

The telegraph says that these vessels are to leave Europe in the middle of January and that they are to come eastward independently of the Second Squadron, now *en route*. Supposing that programme to be carried out, this Third Squadron would reach Japanese waters about the middle of April. Where may we expect the Second Squadron to be at that time? The general estimate is that Rojestvensky will arrive upon the scene of combat towards the close of January. Judging from his present rate of progress he is not likely to be here before the middle of Feburary, but in either case he can not possibly remain quiet in adjacent southern waters until the Third Squadron joins him. He must enter Vladivostock, and he will have to fight his way thither. In that operation whatever success attends his flag he will suffer severely, and if he force his way though the Japanese lines, it will be absolutely neceesary for him to refit before taking the sea again. Should he fail to effect a passage, the death of his squadron will be almost inevitable, for it can not enter Port Arthur, and if it takes refuge in a neutral harbour, disarming will follow. But even if he makes Vladivostock, a considerable time must elapse before he is ready to resume the offensive. Perhaps the programme is that just by the time when Rojestvensky is re-fitted, the Third squadron will arrive, and then while the Second issues from Vladivostock the Third will deliver a simultaneous attack from the south. It is not within the

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power of human ability in the given circumstances to synchronise operations that depend on so many elements of chance. But there is one thing which would radically alter the situation for Russia, and that thing is the accessibility of a southern port within striking distance of Japanese waters, where the squadrons could rendezvous before delivering a combined attack, or whither they could retreat to refit and unite in the event of having previously delivered independent attacks. Such a port is Saigon. Even at Saigon the docking facilities are on so restricted a scale that a very long time would be required for effecting the repairs required by a squadron after a naval battle, but nevertheless if the Russians could depend upon being allowed to use Saigon, the whole aspect of affairs would be incomparably brighter for them. It seems therefore to be of the utmost importance to determine diplomatically whether France is prepared to continue the course apparently pursued by her hitherto; whether she intends to act the part of an ally to Russia or to observe the obligations of neutrality. If the former, then there will be nothing for Japan to do except to have formal recourse to her treaty of alliance with England. We can not attribute any such purpose to France, however. Some minor concessions she may indeed feel constrained to make in deference to her friendship with Russia, but to place her ports at the disposal of the latter for belligerent purposes would be an unequivocal act of war and there is nothing to suggest that M. Delcassé contemplates anything of that kind. Without Saigon, however, the two Russian Squadrons will be in the position of two forces advancing independently at long intervals of time to engage an army of superior strength to either of them separately though not perhaps to both collectively, and unless that army be swept from their path neither force can reach its base. There has never been such a position in naval history, so far as we know. If the Russian vessels forming the Second and Third Squadrons could be expected to display qualities of a far higher order than their now almost defunct predecessors have hitherto shown in Far-Eastern waters, there might be some warrant for the singularly bold enterprise now planned by the Russian Admiralty. But Rojestvensky's men have not given any evidence of such exceptional endowment, whereas the task confronting them is one of enormous difficulty. To ordinary onlookers it would certainly seem that Russia's wiser course would be to wait quietly until she can gather all her available naval forces and then employ them to strike one united powerful blow. These piece-meal manœuvres look fatally weak.

VLADIVOSTOCK.

The *Calchas* has returned to Nagasaki after her captivity at Vladivostock. Her people say that of the two ice-crushers generally in use there, one is under repairs, her stern having suffered heavy injury by striking a mine outside the harbour. No occasion has yet arisen, however, for the use of this, the larger of the two crushers.

The eastern entrance to the harbour is protected by a heavy boom, one third of which is open for piloted vessels during the day, and is closed every night.

The *Gromovoi* has not yet been repaired and the *Bogatyr* is still in dock.

THE SHAHO.

Saturday, December 10.

The *Jiji Shimpo* publishes a telegram received *viâ* Seoul saying that on the evening of the 6th a body of 200 Russian cavalry attacked a Japanese outpost at Taoshao (?) near Pingtingshan. They were repulsed, leaving 6 dead, 22 rifles, 4 swords, 500 rounds of ammunition, 34 overcoats and 3 horses. This Taoshao is not identifiable, but its locality is sufficiently marked by the proximity of Pingtingshan, which lies north-east of Hanchang. It is impossible to tell whether all this activity in the Hanchang direction means that the Russians at Fushun on the Hun have pushed their outposts down to the upper waters of the Taitsz by way of preliminary to a flank movement from the east down the valley of the latter river against Liaoyang, or whether the troops operating there are an independent force. The latter view seems the more probable.

Monday, December 12.

It is stated that since the 30th of October the new Russian troops which have crossed the Hun and entered the Shaho lines number two divisions. Other small bodies are arriving at Mukden and Fushun.

A telegram from Mukden to Peking, dated the 3rd instant, says that on the 2nd the Russians bombarded the Japanese position at Sukiatun with heavy ordnance, but the Japanese took no notice. An attack made by the Cossacks at another point, which we can not identify, was repulsed. The telegram adds that Renenkampf has now definitely abandoned the offensive movement commenced by him some time ago. This is the movement in the Hanchang direction, concerning which such sensational reports were published by the Russians. We can only say that if Renenkampf achieved even a moiety of the successes claimed for him, his abandonment of the offensive is inexplicable.

An officer who has just returned from the front says that the Russians opposite the Japanese right have increased considerably, and that they deliver frequent minor attacks, which are all repulsed. On the other flank the most noticeable feature is the excesses which the Russian soldiery appear to commit against the Chinese inhabitants. The latter's cries are frequently heard, and many of them flee southwards in search of Japanese protection. The cold is intense, and in places the Russians have ceased bivouacking and gone into quarters.

In the *Jiji Shimpo* we find correspondence from the front describing how the Russian and Japanese soldiers on the Shaho, weary of the long interval of inactivity, have been amusing themselves by interchanges of letters and by various practical jokes. One letter left by the Russians near a Japanese position spoke of a rumour that the Japanese killed all their Russian prisoners. The writer urged them to be more humane and reminded them that Japanese captured by the Russians were carefully tended. He invited them to deposit an answer at the same place. This was of course done, the reply being in the Russian language. It explained the facts and enclosed a photograph showing the hospitals at Matsuyama on the occasion of the receipt of artificial limbs sent by the Empress for the Russian wounded. Elsewhere in the field the Russians amused themselves in a much less innocent manner, and the Japanese replied by leaving a bottle of brandy at the place with a letter pointing out the insanitary nature of such proceedings. A few days later the place was found to have been thoroughly cleansed, and on the brandy-bottle, now empty, lay a silver coin.

Tuesday, December 13.

A telegram from the Shaho district dated the 11th instant says that the thermometer is 20° below zero in the shade, but that there is not the least wind, and as the troops are supplied with excellent winter-clothing, there are no frost-bites and the spirits of the men are high.

A French citizen in Hsinmintun is reported to be working cleverly to collect provisions for the Russians. He recently succeeded in despatching a hundred cart-loads to Mukden.

It is stated that the Japanese right is now pushed across the Shaho as far as Hwangshantsz.

Wednesday, December 14.

The *Jiji Shimpo's* Yingkow correspondent wires, under date of the 11th instant, that on the previous day the Russians made a vehement attack on the Japanese centre, and were driven back with heavy loss, the movement having been anticipated and prepared for. But we imagine that this is nothing more than an exaggerated version of the skirmish described in the official report published on the 12th instant in Tokyo.

The same correspondent affirms that a great struggle is imminent, and that the troops are in high spirits.

Peking also sends *viâ* Shanghai a large-mouthed story to the effect that there has been something like a three days' battle and that the Russians have fallen back, leaving about a thousand dead. If such events had taken place we should have had some official intimation.

The floating ice in the Liao River has become very incessant. Mr. Uchida, who is now *en route* from Peking to Japan *viâ* Manchuria and Korea, seems to have been obliged to pass a night at the up-stream railway station owing to this impediment.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

A telegram to the *Asahi* represents London as holding the opinion that the Baltic Fleet is not much in earnest in pushing eastward, and that it will save its face by making many delays *en route*. In confirmation of this view it is pointed out that the vessels which have passed the Canal are still lingering at Jibouti. But their continued presence there may be otherwise explained, namely, by the fact that they are simply waiting for the Cape section to make good the difference in the length of its voyage. To us the dual route is the feature throwing most doubt on the *bona fides* of the enterprise. If there were any genuine intention of placing the fleet in the field of action at the earliest possible moment, why was it not sent *en bloc* through the Canal? Thirty or forty vessels could have availed themselves of that facility as readily as ten or twenty. Still it would be encouraging a false sense of security to suggest that Russia does not intend to strike a desperate blow with this fleet. Therein lies her great, almost her unique, chance of retrieving the situation.

As to the Third Squadron, it is noticed (*Asahi Shimbun*) that the *Pole* (or *Poel*), which is included among the battle-ships, was one of the vessels forming the building programme of 1903, and that her launch has not yet been heard of. There seems to be no possibility whatever of her being ready before the end of 1905, if even so soon

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as that. As for the *Slava*, she was laid down in 1901 and if her launch has taken place it must have been during the course of the current year, which means that her despatch to the East in January next would be a feat quite unexampled in Russian dock-yards. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* is persuaded that the Government of St. Petersburg has resolved to send out the Black-Sea Fleet, which our contemporary regards as a formidable flotilla. Nothing stands in the way except the Dardanelles question, and since neither France nor Germany will be likely to offer any determined objection to the violation of the Treaty of Paris in that one respect, it will depend upon England alone to oppose the passage of the strait. The *Nichi Nichi* evidently believes that England will not oppose it with effectual resolution. Our contemporary bases that forecast on the action of the British Government in the case of the *Smolensk*. But to us it appears that the story of the *Smolensk* and the *Petersburg* suggests a different moral. England certainly protested in the strongest manner against the use of these ships as commerce-destroyers after they had passed the straits in the guise of merchantmen, and Russia admitted the justice of the protest so far as to suspend the operations of the ships. She did so, it is true, under pretext of their commission having expired, and it is not impossible that with her proverbial trickiness she may have designed that reservation for future use. But the plain fact is that England's protest proved effectual, and it seems to us incredible that she should now change her attitude so completely as to consent to the passage of the Dardanelles by the Black Sea Fleet. If she withholds her consent and enforces the veto, what is quite sure is that no other Power will raise a hand in Russia's cause.

JAPANESE CASUALTIES.

We learn on good authority that up to the end of October the number of Japanese soldiers who were killed in action, died of wounds or succumbed to disease was twenty thousand in all. This covers the whole field, including the Liaotung Peninsula. The fatal casualties in or after battles aggregated sixteen thousand and the deaths from disease four thousand. This is a very remarkable showing. Generally the deaths from disease far exceed those caused by bullet or bayonet, but in the case of the Japanese army the deaths from disease were only twenty per cent. of the total casualties. It is known that the Japanese medical staff have for years been endeavouring to grapple with and solve the problem of saving armies from the disablement of disease. Reading the records of campaign after campaign since history began to be written, they appreciated that a country for which this could be accomplished would have its belligerent capacities enormously increased. If the wastage due to disease were arrested, an army would possess an immense advantage over an enemy not similarly immune. Thousands of reservists who, under the ordinary conditions of warfare, merely serve to fill vacancies caused by their sick comrades, would go to swell the fighting ranks and by that difference the effective forces of the nation would be augmented. To attain such a goal the medical staff of the Japanese army and navy have applied themselves with diligent intelligence, and although complete success has not yet crowned their efforts, they have so far succeeded as to have brought about unprecedented freedom from the maladies which usually decimate fighting forces. The whole story will be told when the war is over.

It would be of the greatest interest to compare the Japanese numbers with the Russian, but unfortunately the Russian official reports have uniformly minimized their losses, always markedly and sometimes to an extent that is well nigh laughable. We may set down here, however, the numbers of dead actually counted by the Japanese or buried by them. That method takes no account of the dead carried off by the enemy himself or buried by him. These must have amounted to a very large figure. It takes no account also of the dead included in returns of "killed and wounded." If we have no information enabling us to distinguish between the wounded and the killed—and in many cases we are entirely without such information—then the safest plan is to exclude the mixed returns. Following that plan we obtain the following list :—

RUSSIAN DEAD ACTUALLY COUNTED OR INTERRED BY THE JAPANESE.

Chongju	28th March	2
Yong Ampho	10th April	3
Yalu	27th April	1
Yalu	1st May	1363
Anju	10th May	14
Wangkiatun	20th May	10
Kwangtien	21th May	20
Nanshan	26th May	674
Samachi	6th June	23
Tehlisz	15th June	1854
Fenshwiling	27th June	90
Motienling	4th July	30
Kaiping	6th July	20
Motienling	17th July	200
Hsihoyen	19th July	131
Hanchang	21st July	6
Lipauling	22nd July	9
Panling	22nd July	14
Tashikiao	25th July uncertain and therefore omitted but undoubtedly a large number.	—
Yangtszling and Yushulingtsz	31st August	512
Tomuching	31st August	850
Liaoyang	4th September	3,000
Taling	20th September	19
Shaho	10th to 15th Oct.	13,333
Weitszku	21st November	39
Total		22,217

It will be observed that this table does not include Port Arthur. Were due addition made on account of the fatal casualties in the Liaotung Peninsula from the 26th of June until the present time, and were corrections applied on account of omissions referred to above, there is little doubt that the number of Russian dead would aggregate at least 30,000 against the Japanese 16,000. And this takes no account of deaths from disease.

LAND OWNERSHIP.

It is curious to observe the pertinacity with which some publicists cling to an error of fact having once committed themselves to it. They seem to feel that they have acquired in it a right of property which must not on any account be surrendered. It is thus with a Yokohama journal which now repeats its very mistaken assertion that, once upon a time, the *Japan Mail* "always contended that superficies met every requirement." We have explicitly denied that such was ever our contention, but the journal in question, wholly indifferent to our denial yet without the faintest evidence in support of its own version, now calmly repeats the myth. Epithets too rude to be willingly penned are alone suitable to journalism of that kind, and we therefore content ourselves with repeating that our discussion of the value of superfices never carried us to the wholesale conclusion affirmed by our courageous critic. What we have habitually done is to protest against the unjust and mischievous attempts made by a Kobe journal to discredit superfices altogether and to prove it a virtually worthless title. Very far indeed is it from being a worthless title, since for residential, business or manufacturing purposes it constitutes as valid a form of tenure as any practical man need desire.

Apart from this phase of the matter, a phase of very little importance since it concerns us only, we may take the opportunity to correct another and more interesting misapprehension on the part of the same journal; namely, that the failure to effect a foreign loan upon the security of certain Japanese railways was due to the illegality of land-ownership by aliens in Japan. It was not due to that cause. The question of land-ownership did not prove crucial. The law of mortgage was the difficulty. According to that law a mortgaged railway which fails to discharge its liabilities can not be at once taken over by the mortgagees as a going concern. Certain formalities, including public sale, have to be complied with, and these formalities are deterrent in the eyes of British capitalists who have to deal with a conservative public accustomed to one particular kind of mortgage and not disposed to place confidence in any other. The removal of the land-ownership restriction is very desirable, but without considerable amendment of the law of mortgage the situation would not be radically mended.

THE IRON FOUNDRY AT WAKAMATSU.

Mr. Nakamura, superintending engineer of the Wakamatsu Iron Foundry, seems to have won golden opinions by his frankness in answering questions propounded by the Budget Committee of the Lower House. This Iron Foundry had come to be regarded with mingled aversion and apprehension. Its capacity for producing purposes seemed to be an invisible quantity compared with its capacity for absorbing public funds, and the Budget Committee would probably not have been surprised to hear from Mr. Nakamura that the record remained unbroken, or, at any rate, to be put off with evasive statements. They were therefore agreeably astonished to learn that the foundry has at length become a really useful institution. Mr. Nakamura explained that since the war broke out, no less than 867 orders had been received from the military and naval authorities and all were executed successfully. The foundry had also cast and delivered 31,000 tons of rails to the order of Japanese companies. For all this work materials had been obtained from the Taiya iron-mine in China as well as from home sources, and there was now an abundant supply on hand. In April the big smelting furnace was opened, but unhappily it proved a failure so that the hope of turning out wrought iron had to be abandoned for the moment. Certain reconstructive steps, however, had remedied the defects, and in July the furnace began to work satisfactorily. Its output had not been originally expected to exceed 120 tons daily, but since the 8th of November it had averaged 149 tons. Another smelting furnace was now in course of construction and good results were hoped for. "We were anxious," added Mr. Nakamura, "as to the quality of the products manufactured by such inexperienced persons as ourselves, but I am glad to say that

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they supported all the tests satisfactorily." At the beginning of this year there were ten foreigners employed in the works, but the services of nine have been dispensed with, and it appears that no inconvenience has resulted. The foundry is now cooperating actively with Kure in the manufacture of projectiles and other war material. In short it has at length begun to justify the enterprise that started it and the heavy outlays incurred on account of it.

THE "FUHPING."

This steamer together with all her cargo have been confiscated by judgment of the Saseho Prize Court. She was the property of a German firm—apparently the name is Schröter—of Tientsin, and she had habitually engaged in the transport of goods and merchandise. On the 8th of October she left Taku avowedly for Chefoo but in reality for Port Arthur, having on board a quantity of arms, ammunition, provisions and other matters, and carrying a Russian Captain (Eggart?) whose name is now on the active list. On the 11th of the same month, when about 5 nautical miles south of Rocky Promontory, the steamer took on board from two junks chartered by her owner a quantity of Russian foot-gear and provisions for Port Arthur. She had then a large amount of canned beef, 8 cases of arms, 1,091 boxes of ammunition and various other things which are detailed in a list attached to the Court's finding. At 2 p.m. that day she put out to sea, and on the 12th at 9 p.m., when *en route* for Port Arthur, she was seized by the Japanese destroyer *Shirataka* at a point some 10 nautical miles north of North Hwangching Island. The blockade of Port Arthur was effective at the time. All the cargo on board the vessel was shown to have been the property of her owner, and that the destination of the goods was Port Arthur was clearly established by documents bearing the signature of Colonel Ogorodinkoff, who commands the Russian garrison troops in Peking. Therefore no plea of ignorance could be set up, and the vessel and her cargo were declared confiscated. No appeal having been made from this decision within the fixed time, the judgment was confirmed.

THE TAX ON TEXTILE FABRICS.

If we rightly understand the method of taxation proposed by the political parties in the case of textile fabrics, it will overcome a difficulty which threatened to be acute. The tax is a consumption tax. By treaty the Japanese Authorities are at present debarred from making any changes in the rates of the conventional tariff, and therefore if they desire to impose a tax on articles imported under that tariff, they must give to it the form of a consumption tax. Then arises the question of how to levy it on imported goods. Obviously the simplest way is to levy it in the customs before the goods are removed by the importer who, in turn, makes a corresponding addition to his selling prices. But a moment's consideration shows that such a system operates very unfairly in some instances. Thus suppose that a merchant—and there are many such—has contracted to deliver a quantity of cotton fabrics to a Japanese middle-man at a certain figure. The contract is based, of course, on the schedule of customs duties operative at the time of signature. But suddenly the importing merchant finds himself obliged to pay a large additional impost before he can clear his goods for delivery, whereas, on the other hand, the middle-man expects to receive them at the originally fixed rate. Evidently the tax, though nominally a consumption tax, comes out of the pocket of the importer under such circumstances, and assumes in effect the character of a customs duty. If an interval of, say, 6 months separated the promulgation of the new law from its operation, the importing merchant could protect himself, but when the levy is made without any such respite, it plainly affects goods already contracted for and even already shipped. This difficulty was previously felt in the case of woollen fabrics, but the demand for them being very keen, the foreign importer suffered his temporary loss in silence. There is no such compensation in the matter of cotton fabrics, however, and an unquestionable hardship would have been felt had the Government insisted on levying the tax in the customs. But the modification made by the Budget committee, doubtless with the Cabinet's concurrence, is that the impost shall take the form of a stamp tax. Each length of fabric will have affixed to it a stamp representing the amount of the tax. It will devolve on the middle-man or the retailer to provide these stamps, and thus the importing merchant will be freed from all responsibility in connexion with the tax.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC AND ITS NAVY.

Since the month of June various telegraphic rumours have reached Japan regarding the alleged sale of ships of the Argentine Navy to Russia. Capt. M. Domecq Garcia, of the Argentine Navy, who is now in Japan, has repeatedly denied the truth of these allegations, having first telegraphed to the Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs to ascertain the facts and receive his authority. Still the rumours retained life and vitality, and finally on December 1st, in the sequel of a visit to the Japanese Foreign Office, Captain Garcia received the following letter:—

Tokyo, December 1, 1904.

MY DEAR CAPTAIN GARCIA,

With reference to the subject of our conversation the other day, I have pleasure in sending you herewith paraphrase of a telegram from our representative in Brazil. It is a source of gratification to learn that your Government are taking so just an attitude in regard to the question.

Yours sincerely S. CHINDA.

Telegram from the Imperial Japanese Legation at Petropolis, received at the Foreign Office, Nov. 28th.

I have received an official note from the Argentine Minister to Brazil declaring under authorization of his Government, that the Argentine Government have not sold, and will never sell, any of their warships or torpedo boats, whether to any Power or to a private individual during the present war.

In view of this very emphatic declaration, the public will perceive that there is absolutely no truth whatever in the following telegrams, the first of which appears in the *Deutsche Japan-Post* and the other in the *Asahi*:—

Berlin, December 7.

The Berlin *Lokalanzeiger* publishes a report from St. Petersburg that Russia has bought from Chile and Argentine Republic a number of warships valued at 60 million roubles. The vessels are to join the Baltic squadron and during their passage will fly the Chinese flag.

London, December 6.

The London *Standard's* St. Petersburg correspondent wires that Mr. Flint, a well-known American ship broker, has proceeded to Constantinople from Moscow. It is rumoured that his mission is to confer with the Porte in order to bring to Russia, under the Turkish flag, the Argentine and Chilean warships, for the purchase of which Russia is now said to be negotiating.

RUSSIAN NAVAL CASUALTIES.

"These eight vessels (4 battle-ships, 2 cruisers, 1 gun boat and 1 torpedo-depot ship) have been rendered completely unserviceable by our cannonade and there is no longer any occasion to fire at them." Such is the report of the Naval Staff at Port Arthur with regard to the main part of the Squadron lying in harbour there. It becomes interesting now to look back and recall what the Russian fleet in the Far East was at the beginning of the war, and to contrast the figures with the fleet as it now exists. Originally there were 7 line-of-battle ships, 4 armoured cruisers, 7 protected cruisers, 12 gun-boats, some 30 torpedo destroyers and 2 torpedo-depot ships, making a grand total of 62 vessels. The following table shows the story of these vessels:—

BATTLE-SHIPS.	Tons.
Petropavlovsk, Sunk by a Japanese mine, 13th April	10,960
Poltava, Sunk by Japanese fire in Port Arthur, 6th December	10,960
Sevastopol, Struck by a mine 23rd August, and seen towed into Port Arthur with a marked list to starboard; now lying off Tiger's Tail to avoid Japanese shells	10,960
Peresvut, Sunk at Port Arthur, 8th December	12,674
Pobieda, do do	12,674
Retvizan, do do	12,700
Czarevitch, Disarmed at Kiaochow	13,110
Total	84,038
ARMOURED CRUISERS.	
Rurik, Sunk in Ulsan Bay, 14th August	10,923
Russia, Still incapacitated by injuries received, 14th August	12,130
Gromoboi, Still incapacitated by injuries received, 14th August, and by injuries from striking a rock.	12,367
Bayan, Sunk at Port Arthur	7,800
Total	43,220
PROTECTED CRUISERS.	
Diana, Disarmed at Saigon after the fight of 10th August	6,630
Pallada, Sunk at Port Arthur, 8th December.	6,630
Bogatyr, Run on a rock at Vladivostock; still incapacitated	6,750
Novik, Sunk at Korsakoff, 21st August	3,000
Boyarin, Sunk by torpedoes (her own), 16th March	3,200
Varyag, Sunk at Chemulpo, 9th February	6,500
Askold, Disarmed at Shanghai after battle of 10th August	6,100
Total	38,810
GUN-BOATS.	
Otvazny, Sunk by a Japanese torpedo, 18th August	1,500
Gremiastchy, Sunk by a Japanese torpedo, 4th June	1,500
Korietss, Sunk at Chemulpo, 9th February	1,213
Mandjour, Disarmed at Shanghai, 27th March	1,416
Giljak, Sunk at Port Arthur, 3rd December	936
Bobre, Sunk in Liaotishan Gulf	950
Sivoutch, Blown up in the Liao River, 6th August	950
Gaidamak, Sunk by a Japanese mine, 4th June	500
Djigit, Nothing mentioned	1,334
Zabiaka, do	1,236
Razboynik, do	1,329
Vsadnik, do	462
Total	13,326
TORPEDO DEPOT SHIPS.	
Yenisei, destroyed by her own torpedoes in Talien Bay	2,500
Amur, Sunk at Port Arthur, 8th December	3,000
Total	5,500

Of the 30 destroyers about 10 survive.

Thus out of the whole fleet there remain one battle-ship imprisoned at Port Arthur; two armoured cruisers in a temporarily incapacitated state; one protected cruiser still shattered by running on a rock; four gun-boats and ten destroyers—18 vessels out of 62, and all the fighting ships are virtually out of action. Never was the destruction of a fine squadron more complete.

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THE BUDGET.

Saturday, December 10.

Marquis Saionji made a very statesmanlike speech at the general meeting of the *Seiyukai* held on the 8th instant to consider the draft budget as amended by the Party's committee. He urged that in view of the national exigency all minor questions should be ignored and the financial programme endorsed *en bloc*. It was inevitable that individual opinions should differ, and that in the wide ground covered by the proposed taxation increases there should be many points inviting criticism. But divergences of detail must be subserved to the need of the State. That was the only course worthy of a great political party, and in adopting it the *Seiyu-kai* might confidently reckon that the nation would appreciate and approve their attitude.

After this speech the meeting unanimously adopted the revised draft. The Progressists, on their side, having made their own amendments, have similarly obtained the party's approval, and the next step is a meeting of delegates from both sides, who will doubtless agree on a compromise which will be carried through the Diet with unprecedented rapidity. The present outlook is that the Budget will come into existence before the Diet rises for the New Year's recess, which will be a new record.

In order to show at a glance the comparative amendments proposed by the two parties, we tabulate them side by side :—

	Seiyu-kai's Proposal.	Progressists' Proposal.
Tax on urban building land	25/100 (3/100 less than the official proposal.)	20/100
Tax on rural building lands.	11/100 2/100 less than the official proposal.	8/100
Agricultural land tax.	5.5/000 (0.6/100 less than official proposal.)	5/100
Income Tax.	As proposed by Government.	Exemption up to 500 *yen*.
Customs Duties.	To be further discussed with the view of adding silk-worm eggs.	As proposed by Government
Stamp Tax on cheques.	As proposed by Government.	Abolish.
Communications Tax.	On first and second classes only.	As proposed by Government.
Woven Stuffs.	10 per-cent. on selling price.	One half of the Gov. proposal.
Rice.	Change to 10 per cent.	As proposed by Government.
Salt Monopoly.	As proposed by Government.	One half of the Gov. proposal.

There should not be any very great difficulty in finding a *via media* between these amendments. It will be observed that both parties are agreed upon the principle of taxing imported rice. We should have thought that just at present, when large quantities of rice are needed for the armies beyond the seas, a tax tending to raise the price of the cereal would not commend itself to the Government or to the political parties either, but apparently the idea is that if the agricultural classes are called on to pay a heavy tax, some protective compensation is due to them.

Monday, December 12.

A compromise has been effected between the two parties and the Government with regard to the Budget. The *Seiyukai* agreed to two modifications proposed by the Progressists, namely, that the tax on urban-building lands should be 20 per cent., instead of 28 per cent. as suggested by the Cabinet, and that the tax on rural building lands should be 8 per cent. instead of 13. On the other hand, the Progressists agreed that the tax on agricultural lands should be raised to 5.5 per cent. instead of 5 per cent. as their committee had suggested. The remaining changes effected were these :—

Income Tax—To be paid in 4 installments.

Sake Tax—A tax of 50 *sen* per *koku* to be imposed on beer, over and above the official proposal.

Communications Tax—Over 200 miles 50 *sen* for first-class tickets, 25 *sen* for second class. Under 200 miles and over 50, first-class 40 *sen*, second 20 *sen*. Under 50 miles, 5 *sen* and 3 *sen* respectively for each class. Further, a higher tax (amount not yet mentioned) than the Government's proposal is to be levied on tickets of electric railways, giving an additional income of 690,000 *yen*.

Salt Monopoly—As proposed by Government, with, however, a superior limit of 2.50 *yen* per *koku*.

Textile Fabrics Consumption Tax—To take the form of a stamp tax levied from the second party (consumer) at the time of sale. Goods already manufactured to be subjected to the same rate.

Succession Tax—To be determined by a special committee.

Rice Import Duty—As proposed by Government.

Import Duties—To be increased so as to yield another million *yen*.

Imported Cocoons—10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Sugar Consumption Tax—First kind; the official proposal of 50 *sen* to be made 1 *yen*. Second kind, to be increased by 50 *sen*.

All the rest of the programme is as drafted by the Government. The effect of these changes arithmetically is as follows :—

Land Tax reduced by :	Yen.
Urban building lands	3,007,901
Rural	5,396,939
Agricultural lands	6,010,638
Total	14,421,471
Increases :—	Yen.
Sugar Tax	1,200,000
Beer	46,051
Import Duties	1,000,000
Cocoons (import duty)	20,581
Textiles Consumption Tax	1,000,000
Communications Tax	1,142,869
Total Increase	4,409,501
Nett Decrease	10,011,970

How this deficiency is to be made up we do not yet learn. The parties would have a corresponding reduction made by means of administrative economies, but the Government declare that nothing of this kind is possible this year at all events. However, the changes have been officially accepted and it rests with the Government to find some compensatory source of income. We presume that the difference will be added to loans.

Wednesday, December 14.

In a sectional committee of the Budget Committee of the Lower House, Mr. Oishi Masami inquired whether the Japanese naval authorities were prepared for the increases made by Russia in her squadrons, and whether the necessity of maintaining the balance in the future as well as in the present was fully appreciated. Admiral Yamamoto, Minister of State for the Navy, replied that apart from any question of the duration of the war, the Naval Department had it in view to formulate an ample scheme of increment, which, when sources of funds were determined, would be submitted for parliamentary approval. But as the expenditures necessary for purposes of keeping the present fleet up to a proper standard were very large, the future programme was still in abeyance. With regard to the Second Squadron which Russia was now sending out, it lacked uniformity in the classes of the ships, their fighting power and their speed. For such a squadron to come to the Far East would be no small feat. Meanwhile the Japanese dockyards and factories had reached a point of very satisfactory development, and there was good reason to hope the country's object would be attained.

Thursday, December 15.

An agreement has been reached between the Government and the political parties. It was pointed out to the latter by the Ministers of the Crown that although the administrative expenditures total a large sum, the greater portion of them are fixed outlays which can not possibly be touched. If these be substracted from the aggregate, there remains only a sum of fifty million *yen* and to that alone can economies be applied. Hence when the parties talk of curtailing the administrative outlays by ten million *yen*, they are in fact proposing a sweeping reduction of 20 per cent. all round. Such a measure is quite out of the question. To the extent of one million *yen*, that is to say two per cent. on the average, the Government could perhaps manage to economise, and another half million might be obtained by reducing outlays which appear in the budget of the War Department but are not specified and can not be openly specified. Beyond that there is no margin. Coming together to consider the position thus revealed to them, the parties were at first disposed to behave in a stormy manner. Some of the turbulent spirits, who regard results only without examining processes, were hotly disposed to charge the Cabinet with indifference to any agreement and with default of any genuine spirit of compromise. But the logic of hard facts won the day, and it was finally decided that the Cabinet's programme should be accepted, with the addendum that the Budget Committee must go through all the items of expenditure one by one, and discuss the possibility of further curtailing them. It must be confessed that the political parties do not make a very brilliant showing in this matter. They ought to have been perfectly well acquainted with the fact which the Government has now revealed to them; namely, the inviolability of a large section of the State's outlays and the consequently small dimensions of the sum remaining open to manipulation. Their present attitude, therefore, either assumes the character of a surrender or convicts them of singular want of previous reflection. However, the charitable view is that they have swallowed their scruples in deference to the urgency of the time.

In the matter of cotton fabrics the parties haveagreed and propose the following amendment, namely, that on fabrics—woollen excepted—which are already manufactured, the holders shall report the quantities and values to the Government, and thereafter such goods shall be required to pay a tax of ten per cent. *ad valorem*, the amount to be paid within one year.

KOREA.

Saturday, December 10.

The Italian Minister in Seoul is again reported to be urging with much vehemence his claim for a gold mine. He is said to have declared that if the Korean Government persists in discriminating against Italian subjects, he will withdraw his Legation from Seoul. Speaking quite frankly, we think that perhaps the best plan would be to allow this menace to mature. Of course there may be circumstances which, if disclosed, would greatly modify the public view of this case, but as the matter now stands it appears like an undignified attempt to subject Korea to inconvenience in the sequel of her own generosity. One has only to consider what would be the attitude of the Government in Rome if Korean subjects urged a similar claim to a concession in Italy.

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Truly one's sense of justice is outraged by this unblushing exploitation of an Oriental Power's weakness. The last escapade of a similar nature, the attempt to obtain an Italian port in Sannum Bay, was very properly repudiated by the Government in Rome, and the Minister who had pressed the claim with indecent vehemence, was recalled. It is said that he was used as a convenient scapegoat, but however that may have been, the attempt to bully China was abandoned. This gold-mine concession, unless the telegrams are very erroneous, seems to be of a cognate nature, and the threat to remove the Italian Legation is so empty that we really can not readily credit it. On the whole the probability is that the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* correspondent, who sends this intelligence, has been misinformed. The British Representative also is reported by the same correspondent to be employing a similar menace with reference to a concession which he desires to obtain at Suwan. The hauling down of the British flag would be a more serious business than the removal of the Italian Legation, so far as the Far East is concerned, but is it credible that Mr. Jordan has made such a declaration? We think not. The pressing of mining claims is bad enough but that it should be carried on in this minatory manner would be outrageous.

Li Yong-ik, who is now a refugee in Japan and who enjoys the distinction of being at one moment regarded as pro-Russian, at another as pro-Japanese, is said to have telegraphed to Seoul that four Japanese members of the Diet, now on a visit to the Korean capital, are working with the new reform party for the overthrow of the Korean Government. Mr. Li is a remarkable person in one respect—his complete reliance on Japanese long-suffering. The cause of his flight to Japan was that he busied himself over much in an essay to oppose the conclusion of the last convention between Korea and Japan, and finding things too hot for him in Seoul, he judged it expedient to take his departure. Coming to Japan, then, as a political enemy of this country, he enjoys Japanese hospitality and protection in that character, and he repays the benevolence by attempting to create trouble between Japan and Korea. It is in the last degree improbable that four members of the Diet are now in Seoul, at the very moment when the Diet is sitting in Tokyo, and it is even less improbable that they would associate themselves with any such wild enterprise. The public used to give Mr. Li Yong-ik credit for some shrewdness.

How many brand new political associations have been organized within the past few months in Korea, we have lost count, and as to discriminating between their various platforms, if they really have such furniture, the task seems hopeless. Rumour represents two of them as having now reached a stage of extreme mutual exascerbation, and not unlikely to fly at each other's throats within a short period. Broadly speaking, one of them supports the present Cabinet, the other opposes it, but that is a distinction so hackneyed that it has ceased to be even respectable. It can not be said, on the whole, that things are mending in the little empire. There seems to be urgent need of some strong controlling hand. A Russian hand would have served the occasion best, perhaps, because it would have been ungloved and no one would have been found to carp at its nakedness, could only Japanese objections have been overcome. They could not have been overcome, of course without a very drastic method of persuasion, but the point is that Russian fashions alone seem suited to the emergency and to Russian fashions Japan must not resort. She has to be perpetually on her good behaviour, and she is expected by western onlookers to achieve great results by methods which, did her critics themselves adopt them, would be laughed at as manifestly incompetent and inconclusive.

Monday, December 12.

Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Representative in Seoul, is said to be pressing two suggestions upon the Korean Government. One is that in the interests of financial reform the military establishment should be greatly reduced; the other, that practical effect should be given to the 4th article of the Japanese-Korean Convention. This is the article providing that Japan shall be entitled to take exceptional measures in Korea should certain occasions arise.

Thursday, December 15.

The Russians in north-eastern Korea are imposing and collecting taxes just as if the country belonged to them, and it is reported that the Korean Government has decided to despatch three thousand troops to drive out these insolent invaders. It is to be apprehended that the driving will be a southward operation.

Thursday, December 15.

It is stated that Li Yong-ik, now a refugee in Japan, has received instructions to return to Seoul in time to take part in the funeral ceremonies of the late Princess Imperial. There is no idea that this return will be attended by any political consequences.

The reform committee recently appointed by the Court are said to have advised three changes. The first is that the Imperial Estates Bureau be abolished and its work taken over by the Finance Department; the second, that the Metropolitan Police Department be also abolished and its functions transferred to the Police Bureau; the third, that Korea should no longer send representatives to foreign courts. This last measure is believed to be dictated mainly by economical considerations. The Finance Department has constantly been late in sending funds to the representatives abroad, and these have had to rely on the Commissioner of Customs. But the latter now shows objections to furnishing money, and thus the easiest plan seems to be the complete suppression of an item of outlay which brings no commensurate return.

"WITH KUROKI IN MANCHURIA."

This is the title of Mr. Frederick Palmer's new work. He is well known already in the world of literature and his reputation will be enhanced by his latest volume. It is a delightful work; a really brilliant account of what Mr. Palmer saw and heard throughout the whole Manchurian campaign from the Yalu to Liaoyang, and the value of the text is enhanced by a number of attractive photographs from the collection of Mr. J. H. Hare and by several illuminating maps. The author's dedication is "To the Japanese infantry, smiling, brave, tireless; and no less to the daring gunners who dragged their guns close to the enemy's line over-night, this book, written by one who was with you for five months in the field is admiringly dedicated." In these lines we have a key to the spirit that informs the whole volume. Five months of close acquaintance, of hardships shared, of dangers witnessed, gave Mr. Palmer an appreciative insight into Japanese character, and every page of his book bears witness to his convictions. His first chapter relates to the disruption of negotiations and the withdrawal of the Russian Representative from Tokyo. It ends with the following paragraph:—

> In other lands the withdrawal of Ministers means the playing of fortissimo passages with the brasses. On another historical night, thirty-odd years ago, the Paris crowd was crying, "On to Berlin!" In Japan it is pianissimo with the violins, which means more than the brasses. There is no shouting of "On to Manchuria!" yet. The hush of the long-expected come true, the issue narrowed to the extremity of a bull's-eye, the plain realization of this day, this hour, being a landmark in history, have outweighed superficial impulse. We who are in Tokyo to-day have witnessed a racial phenomenon. Associating the thought of rable with a noisy mouth, one may feel how by extremes the very jinrikisha coolies have taken on an air of senatorial dignity. The man new to Japan only wonders, or thinks he is not getting what is advertised; others realize that their study of the Japanese smile has only begun.

Mr. Palmer might have supplemented this had he been in Tokyo to witness the quiet stoicism of the people in the presence of such calamities as the sinking of the *Kinshiu Maru* and the *Hitachi Maru*, or the unsuccessful assault of Port Arthur. Folks only partially acquainted with the Japanese and folks—of whom there have always been and still are many—who like to preserve some reservation of possible depreciation, used to ask ominously how things would fare with this nation were it confronted by misfortune. They have been answered. Mr. Palmer, it seems to us, was never harrassed by any such doubts. He appears to have developed a remarkable sympathy with the Japanese from the first. "Until you know the chivalry, courage, pride and stoicism that that word (*samurai*) stood for, you can in no way understand how it is that this suddenly transformed Oriental people to-day cross the seas to fight on its own ground the Russian Empire." The *Novoye Vremya* says that the *samurai* type is hateful to Europe; that to exterminate it is Russia's divine mission. *The Times* would fain see the *samurai's* qualities inculcated in England. Mr. Palmer, who represents the best Americans, shares the view of the great English daily. Perhaps, indeed, he is not altogether free from partisanship. Perhaps his Japanese preoccupation blinds him in some degree to the merits of other Oriental nations—the Koreans, for example, whom he describes as "men and women dressing much alike, in their muddy-colored white clothes, with feminine faces unfeminine and masculine faces unmasculine, a sexless people, begetting wonder that the race has not long ago ceased reproduction." It is not given, however, to any human author to be at once picturesque and impartial, and Mr. Palmer being abundantly picturesque may fairly be pardoned if he is a little partial. Much interest attaches to his comparison of the relative fighting capacities of the Russian and the Japanese. He writes at some length on the subject and refers to it incidentally here and there, but the gist of all his comments is that the Russian soldier is grievously wanting in intelligence and the Russian officer in training. The soldier is a big burly fellow, splendid in his courage and in his child-like faith, but without initiative, a mere machine, slow-moving and slow-thinking. The Japanese is the very reverse. As a private he is full of intelligence, indomitably valiant and remarkably agile. As an officer he is a man who has always lived in his profession and who lives solely for it. "Equally as well as

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he knows that his ammunition is good, a Japanese general knows that any force, however small, will stay where it is placed —stay, alive or dead. One company is as much like another as peas in a pod. No special units; no Rough Riders; no King's Own; no stiffening of weak regiments with volunteers or regulars. There is an approximate level of courage and skill. A commander may choose the unit at hand as a mechanic takes down any one of a number of equally good tools from a rack. If you want a Horatius at the Bridge, take the nearest first sergeant." Mr. Palmer has also a keen appreciation of what strategists call the double objective. He does not find that Kuroki's force was idle, in the sense of not affecting the issue, during the interval of its apparent hesitation between Kulienching and Liaoyang. For it divided Kuropatkin's forces and condemned him to uncertainty as to whence the final blow would be delivered, from the south or from the east. His main inclination was to march to the relief of Port Arthur, but for that purpose he dared not spare a really powerful army so long as Kuroki constituted a "right wing in the air," ready to pounce down at any moment. Another factor which greatly hampered the Russians was the ill-will of the Chinese. These could never be trusted to convey truthful information: the Russians, by bad treatment, had completely alienated them. "When the natives catch individual Russians," says Mr. Palmer, "or Russians by twos and threes in the open now, they beat them with flails and slash them with sickles and otherwise take a private revenge for the outrages their women folk have suffered. * * * It is too late now for the Russians to make friends with the Chinese; the first seeds were sown in the brutalities of the Boxer rebellion—I have seen them brain children in cold blood—and now they reap the harvest not only of these but of years of occupation which have been years of fear for every peasant woman in Manchuria."

The book is full of vivid interest from cover to cover, and it derives a special charm from its style. By way of illustration we quote a portion of the account of the Battle of Tiensuiten:—

Morning found the batteries of our central division in position and their troops lining the ridges. It was not yet their turn. If the division on the left was hidden from us as a body, we could at least see some of its chips fly. The crack of its guns and the bursting of its shells we heard as cries and their echoes. We located the first Russian battery to attract our attention by the burst of shrapnel smoke which it drew. Here in a "saddle" between two crests the gun positions had been cut out of limestone rock three or four hundred feet above the level of the plain. As the ugly blue curls of smoke shot out and vanished into thin vapor, others came to take their place and underneath them flashed the answers like the mirrors of a heliograph in a burning sun.

The blue bursts were three to one against the flashes, which came slower and slower and then stopped. But still the thunders kept up. We had seen only one Russian battery. Scanning the heights for a glimpe of the others, on the very sky-line one caught one, two, three, four malicious, hellish points of flame. They were as sudden as the flight of a rocket on a dark night in a little-traversed sea. Splendid was their message to any observing gunner, to whom they bespoke the apotheosis of his art. In a breath they told of arduous weeks of preparation for our coming.

There was a miracle of the spade, the effort that had carried an artillery road in old, old China to that altitude! In the lap between two cones and on the crest of one of them, snug as eaglets in their nests, these metal mouths were vomiting death to objects six or seven thousand yards away. No shrapnel bursts went that high. Here were gunners coolly at target practice while their comrades in the "saddle" below took the revenge the enemy returned. Japanese skill in gunnery could not overcome the altitude or the obstacles which armories turn out and money can buy.

I had waited for months for some concrete illustration of the superiority of the Russian guns. Now it was emphasized as plainly as the speed of a forty-horse-power automobile and a light runabout. (The authors of profound exclamations about the amazing feats of the Japanese artillery which have been going the round of the press for months have confounded guns with gunnery.) To-day, for the first time in the five months' campaign of this army the fact that Ivan Ivanovitch is a big, burly man and Nippon Denji is a little man notably counted in the Russian's favour.

If Ivan has big boots, big stretchers, big blankets, big commissary and hospital wagons, and big horses, he also has big guns. With the Japanese, artillery has been sacrificed to the size of the horses. His gun is small, like everything else about his army. It is of an old pattern; the range is a thousand yards less than the enemy's; the shell three pounds lighter; the muzzle velocity 300 feet less a second; and it can fire only one shot where the Russian gun fires two or three. Nippon Denji had led the world to a false conclusion by the way in which he used a poor weapon. But on the 31st he was not against such clumsy adversaries as those who made their guns the sport of disaster at the Yalu. Instead, he was against European trained men of that arm of the service which culls the best of the thin uppercrust of Russian intelligence for officers.

As a hydrant commands a street crossing, so the skyline battery commanded the mouth of the valley from which the central column of the Guards division debouched at dawn. In confidence the gunners, who had plotted every distance within range, waited for their target to appear. One of the Japanese batteries took up a position on a ridge. From the bottom of the valley it was as obscured as a man in the middle of a flat roof from the street; from the Russian hill-tops it was as plain as the man on the flat roof from an adjoining church steeple. When that Japanese battery fired, the skyline battery turned on the switchboard of destruction.

One, two, three, four went the screaming answers back over the fields of millet and corn, the groves and gullies, to their mark. With the first discharge they were shooting as accurately as the even quality of fuses and powder—the exactitude of chemical processes and angles—would permit without harm to themselves. They could keep up the stream as long as they had ammunition. The Japanese battery was a battery with its hands tied against a giant with free and militant fists. The skyline battery proved the overwhelming power of artillery when there is no adversary to take the venom out of its sting.

For our guns there was only one thing to do. Japanese courage does not bootlessly stick its head into the cannon's mouth; it is a quantity most skilfully used. So our guns ceased firing till they should have a better position and a clearer field.

The last chapter but one in Mr. Palmer's book, the Chapter headed "Strategy and Politics of the War," contains a thoughtful *resumé* of the whole situation, clearly set forth and cogently reasoned. He judges, rightly we venture to think, that the failure to take Port Arthur by storm in August materially changed the character of the whole campaign. Had the fortress fallen then, there would be indeed a different story to tell now. But things being as they are, the struggle is likely to be protracted. Mr. Palmer's conclusion, with which we altogether agree, is that "Russia must maintain an army of five hundred thousand men in order to force Japan to Kinchow and the borders of Korea," and he adds:—"I myself, such is my confidence in the Japanese, say that a million is nearer the mark." So do we. His concluding paragraph is this:—

If after repeated attempts Russia fails, then from sheer exhaustion on both sides peace will come. If she succeeds, the line of least resistance for her by which she can re-establish her prestige in the East, is to swing in flank upon Peking, while Germany at Kiauchou and France in southern China will not say her nay. England and America can not run their battleships over the plains of Chih-li. The limit of their power is the range of their naval guns, unless they land troops. Port Arthur with her harbor open to reinforcements and supplies is an impregnable fortress. Russia cannot take Port Arthur or Korea with Japan in command of the sea. If England and the United States are so far negligent of their selfish interests as ever to permit Japan to lose command of the sea, England will no longer be a power in the Far East and the United States might as well cede her Pacific coast to Mexico so far as trade or influence on the eastern shores of the Pacific are concerned. Russia's pride is bitten deep. She will have no honest truce with the Anglo-Saxons now. Our course is clear.

We lay down this book with a feeling of regret that there is not much more of it. The first book published by any of the correspondents, our belief is that it will also ultimately prove one of the best if not the very best.

CHINA.

Mr. Uchida left Peking on the 9th. He is expected to visit Manchuria and Korea *en route* for Tokyo, whither he proceeds for purposes of consultation. Viscount Inouye, who seems to have visited Peking partly on railway business, is reported to have set out for home in company with Mr. Uchida, but it is not stated whether the whole journey will be made together.

A telegram to the *Nichi Nichi* from Shanghai says that the Chinese Government has borrowed six millions of taels from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to pay the installment of the Indemnity due at the close of this year. The rate of interest is said to be five per cent.

THE "ASKOLD."

Telegrams to the *Asahi* indicate that the stories about the *Askold's* projected escape from Shanghai are much exaggerated. The fact is that some ten tons of coal are burned on board the cruiser daily for heating and cooking purposes. She took in a supply of 610 tons in October, and that being now exhausted, she is renewing it. There is no suspicious element in such doings. In truth it is hard to understand what the *Askold* could hope to effect by leaving Shanghai. She is disarmed, and although we can not tell exactly what effect that process may have produced on her efficiency, it must at least have deprived her of a large part of her fighting strength. She can not recover the missing parts of her armament without Chinese consent and cooperation, which of course would not be given, and it follows that if she put out of the river at Shanghai, the Russian Government would stand convicted of deliberately ignoring China's neutrality for the sake of an altogether problematical gain. We believe, therefore, that the *Askold* is safe enough.

A FAITHFUL SERVANT.

On the 11th of December, 1904, Mr. Fukui Shigetada completed thirty-four years of uninterrupted service in the office of the *Japan Mail*. Coming of an old Samurai family attached to the fief of Shimizu, Mr. Fukui first saw the light at Shitaya, Yedo, on the 17th December, 1857 (4th year of Ansei), his father then holding the post of accountant in the Shimizu family. At three years of age young Fukui lost his father and was adopted by an uncle, who maintained the lad during the troublous days which culminated in the overthrow of the Tokugawa regime. In the battle of Uyeno Park (1867), the uncle and foster-father took a prominent part and soon after Fukui was thrown upon his own resources. Considering his family traditions, it was only natural that he should take to the profession of arms. He became a drummer-boy in the first foreign-style military band started by the Tokugawa Government, the instruments being imported from Holland. In 1868, when the Lord of Sawa organized a garrison to guard the foreign

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settlement, pitching the camp at Ota-jinya, now known as Hinode-cho, Mr. Fukui left Yedo and came down to Yokohama and joined the guard. The date was December 11th, 1868. At the beginning of 1869 Fukui was appointed by Governor Oye Taku teacher of drums to the smaller boys of the garrison. This post he held until May 15, 1870, when the garrison was disbanded and most of the men were turned into police-constables. Fukui now turned to peaceful pursuits and entered the office of the *Japan Mail*. He began his service on December 11, 1870, and with this newspaper he has been connected ever since, rising gradually to the position of foreman of the office. Fukui has seen many changes in the proprietory as well as among the editors of the *Japan Mail*. When he entered its service, Mr. W. Howell, a most gifted man and charming writer, was editor and proprietor. He gave place to Mr. H. V. Dickens, who was followed by Messrs. Pierson, Rickerby, Gribble, Fisher, and Captain Brinkley in the order named. Such a record as Mr. Fukui holds for continuity and faithfulness of service deserves recognition in these days of constant flux.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

So far as we can ascertain there is no truth in the statement that legal proceedings have been instituted by the British Government against the celebrated Yarrow firm, in connexion with the supply of a torpedo-craft to Russia. The facts seem to be that the boat was sold to a Frenchman, M. Stettin, as a yacht. The transaction was absolutely *bona fide*, so far as Messrs. Thornicraft and Company were concerned, and though M. Stettin proved to be a mere dummy, the boat being really intended for Russia, the frank explanation of the Yarrow firm and the regrets they expressed at being duped, were considered satisfactory by the British and Japanese Governments alike.

We publish elsewhere an appeal from Miss Tsuda on behalf of the Committee of the Ladies Patriotic League, for funds to provide wool which will be used by 1,500 girls during their new year's vacation to knit socks for the troops. Doubtless many foreigners will be glad to have an opportunity of contributing in this cause, and we beg to say that if any find it more convenient to send subscriptions to the office of the *Japan Mail* than to Tokyo, we shall be glad to receive, forward, and acknowledge them.

The *Century Magazine* in its November issue contains a number of pictures representing tableaux arranged by the graduates of the Peeresses School in Tokyo for the benefit of the domestic and industrial schools. The pictures are prefaced by a sympathetic article from the pen of Miss Yei Theodora Ozaki, and the reproductions show that very artistic minds contributed to the grouping of the figures and to the arrangement of the accessories in the tableaux.

A telegram from Shanghai to the *Jiji Shimpo* says that the *Askold* is steadily loading coal and that her bunkers will soon be full. This can only mean an intention to escape, if possible, for the purpose of joining the Baltic Squadron. The fact, if it be a fact, proves how impotent the Chinese are to be the repositories of foreign men-of-war under such circumstances, and proves also how entirely justified the Japanese have been in regarding these transactions with suspicion. Suppose that several fugitive Russian vessels were "interned" at Chefoo, Shanghai and other Chinese ports, and that their proceedings furnished as much ground for suspicion as do those of the *Askold*, the upshot would be that the Japanese navy must break up into a number of fragments for the purpose of watching the lawless refugees. Such an outlook is intolerable. On the other hand, if the *Askold* attempt to leave Shanghai, then Russia will have cast Chinese neutrality to the four winds of heaven. There are some who credit her with a deliberate intention in that sense. Their idea is that failing any convenient resting place for her Baltic Fleet in friendly waters, she will deliberately seize a Chinese bay or harbour, and utilize it for that purpose. It is very hard to believe anything of the kind. To us the best security for the *Askold's* good behaviour seem to lie in Russia's unwillingness to extend the sphere of the war.

Major Kladow, author of the remarkable letter recently published by the *Novoye Vremya*, appears to be one of the naval officers recalled from Vigo in connexion with the North-Sea outrage. A telegram to the *Asahi Shimbun* from London says that he has been sentenced by the Minister of the Navy to 13 days' arrest for penning such an epistle. Certainly the letter can scarcely be called composition proper for the pen of an officer a on the active list.

We acknowledge receipt of a new diary edited and published by the Dai Nihon Hakugen Gakkwai, Tokyo, which has some novel features. It is called "The New Alliance Diary." The days are arranged two on a page, nine lines to a day and on each division there is a note of some past event associated with that day. At the foot of each page there are a number of sentences in English with their Japanese equivalents. Apart from the diary proper there is a great deal of information which tends to invest the volume with considerable value for purposes of reference. This includes a set of Rules of Etiquette and a table of Weights and Measures.

A new use has been found for the chrysanthemum, says a home paper. Hitherto it has been regarded as being merely a beautiful flower, but epicures have discovered that it tastes as well as it looks, and that if you would appreciate chrysanthemums properly you must eat them in a salad. The fact transpired at the Crystal Palace chrysanthemum show on November 2, the largest show of chrysanthemums that has ever been held. The idea of chrysanthemum salads comes from Japan. Any bloom may be eaten in this way, but the Duchess of Sutherland variety is one of the best, because it is one of the largest. The biggest bloom at the show was one of this kind, measuring 30 inches in circumference.

General Dessino has received the Order of St. Vladimir, with a eulogistic notice from General Kuropatkin. We can not doubt that the recipient of this honour has done much more for his country than to constitute himself the unwilling mouthpiece of false stories, but it is in the latter capacity that his name has became familar to the public, much, we believe, to his own disgust, for all accounts represent him as a brave and upright officer. In Japan he is known as *Kyohō Shogun*, which is a term that some Japanese-speaking friend will readily interpret for him.

THE SNOW.

The unprecedented snow-fall which piled itself up to a depth of some 4 inches even in Tokyo, visited other parts of the country with still greater severity. Karuizawa reports 2 feet and Kumamoto one foot seven inches. We can not recall any such fall of snow so early in the season during the past thirty years.

A Maebashi telegram reports that heavy snow was experienced there on the night of Dec. 13th. Telegraph and telephone lines were temporarily suspended.

Snow fell to a depth of about five inches at Urawa on Dec. 15th.

Heavy snow visited the districts in Nagano prefecture, the result being that traffic on the Shinyetsu Railway was temporarily interrupted.

Telegrams from Yokoyama, Kumagai, and Kofu say that since the night of the 13th, a snow storm had been raging there.

The *Jiji* says that owing to the recent snow, the telegraph lines between Tokyo and Nagasaki were interrupted and communication with foreign countries was suspended in the afternoon of the 15th.

FOOTBALL.

Y. C. AND A. C. VERSUS KEIO UNIVERSITY.

The third encounter of the Y. C. and A. C. team with the Rugby football fifteen from the Keio University took place on the Yokohama recreation ground on Saturday afternoon and resulted in a win for the home team by 17 points (one goal and four tries) to nil. Though the score reads so one-sidedly the game was very interesting to watch and it attracted a large number of spectators, including some ladies, who braved the cold and faced the keen breeze which blew from out a leaden sky and occasionally came freighted with tiny snow-flakes. The visiting team seemed a stronger, heavier lot than the representatives sent from the University last year, but they are still sadly deficient in "beef," a most essential qualification for such a game as Rugby football when the opposing team numbers such sturdy young players as those that the Y. C. & A. C. can range beneath its banner. But, as in previous years, the Japanese put up a plucky fight and it was not their fault that they failed to score. Indeed, once or twice in the first half it looked as if they would, but at the last moment almost they were borne back and lost the chance. Their passing was neat and at times very clever and they were smart at getting away, particularly Okazaki, Yoshitake, Yamada, and Tamiya. Yokohama's score was made by H. W. Kilby and W. Graham, one try each in the first half; and B. C. Foster one try, which he converted, and W. H. Ferrier, two tries, in the second half. Among the most noticeable players in the home fifteen were Cooper, Tebb, Foster, Austen, and H. W. Kilby. The following were the teams:—

Y.C. & A.C. 2nd XV.		Keio University.
W. Goddard	Back	Y. Kita
L. D. Tebb	¾ Backs	J. Sano
W. H. Ferrier		S. Hamada
H. W. Kilby (Capt.)		H. Kaiyeda
B. C. Foster		S. Ogawa
T. W. Kilby	½ Backs	S. Okagagi
H. J. Hearne		K. Tamiya
A. W. S. Austen	Forwards	T. Hattori
A. Hills		S. Ota
D. Lloyd		J. Otsuka
E. J. Moss		F. Yamasaki (Capt.)
S. W. Argent		Y. Yoshitake
F. G. Correa		F. Ando
A. E. Cooper		T. Miyazawa
W. Graham		W. Ogura

Dr. Moon, R.N., was referee.

Miss Kemmel will leave Kobe on Dec. 15th for Manila. She is one of the American volunteer nurses who came to Japan with Dr. McGee, and she has been at Matsuyama and other places attending invalids from the front. Miss Kemmel remained behind in Japan to inspect the military hospital systems after her colleagues left for home.

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THE SQUADRON AT PORT ARTHUR.

THIS war between Russia and Japan has furnished many surprises but none is more signal than the procedure adopted by the Russians with regard to the Port Arthur Squadron. There can be no question that at the beginning of August the deliberate intention of KUROPATKIN and ALEXIEFF, acting doubtless in full agreement with St. Petersburg, was to accomplish the escape of the Squadron at all hazards, and to effect a junction between it and the Vladivostock cruisers. With that intention six battle-ships and five cruisers, a splendid force, put out of port on the 10th of August and steered a course which would ultimately have taken them up the eastern coast of Japan and through the Tsugaru or the Soya Strait to Vladivostock. Admiral TOGO, who had them under close observation by his scouts, soon engaged the fugitives with four battle-ships and two cruisers. He was subsequently joined by two more cruisers, and towards evening by a fifth first-class battle-ship as well as by a second-class battle-ship. The tactics adopted by the Russians furnished clear evidence that their purpose was not to fight but to fly. They bore away from TOGO's ships, and TOGO, on his side, obeying the principle which has informed all his strategy since the beginning of this war, the principle of preserving the life of his unreplaceable vessels, made no attempt to come to close quarters but engaged at ranges which, though effective, afforded some protection by their length. In the sequel of an action twice interrupted and twice renewed, the Russian ships lost their order and fell into a mob, out of which they finally emerged in two bodies. One consisted of a battle-ship and three cruisers —we omit the torpedo-craft—, the ultimate fate of which was that the battle-ship and two of the cruisers were disarmed in neutral ports while the third cruiser, pushing north, was sunk by the Japanese in Aniwa Bay. The other body, consisting of five battle-ships and two cruisers, put back to Port Arthur, where their commanding officer was subsequently tried by court martial for abandoning the programme of escape to Vladivostock. We recall these facts in order to show how clear and unequivocal was then the Russian intention of flying from Port Arthur and carrying at any rate a large part of this fine squadron to a safe port whence it could ultimately emerge to cöoperate with the Baltic Fleet. No wiser policy could have been adopted at the time, though of course its wisdom would have been immeasurably enhanced had it been put into execution two months earlier. Had it succeeded even in August, how materially different the situation would be now! Six battle-ships and seven cruisers would be lying snugly in Vladivostock waiting to emerge at the psychological moment and join forces with the seven battle-ships and six cruisers of the Baltic Fleet, thus constituting a force almost overwhelmingly superior to anything Japan could assemble. To that strategy every responsible Russian officer should have clung with desperate tenacity. Even after OUKHATOMSKY committed the terrible blunder of taking back five battle-ships and two cruisers to Port Arthur, every nerve should have been strained to find an opportunity for the subsequent escape of some of these invaluable units northward. It would seem, however, that there has been a great lack of intelligent foresight on the part of those responsible for the movements of these battle-ships and cruisers. From the 10th of August to the 5th of December they lay in harbour, wholly inactive except that on a few occasions one or two of them engaged in trivial operations for assisting the garrison. Then finally, when the capture of High Hill by the Japanese invested the latter's siege artillery with destructive potentialities, the ships continued their role of passive endurance and waited quietly at their moorings day after day under a hail of heavy projectiles, until by the 9th of December four of the battle-ships and the two cruisers had been sent to the bottom. How is this extraordinary procedure to be explained? How are we to account for the deliberate suicide—it amounts to nothing else—of these powerful vessels, when the preservation of even two or three of them might have materially influenced the result of the combat impending on the Baltic Fleet's arrival? It has been suggested that some deep plot underlay the Russian action; that they offered these ships as a bait to hold the Japanese at Port Arthur. Certainly to suppose some crafty motive is easier than to accept the naked facts as they stand. But how can the detention of the Japanese be counted from Russia's point of view a gain comparable with the recovery of the command of the sea? Besides, the Japanese having once laid siege to Port Arthur, were tied to the enterprise of reducing it. The presence of the ships could only have served as an accelerating motive. It appears to us that the simplest solution is the most credible. In all probability the ships had suffered so greatly in battle with TOGO's squadron on the 10th of August that it proved impossible to quickly restore their sea-going capacity with the appliances available and during the storm and stress of the siege. Therefore the Russians determined to keep them at Port Arthur; a decision probably strengthened by the fact that their secondary armament and the vast stores of ammunition carried could not fail to prove of great value to the garrison. Indeed that the ammunition was all removed seems established by the fact that not one explosion was caused by the heavy and accurate fire to which the vessels were exposed for several days. From time to time there has been talk of the vessels having been rendered valueless by the removal of their big guns for use in the forts. But the operation of landing these enormously heavy weapons, transporting them to the forts and constructing platforms to mount them there, probably proved deterrent, especially since the fortress already bristled with big guns of all calibres from six-inch to twelve. The quick-firers and machine-guns, however, the ammunition, and perhaps also the coal, would all have been incalculably serviceable to the garrison, and the ships having been thus deprived of their secondary armament, could not, of course, venture out in the face of TOGO's torpedo-craft. That is at all events a comprehensible theory, but its essential basis is the hypothesis that the ships were hurt beyond immediate cure in the battle of August 10th, for we can not imagine that the Russians would have so egregiously misinterpreted the situation as to dismantle the ships for the better protection of forts which had no use except to protect the ships. We must always remember that STOESSEL and the Russian Admiral probably placed implicit reliance on the impregnability of the fortress, or at least on its ability to hold out until either the Baltic Fleet should arrive from the south or KUROPATKIN from the north, and that they consequently judged it safest for the vessels to lie under the shadow of ramparts as difficult to reduce as the hills on which they stood. It was a disastrously false calculation, and those responsible for it become the more culpable when we observe that not the smallest margin was left for error. Instead of keeping the ships ready for a sortie in the event of emergency, however improbable, they were left to perish helplessly.

Whatever be the true explanation nothing happier for Japan and more unfortunate for Russia has occurred since the beginning of the war. The disappearance of this strong squadron incalculably brightens the outlook. There is no longer any occasion to offer hecatombs of victims for the capture of Port Arthur, nor need the main units of the Japanese fleet remain on watch there any longer. TOGO's long vigil is at an end, and he may now get ready for the final combat that lies before him. The best result that could have been anticipated from the fall of the fortress has preceded the fall, and has preceded it by just such an interval as suits Japanese convenience.

A RUSSIAN LIBEL.

THE *Novoye Vremya*, as translated by the *Literary Digest*, says :—

"If one takes a deeper view of the matter, he will perceive without difficulty why Russians are not enthusiastic over Japanese militancy. No one, of course, will accuse Russian soldiers and Russians generally of a lack of valor. All our history attests the contrary. Not without significance is the fact that the bloodiest battles of history are precisely those in which Russians have taken part. But devotion to military duty does not, with us, spell militancy. We are ready to die for our country, but we do not love war. In our nature—often to our disadvantage —there is strongly developed an almost unwholesome sensitiveness to the noblest ethical principles. We are too humane to enjoy war. We have fought much and won many victories. But we have fought only under extreme necessity, and have remembered the rule that war is only a means to peace. In fighting we have never done anything to increase the difficulties of subsequent pacific relations. . . .

"It is this idea of peace even in war which we do not find in the Japanese. Cold, calculating cruelty,

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love of fighting for its own sake, can not excite admiration in Russia.

"The English say that this war is a conflict between progressive civilization and a stagnant, reactionary Power; a few purely external, accidental, and historic factors permit them to give currency to this shallow, radically unjust phrase. No, leaving all thoughts of the present collision aside, we can not admit that the Japanese are the representatives of progress as against the Russians. They are, perhaps, skilled, brave, and intelligent; but they can not hate war; they do not feel that even in war not all things are lawful; they are not ashamed of aggressive war. They are a dark, threatening force incapable of responding to the most cherished ideas of European culture. And if Europe has long since discarded the Samurai ideal, it is necessary that Russia should discharge the mission devolving upon her and render harmless the too enterprising Asiatics who have not risen to the idea of resistance to war and are not desirable as members of the family of nations."

In other editorials the same paper gives additional reasons for Russia's contempt of the Japanese, despite their successes and exhibitions of great qualities. They are tricky, it says, in small as in great things; they appeal to the galleries and truckle to a public opinion in England and America, for which they have no real regard; they make cheap and hypocritical pretenses regarding the open door, the autonomy of Korea, the administration of Manchuria by the Japanese, etc. In the suggestion that the Chinese be "allowed" to police Manchurian territory occupied by Japan, the Russian organ sees, not a concession or an act of magnanimity, but a palpable "Asiatic trick," since this would relieve the Japanese of care and expense and the necessity of sparing thousands of officers and soldiers for work in no way connected with their campaign against Russia. What the Japanese occupy they must protect, guard, administer, says the *Novoe Vremya*, and the Chinese can not do this for them without violating neutrality and inviting reprisals. At any rate, it is such smart, tricky, and sham "liberalism" as this that makes honest, non-aggressive, candid, and plain Russia hostile to and contemptuous of the Japanese.

The impression produced by this article on the mind of anyone at all conversant with Japanese character is that the writer in the Russian journal is either completely ignorant of his subject or an unscrupulous slanderer. There is not an iota of evidence that the Japanese are "cold, calculating and cruel," or that they "love fighting for its own sake." The testimony of history is that, so long as they were left to themselves, they lived in absolute peace for nearly two centuries and a half, whereas during the brief period of 37 years since the Western world forced its society on them, they have had six wars. No European nation can point to five cycles of uninterruptedly peaceful existence. Did any nation possess such a record, its reputation for peace-loving would stand unrivalled and unchallenged. But Russia—what has she been doing all the while? Fighting, fighting perpetually; fighting for pure lust of territory; extending her dominions in Asia and seeking to extend them in Europe at the point of the sword; stealing the inheritance of other States by force of arms. We do not pretend that in these respects she is the greatest sinner among Occidental Powers. It is incumbent to admit that England has been at least as bad, with a difference of method though identity of result. The point to be made, however, is that if maintaining peace establishes a title to be considered peace-loving—and by what other kind of practical proof can such a title be established?—then that Russia should accuse Japan of fighting for the love of fighting is supremely absurd. This very war gives the lie to the *Novoye Vremya*. Russia forced it upon Japan. Nothing that could have been done to avoid it, nothing short of a total sacrifice of national dignity, was left undone by Japan. She actually went to the length of offering to efface herself altogether in Manchuria if only a settlement could be elaborated with regard to Korea. If may be that Russia did not want to fight. It may be that she did not expect to fight. But that the fight was of her making, every candid observer is agreed. In truth when we Westerns stand up before the Orient and claim to be propagandists of the gospel of peace and love, we are the worst kind of hypocrites. Our civilization is permeated with the spirit of militarism. We ruin ourselves to create and maintain instruments of war on a colossal scale. In all our dealings with the East force has been our weapon; force naked, undisguised. There has been no peace for Oriental nations since they suffered our contact save the peace of broken submission. And of all sinners Russia has been the worst in this respect. Only think, too, of the vast assurance of a Russian journal which ventures to lay accusations of cruelty at the door of a people like the Japanese. A Russian journal! Truly it is hard to imagine that this *Novoye Vremya* is not deliberately making its own country and its own countrymen the subjects of a huge practical joke. For it can not possibly have forgotten the Poles, the Finns, the Jews, the Turkomans and the Chinese. It can not have forgotten Warsaw, Geok Tepe, Blagovestchensk and Kishineff. And were its memory so strangely arid, it could find refreshment in the events of this present war; events which are still a vivid and an appalling reality, not having yet been mercifully relegated to the realm of fading recollections. All the savagery, all the inhuman cruelty of this combat have been on the side of the Russians. Contrasted with the kindliness, the forbearance, the self-restraint displayed by the Japanese, the Russian record is black indeed. How has it fared with the Japanese wounded who fell under the shadow of the Port-Arthur fortress? How did it fare with the Japanese surgeons and nurses who, in the security that the followers of the Red Cross should enjoy at the hand of the least civilized of peoples, essayed to succour these most unhappy victims of one of the most shockingly brutal episodes in the history of all nations? Are there indeed any wounded Japanese in Russian hospitals? There may be a few. We should be sorry to think that there are none. But the fact that nothing has been heard of them in all these months is ominously significant. On the other hand, there are thousands of sick and wounded Russians receiving the tenderest ministrations in Japanese hospitals. The *Novoye Vremya* has forgotten all this. It supplements wholesale slander with the basest ingratitude. And then forsooth it talks about Japanese trickiness; about "the cheap and hypocritical pretenses of the Japanese;" about their "shamelessness towards even aggressive war." Could the Russian journal have more explicitly indicated the vices disfiguring its own country's record than it has done in this article? The whole arraignment is subjective. The disgraces the *Novoye Vremya* would fain fix upon the Japanese are the disgraces that history has indelibly fixed upon Russia. No blindness could be more crass than the blindness of this St. Petersburg newspaper. Observe one concrete fact which it adduces as evidence of Japanese trickiness; "Asiatic trickiness." Japan has asked, it alleges, that China should police Manchurian territory occupied by Japan. What else has Russia been doing all the time? Have we not heard again and again of her attempt to impose upon the Chinese the responsibility of guarding her own military railways, of her threats addressed to General TSENG because he failed to keep the Hunghutsz quiet? Acts which when perpetrated by the "honest, non-aggressive, candid and plain Russian"—was there ever so infelicitous, so inappropriate a string of epithets?—acts which on Russia's part are proper and lawful, become, when essayed by the Japanese, "violations of neutrality and invitations to reprisals." Yet amid all this welter of libel, of falsehood, of ingratitude, of crass prejudice and of profound ignorance, we do not say that there is no truth. On the contrary, there is one conspicuous truth. It is contained in the *Novoye's Vremya's* assertion of Russia's "mission to render harmless the too enterprising Asiatics who are not desirable as members of the family of nations." This is indeed truth; grim and terrible truth. The Russian journal has unwittingly indicated the ultimate cause of the war. Because the Russians in their whole treatment of Japan, in all their negotiation with her and in their entire demeanour toward her, showed that they counted her an outcast among the nations, that they would not accord her the recognition of a civilized people, that they would not recognise her as even approximately an equal, therefore Japan had no alternative but to fight. The sword alone could penetrate Russia's barbaric prejudice. To the sword therefore the appeal was made. The *Viedomosti* has declared that the Japanese are noxious animals; that no quarter should be given to them; that they must be exterminated as vermin is exterminated. The *Novoye Vremya* declares that they "are a dark threatening force incapable of responding to the most cherished ideas of European culture" and that it is Russia's mission to ostracise them permanently from the comity of nations. Thus it is that Russia has always "remembered the role that war is only a means to peace"; thus it is that "in fighting she has never done anything to increase the difficulties of subsequent pacific relations." Is it conceivable that any empire dowered with a scintilla of self-respect should not fight to the death against such a monstrously insulting verdict? We have at least the solace of knowing that Anglo-Saxondom has emphatically severed itself from the savage mediœvalism of journals like the *Novoye*

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Vremya and the *Viedomosti*, as well as from the primæval intolerance of the Russian religious press, and we have also the supreme solace of recognising that if there be any Power which watches over the affairs of man, that Power has nerved Japan's arm against her most shameless slanderers and avowed oppressors.

THE SHAHO.

THE long period of comparative inaction in the Shaho region has begun to be regarded as signifying that the two armies are wintering and that neither will move out of its lines until the spring sets in. Such a supposition seems scarcely justified. We have to remember that only one thing warrants a general in sending his troops to fight during winter, and that one thing is improved facility of communications. There comes a time in Manchuria when the rivers are frozen and the roads are hard. Such a time is specially adapted for the movements of troops and the transport of supplies. If either side contemplated the resumption of hostilities during the cold weather, it would have waited for that convenient moment, which, according to meteorological records, might be fully expected to arrive in the early part of December. Here then we have an ample explanation of the delay that has taken place since the long bloody fight of October. The battle of the Shaho continued almost to the third week in October, and both armies then found themselves in the period when the cold served simply to impede operations and when none of the compensations offered by frost could be obtained. Thus it is now and now only that we may begin to talk of delay. Another consideration frequently lost sight of is that an army taking the field in Manchuria during the winter has to dispense almost wholly with the aid of the spade, and has also to make exceptional provision of fuel, since not only has food to be cooked, but also water for drinking purposes has to be obtained by melting ice. The spade factor is one of great importance. In these day of magazine rifles the side that can not entrench is at a terrible disadvantage, and evidently anything like rapid entrenchment is impossible where the ground is frozen hard to a depth of perhaps a foot and a half or two feet. It may be argued that this impediment cuts both ways. So it does. From the moment when one army drives the other from the entrenchments constructed by the latter prior to the freezing process, both forces have to look forward to a fight practically in the open. But it is easy to see that under such conditions neither KUROPATKIN nor OYAMA is willing to assume the initiative until every precaution has been taken. The advantage, in any case, must be enormously with the army which stands on the defensive behind carefully constructed fortifications. Marshall OYAMA doubtless argues that it is incumbent on the Russians to move to the attack. And so indeed it is, for every day that passes without any practical fulfillment of KUROPATKIN'S celebrated offensive proclamation, is so much loss of prestige to the Russians. More than two months ago their commander-in-chief announced to the world that the time had come to avenge all his previous reverses and to impose his will on the Japanese. His present inaction, therefore, is an explicit avowal of impotence. Friendly critics have claimed for him a signal achievement on the Shaho since, after losses that should have shattered him, he yet made a stand which arrested the Japanese. Whatever glory that exploit confers certainly belongs to him, but can it compare for a moment with the humiliation of the utter failure evinced by his long continued inability to resume the offensive which he so explicitly promised to his troops? Add to this that the Russians and their friends have always spoken openly, not to say boastingly, of the advantages winter would confer on them for the purposes of a campaign in Manchuria, as compared with the Japanese who are not inured to cold. General WOGACK'S statements in that sense are recalled by a Tokyo journal, and we ourselves can vouch that they were made, with the difference, of course, that he spoke of Chinese antagonists, not of Japanese. The upshot of the matter is that it is for the Russians to assume the offensive, and that everything suggests the wisdom of a waiting game for the Japanese.

THE "TANGO MARU."

THIS vessel was launched from the Mitsu Bishi slip at Nagasaki on the morning of the 11th. She is the largest steamer ever built in Japan, her gross tonnage being 7,300 tons. Her engines develop a horse-power of 5,500 and will drive her through the water at a speed of 15 knots. Everything seems to have proceeded successfully and smoothly. The Nagasaki dock has now constructed several big steamers, and it may fairly claim high rank among the ship-building establishments of the world. Japan has reason to be grateful to the enterprise of the Mitsu Bishi and to the patriotism of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha—to whose order the *Tango Maru* was built—, for without this combination the country must have waited many years before developing the capacity it now shows. Only great capitalists like the IWASAKI Family could have carried such an enterprise to success, for during the early years heavy losses must have been faced, and had ledgers alone been consulted the attempt would have been abandoned. But it is characteristic of the IWASAKI Family that they have never made a failure. Clear judgment, sound business faculty, the acumen to choose able employees, the gift of winning their best services, and an indomitable determination not to abandon anything half-way—all these qualities the heads of the house have displayed for many years, with results of which they may well be proud, and their country should be duly appreciative. In this particular matter of ship-building it is of course evident that success could not have been secured without the cooperation of a company like the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. The Directors of the latter, reposing full confidence in the Mitsu Bishi and understanding the imperative necessity of rapidly educating ship-building capacity in the people of an island empire like Japan, placed order after order with the Nagasaki Dock Company, and the result is that whereas twenty years ago Japan's ship-building essays may be said to have been confined to a few hybrid schooners, she is now in a position to construct ocean liners of the highest type. We have watched the gradual growth of many enterprises in this country, but it seems to us that none should be a matter for higher congratulation than this ship-building achievement.

RUSSIA'S STRENGTH IN MANCHURIA.

IT is noticeable that in the letter recently addressed by a Russian Major to the *Novoye Vremya*, urging the despatch of a part of the Black-Sea Fleet to Far Eastern waters, he speaks of four hundred thousand men as the maximum force that Russia can hope to place and maintain in Manchuria. This figure greatly exceeds the estimates of some foreign experts. They affirm that the capacity of the Siberian railway would be taxed to its utmost in carrying stores and ammunition for an army of a quarter of a million, and certainly when the question is minutely considered their verdict appears to have much reason. The Russian military authorities, however, must be assumed to have given most elaborate attention to this vital question, and unless appearances be very deceptive, they have arrived at a conclusion much the same as that of the *Novoye Vremya's* correspondent. Roughly speaking the arithmetic works out thus: forces under KUROPATKIN'S immediate command 220,000; forces under GRIPENBURG'S command 150,000; forces forming the Vladivostock Army, 30,000. Probably by next April, or perhaps May, these forces will have been assembled in the field. The first question then suggesting itself is, what will they find opposed to them? Long before that time Port Arthur will have fallen, unless, indeed, the Baltic Fleet manages to relieve it. Contingencies connected with the Baltic Fleet, however, may for the moment be omitted from our calculation. Let us assume that Port Arthur will have fallen, and that practically the whole of the forces now investing it will have been ranged in line with OYAMA'S armies. We are not at liberty to speak in detail of the strength of the Japanese forces, but from the open secret that there are 4 Divisions now on the Liaotung Peninsula and 8 on the Shaho it is not difficult to deduce an approximate idea of the numbers

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that will then be massed in central Manchuria. Further, the recent change made in the military system of Japan brought an accession of from 200,000 to 300,000 men to the colours. If from that large body a hundred thousand be sent to the scene of the fighting the Japanese commanders will have at their disposal a total force at least equal to that of the Russians. Now has there been throughout the whole course of the war one incident which suggests that with equal forces—we are taking, be it observed, the minimum estimate for Japan, the maximum for Russia—has there been anything to suggest that with equal forces victory will rest with the Eagles rather than with the Rising Sun? Most emphatically there has not. On the contrary the whole experience of the campaign goes to prove that, even acting on the offensive, the Japanese can win with equal numbers, and that when standing on the defensive great numerical inferiority does not fatally handicap them. But it will be for Russia to take the offensive. She has been driven northward out of Liaotung, out of all Southern Manchuria, out of Liaoyang and to the banks of the Hun. The only territory to which she possesses any lawful title, the Peninsula of the Regent's Sword, has been wrested from her or will have been wrested from her before the spring. She is essentially in a vanquished position, and unless she reconcile herself to remain there—in which event she may at well lay down her arms at once—, she must assume the offensive and drive the Japanese into the sea. Can she do it? Given the conditions we have supposed, can she do it? Not unless the whole story of the campaign up to the present has been a chapter of accidents. Not unless the marked superiority shown by the Japanese in every fight, in every operation, be attributed to the interference of some kind deity of chance who will henceforth take his seat on the banners of the Russians. It is to this consciousness which has now burned itself into the brains of Russian military leaders that we must attribute the present outcry about the Black-Sea Fleet. They have finally and reluctantly arrived at the conclusion that if the Japanese are to be driven into the sea, the thing can be accomplished only by taking the sea from them. After all it is the most rudimentary kind of strategy. The sea is Japan's line of communications. The possession of the sea it is that enables her to transport and maintain a huge army on the Asiatic continent with ease and facility such as no single railway track can confer. Should she lose the command of the sea, she would be at once compelled to fall back on the long line of communications through Korea, and even that would be exposed to grave perils; repetitions of such appalling incidents as the sinking of the *Kinshiu Maru* and the *Hitachi Maru*. Every line-of battle ship Russia can marshall in Far-Eastern waters is worth its weight in silver to her empire in the Orient. All the more difficult is it therefore to comprehend the Port Arthur garrison's reckless indifference to the fate of the precious squadron entrusted to their care, and all the easier to appreciate the absorbing anxiety of the Russian authorities to collect a conquering fleet in the Far East. Therein lies Russia's only chance of retrieving the situation.

THE IMPERIAL DIET.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

December 13th, 1904.

The House met at 1.15 p.m. and after various reports had been read by the Secretary, Mr. Mochizuki Kotaro presented a Question relating to foreign politics.

The Question was connected with the attitude of Denmark, Spain and France towards the Baltic Squadron, which attitude the signatories of the Question declared to be in plain violation of the obligations of neutrality. The acts cited were that the Squadron was allowed to ship coal in three ports of Denmark. Thereafter it committed the outrage against the Hull Fleet, and subsequently a part of it entered Cherbourg, where coaling operations again took place. The Squadron then proceeded to Vigo, where its doings constituted a still more flagrant violation of neutrality. The process was repeated at Tanjier. A portion of the Squadron next visited a French port in Western Africa and is now *en route* for Madagascar. The other portion, passing the Suez Canal, coaled at two French ports. There could be no doubt that all these things were breaches of neutrality. What steps had the Government taken in the premises? If the Squadron reach the Far East, there was only too much likelihood of its being permitted to use Saigon and Kwangchou Bay as bases. Thus it might be said that a second Port Arthur had been established at Saigon and Kwangchou. So far as the speaker could ascertain, all these three Powers had failed to give satisfactory answers to Japan's protests. Had those protests been repeated and had the results been communicated to the Powers? If Japan could not obtain recognition of her rights in this matter, then her treaty of alliance with England must be appealed to. Were the cases reversed, were this a Japanese squadron proceeding to European waters to fight Russia, there could not be the slightest doubt as to what course Russia would take.

Thereafter was read the reply of the Minister of State for Finance to a Question propounded by Mr. Hinata Terutake and others on the subject of the aid rendered by the Treasury to the 130th Bank. The gist of the reply was as follows:—

"It is an error to allege, as is alleged in the Question, that the Bankers' Union of Osaka opposed the idea of aiding the 130th Bank. On the contrary the Union had begged the Finance Deparment to extend assistance. As the event was past, however, it did not seem right to mention the names of those that had given this advice. Further, all that the Government had to say on the Question was contained in documents already submitted to the House.

The Order of the Day was then taken, and the Special Committees having reported in favour of giving *post-facto* approval to Imperial Ordinance No. 212 (namely, the Ordinance issued on the 28th September amending the Conscription Law in the sense of prolonging the periods of the reserves and of drafting into them portions of the Territorial Troops if necessary), and to Imperial Ordinance No. 228 (issued on the 10th of November and sanctioning a foreign loan of 120 million *yen*), the House approved both at once.

Mr. Ooka Ikuzo then moved that the Order of the Day be changed for the purpose of debating a Resolution that "This House considers improper the act of the Government in granting a sum of 6 million *yen* to avert the bankruptcy of the 130th Joint Stock Bank."

The Resolution was handed to a Special Committee of 18 nominated by the President.

The following bills were then read a first time and handed to Special Committees of 9, nominated by the President:—

Private Bill for amending the Local Government system.

Private Bill for amending the Law of Chambers of Commerce. The House rose at 3.30 p.m.

ORGAN RECITAL AT UNION CHURCH.

But a scanty handful of people gathered to hear the Organ Recital at Union Church on Tuesday, owing to inclemency of the weather; but those who did not brave the wintry elements missed a rare musical treat. Acting on the experience garnered at the first recital, Mr. Vincent wisely reduced his programme and thus the recital concluded in excellent time and before any one had a chance of growing weary. All Mr. Vincent's selections (with the exception of Mascagni's "Intermezzo," repeated by special request) were different to those on his first programme and we have seldom heard him to better effect. He judged the capacities of the Union Church instrument to a nicety, and thus brought out all that it was capable of producing under the hands of a *maestro*. Changes were also made among the soloists. In the Cantata, Mr. B. C. Foster replaced Mr. Somerton, and, considering the short space of time at his disposal, he achieved a very meritorious success. The chorus was as good as on the first occasion and did full justice to Simper's melodious work.

Mrs. J. P. Mollison sang "The Garden Beautiful" in her own delightful manner, reaching the hearts of her hearers in the opening phrases and keeping them under her control till the end. Mr. Thorn's violin solo was another very acceptable item. He shows a greater depth and tone on every public appearance, and but for a little hesitation in the closing passages gave an almost faultless rendering of Braga's "The Angel's Serenade." His playing is full of promise.

PROGRAMME.

Organ.....March from "Leonore" .....Raff.
(Symphony No. 6.)
Cantata..... "The Rolling Seasons" .....Simper.
Soprano, Miss Saunders. Contralto, Mrs. Bagnall.
Tenor, Mr. A. E. Cooper. Bass, Mr. B. C. Foster.
Hymn, No. 375....." Onward Christian Soldiers" ... Sullivan.
Organ.....(*a*) "Berceuse" ..... Spinney.
(*b*) "Intermezzo".....Mascagni.
Song ....." The Garden Beautiful".....Pelissier.
Mrs. J. Pender Mollison.
Violin....." The Angel's Serenade" .....Braga.
Mr. C. H. Thorn.
Organ...(*a*) March Solenelle.....Gounod.
(*b*) Variation on a Theme by Handel...Lux.

CUSTOMS APPEALS.

On an appeal instituted by Messrs. Carl Rohde & Co. No. 70, Yokohama, against a decision given by the Yokohama Customs, Baron Sone, Minister for Finance, gave a decision on Dec. 6th. The *Official Gazette* states that the firm imported gas lighting apparatus called "gas-holders" on which the Yokohama Customs imposed a 20 per cent. *ad valorem* duty in accordance with No. 271 of the tariff. The importers contended that the rate of the duty should be 10 per cent. under No. 17 of the same tariff. The Minister gave a decision in favour of the appeal.

The following day, the Minister decided an appeal by Mr. Y. Furuya, representative of Messrs. T. A. Christensen & Co., Kobe, against a decision by the Kobe Customs as to six electric fans. The appeal was sustained.

YOKOHAMA AND TOKYO FOREIGN RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF SUFFERERS BY THE WAR.

The Executive Committee beg to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following additional sums:—

	Yen.
Amount already acknowledged	29,335.35
Messrs. Sulzer Rudolph & Co.....	150.00
Mr. Charles V. Sale...	500.00
Offertories, Christ Church.....	100.00
Akamon	42.00
Offertories, Christ Church	100.00
The Monthly "Mince Pie" Magazine.....	20.00
A friend in America of "The Monthly Mince Pie"	50.00
Offertories, Christ Church	100.00
Mr. James S. de Benneville (2nd donation).	50.00
Total	30,445.35

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MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

On October 24th at a large meeting of representatives of the Kumiai Kyōkai from all parts of Japan a manifesto was drawn up and unanimously adopted. It is given in full and commented on in the *Kirisutokyō Sekai* of Nov. 3rd. Here is the substance of this new declaration of the whole Congregational body. Japan has now reached a crisis in her history. A new destiny awaits her. The new position which she is winning for herself brings with it responsibilities and obligations. She must realize to the full that she has a mission in the Far East. At no former time in her history has there been so much need of sound religious teaching. On such an occasion as this Christians should come forward in a decided manner and respond heartily to the demands of the time. The Church has two distinct duties to perform. First, she needs to increase her own spiritual life and zeal, and, secondly, she must preach the Gospel to others with greater earnestness, thereby being the means of putting moral energy into the nation, of saving individual souls, of purifying home life, and thus enabling the nation to act up to that noble standard of humanity which it has professed to the whole world. Furthermore, each of our Congregational churches, spurred on by the spirit of the times, should resolve to render itself independent and self-supporting and thus place itself in a position to enter on evangelistic work throughout the Far East.

The *Kirisutokyō Sekai* draws attention to the fact that 9 years ago on the very same day of October the Congregational Church issued a manifesto. The former document embodied the leading doctrines of Christianity and constituted a kind of confession of faith. The recent manifesto deals specially with the Church's mission and responsibility to-day. There is no longer any doubt, says the *Kirisutokyō Sekai*, about our ability to come out top in this war, but there is considerable uncertainty in the minds of Western onlookers as to the use we shall make of our victory. (*Sore sensō no shōhai wa konnichi no mondai ni arazu; daimondai wa sengo ni tai suru kokumin no kakugo ikan ni son su*). Looking at the position of Christianity in this country to-day, continues the *Kirisutokyō Sekai*, it is attended by one grave defect. It is largely dependent on foreignaid. Our politics, our science, our education are all strictly national and independent. Is our Christianity as a whole never going to reach independence and self-support? For over 20 years we have urged the necessity of making every Church independent of foreign aid. So we are glad to see this great object emphasized in the manifesto. To draw up a manifesto and sign it are easy matters compared with acting up to the announcements made. Our great trouble to-day is not the want of inquirers, but the lack of zeal among our own members. Earnest inquiry too often meets with a cold response. Hence the spiritual awakening inside the Church on which the document lays stress is the first and most fundamental of all requirements, without which none of the hopes to which the manifesto gives expression can possibly be realized.

Last month we epitomized an article contributed to the *Kirisutokyō Sekai* by a Christian residing in Seoul on "The Reform of the Congregational Church and the amalgamation of Pastorates in certain cases." Another long article on the same subject appears in No. 1,103 of the paper, the salient points of which we give below. Five subjects were treated in the last article. Here is No. 6. *The benefits of uniting pastorates.* (*a*) It is desirable that the churches should benefit by the easy modes of communication now established everywhere; that they should be instructed by well qualified pastors living at a distance from them. (*b*) The vexed question of how to find the means to support pastors could be easily settled by requiring churches only to provide for a portion of the salary paid. Hitherto the pastors have been wretchedly paid and find it hard to make a living. Combination would cure this evil. (*c*) Pastors who reside in isolated places are apt to go to sleep. The salt of their religion loses its flavour. They have no opportunity for intercourse with kindred spirits. They get into a rut. They grow narrow-minded, &c. This would all be obviated by employing moving pastors. (*d*) A great many of our pastors do not study. Perhaps it would be true to say that there are only 2 or 3 pastors out of every 10 who are habitual readers. There are many causes for this. But by paying pastors better and giving them greater responsibilities, their status would certainly improve. (*e*) Among our pastors to-day there are great irregularities. Many reports concerning these have reached my ears. I have heard of pastors who don't pay their debts, of pastors who change houses without paying up the rent due, of pastors who order things without paying for them, who neglect to teach their families and who fail to fulfil their duties to aged parents and the like. There have been still more serious misdemeanours than these, but they have been few. One of the reasons for the defaulting that has occurred is the miserable pittance on which these men are supposed to struggle though life. This would be entirely altered by combining 3 or 4 pastorates. The writer proceeds to state and to answer various objections to his scheme and concludes by observing that it is only by the adoption of some such plan as the one proposed that the Congregational Church can rise to the occasion and take a prominent part in the mission work for the carrying on of which the age in which we live offers so many facilities.

* * *

The attitude of the Church to the war is the subject of an article published in the *Nichiyō Sōshi* (Protestant Episcopalian). The Church, says this organ, is for peace and hence when war exists she must be very careful not to compromise herself. She must utilize the war for her own purposes. There are many ways in which she can do this. (1) She is essentially the dispenser of the highest kind of comforts. At such a time of bereavement as the present there will be many kinds of comfort offered to the distressed--some of a material and some of a spiritual kind. Among the latter Christian comfort should rank high. Even in her evangelistic work at the front she should ever bear in mind that to induce men to change their religion or their sect is nothing like as important as providing solace for the wounded and the dying. (2) The Church must never figure as a stimulator of the warlike spirit. In Japan to-day that spirit needs no stimulation from any quarter. But even were it otherwise, it is not the Church's function to further war. But the spirit of self-sacrifice which has displayed itself so much in this war the Church may commend and endeavour to raise to a still higher level. And she ought to be able to do something to strengthen the resolution with which men face death on the battle-field. (3) To the numerous moral features of the war and the subsequent attitude of the Japanese nation to China and Korea the Church should pay the closest attention. It should lay stress on what it conceives to be the duty of this country under existing circumstances.

On sectarianism within the Church the *Nichiyō Sōshi* says that the divisions which exist can never be regarded in any other light than as a disgrace to the Church, as a proof of bigotry and narrow-mindedness. No scheme for a general union has as yet met with universal approval. and the oneness for which Christ prayed seems to be still a great way off; though the desire for union seems to grow stronger as the years roll by.

* * *

In the *Seikyō Shimpō* (Greek Church) (No. 575) we find some interesting particulars bearing on the fortunes of the Japanese branch of the Greek Church since the outbreak of the war. It was feared at one time that the Missionary Society in Russia, which for many years past has been steadily collecting funds for this Church, would find it difficult to induce Russian Christians to go on subscribing under existing circumstances. But the *Seikyō Shimpō* states that this has not been the case. When it was announced in Russia that Bishop Nicolai was protected by the police, that the services at his cathedral went on as usual, that the cordial feeling between him and his Japanese fellow-workers had not cooled in the least, the Russian subscribers were so struck by this unlooked for broad-mindedness and Christian love that they resolved to support the mission in a whole-hearted manner as heretofore. Certain newspapers in Russia have tried to sow the seeds of discord by representing it as an anomaly that a Russian Bishop should lead the prayers of a number of Christians who are praying for Japanese victories. To this the *Seikyō Shimpō* answers that no Japanese Christian expects Bishop Nicolai to pray for a Japanese victory, and Bishop Nicolai is aware that the Japanese Christians are praying for their country's success. Japanese Christians would not be fulfilling their duties as subjects of the Emperor did they not thus pray. But it must be borne in mind that Christians as such, whatever their nationality, must bow to the will of God and when praying for one side or the other recognize that their prayers are subject to the Divine will, says the *Seikyō Shimpō*. The *Novoe Vremya* having stated that the Greek Church in Tōkyō has shown great indifference to Russian prisoners in Japan, Bishop Nicolai replied to that charge in the columns of this paper. The gist of his letter was that the accusation is quite unfounded. Bishop Nicolai has for some time been doing all he can for the Russian prisoners in Japan. To Matsuyama, where there are a good many prisoners, he has sent 353 books and about 1,000 pamphlets. To Marugame he is planning to send an equal number. But the supply of books in the Russian language, specially that of New Testaments and prayer books, is inadequate, says the Bishop. This action of Bishop Nicolai has hitherto been unknown to us, observes the *Seikyō Shimpō*. It gives us great satisfaction to find that members of our Church are found manifesting Christian sympathy with Russian prisoners. This is as it ought to be. In his letter to the *Novoe Vremya* Bishop Nicolai draws attention to the fact that the work of the Greek Church has been very little affected by the war. The number of baptisms during the past year had been 720 and the number of workers had risen from 188 to 198.

The *Seikyō Shimpō* has a leading article on "Christianity and Socialism." On this subject for years past Mr. Ishikawa has repeatedly stated his views, but he now tells us that since there is no topic on which Christians hold such different opinions as the question of the proper attitude of Christianity to socialism he again reverts to it. There is socialism and socialism, says the *Seikyō Shimpō*. There is a large amount of socialism that aims at overthrowing existing Governments and at taking away the authority now wielded by various bodies and classes of men. With socialism of the revolutionary type we have of course no sympathy, says the organ we are quoting. It is essential that the socialism which Christianity furthers should be in harmony with the Christian peaceful spirit, should be highly moral, should be spiritual. Now, in that all socialists and all Christians alike insist on the need of the reform of society, it might appear at first sight as though they could aid each other. But it will be found that most socialists advocate political and economic reform rather than moral and spiritual reform. Christianity maintains that society can be regenerated without involving radical changes in its organization. But notwithstanding this difference, there is much information bearing on the state of society and its many evils collected by socialists to which Christians should give earnest attention. The ordinary socialist relies solely on political revolutionary changes for the amelioration of Society. We believe that this kind of reform could never prove thoroughly effective even were it possible to set the necessary machinery in motion. Socialists, in a word, aim not so much at heart reform as at the amelioration of the external conditions of life, and hence the leading principle of Christianity and the leading principle of socialism are at variance with each other.

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A recent issue of the *Shinkōron* (新公論) publishes an article entitled "The Religious World in Japan" contributed by Dr. Maeda Gun, which speaks of the state of religion among Budd-

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hists generally in the following terms:—The world is agreed that religion has two main objects in view, one being subjective—the imparting of faith and comfort to each individual who possesses it; the other being objective, the reform of society generally. Now, looking at the whole Buddhist world, it cannot be said that there is any religion which is sufficiently powerful to mould the belief and comfort the hearts of Japan's rising generation, and as for our religion's undertaking to reform society, nobody thinks it possible. Instead of helping the progress of the nation, Buddhism too often acts as a drag on that progress. Notwithstanding the vast number of our professors throughout the country, it is quite manifest that our religion is a religion of custom, is a religion that has lost its energy, is a religion of empty ceremony, is the religion of the worldly man. To the higher cravings of mankind this religion makes no response. It is a religion only in name; all its significance has disappeared. Even the various Buddhist scholars who represent diverse sects, who are naturally expected to expound religion to the modern world in a manner that shall make it comprehensible and attractive, entirely neglect their duties and pass their days in pleasure or idleness. All the old discipline wielded by abbots and chief-abbots has gone. Head temples may issue commands, but subordinate temples defy them and go their own way. The spirit of union has gone, and the *esprit de corps* which for centuries characterized the members of the chief sects has ceased to exist. I have recently journeyed through the provinces and inquired into the state of Buddhism everywhere and what I have now written represents the conclusions forced on my mind by what I saw and heard.

* * *

The *Fukuin Shimpō* writes as follows on the Japanese sense of honour. The strong self-consciousness and self-respect which are among the prominent characteristics of our people are undoubtedly a very valuable moral asset. We think more of reputation than of profit, more of personality than of possessions. We would far rather be a broken gem than a perfect tile. We are inwardly conscious that man is superior to the material world in which he lives. And the love of fame among us leads some of us to hope that we may make ourselves remembered by distant generations. The old Bushidō saying:—*Hito wa ichi dai, na wa matsudai* (Men live for a generation, but fame lasts for ever) embodies the sentiment of the Japanese nation. Notwithstanding all the worldly common-sense we received from the Chinese in ancient times, this high regard for personal honour was never lost. The charge that in Japan personality and respect for personality are wanting is the exact opposite of the truth. But yet we regret that Japan has always been without the philosophy which raises the sense of honour to lofty levels. . . . To the warrior surrender to the enemy appears to be the greatest of all disgraces. So strong is his will that it will resist not only individual men and society, but even the powers of nature. When various forces are arraigned against this one human will and there seems no prospect of its being able to bear up against its foes, the man who possesses this will, rather than give up his "no surrender ideal," with his own hand separates his spirit from the tabernacle in which it dwells, thinking that by this act his spirit will be removed from the danger of having to sacrifice its cherished ideal to the exigency of external circumstances. One can't call such suicide cowardice. It is, on the contrary, courage of a very high kind, the courage of a man who prefers death to relinquishment of his ideal. It is egoism. But it is what Leckey calls "majestic egoism." It is the individual acting up to his own self-consciousness; to his own high sense of duty; to his own conscientious convictions. From a Christian point of view we cannot defend it, as it ignores the fact that we are all the offspring of God; that we hold our lives in trust from him and may not destroy them at will. The suicide of a warrior is a sin against God, and that he does not know this is a subject for deep regret. But regarded apart from this, merely as devotion to an ideal, it certainly possesses great moral grandeur.

The *Koye* (Roman Catholic) quotes certain remarks of Mr. Kuroiwa Shūroku published in the *Chūōkōron* under the title of "An Unobjectionable Conception of God." Mr. Kuroiwa says that the Christian Conception of God errs on the side of anthropomorphism. And that, moreover, the notion that God is omnipotent and that He made everything in the world are quite contradictory; since the world is full of very imperfect things which an omnipotent supreme being would certainly alter. To connect God with an extremely imperfect universe and to say that while God Himself is perfect and also omnipotent, He made the world as it is to-day is most illogical, says Mr. Kuroiwa. *Moshi Kami no kwanzen wo shōko-tateyo to sureba, Kami ga uchū wo tsukutta to iu giron ga yaburete shimau; ryohō tomo tateru koto ga dekinai.** The *Koye* pronounces this argument shallow and says that Christians do not worship and give thanks to God principally on account of His being the world's Creator. There are other ample reasons for their attitude to the Supreme Being.

* * *

The *Gokyō* (Methodist) edited by Dr. Takagi, assisted by the Rev. Y. Honda, has during the past six weeks been publishing the views of various laymen on "The Indifference of Educated Christian Laymen to the Church." These articles are of considerable interest, as they deal with actual facts connected with the progress of Christianity in this country to-day. In an introductory note Dr. Takagi gives the following account of the commencement of this movement:—Some little time ago we stated in these columns the opinions of English laymen on the indifference to the Church prevailing throughout Great Britain. On looking into the state of things here it seemed to us to be an undoubted fact that the same indifference was observable in this country. Now, were this allowed to go on, it would certainly end in religion occupying a very subordinate place in the lives of men. We perceived that the first thing to be done was to find out the causes of the prevailing indifference; and as we surmised that these might be numerous and not easily discoverable by any one man, we hit on the idea of inviting a full expression of opinion on this subject among the lay members of various churches. So on Aug. 26th last we sent letters to 40 different persons stating our wishes and requesting that all answers be sent in by Sept. 25th. Only laymen were approached, as the opinions of ministers on this subject were not what we sought for. Among those to whom application was made there were officials, merchants, scholars, physicians, barristers, journalists, members of the Diet and educationists. We had hoped to receive answers from the whole 40 persons, but up to the present (Oct. 20th) only 13 have replied, and three of these were too busy to express their views at any length. The other 27 are no doubt absorbed in work, and have no leisure at their disposal. We regret very much to say that the replies which have come are all from Methodists. We had hoped that members of other churches would favour us with their views on the important subject under consideration. But nobody has done so. Since the *Gokyō* is a Methodist organ, the members of other bodies seem to have considered that they were under no obligation to reply to our request. We shall proceed to publish the answers in successive numbers of the paper in the order in which they were received.

We now epitomize the statements made by four of the laymen who replied to Dr. Takagi's application. "The first letter, from T. Andō, is very short. Mr. Andō is not conscious of any such phenomenon as that referred to in Dr. Tagaki's letter. That highly educated men should not enter the church is no cause for surprise. Does not the Bible say, "Not many wise," etc. The Church must rely on "the foolishness of preaching." To alter the Gospel to suit highly intellectual men is not a course to be followed. God has made foolish the wisdom of this world. "The foolishness of God is wiser than men." We had better keep on in the old way and not try impossible things.

II.—Mr. S. Nemoto, a member of the Diet, is the next writer. He agrees with Mr. Andō in thinking that educated laymen do not separate themselves from the Church. He does not see any reason why they should do so, as the Church can supply them with the comfort and instruction which they need. To judge a Church by the amount of knowledge possessed by its members or by the intellectual calibre of the Christians who belong to it is wrong. "God is no respecter of persons." The wise and the foolish are all partakers of the same grace and hence are united to each other. We have been informed of late that certain Japanese residing in Europe and America have been writing against the work carried on by foreign missionaries in this country. It is plain that such men are no Christians, but mere irresponsible scribblers. Nothing is easier to people who make no sacrifices themselves than finding fault with the work of those who have given up much in order to carry it on. It is my hope that foreign Mission Boards will not be deterred by this adverse criticism from sending a large number of missionaries to this country.

III.—The next letter signed "T. F." is of a somewhat different kind. The writer thinks that as in America and Europe non-attendance at Church is not to be invariably interpreted as an indication of want of sympathy with the work carried on by Churches, so in Japan educated people keep away from Church for diverse reasons. Some prefer to spend their Sundays at home in reading or other recreations, or to spend it in the open air. In the West the public is supplied with so much religious literature that it is not necessary to go to Church for the sake of increasing one's stock of religious knowledge. To a certain extent this is true here. One way of retaining a hold on educated members of the Church is to employ them in some way or other. Their intellects should be drafted into the service of the Church. I have noticed, says "T.F.," that it is the practice in some Methodist Churches to exclude highly educated men from office when appointing lay helpers. This is most unwise. Of course it cannot be denied that some of the indifference to the Church shown by professing Christians who are educated proceeds from shallowness of belief, but cases of want of tact in dealing with educated men are by no means few.

IV.—The next letter is of little value. The writer, Mr. Y. Yamaji, evidently has a personal grievance. He begins his letter by saying, "I am the only one that keeps away from church" and proceeds to hint that his church is not what it ought to be—a place where brothers and sisters meet. The next letter being of considerable length, we reserve it for notice later on.

* * *

In No. 286 of the *Rikugō Zasshi* we find an article entitled "Objections to Liberal Christianity," written by Mr. Z. Toyosaki. The line taken by this writer is that in deciding on what to accept and what to reject in religion every individual has no surer guide than his own reason. Mr. Toyosaki first deals with the objection to rationalistic Christianity brought forward by the worshippers of the mystical in religion. Christ's incarnation and resurrection, and the miracles ascribed to Him are not to be reasoned about, say the defenders of orthodoxy, observes Mr. Toyosaki, they are to be accepted as mysteries. I do not find myself able to believe in these things, says this writer. And this is not because I wish to disbelieve in them, but simply because the only guide I have in such matters, my reason, rejects them unequivocally. In settling on my religious faith I have made great use of both science and philosophy. Not that these can ever serve as a substitute for religion. But they are a safeguard against superstition. When people accept what is opposed to both science and philosophy they are on dangerous ground. There is nothing to prevent their becoming the subjects of gross deception. Mr. Toyosaki next proceeds to deal with another objection to his form of belief. He proceeds thus: Rational

* "If it be sought to prove that God is perfect, then the assertion that He made the world must be abandoned. For the notion that He made the world and the notion that He is perfect are incompatible with each other."

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Christianity is emotionless, say some. You must have religious feeling in order to make religion a real power in the world. And so they set about trying to work up what they call revivals. They rave and shout and say this is religious fervour. To us it is all fanaticism and unreligious fervour. Because our feeling is deep down in the recesses of the heart and because it shuns all noisy display people are not to conclude that we are without religious feeling. It is the shallow stream that makes the most noise. To allow the feelings to run away with the intellect is a sign of great backwardness. Among barbarians the mind is governed by the emotions and there are people in civilised countries to-day whose religion is all feeling, but it cannot be denied that such persons are in a very low state of development. . . . . What makes religion valuable is man's nature. Its strength consists in its adaptibility to that nature. Religion is not to be judged of by its ceremonies, its worship and many forms, nor by the bodies of professors called Churches; but by the way in which it responds to the higher cravings of man's mind. As time goes on religion will more and more break loose from the fetters that have hitherto bound it and will thrive independently of churches, sacred writings, forms and ceremonies; as was predicted some years ago by Mr. Savage of New York. In my opinion no single religion contains all the religious truth that is capable of being known, though each separate creed claims to do this. The educated, well-read, devout religious student of this twentieth century holds that each creed of the world and even each separate sect has contributed something towards the great body of religious truth which is now in the possession of the civilised world. To examine everything with an open mind and a desire to learn all that is to be learnt is the best course to be followed by all serious-minded people who are in search of religious truth.

ET NUNC, REGES, INTELLIGITE!

THE MORAL CAUSES OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

[WRITTEN FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL," BY KU HUNG MING.]

(CONTINUED FROM LAST ISSUE.)

Now I have cleared the ground and we can come to the point which I want to say in this illustration of the Confucian method. I have said that in order to put an end to this unhappy war between Japan and Russia, the only one true way is for the Japanese and Russians to bethink them: to get back their true selves: to recover the evenness of their temper and the calmness of their judgement. Now, in order to help the Japanese and the Russian nation to get back their true selves and to recover evenness of temper and calmness of judgement, I will venture to bring before the Japanese nation three facts and before the Russian nation two facts. When the Japanese and Russian nations recover sufficiently evenness of temper and calmness of judgement to see the facts which I am going to bring before them, they will then awaken to the fact that they have both been the victims of a terrible misunderstanding.

The three facts I wish to bring before the Japanese nation are these:—

FACT 1.

The first fact is that the Japanese nation, looking through foreign spectacles, has formed an entirely wrong and utterly absurd opinion of the true character of the Russian people.

The current estimate of the character of the Russian people, as one reads it in the newspapers and general literature of Europe and Japan, is that the Russian, as a rule, is wicked, tricky and selfish. Now I am going to call three competent witnesses to prove that the Russian character is the very exact opposite of what current opinion says.

The first witness I will call is the simple, uncultured, unsophisticated Ainu, whose evidence, it seems to me, is the more valuable because of his entire want of culture, because he is on that account free from all conventionality, preconceived prejudices and cant, and thus can see the true nature of things with his simple, natural Ainu eyes. An early Japanese writer, Hayashi Shihei, as I read in a recent number of the *Kobe Chronicle*, says: "The Ainus who came in contact with the Russians and who get their supply of pepper, sugar, and cloth from the Russians,—call the Russians in their Ainu laguage *Hori Shii Shiyamo*, which means the red *good* man." Hayashi explained that the reason why the Ainus applied the term "red" to the Russians was because the Russians wore red clothes by order of their Empress.

Now the next witness I am going to call to show the true character of the Russian people, is a person whose nature and life circumstances are the exact opposite of those of the simple, uncultured natural Ainus.

The witness I will now call had the most cultured intellect in Europe,—viz Catherine II. Empress of Russia. Catherine II., with the depth of nature which her German descent gave her and with the lucidity, flexibility and distinctness of vision which the best of any European intellectual culture, the culture of the French philosophers in the 18th century, gave her: Catherine II. thus gives her deliberate estimate of the Russian character:—"Never has the universe produced a creature more manly, more solid, more frank, more human, more benevolent, more generous, more obliging than the Russian. No man equals him in regularity of features, in beauty of face, in fineness of complexion, build and stature; having for the most part well-nourished, or nervous and muscular limbs, a thick beard, long and bushy hair; *naturally averse to all ruse and artifice*, to which his probity and uprightness are utterly alien. No one is tenderer to his children and his kinsmen. He has an inborn deference for his parents and superiors. He is prompt and exact in obedience, always faithful!"

Lastly, the third witness whom I am going to call to show the true character of the Russian people, are the Japanese nation themselves,—the Japanese nation of the present generation. The Japanese nation will remember the accident which happened to H.I.M. the present Emperor of Russia while in Japan. The Japanese nation can not surely have forgotten how sensibly, how humanely, how generously not only the Russian Government, but the Russian people, the Russian press treated the accident and behaved towards the Japanese nation under the circumstances. The Japanese nation, if they bethink them, get back their true selves, and recover the evenness of their temper and calmness of their judgement, must admit that if such an accident which happened to a Russian Crown Prince, had happened to an English Prince or a German Prince, how differently, I will not say the British or German Government, but how differently the British or German press and the British or German population would have behaved towards the Japanese nation.

I think now I have proved that the current popular estimate of the Russian character is utterly absurd; that it is not only not true that the Russian, as a rule, is wicked, tricky, or treacherous and selfish, but on the contrary according to the above competent witness the Russian, as a rule, is good, naturally averse to all ruse and artifice—to which his probity and uprightness are utterly alien—and generous.

FACT 2.

The second fact which I am going to bring before the Japanese nation is that they, looking again through foreign spectacles, have formed an equally unjustifiable and unjust estimate of Russian diplomacy and Russian foreign policy in general.

The current estimate of the character of Russian diplomacy and foreign policy to other nations is that it is most crooked, unreliable and aggressive.

Now I need not point out here how *prima facie* improbable it is that the national conduct of a government or nation composed of men with the national characteristics of goodness, averseness to all ruse and artifice, and of generosity: how improbable it is that the national conduct of such a nation can have the characteristics which the current popular estimate gives to it.

Indeed, I am sorry that I have not the time and pace here, nor the necessary books at my disposal at the present moment; if I had, I could prove that it is not only not true that the Russian diplomacy and Russian policy towards other nations is crooked, unreliable and aggressive; on the contrary, I could prove that since the time of Peter the Great or still better from the time of Catherine II. to this day, Russian diplomacy and Russian policy towards other nations is the most honest, most conscientious, not only not aggressive, but even most unobtrusive, most humane, and most generous of any nation in Europe. But as I have not the materials here at hand to prove all this, I will call one most competent witness to bear me out in one most important point: namely that the Russian diplomacy is not crooked and unreliable.

My witness is Prince Bismarck. Prince Bismarck in his "Thoughts and Reminiscences" ("Gedanken u. Erinnerungen") and in his letters from St. Petersburg, distinctly traverses and absolutely contradicts the current popular belief that Russian diplomacy is crooked and unreliable. I am sorry I have not the books here at hand to quote Prince Bismarck's exact words. But anyone who will take the trouble can easily verify what I say here. Now I think Prince Bismarck's testimony here is worth what twenty thousand able editors may say on this point.

FACT 3.

The third and last fact which I will venture to bring before the Japanese nation is this:—

What now appear to the world as wrongful acts and an unjustifiable attitude on the part of Russia towards Japan, which the Japanese nation think give them good cause for making war against Russia: these apparently wrongful acts and unjustifiable attitude on the part of Russia have been in great part provoked by the misguided and mistaken policy of the Japanese Imperial Government.

Now what I have stated will appear to be a very bold statement. But I must beg my Japanese cousins to keep the evenness of their temper and the calmness of their judgement, until they have heard me to the end.

Now I think I am not wrong in saying that what appears to the Japanese nation and to the world as the Japanese nation's justification for the present war against Russia is:—

I.—Russia's unjustifiable occupation of Manchuria and her refusal to let Japan have any say whatever on this Manchurian question.

The Russian Imperial Government's attitude showed want of consideration amounting almost to discourtesy to the Japanese nation while discussing and negotiating this Manchurian question.

I will here for the sake of clearness deal first with the second part of the first proposition, namely Russia's refusal to let Japan have any say whatever in the Manchurian question. In order to deal with this question I must first, on behalf of Russia, define distinctly Russia's true and real policy in Manchuria. Russia's true and real policy in Manchuria is not to refuse to Japan and to the world to share in the benefits and all lawful advantages arising out of the development of the resources of Manchuria by Russian money, Russian labour and the blood and sweat of the Russian people. But Russia's policy is to refuse absolutely to allow Japan or any body except China, the owner of Manchuria, to interfere in any way with what the Russian Imperial Government thinks right to do in Manchuria. In short, Russia's policy in Manchuria is not to shut the door against all or any lawful foreign trade and enterprise in Manchuria, but to absolutely shut the door against foreign interference with the Russian Imperial Government's absolute liberty of action in Manchuria.

Now this Russian policy of shut door against foreign interference which results in her refusal to let Japan have any say whatever on the Manchurian question, is, I wish to point out here, founded upon a great principle, a principle upon which the great Russian Empire is founded. If the Russian Government were to give up this great principle, the whole of the great Russian Empire would crumble to pieces. Now what is this principle? This principle, I answer, is that which is laid down by Lord Beaconsfield when

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he said "Unless the Government in a country has absolute power to do what it thinks right, good government in that country is an impossibility."

I say therefore that Russia's refusal to allow Japan to have any say whatever on the Manchuria question is founded on a principle; a principle which the Russian Imperial Government cannot give up without causing the great Russian Empire to crumble to pieces. Any one who will carefully read the telegraphic correspondence between the Japanese Minister at St. Petersburg and Tokyo which has been given to the world by the Japanese Imperial Government will note what Count Lamsdorff said to Mr. Kurino about the difficulty which the Russian Imperial Government—while fully determined to do what is right in Manchuria,—found in formulating any line of policy and inserting it in any Treaty between Russia and Japan. In fact Count Lamsdorff felt instinctively as an educated and true Russian gentleman that he would be a traitor to the great principle of the Russian Empire, if he put hand to any sentence which in the least abnegates or impairs that great principle. This, I may say, is the great principle—the principle laid down by Lord Beaconsfield—which the Imperial Russian Government is carrying out in Finland, against which the yelping mob of Europe and America are yelling and crying out. The German poet Heine, with wonderful insight, considering that he was himself the most liberal of all Liberals in his time, says: "Der Absolutismus in Russland ist vielmehr eine Dictatur um die liberalen Ideen unserer newesten Zeit, in's Leben treten zu lassen" (the Absolutism in Russia is really a Dictatorship rather than anything else with which to bring into life and make possible the carrying out of the liberal ideas of our time).

Now we can return to the first part of my first proposition, namely, Russia's apparently unjustifiable occupation of Manchuria. I have already defined Russia's policy in Manchuria with regard to her attitude towards Japan and other Powers. I will now define Russia's policy in Manchuria with regard to her attitude towards China, the owner of Manchuria. Russia's policy in Manchuria with regard to her attitude towards China, is also founded upon a principle, viz., "la force attendant le droit" (might until right is feasible). It is, I may say here, the very selfsame principle which the foreign Powers are adopting while they are keeping the strong force of Legation guards in Peking and Tientsin. Indeed, Russia, it seems to me, has more reason to keep a force in Manchuria than the Foreign Powers have to keep the present force of Legation guards in Peking and Tientsin.

But people will say to me: all this is very fine, but what right has Russia to be in Manchuria at all?

In order to answer this question, I am sorry to say, I have to come to the point where the misguided and mistaken policy of the Japanese Imperial Government comes in.

The great cause, the true aim and object, as I have said, for which the Japanese nation made cruel sacrifices and for which the Japanese nation had to arm themselves, was to make the European nations, to make the world, respect Japan and the Japanese. While the Japanese nation were doing this work, attracting the sympathy and admiration of even European nations, there was one class of persons in the world then who, more than others, should have respected the Japanese nation, but who did not show proper respect, did not respect the Japanese nation. This class of persons were the corrupt, servile, cowardly mandarins of China; men like Li Hung Chang, who hob-nobbed with and toadied to Europeans because they lived in fine houses and could spend money lavishly on champagne and expensive cigars; but who, with Herr Krupp and the German Jew-doggery behind them, looked down upon the Japanese, despised the Japanese nation: the Japanese nation who were selling the purity of their girlhood in order to defend the cause of our common civilization.

This, I say, was the true *causa belli*, the righteous cause for which the Japanese nation went to war with China in 1894. The object of the war with Japan was to teach the corrupt, servile, cowardly mandarins of China like Li Hung Chang who, I may say here, was then the head of the Bakufu (幕府) oligarchy in China; to teach these men to respect the Japanese, to respect the Japanese nation. As we all now know, the Japanese nation gained, and easily gained, the object which they fought for in this war. Li Hung Chang had to crawl on his knees to Japan to sue for peace.

Now after the Japanese nation had gained the object for which they went to war with the oligarchy of China,—the right and just thing for Japan to do, the true line of conduct which the moral law required the Japanese nation to take, was to demand sufficient compensation for the cost of the war and whatever material or other damages the Japanese nation might have suffered in consequence of the war. But the Japanese nation, or rather I should say, the Japanese Imperial Government at the time, went beyond this; and in going beyond this the Japanese nation broke the moral law. *Sunt lachrymae rerum!*

Indeed I will take the occasion to say here that when I read the academical essays of Japanese professors in Tokyo on Imperialism and expansion, I could not help saying to myself that these Tokyo professors are really teaching the Japanese nation to break the moral law; and if the Japanese nation listen to the Tokyo professors and break the moral law, the Japanese nation will become men like the Chinese Boxers who arose to protest against wrong and to fight for right, for the upholding of the moral law, but who finally took to plunder and pillage, took to grabbing at and robbing other people's goods. Finally I will say here when the Japanese nation become Chinese Boxers, then as certain as there is a God in Heaven and his moral law holds good, the European nations will rise and if the European nations will not rise, other nation or nations will rise to put down the Japanese nation turned Boxers as easily as the Allied Armies put down the Chinese Boxers in 1900.

But to return—the Japanese nation, I say, broke the moral law when they demanded from China the cession and surrender of territory, the cession of Formosa, the cession and surrender of Manchuria. I will say here by the way that from a moral point of view the Japanese Imperial Government demand at the time for the opening of new Treaty ports in China was even worse than the demand for the cession and surrender of territory. For in demanding the cession of territory, the Japanese nation were only humanly selfish for themselves; but in demanding the useless opening of new Treaty ports in China, the Japanese nation were trying to please, to flatter and to toady to the European nations: a line of conduct utterly unworthy of the Japanese nation.

In fact when the Japanese nation demanded from China the cession and surrender of territory, the Japanese nation were really committing an act of latter Boxerism. As I said, when the Japanese nation become "Boxer," European nations will rise to put the Japanese nation turned Boxers down. Sure enough, as we know, Russia, France and Germany rose to prevent the Japanese nation from committing an extremely outrageous act of latter Boxerism upon China, upon China's property in Manchuria.

The above, then, was the first act of the Manchurian drama.

Now, it will be asked what was the three great Powers' motive in preventing the Japanese nation from committing this act of latter Boxerism upon Manchuria? I will here leave out France and Germany, whose motive in this transaction, I must confess that I have not sufficient data to form an opinion on. I will therefore confine myself to Russia—Now what was Russia's motive in demanding from Japan the retrocession of Manchuria to China?

Before answering this question, I will take the occasion to remark here that nothing shows clearer the deformity and obliquity of the modern European intellect than the fact that public men in Europe, especially in Great Britain, persistently impute base motives to every act of the Russian Government, twist and misinterpret the most palpably humane and generous action of the Russian Government. When H. I. M. the present Emperor of Russia called for a conference of the Powers to consider the question of a general disarmament among the Powers, there are public men who with an assurance and ingenuity which would be ridiculous and reprehensible if such men were not really insane; public men who assert and try to prove that this most humane intentioned act of the worthy successor of the pious Alexander I. of the Holy Alliance; that this humane act of the present Russian Emperor is a piece of the most deep diabolic and machiavellian plot on the part of the Russian Government to take advantage of the European Powers.

I can now answer the question: what was Russia's motive in insisting upon the Japanese nation giving back Manchuria to China?

Well, the motive was the same as that which prompted H.I.M. the present Emperor of Russia to call a conference of the Powers to consider the question of a general disarmament. In fact the motive of Russia in insisting upon Manchuria remaining an integral part of the Chinese Empire, is to lessen the millitary burden of the world. But perhaps I am putting the case too favourably for Russia. I will therefore correct myself and say that Russia's motive was rather to lessen the military burden of the Russian people.

I will add here that the foreign policy of Russia towards other nations is in one sense certainly very selfish: selfish in the sense that it is not obtrusively philanthropic. Russia's foreign policy is not like the Kulturträger policy of other European nations who seek and even aggressively seek to share with other nations the benefits of their trade and commerce; the benefits of their Briton-shall-never slave free institutions; the benefits of their grandiose civilization, *l'éblouissement de l'humanite;* the benefits of their grand mail-fisted military system; the benefits of their religion. In short Russia is very selfish in that Russia has never-tried to bring light to those sitting in darkness. The only and sole object which the Imperial Russian Government has cared for is the welfare of the Russian people. In the sense this Russians are very selfish.

But to return.—The reason why Russia wished to have Manchuria remain a part of the Chinese, and not become a part of the Japanese Empire was because the Chinese are not, but the Japanese have become and are, a millitary nation. If Manchuria became a part of the Japanese Empire, Russia would have to keep a large military force on her Eastern frontier, and this would increase the already unbearable military burden of the Russian people.

In fact the motive of the Imperial Russian Government in insisting upon the retrocession of Manchuria to China was to avoid having to increase the military burden of the Russian people. Indeed people who have not studied and do not know the history and character of the Russian nation do not know how great is the aspiration of the Russian people for peace. The Russian national hymn, the grandest in music as in words of any nation, prays to God to give them peace. It was in obedience to this aspiration of the Russian people; or perhaps it is more correct to say, it was the impulse of the Russian people for peace carrying him that made Alexander I., the truly pious and most beautiful character among the rulers in European history to whom European historians have not done justice: that made Alexander I. of Russia form what was called the Holy Alliance; the harbinger and announcement, since the Reformation, of a state of things, of some kind of federation of nations for the protection, not of material interests, but of civilization, of moral interests, of the holy moral law of God: some such state of things, which the European nations must come to unless the whole civilization of the world is to come to a complete smash leaving nothing but fragments of cannon and motor-car iron on this planet. It was in obedience to this same impulse and aspiration of the Russian people for peace that H.I.M. the present Emperor of Russia, worthy successor of Alexander I., called for a conference of the Powers to consider the question of a general disarmament. Lastly, I will say,

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it was in obedience to this same aspiration and impulse of the Russian people for peace that the Imperial Russian Government insisted upon Japan ceding back Manchuria to China.

This then, I say, was the end of the first act of the Manchurian drama.

I come now to the second act of the Manchurian drama. I come now in fact to the most vital question: How did the Russians come into Manchuria?

The answer to this question in very simple. The Russians came into Manchuria, because China of her own accord and free will asked the Russians to come into Manchuria.

After the Japan-China war, when China lay prostrate at the feet of Japan and when the Japanese nation in the flush and excitement of their success were misguided enough to wish to commit an act of latter Boxerism upon China, Russia, as we know, came to the help of China; Russia wrested Manchuria back from Japan to China. China naturally felt very grateful to Russia. The Bakufu oligarchy of China, with Li Hung Chang at the head, especially, were not only grateful to Russia because Russia to some extent saved their complete loss of face; the Bakufu oligarchy of China were almost exultant. Li Hung Chang's Secretary, Lo Fenglo, who afterwards became Minister to England, was so foolishly exultant that in an interview with a French newspaper man in Paris, he shook his fist and flouted not only at Japan, but even at Great Britain.

Let me explain here for a moment what I mean by the Bakufu oligarchy in China. To Japanese who have studied their past history the term will be easily intelligible. But to foreigners who do not know Japanese history a word of explanation is necessary. The Bakufu oligarchy in China was the clique of so-called progressive pro-European mandarins, with Li Hung Chang at their head, in Tientsin, who held the real power of government in China, the power of giving away the most lucrative and fattest posts in the government service and the power of spending money, while the responsibility of Government rested with the Peking Government, with their I. M. the Empress Dowager and Emperor of China.

But to return. China, I say, was grateful to Russia; and the Bakufu oligarchy of China then persuaded the Imperial Government at Peking to offer a Treaty of defensive and offensive alliance to Russia. Li Hung Chang, the head of the Bakufu oligarchy in China, was then sent to St. Petersburg.

Now here I am going to show the self-restraint, the honesty, the conscientious integrity of the Imperial Russian Government. The Bakufu oligarchy of China, I said, were exultant because through the intervention of Russia, they had somewhat recovered face. The Bakufu oligarchy therefore in order to retain their power over the Government in China, would have offered anything to Russia to get her to consent to sign a defensive and offensive treaty with China. But the Imperial Russian Government, with that conscientious integrity, which, as I have said, characterises Russian diplomacy and foreign policy throughout European history,—refused absolutely to sign a treaty of defensive and offensive alliance.

Finally a compromise convention was agreed upon between China and Russia by which Russia, on her part, while reserving her liberty of action, promised to support China, and in case and if Russia thought right and necessary, even to fight for China, and China on her part gave Russia the right to build railways in Manchuria. I will not say here that the Imperial Russian Government in this transaction was not humanly self-interested. But any one who will read carefully through the Russo-Chinese Convention and the telegrams which passed between Peking and St. Petersburg at the time must admit how conscientiously honest the Imperial Russian Government was throughout this transaction.

This then, I say, was how the Russians came into Manchuria.

I will take occasion here to say that the short-sighted foolishness and the stupid spite of public men in Great Britain in their hostile attitude towards the Russians on the Manchurian question amounts, it seems to me, to real insanity. Any one who gives the matter the most elementary consideration must see that the Russians in constructing the great Siberian railway were, if not actually doing, at least attempting to do a great work of civilization: by opening up waste places of the earth for the benefit of mankind and at the same time facilitating the traffic and intercourse between East and West. I do not say here that the Russians are exclusively philanthropic in their motive in this great work. But no one on the other hand will assert that the Russians are exclusively selfish in this great work. The Siberian railway, as every man knows, is open to the traffic and commerce of the whole world. Now as Russia was doing the great work of civilization, one would think that every nation who has any pretension to be considered a civilised nation, would, if possible, help Russia in this great work she was doing: would help Russia to obtain any means by which this great work Russia was doing could become a complete success; would least of all, hinder, thwart Russia in obtaining any object or means to make the great work a success.

Now if there is anything which could help to make the Siberian railway a success, it is the extension and bringing of the great Siberian railway through Manchuria to the China sea. But Manchuria did not legally belong to Russia; Manchuria belongs to China. If the Russian Government had been or were an unscrupulous Government, the Imperial Russian Government would have found a pretext to seize illegally Manchuria. No one will deny that it was a great temptation for Russia to seize Manchuria in order to make the Siberian railway a complete success. I do not know if any other nation would have resisted the temptation. Russia did not unlawfully seize Manchuria, but came to build railways in Manchuria with the owner's, with China's full consent. Not only this, Russia consented and gave China and the Chinese equal right to takes shares in the railways, in the Russo-Chinese bank, in fact to share in whatever profits there may be in the working of the railways in Manchuria.

But what I was going to say about the insanity of public men in Great Britain is this. Englishmen must see that the Russians were pouring money into Manchuria and that a very great part of this money circulates, permeates, and percolates among the Chinese; and this money so permeating and percolating among the Chinese, necessarily flows into Shantung, Chih-li and more or less into the other provinces of China. In this way the money which the Russians are spending in Manchuria with or without return to themselves, the Russians do not know: this Russian money is actually increasing the buying power of the Chinese throughout China. Finally this increased buying power of the Chinese, if it benefits anybody at all, benefits the nation who has the largest trade with China.

But Englishmen say to me: all this is very true for the present, for the time being while Russia is spending money building the railway; but by and bye when that is finished, Russia will shut the door, shut the open door in Manchuria. Now any one with the most elementary knowledge of economic conditions must know that Russia cannot shut the open door in Manchuria if she would. Why? Because the Russians even in Russia proper are not an industrial or manufacturing but an agricultural and raw product producing nation. In Manchuria the conditions are even less favourable for the Russians or anybody to make the population into an industrial or manufacturing nation. In fact Manchuria is a much more agricultural and raw product producing country than even Russia proper itself. Now if the Russians help to increase the amount of raw products in Manchuria, the Russians must either transport these raw products to their museums in St. Petersburg and Moscow simply for the idle visitors to these museums to admire, or the Russians must send these raw products to other countries—to Japan, to America, to Great Britain to exchange them for manufactured goods. I do not think I need say any more on this point of the insanity of public men in Great Britain on the Manchurian question.

I come now to Russia's military occupation of Manchuria and her refusal to withdraw her troops.

A simple illustration will make the right or wrongness of Russia's conduct very plain.

We will suppose two persons R and C were to enter into a partnership to open a shop, with a condition that R is to supply the capital for the goods which the shop is to sell and C is to give a part of his house as premises for the shop. Then after R had spent a large amount of money in buying goods and storing them in that part of C's house used as a shop, suddenly through C's own carelessness and bad housekeeping or by the fault of the bad company which C keeps in his house, C's house gets on fire which spreads to that part of the house where the shop is and where the goods bought with R's money are stored. Now what is the most natural thing for R, C's neighbour, to do under the circumstances? I think everybody would say that the most natural thing for R to do, is to immediately send his own servants not only to help to put out the fire but to keep his servants there to take care of his goods, until such time when C can promise and give satisfactory security that he (C) will and can in future take better care of his house and also that he will be very careful in the company he allows to come to that part of the house where his partner, R's, goods are stored.

In plain language, the reason why Russia sent troops into Manchuria, was because the Chinese "Boxers" threatened to damage and destroy Russian-owned property: Russian property which the Russians brought into Manchuria with China's full consent.

The reason again why Russia would not withdraw her troops from Manchuria, was because China would not or could not give satisfactory security: because China was so bamboozled with bad advice and by outward pressure, that she could not promise and give satisfactory security that she will and can take care of Russia's property in Manchuria.

I think it worth while in this connection to call attention to a fact which would not be important if the world in general did not unfortunately believe that Russia is a nation which invariably breaks her word. The fact is this. When the "Boxers" and the foreign Legation guards were in the middle of their furious and disastrous fracas, the Imperial Chinese Government, while trying its best to restrain the "Boxers," telegraphed to St. Petersburg appealing to the Russo-Chinese convention and asking Russia to help China by persuading the other powers to take measures to restrain their Legation guards. The Imperial Russian Government telegraphed back: "I cannot help you now, because you are in the wrong. But save the Legations and get them safely out of danger and I will help you." Now when and as soon as the Legations were out of danger, Russia kept her word: Russia at once proposed to the Powers to withdraw their troops from Peking to Tientsin.

Now I have fully explained the first proposition, namely, Russia's apparently unjustifiable occupation of Manchuria and her refusal to allow Japan to have any say whatever on the Manchurian question. In order to make the whole thing appear still clearer I will here recapitulate and sum it up in a few short sentences.

1.—How did the Russians come into Manchuria?

The Russians came into Manchuria because China asked them to come. The Russians came into Manchuria with China's full consent under the Russo-Chinese Convention.

2.—Why did Russia sent troops into Manchuria?

Russia sent troops into Manchuria because the Chinese Boxers threatened to damage and destroy Russian owned property; Russian property which the Russians brought into Manchuria with China's full consent.

3.—Why did Russia refuse to withdraw her troops?

Russia refused to withdraw her troops because China would not or could not promise and agree to satisfactory conditions under which alone Russia could be satisfied that Russian owned property in Manchuria could be safe and secure.

4.—Why did Russia refuse to allow Japan to

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have any say whatever on the Manchurian question?

The Russians refused this, because the Russian policy in Manchuria towards Japan and all the world, except China, the owner of Manchuria, is one of open door for equal benefits, but of shut door against interference.

5.—What was Russia's policy then in Manchuria towards China?

Russia's policy in Manchuria towards China is on the very self-same principle which the Powers are adopting while keeping the troops of occupation in Peking and Tientsin: namely, the principle of la force attendant le droit (might until right is feasible).

6.—Why does Russia in her policy in Manchuria adopt the attitude of shut door against interference, towards Japan and the world?

Because this attitude of shut door against outside interference in Russia's policy is founded on a great true principle of the Russian Empire: a principle which the Imperial Russian Government can not give up without causing the great Russian Empire to crumble to pieces.

7.—What is the great principle of the Russian Empire?

This principle is that laid down by Lord Beaconsfield when he said, "I do not know whether the divine right of Kings is any longer tenable, but I believe unless the Government which exists in a country has absolute power to do what it thinks right, good government in that country is an impossibility."

I come now to the second proposition, in fact No. 3; namely, Russia's unfriendly attitude showing want of consideration, amounting to almost discourtesy, towards Japan while discussing this Manchurian question.

I wish to say here that Russia's unfriendly attitude, military as well as diplomatic, towards Japan has been directly provoked by the Imperial Japanese Government's mistaken and misguided policy. Now what was the provocation? The provocation was the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. When this alliance was concluded, I said to my English friends that it was an alliance to break the peace of the Far East. I have, of course, not the least doubt of the *bonâ fide* good intentions of both the British and Japanese nations in concluding this Treaty. But any one who will look at the matter with evenness of temper and calmness of judgment, must admit that the direct effect of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was not only to bring in, but to increase ten-fold in the politics and international relations of nations having interests in the Far East, two very undesirable moral elements which work directly against the preservation of peace: two moral elements, namely, jealousy and suspicion. That is why I say that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was an Alliance to break the peace in the Far East. In fact the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was an act to break up the solidarity and sodality of the European nations having interests in the Far East. Therefore any one who will look at the matter with a judicial mind must say that the British and Japanese statesmen who were responsible for this Anglo-Japanese Alliance were guilty of a very reprehensible and almost criminal want of judgement.

In any way for the Japanese nation this Anglo-Japanese Alliance is the most disastrous piece of diplomacy which responsible Japanese statesmen have done, since Japan first came in contact with European nations. Without this Anglo-Japanese Alliance, Russia's military as well as diplomatic attitude not only towards Japan and the Japanese in Korea, but even towards China and the Chinese in Manchuria, would have been quite different. In fact without this Anglo-Japanese Alliance, the Manchurian question would have beeu quite easily settled.

The Japanese nation, if they will only look at the matter with evenness of temper and calmness of judgement, must see that by concluding this Anglo-Japanese Alliance, the Japanese nation were announcing to the world that Japan was going to take a part in European politics, that Japan was going to take a hand in the frantic and mad game of Kolonial Politik, which the European nations, led now not by their kings and true rulers, not by the best men in the nation, but by the mob, by the mob of men whose new golden rule is, as I have said, to take advantage of one's neighbour without cheating him; in fact Japan was going to take a hand in the mad game of modern politics which European nations are playing against eath other.

There is, of course, nothing in the nature of things against the Japanese nation taking part in European politics and thereby becoming a world Power; a truly great Power exercising Imperialism over the wide world. There is, I say, nothing in the nature of things against the Japanese nation doing all this and more. But what I wish to tell the Japanese nation is this: if the Japanese nation listen to their English friends and to the Tokyo professors and try to become a world Power by taking a hand in the mad game of European politics, the Japanese nation will be as sure to attain the object of their ambition as the man,—to use Mencius' illustration,—who climbs up a tree to catch fish (緣木求魚).

The above, then, are the three facts which I have thought it my duty to bring before the Japanese nation. I will now put down here as shortly as possible the two facts which I wish to bring before the Russian nation.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE LAW COURTS.

CLAIM FOR LIFE INSURANCE.

The hearing of a case filed by Mrs. Kawakatsu, guardian of her daughter named Shige, residing in Kyoto, against the Manufacturers Life Insurance Co., claiming *yen* 5,781 was resumed on Dec. 9th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi.

With regard to a number of letters produced by Defendant's Counsel as evidence, Plaintiff's Counsel refused to admit some. For the remainder, however, he stated that he would make further investigation and asked the Court for leave to examine N. Kanamori. Having received the consent of Defendants' Counsel the Court decided to examine him.

N. Kanamori stated that he was acquainted with K. Kawakami, a rice merchant, the insured, who died in January. Last year, the defendants established an office in Kyoto of which his friend J. Takeyasu was superintendent. At that time, the witness was employed by a newspaper in Osaka as a sub-editor. One day, Takeyasu called on him and asked him to recommend some high class persons who wished to insure their lives with defendant. The witness wrote introductory letters to some of his acquaintances, including K. Kawakatsu, deceased, who was the husband of the Plaintiff. The deceased proposed to insure himself and the deponent asked the Manager of the Kyoto branch to examine him on Aug. 28th at the village of Kiyosu in Tamba province where his family was living, and where he was carring on business at the time. On the day appointed Takeyasu, Manager of the Kyoto branch could not be present and asked witness to be present on his behalf. The witness was therefore present, accompanied by Dr. Takatori, at the house where the applicant was residing. The witness inserted the necessary words in the blank form for application from the Kyoto branch and gave it to the deceased. The latter appended his signature and affixed his stamp, after which Dr. Takatori examined him as to his health.

The witness in reply to plaintiffs counsel stated that the health of the deceased was quite good when he made the contract with defendant's firm.

Cross-examined by Defendants' Counsel, at the request of the deceased's wife, witness wrote a letter to Mr. Harris asking him to make payment as soon as possible.

The Court decided to examine F. Yano as a witness on Dec. 23rd at 1 p.m.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGE.

The hearing of a case in which Mr. F. Retz claims *yen* 3,911 from the Shimoda Construction Co. was resumed on Dec. 12th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi.

Plaintiff's Counsel produced letters A 1-14 as evidence and gave a lengthy explanation, in the course of which he asserted the building work done by the Japanese contractors was imperfect, and that to repair the defects a large sum was needed.

Defendants' Counsel stated that he received on Saturday from the representative of the other party, copies of the letters produced by the latter as evidence and therefore had had no time to investigate them. Counsel added that consequently he was unable to to make a reply that day and asked the Court to adjourn the hearing for some days.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that he had no objection to the request and asked the Court to examine I. Yamamoto, J. Seki, and B. Sato as witnesses, to ascertain the imperfect work done by the defendants and also to delegate an expert for the same purpose.

Without giving a definite answer to their requests, the Court decided to adjourn the case till December 16th.

YOKOHAMA ICE WORKS v. STORNEBRINK.

In the Yokohama District Court, the hearing of a case in which plaintiff claims five thousand *yen* from defendant came up again on Dec. 12th before Judge Nakanishi, when Mr. H. A. Scheuten was examined as a witness.

Mr. Scheuten stated that on Sept. 10th, 1896,—the exact day of the week, however, he did not remember—he was in the dwelling of Mr. Stornebrink, the upstair rooms of the building over the Yokohama Iceworks. The time was 6 or 7 p.m., when a Japanese merchant called on Mr. Stornebrink on business. The latter declined to talk about business as office hours had already passed. The Japanese did not present defendant with a cheque or cash, but witness saw a handbag brought by the Japanese which had been laid aside by him. After the Japanese left the room, Mr. Stornebrink spoke to the witness, but he did not remember now what the subject was; it did not interest him, and now, eight years after, he had forgotten it.

In reply to Mr. Ideura, Counsel for plaintiff, witness stated that he had no relations with Mr. Stonebrink on business, but that he once made an advance of money to Mr. Stonebrink as a loan. The witness received the interest from him.

The examination having concluded, the Court rose, not fixing a date for the next hearing.

ELECTRIC APPARATUS TRANSACTION.

A case filed by Mr. James Macbeth, New York, whose Yokohama representative is Mr. C. Weinberger, No. 46, against the Japanese ammunition dealers K. Kanamaru and M. Ikeda, claiming *yen* 2,833,06, came up again on Dec. 12th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi.

Plaintiff's Counsel asked the Court for leave to summon Mr. C. Weinberger as a witness. After having retired for some minutes for consultation the Court decided to examine this witness on Dec. 21st at 10 a.m.

THE KUHN-BOYES CASE.

Sentence was given at 1 p.m. on Dec. 14th in this case in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Danno and Public Procurator Miki.

The official translation is as follows:

S. H. KUHN, Aged 25 years,
Austro-Hungarian Subject, Curio Dealer,
No. 57, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Judgment is delivered as follows by the Yokohama District Court in the case in which the above-named person has been charged with assault and the infliction of injury.

FORMAL ADJUDICATION.

The accused S. H. Kuhn, is sentenced to one year and three months major imprisonment.

A stick taken is forfeited, the rest of the articles taken as evidence being returned to their owners.

FACTS AND REASONS.

The Accused S. H. Kuhn was engaged in

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business in partnership with G. M. Boyes, residing in Shanghai, husband of the accused's sister. Naturally therefore the defendant was on friendly terms with F. S. Boyes, an Englishman, staying at the Club Hotel, No. 5, Yamashitacho, Yokohama, elder brother of G. M. Boyes. While F. S. Boyes was staying at the accused's house in Negishi from July, 1904, the latter came to the conclusion that the behaviour of F. S. Boyes towards Sophia Kuhn, wife of the defendant, was too intimate and began to suspect him. He therefore asked F. S. Boyes, on some pretext, to leave the house and since then had prohibited him from visiting the house again. Several weeks after this the accused heard that Boyes had visited his house in his absence, and the following day he called on Boyes at the Club Hotel and complained of his conduct, and finally had a fight with him.

Later, in August last, when the accused returned home alone, leaving his wife at the Kanaya Hotel, Nikko, he heard that Boyes had gone there. The accused thereupon returned to the Kanaya Hotel and had another dispute with him. The accused's suspicions of Boyes' conduct remained undispelled. On the evening of October 11th last the accused found in his wife's dressing table a number of letters, and early on the morning following (the 12th) he went through the letters and considered that they were clearly love letters sent to his wife by F. S. Boyes, and that it was sufficient to suppose from the meaning of the letters that they were in illicit intercourse. Greatly enraged at this and making up his mind to revenge himself on F. S. Boyes by striking him, he cut and shortened a stick to such a length as could be kept hidden under his coat. He took the stick with him secretly and with a number of the love letters in his pocket he proceeded the same morning about 40 minutes past eight to Samuel Samuel & Co.'s office, No. 27, Yamashitacho, where Boyes was engaged, and asked to see him. Boyes took the defendant into a private room, and when both had taken their places near a table the defendant first showed Boyes a letter relating to the *yen* 500 and enquired of him in a peremptory manner whether or not the *yen* 500 which had been lent by him to the defendant as his own money, was really money sent by G. M. Boyes of Shanghai. The defendant then showed Boyes the love letters and asked him whether he knew them and why they were sent. He then took out the stick he had under his coat and struck Boyes on the face, injuring his eye and causing him to lose the sight of one eye.

Among the facts given, the facts that the accused did on the morning of October 12th, about 40 minutes past eight, proceed to Samuel Samuel & Co., of No. 27, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, where Boyes was engaged, and that in an interview in a private room he struck Boyes' face with a stick he took with him, have been stated by the defendant in this Court. These facts are also proved from the deposition at the preliminary examination of H. Y. Irwine, witness, who stated that when he was passing by the private room he heard cries of pain and met Kuhn and spoke to him but did not receive any answer, and that on entering the room he found Boyes, holding his hand over his left eye, who told him that he had just now been struck by Kuhn. That, on account of the assault, Boyes received injuries to his left eye, resulting finally in the loss of the eye, is clear from the statement made to that effect by F. S. Boyes in this Court and from the deposition made at the preliminary examination of Dr. Neil Gordon Munro, to the effect that as physician in charge of Boyes he treated him in various ways but that the eye began to deteriorate and it became necessary to remove it on the morning of November 24th last.

The foregoing particulars down to the point where the love letters were discovered, are the substance of the statement made by the accused.

It is also recognised from the statement of Boyes made before this Court that owing to the relationship between his younger brother, G. M. Boyes, and the accused, he became friendly with the latter; that he was staying at the accused's house at Negishi some time this year; that subsequently, when the accused went to see him at the Club Hotel, the accused asked why he came to his house and that he replied that he went there at the invitation of Mrs. Kuhn, after which a quarrel took place; that in August last he had a dispute with the accused at the Kanaya Hotel, Nikko; and that the letter in the hands of the Public Procurator was one written by him about October last.

As reason for having committed the assault the accused stated that as explained before, on finding the love letters, he considered that they were no doubt sent to his wife by Boyes and wishing to get an explanation from Boyes, he had an interview with him in a private room. On that occasion he first showed Boyes a note relating to the *yen* 500 which he happened to have in his pocket, saying that that proved that the five hundred *yen* was not his. He then took the love letters in his right hand and asked Boyes whether he recognised them and why such letters were sent. Upon this Boyes attempted to take the letters away and lifted his hand to strike him, and the accused got out of the way and struck him with a stick he carried. The defendant then maintained that he had not premeditated striking Boyes but that he was compelled to strike him in self-defense.

On examining the evidence, however, it is found that in spite of the fact that the defendant stated in this Court that the stick he was carrying at the time of the assault was cut and shortened, a few days prior to the discovery of the love letters, for the purpose of making a whip, there is a statement in the record of his first preliminary examination, made in reply to a question for what purpose the stick was cut, that it was cut so as to be convenient in carrying and that he took it with him under his coat and struck with its knob. In the record of the second preliminary examination the defendant stated in reply to the question, whether the stick was cut for the purpose of striking Boyes or for other purposes, that it was cut for no special purpose but he took it with him to strike if the other party acted violently, and nothing was said about the making of a whip. From this it may be doubted that the statement that the stick was cut to make a whip is nothing less than an excuse afterwards invented by the defendant. Not only is it so, but, considering from the presence of the stick itself, the explanation given by the defendant is unreasonable. His explanation relating to it should be rejected and it may be considered that he made preparations to use the stick after he had made up his mind to strike Boyes. The defendant stated that he demanded of Boyes an interview to get his explanation of the love letters. but in No. 1 letter taken by the Public Procurator it is mentioned that letters would be exchanged, the writer using the words "sweetheart," or "love," and the place and mode of secret meeting was considered. Moreover, in the record of first preliminary examination of the defendant there is a mention to the effect that the defendant knew that illicit intercourse has been kept since some time prior to the visit to Nikko. Considering all these things it may be recognised that the defendant on reading the above letter thought it sufficient from its meaning to suppose that illicit intercourse had been held. There was then no necessity for the defendant to ask Boyes for an explanation. Nor would he be satisfied with his explanation. The defendant said that he wanted to get an explanation, but by this he probably meant to point out the misbehaviour of Boyes and find fault with him. It is therefore reasonable to recognise that the defendant, supposing that an illicit intercourse has been held, got greatly enraged and made up his mind to take revenge by striking F. S. Boyes; that is to say, that he prepared a stick for the purpose and committed the offence. According to the statement given by F. S. Boyes in this Court he was struck while having an interview with the defendant in a private room and while reading a letter relating to the loan of 500 *yen*. His statement was that he did not remember any matters occurring at the moment of the approaching assault and that at the same time he had really no perception of the love letters being shown by the defendant. It seemed that he was disposed not to admit any recollections which were unsound. On the whole his statement is credible. From the substance of the statement it may be recognised that the defendant struck him as soon as the love letters were shown and that there was no time for Boyes to grab the letters away. Thus the contention of the defendant that he was compelled to take measures for self-defense should be rejected.

All the facts previously given are established by the foregoing explanations.

The act of the defendant falls under the scope of Cl. 2 of Art. 300 and Art. 302 of the Criminal Code, but as there are extenuating circumstances, Arts. 89 and 90 of the same Code will be applied and the penalty reduced by two degrees. It being clear that the stick used in committing the offence is the property of the defendant it will be forfeited according to Clause 2 of Art. 43 and the latter clause of Art. 44, other things taken being disposed of according to Art. 202 of the Criminal Code of Procedure.

(Signed)

Public Procurator Miki Itaro, conducting the case.

Given at the First Criminal Division, Yokohama District Court.

Danno Yoshiyuki, Presiding Judge.
Matsuyama Hisata, Judge.
Nagoya Umesaburo, Judge.

14th December, 1904.

The Court, after having read the sentence, declared that the accused may appeal against it within five days.

JAPANESE REFUGEES FROM RUSSIA.

The Japanese refugees who returned to Yokohama on board the German steamer *Wittlebad*, a hundred and twelve in all, including twenty women and two infants, arrived at 3 p.m. on Dec. 12th at Yokohama Pier, after staying at quarantine for about two and a half hours. The ship was fully dressed in celebration of the safe arrival of the Japanese, and at the pier a very large crowd with a hundred and thirty-seven flags, met them. On arrival Governor Sufu and Mayor Ichihara and other officials of the Kencho, the City Office, etc., went on the vessel to welcome the refugees. The latter arrived at the Harbour Police Station escorted by the officials and various public bodies with bands. In an upstairs room the refugees were examined by Mr. Yuasa, Superintendent of Police, as to their names and the places which they first left by order of the Russian authorities, after which Mayor Ichihara and Mr. Otani, representative of the Shohei Gikwai, spoke briefly. The refugees were entertained at lunch and gifts presented to them as previously reported. Forty-two of the men are fishermen from Hokkaido. It was reported by one that a day after the outbreak of war, their boats capsized owing to a gale while they were fishing off Hokkaido. Having been rescued by a foreign merchant ship which passed the scene, they were taken to Vladivostock where they were detained by the Russians. Some of the refugees are not so poorly attired as reported by correspondents at Nagasaki and Kobe. The women were all in Japanese attire. It is remarkable that among the refugees is a Russian woman with her baby on her arm. She married a Japanese trader named Iwano in Blagovestchensk, and has accompanied him home. She is twenty years of age.

At the request of Governor Sufu, Mr. Iwata, one of the Japanese refugees from Siberia, who arrived at Yokohama on Dec. 12th, gave an address the following day in the Council Hall of the Kencho. Many officials and leading traders were present.

The speaker hails from Nikolaevsk. In the course of his lengthy address he said that one day before the outbreak of war the Japanese community received information from Mr. Kawakami, Japanese Commercial Agent at Vladivostock, saying that relations between Japan and Russia were growing serious and ordering them to leave Nikolaevsk at once for Vladivostock, where some steamers were provided to carry them home.

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But many of the Japanese residents could not leave at a moment's notice, as several were engaged in business and therefore had to settle accounts with Russians or Chinese before their departure, while others lacked money to pay for their travelling expenses. Some days therefore slipped by in a state of panic, after which the Russian authorities began to watch very closely the deportment of the Japanese. Consequently their business was entirely stopped and they could not collect their debts from their Russian or Chinese customers. As a result, they soon experienced a scarcity of provisions. Mr. Shimoda, a wealthy trader, president of the Japanese Club, however, distributed among his brethren a large quantity of rice, which he had in his store. On March 16th, they were ordered by the commander of the garrison to leave their dwellings and to remove into five houses provided for them. For some days they were detained there as if they were convicts and were kept under very close watch by soldiers with fixed bayonets. Meanwhile their properties were confiscated by the Russian authorities. From March 17th to March 25th, while under detention, Katayama and three others, who had been ill, died owing to the cruel treatment of the Russians. They now received two pounds each of black bread with a limited quantity of water. The Japanese left the city on May 21st for Blagovestchensk, where their numbers swelled to two hundred and thirty-six. When they arrived at Blagovestchensk, they heard that Mr. I. Takeuchi, a well-known Japanese, had been shot by the Russians under suspicion of being a spy. On May 27th they were removed to Habarovsk, where the Russian watch upon them became more strict. The soldiers, with fixed bayonets, always kept open the doors of their rooms even while women were there, but after a petition had been sent to the Russian authorities this rigour was somewhat relaxed. Nagasaka, Nagamochi and three others who spoke Russian well were ordered to attend the Russian Government service as interpreters and to proceed to the front. On June 12th the little band of harassed men and women arrived at Irkutsk *vid* Tchita, Lake Baikal, etc. During their journey by boat or train, they were visited by Polish merchants or by others in the Russian Government service and were presented with cakes, etc. and even received warm sympathy. One of the Poles told the Japanese that the former had an excellent General named Kuroky when Russia overwhelmed Poland, and after the Polish defeat Kuroky escaped to Japan where he married a native woman and had descendants. Thus Baron Kuroki, Commander of the first Japanese Army, was of Polish descent. Kuroki was feared by the Russian soldiers, who dreaded lest he should destroy Russia in vengeance for the wrongs of his ancestors. The speaker said that this fictitious story was firmly believed among the Poles. About this time a Japanese woman was brutally illtreated by a Russian soldier in the presence of her husband; and five other women were deprived by the Russian watchmen of all their money. During the passage of Lake Baikal an infant died from the cold. At last the refugees were removed by train to Tomsk. The Russians there refused to explain to them whether this was to be their destination, or whether they would be sent further, but the Japanese believed that they were intended to reach European Russia. The refugees were eventually divided into two parties and removed to the villages of Kalbaseff and Torgor, along the Obi River, where they were detained for about six weeks. During their stay there many other refugees were brought from several places. At these villages they were allowed to carry on their own business freely in a space delimited by the Russian authorities. They, however, could not find enough work for their living, so they held a conference and decided to petition to be allowed to return home. As a prelude, they opened a negotiations with some Jews with a view to opening communications through them with the U.S. Ambassador at St. Petersburg and the Japanese Minister at Berlin. This enterprise was successfully carried out. At the beginning of September they received information from the American Ambassador that he had made arrangements with the Russian Government for the release of the refugees, and an official of the Embassy would arrive there to take charge of them. On Sept. 25th, the refugees left Perm accompanied by the American official. They reached Germany safely where they were very warmly welcomed and sympathized with by the German people.

A Japanese, Y. Kumagai (30) is still at Nikolaevsk, employed by the Russian police as an interpreter. It is reported that he murdered a Japanese in October, 1900, for which crime he was detained for eight months in jail. After being discharged, he was employed by the Superintendent of the prison and during his service was adopted by a headman of mining coolies.

YOKOHAMA CHARITY ORGANIZATION.

The following is the Report and Financial Statement for the period between 1st September, 1903 and 31st August, 1904:—

During the twelve months the Society have been able, with the co-operation and assistance of the Salvation Army, to extend relief to fifty-four destitute persons:—

25 Seamen, 8 Firemen, 1 Clerk, 2 Farmers, 2 Miners, 3 Railway men, 2 Teachers, and 11 various and unknown.

The nationalities were as follows:—

American	16
British	22
Cuban	1
French	1
German	4
Norwegian	2
Russian	4
Swedish	3
Unknown	1

The relief given consisted approximately of 278 nights' lodging, 347 days' board; 8 assisted passages to China, America, Singapore, etc. Also food and other various necessaries to local poor, besides contributions towards the maintenance of several old residents.

The Committee desire to thank residents and visitors for gifts of clothing; Messrs. North & Rae and Messrs. Brett & Co. for making up prescriptions gratis; and to express their obligations to the Proprietors of the local journals, *Japan Herald*, the *Japan Gazette*, the *Japan Mail* and the *Japan Advertiser* for inserting, without charge, advertisements calling attention to the needs of the Society.

The Committee are also indebted to the Salvation Army as represented by Adjutant Robson and Mrs. Robson for valuable assistance and co-operation. Were it not for the home which they offer to the destitute the problem of relief would be a much more difficult matter to deal with.

In conclusion, your Committee wish to say that the funds entrusted to their care are widely and carefully dispensed without any distinction of race or creed. They provide temporary protection to all Foreigners who fall on evil times, and they pay for accommodation until berths can be found for friendless sailors; they meet the expenses of those who, without other means of payment, have to be treated at the General Hospital, and assist, by passages, those who, through sickness or honourable misfortune, must leave the place. They also try to relieve as much as possible, the distress of the local foreign poor, and aim to perform as closely as they can, the good work which is implied by the name of the Society.

CHARLES V. SALE, Chairman.
M. BEART, Hon. Treasurer.
W. P. G. FIELD, Hon. Secretary.
J. C. HARTLAND.
B. C. HOWARD.
J. MARTIN.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.
1st September, 1903 to 31st August, 1904.

RECEIPTS	Yen
To Balance in hand at 1st September, 1903	208.04
To Local Subscriptions, per List	1,094.00
To Interest on Current Account with Bank.	6.94
	1,308.98

DISBURSEMENTS.	Yen
By Cost of collecting Subscriptions for year	32.00
By Assistance and Supplies to destitute Seamen and others	559.77
By Assistance and passage from Japan	158.63
By Assistance to local poor	360.00
By Balance in hand at 31st August, 1904	198.58
	1,308.98

Yokohama, 21st November, 1904.
(Signed) MONTAGUE BEART,
Hon. Treasurer.

Compared with Vouchers and found correct.
(Signed) A. E. PEARSON, C.A.

MISS TSUDA'S WOOLLEN SOCKS FUND.

We have pleasure in acknowledging receipt of the following on behalf of the fund promoted by Miss Tsuda to provide woollen socks for the soldiers at the front.

	Yen.
Mr. E. C. Davis	25
Mrs. Brinkley	20
Mr. T. B. Glover	10
Mrs. Hana Bennett	10
Mr. J. Williamson Jones	10
Ecossaise	25
Tokiwasha	5
Mrs. C. Young	10

PRINCE FUSHIMI AND THE AMERICAN ASIATIC ASSOCIATION.

The following telegram, dated New York, December 13th, and received in Yokohama by the local branch of the American Asiatic Association has been published in the *Japan Advertiser*:

At the Seventh Annual Dinner of the American Asiatic Association, given at Delmonico's last evening, Mr. Silas D. Webb, of the China and Japan Trading Co., President, made the following address of welcome to Prince Fushimi:—

Prince Fushimi:—"I have the honor to present to your Imperial Highness a cordial greeting from the members of the American Asiatic Association.

Our country, like yours, has a vital interest in the maintenance of the open door for commerce in Eastern Asia. The struggle in which your people are now engaged, and in the conduct of which their achievements have excited the admiration of the world, has for one of its objects the preservation of the principle of equality of commercial opportunity. Organized in defence of this principle, our Association cannot but follow the fortunes of Japan with a sympathetic interest; cannot but recognize the fact that her battle is also ours, and that in the benefits of her ultimate triumph American commerce will freely and liberally share.

The ancient and illustrious Imperial House to which your Highness belongs has acquired new dignity and honor from having at its head one of the most enlightened rulers of this or any other age. Our people would find less satisfaction in the results of the mission of Commodore Perry, and your people would have less reason to be grateful for the breach made by the United States in the long seclusion of Japan, had the guidance of the Empire in its new career of progress fallen into less competent hands. The name of your Emperor will be transmitted to latest time beside those of the founders of nations; the fathers, protectors and benefactors of their people. It is with no ordinary pleasure that we take this opprotunity to convey to him, through you, his kinsman, the assurance of our profound respect and admiration for His Imperial Maiesty.

Your Highness will have already discovered, in your progress through our country, that you are among a people who entertain the most friendly feeling toward your own, and who are thoroughly well informed as to the bearing of the conflict which your people are now waging on the future development of the great continent of Asia and on the well-being of that half of the human family which inhabits the Eastern portion of it. The distinguished part which Your Highness has borne in some of the most heroic episodes of that conflict gives you a new title to the regard of our people, and will assure you a hearty and spontaneous welcome from them wherever you may go.

In lending emphasis to that welcome, this association merely discharges one of its proper functions by helping to draw closer the bonds between two countries whose physical proximity is reinforced by an essential identity of the great lines of their national policy and a substantial agreement in regard to the ideals of human progress. Between your people and ours there can only be the peaceful rivalries of commerce and industry, and of the noble struggle most effectually to apply the discoveries of science to promote the welfare of mankind. In the future, as in the past, our Asociation will make the utmost endeavor to remove all causes tending to impair the cordial relations existing between the Empire of Japan and this Republic, or calculated to obscure the essential identity of their interests and purposes. To these ends, we hail the visit of your Imperial Highness as furnishing invaluable aid, and we trust that you will accept the feeling which animates this assemblage as the earnest of a widely diffused conviction that the increased power and

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influence of Japan are of good augury for the best interests of the world, and are nowhere more sincerely welcome than in the United States.

Prince Fushimi replied as follows: It affords me great pleasure to be present here this evening by your courteous invitation, and I thank you most sincerely for the cordial greeting just expressed to me on behalf of the members of the American Asiatic Association. As you have just remarked, in travelling through your country I have already discovered that I am among a people who entertain the most friendly feelings toward my own, and I feel confident that the aim of your Association and the object of my mission, which are identical, will be greatly promoted by this friendly function where I have just had the pleasure of listening to kindly and sympathetic sentiments toward my country. I assure you that your expression of homage, which I shall not fail to convey to His Imperial Majesty, will be a source of profound satisfaction to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

In conclusion, the Prince raised his glass and drank to the health of the President of the United States, to the prosperity of the American people and to the success of the American Asiatic Association.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Thirty-eight sick soldiers arrived on Dec. 12th at Ujina by the steamer *Nichiyei Maru*.

The steamer *Kabafuto Maru* has been converted into a hospital ship and left Ujina on Dec. 13th for the front.

Three detectives of the Kaga-cho station who effected the arrest of H. B. Collins have been rewarded by the Kencho.

Seventy Russian officers and forty non-commissioned officers will be removed on Dec. 20th from Matsuyama to Shidzuoka.

A telegram from Sapporo states that owing to a gale, the British steamer *Ascott*, which is at Muroran, was driven on a rock on the night of Dec. 9th.

A telegram from Peking reports that on Dec. 13th snow and hail fell there. The same day, the districts of Maebashi, Tsuchiura, Mito, Takasaki, etc., had falls of snow.

Major-General Nakamura, who sustained a wound on Nov. 26th at Port Arthur while leading the forlorn-hope, left Dalny on Dec. 11th by the hospital ship *Rosetta Maru* for home.

Mr. G. Miyasaki and other coal merchants of Kobe, have raised ten thousand *yen* of gold by having their finger rings, watches and other articles melted down and minted. They have presented this sum to the Government for war expenses.

Mr. T. Tamada, Japanese Consul at Lyons, telegraphed on Dec. 10th that owing to the factories having completed their purchases and to high prices, the raw silk market is very quiet; prices are steady. There is no change in the *habutae* silk market.

A consular report dated Dec. 9th from New York says that the raw silk market is very quiet. The price of Japanese filature No. 1 is $4.02½. Business in cotton for future delivery was becoming inactive. The stocks throughout the country were 1,706,792 bales.

Sub-Lieutenant Nogi, second son of General Baron Nogi, Commander-in-Chief of the Port Arthur investing army, has been promoted to Senior Fifth rank. It may be remembered that he was killed on Nov., 30th at 203-Metre Hill when that position was captured by the Japanese.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's chartered steamer *Kentucky* arrived on Dec. 10th at Nagasaki from London. According to a passenger, the British Government is paying close attention to the movements of the Baltic squadron. Search-lights were in operation at Gibraltar every night, and three warships were at Singapore. Thirteen cases containing old clothing were shipped at Singapore by Japanese to be given to the families of men at the front.

Eloquent testimony to the extreme weakness of the Russian version of the North Sea incident was borne by the fact telegraphed by the correspondent of the Paris *Herald* that a notice appeared on Nov. 9th in all the newspapers of the Russian capital offering, on behalf of the Russian Government, a generous reward for any evidence furnished substantiating the presence of torpedo-boats along the route of the Baltic Squadron.

Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Consul at Bombay, sent a telegram on Dec., 12th that being shadowed by the fall in prices in America, the Indian cotton market became somewhat inactive. Prices of "Bengal" brand fell by 7 rupees, and "Broach" by 12 rupees. The standard price of "Fine Bengal" was 181 rupees for delivery in December and "Good Broach" 217 rupees for delivery in March. Stock was estimated at 257,397 bales.

An unexpected "denouement" was arrived at to-day (said the *Korea Review* of Dec. 6th) in the case of the Prefect of Kangwha, who it will be remembered was charged with oppression and excessive taxation of the people of his district. Last night 50 countrymen from Kangwha arrived in Seoul and begged that the Prefect should not be dismissed, asseverating that the charges against him are entirely false and that he is the best man they have ever had.

On the 10th inst., at No. 1 Bund, Kobe, the death took place of Mr. F. S. Hahn, of Messrs. Strachan & Co. Mr. Hahn had been suffering from typhoid fever for some three weeks. His condition became much worse on the evening of the 9th and he passed away on the evening of the following day at the early age of twenty-four.

Mr. Hahn was a native of St. Paul, Minnesota, and joined Messrs. Strachan & Co. in 1901 after a short stay in Shanghai. He was a good man of business, and an enthusiastic sportsman, and will be much lamented by all who knew him.

The recent crisis has demonstrated in a remarkable fashion the ubiquity of the British Navy, and its actual readiness for war, says an exchange. What the public do not appear to properly understand is that the enormous display of force which we were able to create in an instant in the Channel, Gibraltar, and the Mediterranean was brought about without the necessity of specially mobilising or commissioning a single extra ship. It is understood in naval circles that until Russia has settled this inquiry to our satisfaction, her fleet will be doggedly shadowed by our ships, whether the Russians like it or not. Anything more undignified or ignominious than the "nursing" of their fleet by the Cruiser Squadron from Vigo to Gibraltar cannot be conceived, but the Russian Admiral and his panic-stricken fellow officers have only to thank themselves for the situation in which they find themselves.

FIRES.

On the morning of Dec. 9th, fire broke out at Akasaki, in Tottori, destroying a hundred houses, a Buddhist temple and two telegraphic poles.

An explosion of gun-powder took place on Dec. 9th in a godown belonging to Miyasawa, an ammunition dealer, Inarimachi, Nagano, destroying the building. Details are not yet given.

An outbreak of fire took place on Sunday night shortly before six o'clock in the upper part of the premises at No. 72, the ground floor of which is occupied by the firm of Sangoya, and the second floor by Chinese. The incident was trifling and the fire was put out with little damage.

A Shimonoseki telegram reports that early on the morning of Dec. 13th, fire broke out at Nakano-machi and the flames immediately spread to three other streets, burning down over a hundred houses. Three persons were killed. The *Jiji* says that the loss is estimated to be about three hundred thousand *yen*.

WILL THERE BE A REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA?

The real internal state of Russia to-day is a question of momentous interest to Japan. Upon it will depend the duration of the war. If Russia has no home troubles, nothing is more certain than that she will carry on the war for some years. She will build a new fleet and try to get command of the sea later on. On the actual situation in Russia to-day much has been written in Western newspapers and magazines. Perhaps it is true to say that for a concise presentation of actual facts the article on the Czar penned by a Russian official of high rank many months ago and published in the *Quarterly Review* and Carl Joubert's article in the *Nineteenth Century and After* have not been surpassed. In the first of these articles we are told that Nicholas II. is the cause of most of the evils from which Russia is suffering to-day; that it was he that insisted on the adoption of the measures which ended in the present war. We are told that he interferes with the Government of the country in all its departments, even checking the execution of justice when it suits him to do so; that all the chief appointments are made by him and that no monarch in Europe has made so many bad appointments as Nicholas II. But even after appointing ministers he does not allow them to act as they please. He settles all great questions of state without consulting his ministers. Here is what the writer of the article on the Czar says about his extreme arbitrariness: "The responsibility for his acts cannot be laid upon the shoulders of his ministers, whose advice he refrains from seeking in the most dangerous crises of his reign. *It was not his ministers who prompted him to break the promise he had given to evacuate Manchuria; they entreated him to keep it.* It was not they who proposed that he should curtail the power for good still left to such institutions as the Council of the Empire, the Committee of Ministers and the Governing Senate. . . . It was not they who urged him to break up the Finnish nation by a series of iniquitous measures worthy of an oriental despot of ancient Babylon or Persia; on the contrary . . . . they assured him that justice and statesmanship required him to stay his hand." His manner of dealing with the Armenian church is next quoted, and then the high Russian official sums up the situation thus:—"The Czar's reign has therefore brought everything into a state of flux; nothing is stable with us as in other countries. No traditions, no rights, no laws are respected. There are only ever increasing burdens, severer punishments, and never dwindling misery and suffering. . . . . Thus the whole Russian Empire, with its peasantry, army, navy, clergy, universities, and ministries is but the servant of an inexperienced prince who is not only deficient in the qualities requisite to a ruler, but even devoid of the tact necessary to enable him to keep up appearances. At home the nation is suppressed; it cannot make its voice heard on the subject of war or peace, of taxation or education, of industry or finance; it cannot even save its own soul in its own way. Abroad the policy of Russia is a policy of expansion without end, planned by officials without scruples, and executed by a Government without responsibility. It has brought things to such a pass *that assurances given by ambassadors are not binding on the Foreign Minister; promises made by the Foreign Minister are disregarded by the heads of other Departments and dishonoured by the Czar;* treaties ratified by the Czar are not binding on the Government, which may plead a change of circumstance as a justification for breaking them. This theory, which to our shame has become as specifically Russian as the Munroe doctrine is American, has been firmly established by Nicholas II., who may truly say that the Empire is himself and that his ways are inscrutable."

What prospects are there of a change in the near future? Mr. Carl Joubert, who has made a special study of Russian affairs and written a book thereon, assures us in the most confident tones that the most elaborate preparations for a gigantic revolution have been in progress for

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years and that recent events have tended to accelerate the motion of the diverse forces that are combining against the prevailing despotism. Mr. Carl Joubert tells us that revolutionists are to be found in every walk of life and even in the palace of the Czar himself. And he furthermore asserts that there are many soldiers now in Manchuria whose sympathy with the projected revolutionary movement prevents their fighting heartily in the Czar's cause. "There are soldiers in Manchuria at this moment," says Mr. Joubert, who "are pledged to make no Japanese widows. It is astonishing how badly the Russian naval gunner lays his gun. I have lately seen two letters, written by soldiers at the front, which go far to account for the total lack of success of the Russian arms. One speaks of men voluntarily surrendering to the Japanese, so that they may not be called upon to fight for the Czar. The other tells a tale of a sudden retreat on the part of a company of Russian soldiers at the moment when victory was in their grasp and of the officer in command, unable to stop the stampede of his men, blowing out his brains." The article goes on to inform us that the Executive Committee of the revolutionary party consists of 12 men and that with them lies the power to determine when a general rising shall take place. The Czar knows of the existence of the revolutionary movement and does all he can to crush it. But can he crush it? Will more than a hundred million souls go on for ever consenting to be denied the happiness enjoyed by the rest of the Western and a great part of the Eastern world? Mr. Joubert thinks not. He predicts the speedy downfall of absolute monarchy and bureaucratic tyranny and the establishment of some form of constitutional government. But will this come quick enough to help Japan, to lessen the enormous sacrifices that the gigantic struggle will involve? This is a question which perhaps no Russian even could answer at the present moment. But the forces of discontent seem to be gathering strength and every fresh defeat of the Russian arms must tend to discredit the bureaucracy which is responsible for the war. It is of course just possible that to protect himself from the dangers with which he is threatened Nicholas Alexandrovitch may by a stroke of the pen order the cessation of the iniquitous war in which he has plunged his downtrodden and unhappy subjects. The Czar is said to be fickle and a man of moods; and who shall say that a peace loving disposition may not some day dominate the author of this terrible war.

MEDICAL WORK IN JAPAN.

From a pamphlet prepared by Dr. John C. Berry of Worcester (Mass.) and published under the auspices of the Woman's Board of Missions, Boston, we extract the following:—

Dr. James C. Hepburn, now living at East Orange, New Jersey, in his ninetieth year, was the first medical missionary to Japan. He had labored at Singapore in 1840, and at Amoy from 1841 to 1846, laying the foundation of a work that has since spread over the entire Fokien province. Compelled to return to this country by the ill-health of Mrs. Hepburn, he settled in New York, where he soon built up a lucrative practice, which he conducted for thirteen years. With this thorough preparation for effective work, he reached Kanagawa in October, 1859, as the representative of the Presbyterian church. A Buddhist temple was secured for residence, the idols removed, and the building converted into a Christian home. The rigid edicts against Christianity made it a prohibited faith, but Dr. Hepburn began at once a religious service in his house, to which foreign residents were invited. Unable however, because of the opposition of the Japanese authorities, to establish a hospital and dispensary at Kanagawa he purchased property in Yokohama in 1862. Here, on the foreign concession, he was able to conduct his work without opposition.

In 1863, at the earnest request of a Japanese physician, who wished an education for his granddaughter, Mrs. Hepburn began a school for girls—"the mustard seed of education for women and girls in Japan." "Japanese women are without understanding," said the Emperor in 1871. "A stupid woman is less troublesome in the family than one that is wise," was the sentiment of Confucius. And yet, within twenty-five years from the beginning of Mrs. Hepburn's school, a million and a half Japanese girls were under school instruction. To-day the aim of the Government is, "no village with an ignorant family, and no family with an ignorant member."

For fifteen years Dr. Hepburn continued in active medical work, performing many surgical operations till then unknown in Japan. As an oculist he attained a high degree of skill, while his gentle manner and kindly sympathy made him a most valuable worker in those early days of strong anti-foreign prejudice and bitter hatred of Christianity. He had the full confidence of the foreign community, who contributed liberally toward the support of his dispensary. He would never take any remuneration for his work, holding, wisely, that this was given in Christ's name as a ministry of service to the people, and was above pecuniary reward. At the age of sixty years he withdrew from active medical practice and devoted his time to literary and evangelistic work. He prepared the first English-Japanese dictionary, a work of superior excellence, took a leading part in the translation of the New Testament scriptures, and prepared a Japanese Bible Dictionary. For forty years he labored as physician, evangelist, translator and lexicographer. His eminent service for Japan has been highly esteemed by her people, but she still remains immensely his debtor. Some day may there be a monument erected to the memory of Japan's first Medical Missionary.

In November 1859 the Reformed Church of America (Dutch) sent to Kanagawa Dr. D. B. Simmons, the second medical missionary to reach Japan. After a year of effort Dr. Simmons resigned from the service of his Board and engaged in private practice. He was a most agreeable and lovable character, and exerted a refining influence among the Japanese, by whom he was greatly loved and respected.

In May, 1872, the writer was sent by the American Board as its first medical missionary to Japan. He was cordially welcomed by the Mission, who, during all the years of his service, loyally co-operated with him in every possible way to make his work a success. A few months after reaching Kobe, he accepted, with the advice of the Mission, the position of Director of the International Hospital, where he was also permitted to have a dispensary for the Japanese and wards for in-patients. A year later he resigned and accepted the appointment of Foreign Director of the Prefectural Hospital, in connection with which service, and with the co-operation of Japanese physicians, he established dispensaries in Akashi, Kakugawa, Himeji, Sanda, Arima and Hiogo. In these dispensary buildings Christian services were held, thus constituting the beginnings of Christian interest and of Christian organization in these localities. Christian physicians connected with these medical services became officers and leading members of the churches later organized. About this time a government regulation provided that no licenses should be granted to physicians to practice after the Chinese system of medicine, but that all new applicants for medical practice would be required to pass an examination in western medical science. This popularized at once our system of medicine, and sent to the hospitals and dispensaries throngs of men, young and old, eager to learn, who, at every dispensary service, would bring their difficult cases for consultation and treatment.

Five years later the writer became similarly connected with the Okayama Prefectural Hospital, and there established, as at Kobe, and with like results, dispensary stations in the surrounding towns, and five years later still, established the Doshisha Hospital and Training School for Nurses at Kyoto. The first five thousand dollars for the founding of this latter work was contributed by ladies, and annual appropriations were regularly made by the Woman's Board of Missions, Boston. Miss Linda Richards, now of the Training Schoool of the Worcester Insane Hospital, was the first superintendent, and Dr. Sara Buckley medical associate. This was the first nurse's school proposed for Japan, and the first established under missionary auspices. It is one of the highest and most productive forms of missionary service, and should have a place in every mission where there is medical work.

Of this medical work and its influence during the "seventies" and early "eighties," Rev. Dr. John H. De Forest writes: "It is like a dream in these days of absolute freedom of travel and work to look back only thirty years and see how medical men were in the vanguard of the missionaries, going before them, allaying the apprehensions, and changing the prejudices of the people, and thus preparing the way for the wide proclamation of the Gospel. They were the ones who made it possible to hire houses and open preaching places, where otherwise it would not have been done for long years." The founding of the hospital and training school at Kyoto was a powerful factor in removing local prejudice against our Christian college there.

Dr. Henry Lanning was the next medical missionary to reach Japan, coming under the auspices of the American Episcopal church, July 4, 1873. After three months he secured rooms in a Japanese house near the Foreign Concession, Osaka, for a dispensary, where his work was carried on until the spring of 1880, when the St. Barnabas Hospital was built and occupied. He is still connected with this hospital, which, under his skill and management, has become self-supporting. The statistics of the year ending June 30, 1904, are as follows: Visits by out-patients, 9,390, of which 2,815 were charity cases. New cases, 3,420; visits made to patients at their homes, 480; treated in the wards, 81; number of days of treatment of in-patients, 2,100. The salutary influence of this noble work has gone to the remotest regions of Central Japan.

Dr. R. B. Teusler, a later appointment under the same Board, is in charge of St. Luke's Hospital, in Tokyo. This is one of the largest of the present mission hospitals in Japan. Located at the capital, it has a large field of operations, and does a most acceptable work for both Japanese and foreigners. The Episcopal Church gives increasing attention to medical work, having seven dispensaries and hospitals out of a total of fourteen now in the country.

Dr. Wallace Taylor, of Oberlin, was the second physician to reach the field under the American Board. He came both as an ordained clergyman and graduate in medicine, and was ready, therefore, to take up either branch of service. On reaching Kobe, he accompanied the writer on a medical tour to Akashi, Kakugawa, and Himeji. On the third day of this service, being recalled to Osaka on account of illness in the Mission, he remained to carry on the service, Mrs. Berry acting as interpreter. So impressed was he with the opportunities for medical work at that stage of missionary effort, that he decided to devote his time wholly to this line of service. He is still on the field (Osaka) where for thirty years he has, with signal ability as a surgeon, conducted a work of magnitude. He also visits Hiogo once a week, and, in company with Japanese physicians, carries on the work at the Hiogo dispensary.

Dr. Arthur H. Adams, of Sandusky, Ohio, reached Japan, under the American Board, November, 1875. A graduate of Wesleyan University, of Yale College (1867) of Yale Seminary (1872) and of Yale Medical School (1874), he brought to his work rare gifts and accomplishments. Tactful in his co-operation with the Japanese, magnanimous and self-sacrificing, he soon won a place in the hearts of his friends, who cherish for him still the highest regard and fondest recollection. In connection with Japanese physicians in Osaka, he established there a well-organized medical work, which is now carried on by Dr. Taylor. He died of typhoid fever Nov. 23, 1879. He was greatly beloved.

Shortly after this the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland sent to the field Dr. H. Faulds, to be located at Tokyo. He was the first physician sent out from Great Britain. He was a man of exceptional ability, an easy writer, a good speaker, and of scientific attainments. He established a promising work, but soon retired from the field.

The Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society now sent out Dr. Palm. He was an ideal missionary. Of exceptional ability both as a physician and as a surgeon, he established, and for about ten years conducted, a large work at Niigata. He was a forceful speaker, and his large capacity for work enabled him to do much to carry forward both the religious and medical work of his station. He needed help, however, and in its absence he was forced to retire from the field, when the station passed under the care of the American Board. An active and consecrated body of Christians, and a wide-spread influence for good was the result of Dr. Palm's successful work in the populous and wealthy province of Niigata.

Dr. McDonald, of Canada, next came, under the auspices of the Canadian Methodist Board of Missions. For several years he resided at Shidzuoka, and later in Tokyo. He has an impressive personality, is a physician of unusual ability, renders most acceptable service to missionaries and others, and has the full confidence of all who know him. He is highly respected by the Japanese.

I cannot close this personal refence to the medical missionary force of Japan without mentioning another who is unconnected with any mission board—Dr. W. Norton Whitney. Inheriting from his sainted mother a strong love for the Japanese people, he sought and obtained from Washington an appointment as interpreter to the United States Legation at Tokyo. He early established a Christian hospital and dispensary for the Japanese, and invited to his aid native Christian associates. It was soon found that the hospital work would not permit a divided strength, and so, in a spirit of heroic self-sacrifice, he resigned his official position at the Legation, and gave himself entirely to this medical service. From his work in Tokyo an influence has radiated to the most distant portions of the realm. For seventeen years this work has been carried on, during which time about twenty thousand people have received

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medical help, and learned as well of the preciousness of the Gospel of Christ. Dr. Whitney is widely recognized as an oculist of ability, and he is a most devout Bible student. In this noble work of consecration Dr. Whitney is ably supported by his wife, an English lady of refinement and great intelligence. His work is chiefly supported by friends in England and America, and by gifts in Japan.

Reference to the work for lepers in Tokyo at Miss Youngman's asylum, and to that at Koyama under the care of the Roman Catholic Church must not be omitted from the list. Leprosy is a great scourge among the Japanese, and one of the most pathetic sights to be seen in that fair land is the mendicant leper wandering from shrine to shrine and from temple to temple in the vain hope of receiving miraculous relief. The mistaken idea that the disease is transmitted by heredity still prevails, and social ostracism is therefore sternly applied to every member of a family containing a leper. Concealment of their misfortune is the first instinct in the minds of these unfortunates, and by confinement within the family circle its members are constantly exposed to the dangers of this communicable disease. No remedy for its successful treatment has yet been discovered, and the removal of these unfortunates from families and communities to asylums is a great blessing. No form of Christian charity is more appreciated than this.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

Lady Betty Balfour has, it is stated, collaborated with the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton in the writing of a play which deals humorously with the craze for physical culture.

Mr. T. Werner Laurie will shortly publish a book by Dr. Japp, entitled "R. L. Stevenson; a Record, an Estimate, and a Memorial." Dr. A. H. Japp made the personal acquaintance of R. L. Stevenson in 1881, and paid a visit to the novelist and his family in Castleton of Braemar. He describes in his book how the family each day after dinner in the little drawing-room listened to a chapter of a story, which was then remarked on and criticised by the others. This was "Treasure Island."

Mr. Eveleigh Nash has arranged to publish in January a work on "Spanish Influence in English Literature," by Major Martin Hume. Among the subjects dealts with are:—(1) The influence of Spain upon European culture in the Middle Ages, and the birth of Castilian literature; (2) the romances of chivalry; (3) the Spanish novel: its tendency and influence; (4) the literature of travel and of war; (5) the Spanish theatre and English dramatists.

Queen Alexandra has of late interested herself greatly in the study of French literature, and whenever not otherwise engaged may be found with the work of a French master in hand. The Queen has always been a great reader. As a child she delighted in the stories of Hans Andersen; indeed, knew most of them by heart. Later on, before her marriage, she became an ardent disciple of Miss Charlotte Yonge's; and Miss Knudsen, her English teacher at Copenhagen, tells how, visiting the apartments of the young Princess at Bernstorff, after she had taken her departure for England, she (Miss Knudsen) found a volume of "The Heir of Redclyffe" on a table, which the Princess had meant to take with her to read on her journey but had forgotten at the last moment.

Poetry has not hitherto received much encouragement in Australia. The greatest of Australian poets, Adam Lindsay Gordon, committed suicide "on Brighton Beach," nine miles from Melbourne. The second best, Henry Clarence Kendall, was appointed an inspector of woods and forests—surely an ideal post for a poet—by Premier Sir Henry Parkes, who was himself the author of half a dozen volumes of verse. But poor Kendall did not have more than a year or two to enjoy his sinecure. Now the Hon. H. B. Higgins, K.C., the Attorney-General of the late Commonwealth Labour Government, has presented the Council of the University of Melbourne with £1,000 in order to establish an annual poetical scholarship for the future. This ought to help a number of aspiring young Australians to climb the slopes of Parnassus.

CALENDARS.

The first batch of calendars from the Insurance Companies reminds us that the year is drawing to a close.

Among the calendars of 1905 that of The Equitable is pre-eminent. It is, as before, arranged in the form of large cards, each bearing a two-monthly calendar and each beautifully illustrated in colours by Maud Humphrey. The months are charmingly indicated by flowers and cereals amid which are set pretty child faces, and each picture introduces a gaily plumaged bird. A more striking or attractive piece of advertising it would not be easy to conceive.

The Palatine, which is represented in Yokohama by Messrs. Sale & Co., Ltd., was first in the field with a neat, large-figured wall calendar.

The South British Fire and Marine Co. sends a striking card in red imitation leather with very handy changeable tablets showing date, week-day and month. The agents are Messrs. Smith, Baker & Co

The Queen (now merged in the Royal) Insurance Co. (Messrs. W. M. Strachan and Co., agents) sends that exceedingly useful advertising article, a desk blotting book, and a handsome wall calendar, the Royal Insurance Co. (Messrs. Otto Reimers & Co., agents) forwarding a similar calendar.

CORRESPONDENCE.

STOCKINGS FOR THE SOLDIERS.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—We hear from all sides that one of the most pressing needs for the soldiers is warm woollen stockings. An attempt has been made to get school girls to knit one pair each during the coming new year's vacation. The response has been so great that we can count already on having over 1500 hands, if only the wool can be obtained. As a *yen* buys wool for three pairs, we are most anxious to collect the needed 500 *yen* by December 20th. Any contributions will be gratefully received at the Joshi Eigaku Juku, 16 Gobancho, Tokyo.

If you will kindly bring the matter before your readers, I shall be greatly obliged.

Very truly yours, UME TSUDA.
On behalf of the Committee.

A SUGGESTION.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—As a military man, I feel sure that you will give me a small space in the columns of your paper, to obtain further comforts for the men at the front.

My wife, a Japanese, has two brothers called up, and if we send them tobacco costing 1 *yen* 20 *sen*, the postage runs to 1 *yen*; other parcels cost the same. I have no doubt there is a Department where parcels could be sent to, but poor people do not know of it.

One brother was severely wounded at Nanshan, but recovered and has gone back to the front. He came to Yokohama for a few hours' visit and his railway fare cost 70 *sen*. Now to a poor man, away from his work for many months, such comes very hard.

I thought if your paper could call the railway company's attention to this they might issue tickets to soldiers and sailors at half-price. The native papers also could tell us where parcels should be sent.

Yours respectfully,
BOB JONES.

Yokohama, December 12, 1904.

[This is a letter well deserving official attention.—Ed. *J. M.*]

ESPERANTO.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—The French Esperanto Society has sent me a few of the enclosed notices to Esperantists in Japan, but as there are, to my knowledge, a great many more Esperantists here than I have copies of this notice, would you kindly insert it in your paper?

Taking it for granted that you have no Esperanto type—consonants with accents—I have corrected the enclosed, and placed *h* after every letter which should have an accent. This is allowed by Dr. Zamenhof, the inventor, in case of need, though perhaps you would kindly mention it in case any do not know it.

Very truly yours, E. GAUNTLETT.
Esperantist No. 10399.

KONGRESO ESPERANTISTA EN 1905.

ORGANIZOTA EN BOULOGNE-SUR MER

de la Franca Societo por la propagando de Esperanto,
la Franca Turing-Klubo,
la Grupoj de Paris, kaj Boulogne-sur-Mer

La Esperantistoj anglaj, germanaj, austraj, belgaj kaj francaj kiuj cheestis je la festoj organizitaj, je ilia honoro de la Grupoj Calais'a kaj Dover'a la 7an kaj 8an de augusto lasta, decidis kunighi denove, proksiman jaron, en esperantista urbo: ili elektis Boulogne-sur-Mer.

Doktoro Zamenhof, respondante je la invito de l' tiea Grupo, akceptis veni chi tien por prezidi la kunvenon de l' jaro 1905a kaj esprimis la deziron cheesti en vera kongreso je kiu chiuj grupoj de l' mondo estus invititaj.

Vidinte tiun-chi akcepton kaj la gravecon kiun ghi donas al la kunveno projektita, la Grupo Boulogn'a opiniis ke ghi ne povis sola organizi tiun chi internacian Kongreson. Ghi sendis alvokon al la Societoj kiuj partoprenis je ghia fondo: la Franca Societo por la propagando de Esperanto, la Grupo Pariza, kaj la Franca Turing-Klubo. Tiuj chi societoj triope akceptis plezure doni sian helpon por efektivigi la sukceson de tiu chi festo kiu lau la esprimo de Doktoro Zamenhof, estos unu el la plej gravaj datoj en la historio de Esperanto.

Ni do petas chiujn grupojn francajn kaj alilandajn ke ili sendu al ni, kiel eble plej baldau, sian alighon, por ke la organizanta komitato povu, kune kun ili, koncerti la rimedojn por ellabori al programon de l'Kongreso.

Por la Franca S.P.P.E.,
De Beaufront.
Por la Franca Turing Klubo,
Ballif.
Por la Pariza Grupo,
Carlo Bourlet.
Por la Bulogn'a Grupo,
A. Michaux.

Sin turni por la alighoj al la Prezidanto de l'Grupo Esperantista en Boulogne-sur-Mer.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

A THIRD RUSSIAN SQUADRON.

London, December 9.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Mail* says that the Tzar yesterday decreed the despatch of a third Squadron—not the Black Sea Squadron.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

The French Senate, without a division, approved of the Franco-Siamese Convention, which M. Delcassé, Minister for Foreign Affairs, said secured for the French the preponderance in the Mekong basin without moving a soldier or expending a centime.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH CONVENTION.

M. Delcassé, speaking in the course of the debate on the Anglo-French Convention, said that its opponents concentrated their criticisms on Newfoundland. Yet all France abandoned was a valueless fishing right in exchange for important compensation elsewhere.

AUSTRALIA AND THE JAPANESE.

The Bruce-Smith amendment in the Australian Parliament, relating to the immigration of Japanese, has been deferred indefinitely.

JAPAN AND THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

London, December 10.

It is announced at Washington that Japan has accepted the invitation to the second Hague Conference, provided that the decisions of the same do not affect the present war.

THIRD RUSSIAN SQUADRON.

The third Russian squadron starts for the Far East in January next.

INTERNATIONAL AMENITIES.

Later.

The Tsar has presented a silver bowl and ladle to the wardroom officers of the British

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cruiser *Talbot*, as a friendly recognition of the treatment accorded the crews of the *Varyag* and *Koreetz* at Chemulpo, and also a cheque of £500 to the Prince of Wales as President of the British Royal Naval Fund.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

London, December 11.

In the German Reichstag, during a debate on the budget army bills, the socialists opposed, on the ground that Russia is crippled, any increase of the army, and renewed their charges against the Government of partiality to Russia in the war. Count von Bülow deprecated sentimental views on questions of international policy such as caused people to take the wrong road in the South African war. He asserted Germany's complete neutrality, and ridiculed the suggestion that there was a secret treaty between Russia and Germany.

BRITAIN'S FUTURE NAVAL ARRANGEMENTS.

London, December 12.

The British Admiralty has decided that henceforth the entire reserve shall remain in constant commission and ready for immediate service. It will be exercised at sea periodically. There will be manœuvres in 1905 and 1906, the Navy throughout the whole world taking part, on the assumption that war has broken out.

REVOLUTIONARY RIOTS IN ST. PETERSBURG.

London, December 13.

Rioting took place in St. Petersburg on Sunday, organized by revolutionary socialists, not by the liberal reformers. Another demonstration is expected on Tuesday when the trial of M. Plehve's assassin begins.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ARBITRATION TREATY.

Later.

The Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty was signed yesterday at Washington.

CHINESE ATTACK KAFFIRS AT JOHANNESBURG.

The Chinese attacked the Kaffirs at the Witwatersrand gold mines. Four were killed and 33 wounded.

THE ST. PETERSBURG DISTURBANCES.

London, December 14.

Crowds of students re-assembled in St. Petersburg yesterday with the intention of renewing the disturbances, but they dispersed on the approach of the police.

THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

London, December 14.

Admiral Rojestvensky with twenty-one vessels belonging to the Baltic squadron has arrived at Mossamedes.

The publication by Russia of the news of the destruction of the Port Arthur fleet, hitherto unknown except by a small coterie, has created consternation, and Rojestvensky's mission is now regarded as foredoomed to disaster.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

London, December 15.

Consequent upon the Franco-Siamese Convention Siam has appointed M. Padoux, of the French consular service, as legal adviser.

PORT ARTHUR.

[Received at the Imperial Naval Head Quarters.]

Report of a naval staff-officer of the Investing Army. Dated the afternoon of December 8th.

On the 8th the *Pallada* was struck 8 times by our shells. She took fire and listed to port. Her stern is now nearly under water, so she may be considered to have lost her power of fighting or navigating the high sea.

The *Giljak* (gun-boat) having been discovered near the shore on the north of the *Peresviet*, fire was opened on her. She was hit 11 times and may now be considered out of action.

The number of shells that hit the *Bayan* to-day was 22. She took fire at 11.30 a.m. and the conflagration had not been extinguished at 4.15 p.m. She must be badly damaged.

Subsequently the cannonade was directed against the *Sevastopol* and the transport *Amur*, but the results are not clear.

The hits mentioned above refer to big guns only. The number of hits scored by guns of medium calibre is omitted.

Report of the Officer commanding the artillery of the Naval Brigade. Dated 3 a.m., 9th December.

The result of the cannonading of the enemy's ships yesterday by the naval guns was that the *Bayan* was hit 6 times and the *Amur* 14 times. The latter's stern has sunk somewhat. Further, 36 shells struck and greatly injured the store-houses and buildings on the south-east of Pehyushan and near the arsenal.

Report of the Officer Commanding the Artillery of the Naval Brigade; dated 8.51 p.m. 9th December.

The results of the fire directed against the enemy's ships to-day is that the *Pobieda* was hit 5 times and the *Bayan* 7 times. The *Bayan* took fire, and listing to port at an angle of about 25° has the appearance of being on the point of capsizing. As for the *Retvizan* and the *Poltava*, at full tide the water is up to the lower part of the guns on their upper decks. The *Pallada* has a palpable list to port, the *Pobieda* to starboard. Both show the part under the water-line, and at full tide parts of their upper decks are seen to be submerged. The *Peresviet* is so deep that at full tide the water is up to her stern-work and to the edges of the torpedo-tubes at her bows. The *Giljak* is near the southern base of Pehyushan, close to the shore. She is heeled over at an angle of 20° (?), is much damaged and is seen to be lying on the bottom. The *Sevastopol* went out at dawn and anchored near the entrance of the harbour, probably to escape our shells.

Report of the officer commanding the artillery of the Naval Brigade, dated 11 p.m., 13th instant.

To-day the guns of the Naval Brigade directed their fire chiefly on the arsenal of Tiger's Tail, the Fish Torpedo station and the ships of war and steamers anchored in that vicinity. The torpedo station was set on fire and burned for about an hour. About 6 hits were scored against the war-ships and steamers. Further, three of the craft used for various purposes were smashed and one other, being set on fire, was sunk. The buildings also were heavily injured by this cannonade. Indirect fire was opened on the *Sevastopol*, but as the bad weather interfered with accurate observations, this was ceased.

(Report from Admiral Togo, dated the night of the 13th instant.)

At 12.30 a.m. on the 12th instant the torpedo division led by Captain Kasama attacked the *Sevastopol*, which was taking shelter outside the harbour at Port Arthur, but the result was uncertain. Subsequently two (?) torpedo-boats under Commander Masato, passed through a hot defensive fire, reached a suitable range and discharged several torpedoes the shock of which on striking was felt. But on the following morning the enemy's ship was still in the same place. We had no casualties.

At 2.30 a.m. on the 13th another torpedo squadron under Commander Arakawa attacked the enemy. Getting through his fire, several torpedoes were discharged but with uncertain result. In this affair, one of our boats received a shot in the chimney-stack. Another had her machinery struck and became unmanageable. She was taken in tow by one of her consorts and returned safely. There were no casualties to life or limb.

At 6 a.m. the same day another torpedo squadron under Commander Seki attempted to attack, but the enemy's ship being obscured by his search-lights the object was not attained.

Simultaneously two other torpedoers under Lieutenant Adachi approached the *Sevastopol* and discharged torpedoes. They saw the explosions and the columns of water driven up, but the result was uncertain. These two boats passed through a heavy fire. Each was struck once, and one had a warrant-officer and three men wounded.

(Published by the Imperial Military Head Quarters.)

The following casualties among officers at the front are reported (the place is not named but presumably the fight at High Hill is referred to.—ED. *J.M.*):—

KILLED.

Lieut-Colonel Hattori Naohiko. (The officer who distinguished himself so greatly at the taking of the Taku forts in 1900).
Major Harada Seijiro.
3 Captains.
8 First Lieutenants.
14 Second Lieutenants.
9 Sergeant-Majors.

36 Total killed.

WOUNDED.

4 Majors.
9 Captains.
10 First Lieutenants.
24 Second Lieutenants.
11 Sergeant-Majors.

58 Total wounded.

(Received at the Imperial Head Quarters, 12th inst.)

The following report has been received from the investing army:—On the 11th our heavy siege-guns bombarded the interior of the fortress. The *Poltava*, the *Amur* and the wireless-telegraph station at the foot of Golden Hill were greatly damaged. Also an arms store was cannonaded and set on fire. According to the Naval Staff the result of the past few days' continuous bombardment of the enemy's ships is that 4 battle-ships, 2 cruisers, 1 gun-boat and 1 torpedo-depot ship, 8 vessels in all, have received their *coup de grâce*, and no occasion exists to fire on them any more.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

The Berlin *Tageblatt's* St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that although the Government endeavoured to conceal the destruction of the Port Arthur Squadron, the fact has become known in all grades of society and has produced great depression. All hope of Rojestvensky's success has now been abandoned. As for the Russian Government's announced intention of sending a Third Squadron it is regarded as a mere farce, designed to allay the feeling of popular indignation that is growing daily.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

It is stated that the *Sevastopol* with 6 or 7 destroyers, has moved out of the harbour and is lying under the shelter of the Mantoushan Fort (Tiger's Tail).

The *Sevastopol* is outside the harbour and appears to be adopting defensive precautions. Therefore the Japanese ships can not attack

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until they have clearly ascertained the nature of these precautions and the state of the forts under whose cover she lies.

The Russian destroyers seem to be making shields of the three hospital-ships which fly the red-cross flag and are thus avoiding the fire of the Japanese guns. The Japanese are determined not to violate the Red-Cross Convention, but should it be clearly ascertained that the Russians are abusing the red-cross flag, fire will be opened at once.

A telegram received in trustworthy quarters says that Rojestvensky's Squadron reached the Cape of Good Hope on the 12th instant. Another portion of the Squadron is said to have arrived at Crete.

(Received at the Imperial Naval Department.)

Report of Captain Yamada, Commander of the Third Squadron; dated 12.03 a.m. 15th December.

On the 14th instant at 3.30 a.m. the Torpedo Squadron under Commander Otaki and the Torpedo Squadron under Lieutenant Miyamoto together attacked the *Sevastopol* and the naval transports. The Otaki Squadron, hindered by a fierce snow-storm, failed to effect its purpose but the Miyamoto Squadron, taking advantage of the search-lights focussed by the enemy on the Otaki Squadron, made its way through very thick snow and accomplished its object. While searching for the enemy's ships the torpedo-boats lost sight of each other, but by 4 a.m. the torpedo-boat under Lieut. Nakamuda discharged her missiles against the transports and the boat under Lieut. Miyamoto discharged hers against the *Sevastopol*. Nakamuda's boat saw the explosions and the two craft withdrew, but they did not meet Lieut. Nagata's boat nor has she yet returned, so that great fears are entertained for her safety. Observations made yesterday from the shore look-out and from the scouting vessels showed that the *Sevastopol* had sunk some 3 feet by the head.

[Lieutenant Nagata was second in command of the *Edo Maru* at the time of the third attempt to block Port Arthur on the 3rd of May. He proceeded to the mouth of the harbour in the steamer, and when her commander, Lieutenant Takayanagi fell, he anchored the vessel and blew her up.]

(Report from the same; dated 10.35 a.m. on the 15th instant.)

From 11.30 p.m. yesterday until about 3 a.m. this morning six torpedo-squadrons and a specially constructed torpedo-boat carried out continuous attacks against the *Sevastopol*, the *Otvazny* and the transports, but no detailed report has yet been received. At 9 o'clock this morning, however, according to observations made from the shore look-out, the bows of the *Sevastopol* had sunk still farther than yesterday and the water was then fully over her torpedo-tube in the bow.

(Received by the Imperial Naval Head Quarters.)

Report of Rear-Admiral Yamada commanding the Third Squadron; dated December 2nd.

LOSS OF THE "SAIYEN."

On the 30th of November when the *Saiyen* detached squadron had approached close to the Port Arthur fortress to assist the troops on shore and to strengthen the blockade, the *Saiyen* suddenly struck one of the enemy's floating mines and was immediately enveloped in smoke. The *Akagi*, which was then engaged shelling the Russian positions, ceased fire forthwith and steamed towards the *Saiyen* which, however, sank at once. The *Akagi*, anchoring in the vicinity, sent her boats, accompanied by those of another gun-boat and by steam launches to rescue the *Saiyen's* crew. The second in command, 15 officers and warrant-officers and 175 men were saved, but the captain, Commander Tajima, and 31 men are believe to have been lost. The *Saiyen* had for a long time led the detached squadron, frequently venturing into dangerous waters and performing good service as she was doing when she most unfortunately met with this accident.

[The *Saiyen*, a protected cruiser launched at Stettin in 1886, was taken by the Japanese at Weihaiwei, February 1896. Her displacement was 2320 tons; she had a protected deck and she carried two 8.2-inch guns and one 5.9-inch. Though an old boat she was useful for blockading purposes. —ED. J.M.]

(Published by the Imperial Head Quarters on the 10th instant.)

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN THE SHAHO DISTRICT.

On the night of the 8th a detachment of the enemy's infantry attacked an outpost at Shaotunkau. He was repulsed.

At 3 a.m. on the 9th a force of uncertain magnitude moved against our outpost near the Shaho railway but was immediately driven back. Subsequently at a little after 5 o'clock the enemy again attacked our outpost on the north-east of the Shaho railway-bridge. His force was gradually augmented to about a battalion, and they advanced so as to envelope our outpost from the north-east and from the west. Simultaneously he opened a hot rifle-fire against Limutun from Hankiapau and Sufangtai, but at dawn he retired. The enemy seems to have lost heavily in this affair. He left a great number of dead on the field. Our casualties were 20 slightly wounded.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN THE HAN-CHANG DIRECTION.

On the forenoon of the 8th a detachment of ours sent out in the direction of Sungshukau encountered 30 or 40 of the enemy's troopers *en route*. They were driven back with 14 or 15 casualties and in the afternoon our men reached Shwangtaitsz.

The following report has been received from the Manchurian Army:—On the 10th instant at a little after 2 a.m. a body of the enemy's infantry attacked Pehtaitsz. At dawn they were driven back northward. On the same day in the afternoon the enemy's artillery on the west of Wanpaoshan opened fire on Yaotun and Pangkiapautsz. Also his guns at the western base of Pashan cannonaded the east of Putsaowa, but we did not suffer in any instance. Further, his cavalry attacked Mamachieh on the right bank of the Hun but they were driven westward. The enemy had many wounded. We did not suffer.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

According to Reuter Kuropatkin reports as follows:—"The volunteers under Lieut.-Colonel Shitevobu (?) of the Army Staff attacked by surprise the enemy's position south of Penjapootsz on the 8th of December, and drove in his outpost. They pursued the retreating foe with rifles and spears through a distance of one kilometre south and captured 11 prisoners, 4 of whom were wounded. Our casualties were 2 wounded."

General Sakaroff reports:—"On the 10th of December at 2 a.m. bodies of the enemy numbering some 30 men each advanced against our position at Linshingpau. We allowed them to approach and then drove them back by a volley which inflicted loss."

With reference to the rumour that the Argentine Republic was negotiating the sale of its war-ships, the Minister of that Power, resident in London, has declared to the newspapers that he has received authority from his Government to emphatically declare the rumour baseless.

(Published by the Foreign Office.)

THE SECOND PEACE CONFERENCE.

An invitation from the President of the United States to a Second Peace Conference having been received in Tokyo on Dec. 1st, the Japanese Government at once replied to the effect that, being fully alive to the urgent need for more exact definitions and uniform practices than now exist in respect of some of the questions to be submitted to the Proposed Conference, and finding in the fact that they are engaged in war no sufficient reason why they should not take part in the work of the Conference, they accept the invitation with the reservation that the Conference will not assume to take any action affecting in any way the present conflict.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

RUSSIA'S THIRD SQUADRON.

The report that Russia is organizing a third Squadron to send to the East is now found to be a fact. A Wolff's telegram says that the Tsar, on the 7th of December, gave orders for the formation of this squadron, and it is even stated publicly that the squadron will start in the middle of January. There will be no change in the progress of the Second Squadron on the above account.

It is said that the Third Squadron will consist of the following:—

BATTLE-SHIPS 7.

Admiral Seniavine.
Admiral Oushakoff.
General Admiral Apraksin.
Imperator Nicolai I.
Imperator Alexander II.
Sliva.
Pole (?)

ARMOURED CRUISERS 3.

Minin.
Pamyat Azova.
Vladimir Mononach.

In addition to the above there are 15 torpedo-boats and destroyers.

Russia is in difficulties for naval officers and men.

The *Novoye Vremya* and other newspapers vehemently urge the Government to supplement the above squadron with a part of the Black-Sea Fleet.

The *Standard's* Odessa correspondent wires that 18 officers of the Black-Sea Fleet left Odessa on the 10th of December for the purpose of joining Rojestvensky's Squadron at Alexandria.

The *Oleg* and one destroyer reached Suda Bay on the 11th of December. It is stated that the other ships will subsequently arrive there.

GERMAN PRESS ON PORT ARTHUR AFFAIRS.

The German newspapers do not publish special articles with reference to the destruction of the Port Arthur Squadron, but they express astonishment that the squadron should have tamely suffered such a fate just at the moment when, in view of the proximate arrival of the Baltic Fleet, any injury that could have been inflicted on the Japanese ships might have had a vital effect upon Japan's sea power. They add that the Japanese squadrons need no longer watch Port Arthur, but may devote their entire strength to meet the Baltic Fleet.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

The Japanese Consul-General in New York telegraphs that Prince Fushimi reached New York on the 30th of November; that His Imperial Highness remained in Boston from the 2nd of December to the 5th, and that he returned thence to New

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York, which city he left for Chicago on the 13th.

AFFAIRS IN ST. PETERSBURG.

It is announced from St. Petersburg that on the 11th instant over 1,500 students assembled in the Nefsky Prospect, the most populous street in St. Petersburg, and made another threatening demonstration. They carried banners with the legend "Revolution" and they shouted for liberty. A violent collision with the police resulted. Forty-two of the students were wounded and 180 arrested.

Another telegram from St. Petersburg says that this demonstration in favour of overthrowing the oligarchy, establishing liberal institutions and terminating the war, was originally planned to take place on the 13th simultaneously with the trial of Plehve's assassin, and the police were making preparation for that contingency. It is expected that another demonstration will occur on the 13th.

The *Aurore* says that on the 3rd of December the assembly of liberal representatives who met in St. Petersburg passed three resolutions to which 600 signatures were attached. They were (1) That liberty of conscience, of speech, of pen and associations must be granted. (2) That grades of society and distinctions of nationality and tax-paying privileges must be done away with. And (3) that the Ministers of the Crown must be responsible to a National Assembly.

Representatives of the Barristers Association of Moscow and St. Petersburg have decided to present to the Minister of Justice on the 13th instant a petition, concerning which the *Echo de Paris* says that it is apparently a fact that the Minister of Justice has tendered his resignation, and that in his statement of reasons for the step he explains that he has hitherto regarded an absolute monarchy as the essential of good government, But he now finds that the officials of the Department over which he presides entertain views the opposite of his own. Therefore he can not continue in office with an easy conscience.

The same journal has received various reports showing that the influence of the new Minister of the Interior is making itself felt in high places. Thus Grand Duke Sergius is likely to give up the governorship of Moscow; Duke Alexis to resign the headship of the Navy, being succeeded by Vice-Admiral Avellan; the Governors of Warsaw and Kieff and the head of police in Moscow, being all conservatives, will probably be removed from office; and there is a feeling of general apprehension and uncertainty as to the probable outcome of this new policy of liberalism. It is expected that an Imperial Ukase will be issued with reference to all this on the 19th instant.

(Received in Tokyo.)

THE YARROW FIRM.

The Yarrow firm of shipbuilders having been induced under false pretences to sell to a French citizen a vessel for use as a yacht, the purchaser at once had it converted into a destroyer, sold it to the Russian Government and sent it round to Libau for delivery. In order to determine whether this procedure was contrary to law the British Government, it is said, has taken the matter before the law courts.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

The United States Government having suggested to Japan to take part in a second Hague Tribunal, the Japanese Government is said to have signified its willingness provided that the conference has nothing to do with the present war.

(Received at the Foreign Office.)

THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

According to the terms of the order under which Captain Klado was punished, his fault was that he publicly and on erroneous grounds criticized the Russian Naval Department.

In reply to a charge preferred by the *Journal of St. Petersburg* that Captain Klado in estimating the fighting force of the Second Pacific Squadron put too low a value on it, Captain Klado on the 10th instant published in the *Novoye Vremya* the following comparative table:—

	Japan.	Russia. Second Squadron.
Number of Ships	33	15
Displacement (omitting torpedoers & destroyers)	216,000 tons	95,200 tons
Guns of large calibre	63	36
Guns of medium calibre	214	115
Guns of small calibre	664	552
Torpedo tubes	125 (including 52 below the water-line)	155 (including 14 below the water-line)
Complements	14,435	8,521

(Received by the "Asahi Shimbun.")

THE ST. PETERSBURG RIOTS.

Male and female students in St. Petersburg have held a meeting at which they shouted vehemently for the overthrow of the Oligarchy and the cessation of the war. They came into collision with the police, and a violent fight ensued. The *Standard's* correspondent at St. Petersburg wires that he had an interview with a Court official, who said that this disturbance differed radically from the provincial riots in connection with the reservists and farmers. He said that the affair caused the Court much concern. The new Home Minister has expressed his policy of reform, and is meeting with strong opposition from the conservative Grand Dukes. But it seems probable that the victory will rest with the Minister.

RUSSIAN DESTROYERS AND THE RED CROSS FLAG.

The London *Times* says that if the Russian destroyers have taken refuge among ships flying the Red Cross flag, the Japanese will be perfectly justified in firing on them.

RUSSIA'S RESOLUTION.

The French Ambassador in St. Petersburg has publicly and explicitly declared that Russia desires to obtain decisive results in the present war, and that she has formed a stronger resolution than ever. The number of men and the quantity of material that she is sending over the railway clearly prove the abundance of her resources.

(Received by the "Jiji Shimpo.")

It is reported that Rojestvensky has declared his opinion that without re-inforcements the Baltic Fleet can not fight Togo's Squadrons.

REFORM IN RUSSIA.

The reform movement in Russia is extending throughout the whole country.

Grand Duke Sergius and M. Muravieff, Minister of Justice, have resigned. The provincial assemblies are vehemently demanding a constitution.

THE BALTICERS IN SIMON'S BAY.

The Baltic Fleet is arriving in Simon's Bay.

LORD CURZON.

Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, has returned to Calcutta and resumed his duties.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE.

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Seydlitz 1	Sa. Dec. 17
America	P. M. Co	Korea 2	W. Dec 21
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co	Em. of Japan 3	Th Dec. 22
Europe	M. M. Co.	Dumbea	Th. Dec. 22
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Pleiades	Su Dec. 25
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	M. Dec. 26
America	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic 4	Sa Dec. 31
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar 5	M. Dec. 31
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Manchuria	M. Jan. 2
Tacoma	B. T. Co.	Lyra 6	Tu Jan. 3
America	P. M. Co.	Siberia	W. Jan. 4
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	F. Jan. 6
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co	Em. of India	M. Jan. 9

1 Left Shanghai on the 14th inst.
2 Left San Francisco on the 3rd inst.
3 Left Hongkong on the 14th inst.
4 Left San Francisco on the 13th inst.
5 Left Vancouver on the 13th inst.
6 Left Seattle on the 10th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line.	Steamer.	Date
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Sa. Dec. 17
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Wingsang	W. Dec. 21
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Korea	Th. Dec. 22
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co	Em. of Japan	F. Dec. 23
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Seydlitz	Su. Dec. 25
Portland	P. & A. Co.	Aragonia	Su. Dec. 25
Tacoma	B. T. Co.	Pleiades	Tu. Dec. 27
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	W. Dec. 28
Europe	M. M. Co.	Dumbea	F. Dec. 30
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Sa. Dec. 31
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Lyra	W. Jan. 4
America	P. M. Co.	Manchuria	W. Jan. 4
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Siberia	Th. Jan. 5
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Sa. Jan. 7
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	M. Jan. 9
Hongkong	P. & A. Co.	Numantia	Su. Jan. 22

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Haldis, Norwegian steamer, 1,055, J. C. Jensen, 9th Dec.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Dulwich, British steamer, 2,111, F. Dudley, 9th Dec.,—Moji, Coal.—Yamashita.

Kish, British steamer, 3,148, E. Robertson, 10th Dec.,—New Yoro via Suez and ports, and Kobe, 9th Dec., General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Nitto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,318, J. Shirakawa, 10th Dec.,—Kobe, 8th Dec., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Lena, Norwegian steamer, 979, Hansbarge, 10th Dec.,—Kuchinotsu, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Benlomond, British steamer, 1,752, David Clark, 10th Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Taisang, British steamer, 1,544, G. H. Bowker, 11th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 22th Dec.,—Vancouver, B.C., 28th Nov., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

China, American steamer, 3,186, D. E. Friele, 12th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 11th Dec., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Willehad, German steamer, 3,012, B. Zurbensen, 12th Dec.,—Bremen via ports, and Kobe, 11th Dec., General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Kagoshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,716, J. Nagao, 13th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Deucalion, British steamer, 4,476, Geo. D. Keay, 13th Dec.,—Puget Sound ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Tremont, American steamer, 6,195, T. W. Garlick, 13th Dec.,—Puget Sound ports, and Seattle, 23rd Nov., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Claverhill, British steamer, 1,827, W. H. Seldon, 14th Dec.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hounslow, British steamer, 1,860, H. Adshead, 14th Dec.,—Karatsu, Coal.—Yokohama Coal Co.

Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, Frank E. Beadnell, 25th Dec.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 26th Nov., Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Athenian, British steamer, 2,440, S. Robinson, 9th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, Mail and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Manchuria, American steamer, 7,850, J. W. Saunders, 9th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Daiya Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,733, Yokoyama, 9th Dec.,—Moji, Ballast—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

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Ronford, British steamer, 1,930, M. H. Scott, 10th Dec.,—Muroran, Ballast.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

Prinz Eitel Friedrich, German steamer, 5,001, E. Prehn, 10th Dec.,—Bremen & Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,462, Mori, 10th Dec.,—Yokosuka, Ballast.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Macquarie, British steamer, 2,073, St. John George, 10th Dec.,—Moji, Ballast.—Yamagataya.

Haldis, Norwegian steamer, 1,055, J. C. Jensen, 10th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bengloe, British steamer, 1,933, H. W. Bee, 10th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Gerd, Norwegian steamer, 750, N. Chr. Halvorsen, 10th Dec.,—Kamaishi, General.—Yamagata-ya.

Takeyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,347, Taguchi, 10th Dec.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Dean, British steamer, 958, Sinclair, 11th Dec.,—Kushiro, General.—Yamagata-ya.

Yorihime Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,199, S. Kirai, 11th Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Lena, Norwegian steamer, 979, Hansburge, 12th Dec.,—Moji, Ballast.—Mitsui Mussan Kaisha.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 13th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Kish, British steamer, 3,148, E. Robertson, 13th Dec., —Moji via Kobe, Ballast.—Samuel Samel & Co.

Armenia, German steamer, 3,469, Forst, 13th Dec., —Havre, Bremen and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Nitto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,318, Shirakawa, 13th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

China, American steamer, 3,186, D. E. Friele, 14th Dec.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Dubwich, British steamer, 2,111, F. Dudley, 15th Dec.,—Moji, Ballast.—Yamashita.

Taisang, British steamer, 1,544, G. H. Bowker, 15th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Samara, British steamer, 1,790, W. Lewis, 15th Dec., —Muroran, General.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Taisang*, from Shanghai via ports :—Mr. W. Thomson, Mr. G. D. Boen, and 2 Chinese, in second class ; 21 Japanese, and 18 Chinese, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, from Vancouver, B.C. :—Mr. J. A. C. Poole, Mr. J. Sakabe, Mr. Donald Grant, Miss M. Brownlow, Mr. Drummond, Mr. J. P. Dowling, Misses W. E. and P. A. Dodwell, Mr. Geo. B. Dodwell, Mr. A. Naito, Mr. E. W. George, Miss Macdonald, and Countess Loughlan, in cabin ; 7, in intermediate ; 34, in steerage. For Kobe :—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Berchnall and child, Mr. L. Murotui, Sen., Mr. L. Murotui, Jr., and Mrs. H. L. Kessenger, in cabin ; 113, in steerage. For Shanghai :—Mr. A. Shewan, Mr. J. Rickerby, Mrs. and Miss Drummond, and Bishop Graves, in cabin ; 1, in intermediate. For Hongkong :—17, in intermediate ; 591, in steerage.

Per American steamer *China*, from Hongkong via ports :—Mrs. G. S. McWilliams, Mr. E. N. Lyall, Mrs. Rossine, Mr. Ahrund, Mr. Ben Kee Cheong, and Mr. Chen Took Sun, in cabin. For Honolulu :—Mr. Chas. Lepierie, Mr. Ung Tine, and Mr. Lain Wai, in cabin. For San Francisco :—Mrs. R. S. Lawrence, Miss Margaret Knox, Capt. I. G. Retzman, I.G. Navy, Mr. [redacted] S. Smith, Capt. H. Martens, Mrs. H. Martens, Mr. W. H. Clark, Mrs. Chas. M. Ferrier, Mr. W. H. Eldridge, Mrs. W. H. Eldridge, Mr. F. C. Johnston, Dr. Decken, Mrs. H. M. Neuson, Mr. Rosen, Lieut.-Col. Bruce, Mr. J. G. Kidston, Mr. H. Sutherland, Mr. J. Vernet, Mr. F. Bannerman, Mrs. T. S. Beals, Mrs. Fun See, Miss Yong Fung Hock, Mr. Lung Yam Gee, Mr. Fung Ngon, and Mr. Yeon Jam, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Willehad*, from Bremen via ports :—Mr. Kintaro Imai, Mr. Chutoino Tokashi, Mr. Riuchi Uyeki, Mr. Katsutaro Tamai, Mr. Yaichi Kihara, Mr. Tominosuke Hayashi, Mr. Ichiro Suwa, Mr. Genro Iriyama, Mr. Ichiro Nakamura, Mr. Genkichi Yendo, Mr. Matsutaro Furita, Mr. Kinnosuke Shichinobe, Mr. Kumagoro Narita, Mr. Nisaku Taga, Mr. Soshiro Fujiwara, Mr. Masayoshi Ubukata, Mr. Keitaro Yamada, Mrs. Tane Iida, Mrs. Tora Akaida, Mrs. Mito Teujinbayashi, Mrs. Miwa Sakai, Mrs. Shuji Nakahara, Mr. Takajiro Sakai, Mr. Keikichi Kimura, Mr. Yokichi Suzuki, Mr. Soi Suzuki, Mrs. Saki Morishita, Mrs. Tame Tanaka, Mrs. Saya Iwamoto, Mr. Tsumo Kawashima, Mrs. Rin Tashima, Mr. Kaichi Kobayashi, Mr. Saichi Sakai, Mr. Genjiro Stori, Mr. Sukematsu Konishi, Mr. Tomokichi Kawamura, Mr. Taichi Takahashi, Mr. Toyozo Iyo, Mr. Takesaburo Abe, Mr. Eikichi Sasaki, Mr. Ichizo Matsuda, Mr. Ito Isematsu, Mr. Denjiro Shimoda, Mr. Kinshiro Shirasawa, Mr. Yusaku Morishita, Mr. Shintaro Uchida, Mr. Kichijiro Watamoro, Mr. Toyotaro Chanoki, Mr. Matsutaro Futakuchi, Mr. Senkichi Nokami, Mr. Kisaburo Echizen, Mr. Kichimatsu. Miyamoto, Mr. Kinjiro Iwase, Mr. Chokichi Takemasa, Mr. Tajiro Sato, Mr. Katsuzo Iwata, Mr. Tsuruzo Moriyama, Mr. Rinsuke Chiba, Mr. Sutekichi Toyoda, Mr. Junzo Iwata, Mr. Kotaro Takayama, Mr. Kumazo Fujihara, Mr. Toyokichi Miyasaki, Mr. Fukutaro Kosawa, Mr. Tomehachi Rikuchi, Mr. Toraichi Kikuchi, Mr. Yoshimatsu Sato, Mr. Enjiro Chiba, Mr. Neno Akitaya, Mr. Katsutaro Nagawa, Mr. Shisaburo Koyabe, Mr. Ichizo Takahashi, Mr. Tanigoro Ono, Mr. Seizo Amana, Mr. Toyoji Hasegawa, Mr. Rinkichi Iwata, Mr. Kanji Sasaki, Mr. Tokumatsu Shimoda, Mr. Mantaro Sato, Mr. Kichijiro Chiba, Mr. Wasaburo Watanabe, Mr. Kisanji Yamashita, Mr. Masakichi Nagaura, Mr. Yasuzo Ota, Mr. Nitaro Kuriyakawa, Mr. Katsutaro Mr. Kikuchi, Mr. Jiotaro Sasaki, Mr. Harumatsu Yenchi, Mrs. Kai Osaka, Mr. Sadajiro Kamon, Mr. Yoshinori Shiko, Mr. Suekichi Endo, Mrs. Tai Endo, Mr. Kunitaro Hirai, Mr. Sonai Imano, Mrs. Iruia Imano, Mr. Nikorai Imano, Mr. Areksandor Imano, Mr. Genzo Sekiguchi, Mrs. Saku Yamaguchi, Mrs. Take Matsuoka, Mr. Masakatsu Kaida, Mr. Taichiro Kibata, Mr. Kinjiro Tabata, Mrs. Hatsu Kinoshita, Mr. Seiichi Tanaka, Mrs. Haru Jiono, Mrs. Shizue Ike, Mr. O. Bruell, Mr. M. Stempel, and Miss Pearson, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Coptic*, from San Francisco via Honolulu :—Mr. A. Bremer, Mr. G. P. Fuller, Mr. W. P. Fuller, Mr. W. H. Hunt, Mr. Y. Nakashima, Mr. J. M. Turner, Mr. Fredk. Moritz-Sonnenthal, Mrs. J. M. Turner, Miss Turner, and Mr. L. D. Werdrem, in cabin. For Shanghai :—Mr. J. Ambrose, Mr. H. E. Bohme, Mrs. L. M. Camera, Mr. E. O. Heyl, Mrs. E. O. Heyl, Mrs. L. Henderson, and Mr. Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, in cabin. For Hongkong :—Mrs. A. E. Acker, Mrs. M. A. Bennett, Mr. Homer J. Carleton, Mrs. M. J. H. Chapman, Mr. W. E. Dougherty, Mr. T. W. Greuter, Mr. C. A. Graham, Mr. James E. Harvell, Mr. E. H. Himrod, Mr. F. H. Hollingsworth, Mrs. M. V. Lauver, Miss Lauver, Mrs. M. Marshall, Mr. E. L. Pallies, Mrs. E. L. Pallies, Mr. J. S. Piet, Capt. W. B. Williams, and Mrs. W. B. Williams, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Athenian*, for Hongkong via ports :—Lieut. Claude Woodward, and Mr. J. W. Crowe, in cabin ; Mr. Thos. Carter. Mr. J. T. W. Owen, Mr. Thos. E. Bird, Mr. Wm. McGuinon, Mr. J. G. Tarrant, and Mr. W. M. Fuller, in intermediate ; 1 Japanese, in steerage.

Per American steamer *Manchuria*, for Hongkong via ports :—Mr. W. S. Allen, Mrs. W. S. Allen, Mr. M. A. Bassity, Miss Gladys V. Bell, Mr. C. O. Bohanan, Miss Florence Borden, Miss N. J. Borden, Mrs. D. J. Brady, Mrs. J. H. Brown, Mr. L. L. Coleman, Mr. Robt. J. Cook, Mr. W. J. Crampton, Mr. C. F. Davis, Mr. Carl Detzer, Mrs. Carl Detzer and son, Mr. F. H. Dunn, Mr. A. G. Escamilla, Mr. P. de T. Evans, Mrs. P. de T. Evans, Mr. P. T. Fitzgerald, Mrs. P. T. Fitzgerald, Mr. A. H. Fong, Mrs. A. H. Fong, Mr. Clifford H. French, Mrs. Clifford H. French, Mr. I. R. Hamilton, Mr. H. Hancock, Mrs. Maximilian Herzog, Mr. E. Jenner Hogg, Mrs. E. Jenner Hogg, Mr. James Hopper, Miss Marie J. Irvine, Mr. J. M. Jenks, Rev. R. O. Joliffe, Mr. J. E. Kelley, Mr. N. H. Kennedy, Mrs. A. M. Luther, Dr. Alexander Lyall, Mrs. Alexander Lyall, Mr. J. L. Manning, Mr. R. E. McGrath, Mr. R. E. McHugh, Mr. N. McLeod, Miss Annie B. McLeod, Mr. J. McMullen, Mr. James McNaught, Mr. Lorenzo Morgan, Mrs. Lorenzo Morgan, Mr. D. W. Murphy, Mrs. F. Nazer, Mr. C. W. Nelson, Mr. J. B. Oakley, Mrs. J. B. Oakley, Mr. R. H Parker, Mrs. R. H. Parker, Mr. J. W. Paxton, Mrs. J. W. Paxton and child, Mr. Henry W. Peabody, Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, Miss Jennie A. Pieters, Mr. A. W. Rettig, Mrs. A. W. Rettig, Mr. Jose Vano Reyes, Mrs. Clara Sanders, Mr. Geo. S. Shoens, Mr. T. C. Smith, Rev. W. S. Smith, Mrs. W. S. Smith and infant, Mrs. John Stevenson, Mr. P. Suedhaus, Mrs. E. Thompson, Mrs. J. S. Van Buren and amah, Mr. W. F. Barnes, Mr. J. H. Brown and native servant, Mr. Allan Cameron, Mrs. Allan Cameron, Dr. M. Herzog, Mrs. C. F. McWilliams, Mr. Y. Motoyama, Mrs. J. M. Mur and native servant, Mr. O. A. Nessler, Mr. S. Sadachi, and Mr. J. S. Van Buren, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*, for Europe via ports :—Mr. James Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Hargreaves, Mr. E. Roischwitz, Mr. J. Kuhn, Mr. Becker, Mr. and Mrs. M. Blumer, Mr. P. A. Jolles, Mr. Rissmann, Capt. Trummler, Mr. D. Corder, Mr. Amur, Mr. I. Riach, Miss Carola Kuhn and amah, Dr. T. Hufort, Mr. Hans Wenck, Mr. and Mrs. John Wilson and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Jaenichen, Mrs. d'Adda, Dr. Franz Doflein, Mrs. Trummler, and amah, Mrs. Katherine P. Collins, Miss H. C. Gratz, Miss Mary Filley, Mr. Ingegeare L. d'Adda, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Harris and servant, Mr. Percy Smith, Mr. M. Crespi, Mr. C. H. E. Carhill, Mr. Carr, Mr. Y. Noguchi, Miss Percival, Mr. C. Wing, Mrs. C. Hencho and child, Mr. Baumann, Mr. Rouff, Mr. T. M. Y. da Cruz, Mr. Peter Rockinger, Mr. Y. Terauchi, Mr. Eugen Christmann, Dr. Scowcroft, Mr. Paw Kwang Nat, Mr. and Mrs. Blumenthal, Mr. H. Becker, Mr. Ung shun Chan, Mr. Yeong Loo Shun, Mr. Jionoy Ten, Mrs. Yong Tai, child and amah, Mrs. Yong Tusam, Mrs. Yeong Dachaw, Mr. Wong Ken Tong, Mr. Wong Ka Chung, Mr. Lou Joping, Miss Cheong, Mr. W. Wiji Singha, and Mr. K. Kanaya, in cabin.

Per American steamer *China*, for San Francisco via Honolulu :—Mr. F. A. Bannerman, Mrs. T. S. Beals, Mr. F. A. Botsch, Lieut.-Col. Bruce, Dr. R. H. Campbell, Mrs. R. H. Campbell, Mrs. M. Clark, Mr. W. H. Clark, Mr. Franklin Clarkin, Dr. N. P. Crooks, Miss Ada Delaney, Mr. A. A. Donnithorne, Dr. Deeken, Mr. Dunn, Mr. W. H. Eldridge, Mrs. W. H. Eldridge, Mrs. Chas. M. Ferrier, Mr. Lum Yam Gee, Mr. C. Lacy Goodrich, Mr. Alex. Graham-Simpson, Miss Young Fung Hock, Mr. Yeon Jam, Mr. F. C. Johnston, Mr. J. G. Kidston, Miss Margaret Knox, Mrs. R. S. Lawrence, Mr. Chas. Lepiere, Miss L. Lingeri, Capt. H. Martens, Mrs. H. Martens, Dr. G. M. Mayers, U.S.N., Mrs. H. M. Neuson, Mr. Fung Ngon, Capt. L. Persius, I.G.M., Mr. H. A. Poole, Capt. I. G. Retzman, I.G.N., Mr. E. J. Roberts, Mr. M. Roisin, Mr. Rosen, Mr. H. Rothe, Mrs. Fun See, Mr. H. S. Smith, Mr. A. J. de Souza, Mr. H. Sutherland, Com. M. Tanaka and servant, Mr. Ung Tine, Mr. J. Vernet, Mr. Lain Wai, Mr. N. W. Werry, Mr. Chas. H. Wood, and Mrs. Chas. H. Wood, in cabin.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw and Waste Silk shipped per steamer *Prinz Eitel Friedrich* :—

	Raw.				Waste.			
Nabholz & Co.....	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siber, Wolff & Co. .	126	—	—	—	109	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.....	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P. Doumlle	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
L. Mottet	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sieber & Co.....	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pollak Bros.....	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dell'Oro & Co.....	—	—	—	—	95	—	—	—
Cl. Eymard	—	—	—	—	108	—	—	—
	295	—	—	—	312	—	—	—

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, December 16.

The market continues quiet. Raw Cotton reported lower owing to good crop in America.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

		PER YARD.
White Shirting—{40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.}	...	0.10 to 0.18
		PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—8¼lb, 38½ yds, 39 inches	V.	3.90 to 4.50
Grey Shirting—9lb, 38½ yds, 45 inches		3.90 to 4.50
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches...		2.80 to 4.00
		PER YARD.
Cotton Italians and Satteens...		0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

		PER YARD.
Flannels	V.	0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in....		0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches...		0.16 to 0.22
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches		0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches ...		0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches		0.50 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5lb per lb		0.60 to 0.66
		PER PIECE.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...		9.80 to 10.80
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches...		0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches...		1.90 to 2.25
TurkeyKeds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches		2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

		PER BALE.
Nos. 16/24, Singles	Y.	Nominal
Nos. 28/32, Singles		—
Nos. 38/42, Singles		—
Nos. 32, Doubles...		Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles...		Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Plain		Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain		Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain...		Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed		250.00 to 260.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed		300.00 to 310.00
Nos. 2/100 ,Gassed		440.00 to 470.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling...		28.00
Indian Broach...		27.00
Chinese		26.50 to 27.00

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METALS.

A good business is passing at advanced prices.

	PER PICUL.
Round and square ⅜ inch and upward...	Y.4.05 to 4.35
Iron Plates, assorted	4.30 to 4.60
Sheet Iron...	4.65 to 6.90
Galvanised Iron sheets	10.00 to 10.95
Wire Nails, assorted	6.85 to 7.15
Tin Plates, per box...	7.40 to 7.65
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.20
Hoop Iron (⅝ to 1⅝ inch)	5.00 to 5.50

KEROSENE.

This market is a little dull.

American	$3.38
Russian	3.15
Langkat	2.60

SUGAR.

The market is advancing, stocks are running low and there is every prospect of a further heavy advance.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	Y.10.50 to 10.90
Brown Manila...	10.50 to 11.50
Brown Daitong	9.00 to 9.50
Brown Canton...	10.00 to 12.30
White Java and Penang...	13.00 to 14.00
White Refined...	15.00 to 17.60

INDIGO.

Little or nothing doing.

	PICUL
Java, Medium to best...	210.00 to 260.00
Calcutta, Medium to best	140.00 to 220.00
Madras (*Kurpah*), Medium to best ...	100.00 to 140.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ..	—

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Prices for the better qualities have been again forced up, "direct export" being the chief operators, but at the close it seems as though foreigners were forced into the market to a small extent. Probably next week will give a decided turn either one way or the other. At present things are more or less in suspense and prices for Kakedas and fine-sized Filatures largely nominal.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ...	...Y.1,050 to 1,060
Filatures—Extra, Fine	— —
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	1,020 to 1,030
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	—
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	980 to 1,000
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	Nom.
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	960 to 970
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	970 to 980
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	— —
Common—Coarse	— —
Re-reels—Extra	— —
Re-reels—No. 1	990 to 1,000
Re-reels—No. 1½	960 to 975
Re-reels—No. 2	940 to 950
Re-reels—No. 3	910 to 920
Kakedas—Extra	970 to 980
Kakedas—No. 1	940 to 950
Kakedas—No. 1½...	920 to 925
Kakedas—No. 2	890 to 900

WASTE SILK.

There has been a steady business at full prices settlements averaging a thousand piculs a week The position is unchanged from our last week's report.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	170 to 175
Noshi—Filatures, Good	160 to 165
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	160 to 165
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	145 to 150
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	135 to 140
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	110 to 115
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	100 to 105
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	165 to 170
Noshi—Bushiu, Good...	155 to 160
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	145 to 150
Nsohi—Joshiu, Best	100 to 105
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	90 to 95
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	130 to 140
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	115 to 120
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	100 to 105
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	55 to 60
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	50 to 55

TEA.

Nothing doing.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	—
Choice	—
Finest	—
Fine...	—
Good Medium	—
Medium	—
Good Common	—
Common...	—

ITCHING HUMOURS

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOUR.

Bathe the affected parts with hot water and CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply CUTICURA OINTMENT freely to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly take CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. This pure, sweet, and wholesome treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humours, eczemas, rashes, and irritations, from infancy to age, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, for too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, CHOCOLATE COATED,

Are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials containing 60 doses. CUTICURA PILLS are alterative, antiseptic, tonic, and digestive, and beyond question the purest, sweetest, most successful and economical blood and skin purifiers, humour cures, and tonic-digestives, yet compounded.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 27-28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, December 15.

London silver unchanged and China sterling quotations somewhat lower have caused local rates on China to rule slightly firmer.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0⅞
— Bills on demand	2/0⅞
— 4 months' sight	2/0⅜
— Private 4 months' sight	2/0⅛
— 6 months' sight	2/0⅛
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	254⅜
— Private 4 months' sight	259
— — 6 months' sight	260
Hongkong—Bank sight ...per $100.	95⅜*
— Private 10 days' sight do.	93⅜*
Shanghai—Bank sight	74⅜*
— Private 10 days' sight	76⅜*
India—Bank sight	150⅜
— Private 30 days' sight	152⅜
America—Bank sight	49⅜
— Private 30 days' sight	49⅜
— Private 4 months' sight	50⅜
Germany—Bank sight	206
— Private 4 months' sight	210⅜
Bar Silver (London)	28

* Nominal.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS.

DAILY SHARE LIST

Yokohama, December 15.

Kirins are obtainable at *yen* 65 for cash. Offers for shares are wanted for forward delivery. Grand Hotels changed hands at *yen* 210. Helms, a few shares can be placed at *yen* 60. Offers wanted for Nickels. Langfeldts, sellers at *yen* 25.

	Yen.	
Brett & Co., Limited	7	Nominal.
Club Hotel, Limited	50	Nominal.
Grand Hotel, Limited	210	Buyers.
Helm Bros., Limited	60	Sales.
Langfeldt & Co., Limited	35	Sellers.
C. Nickel & Co., Limited	32	Sales.
Japan Brewery Co., Limited	65	Sales.
Yokohama E. & I. Works	80	Nominal.
Hirano Mineral Water Co., Ltd.	30	Sellers.

Telephone No. 323

JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, December 16, a.m.

Mean prices for Cash Delivery of Bonds and Shares, which may be held by Foreigners in their own names.

	Paid up.	Div'd. 1 year.	Q'ation.
Provincial Exchequer Bonds 1st Issue	95	5	89.20
Provincial Exchequer Bonds 2nd Issue	42	5	35.60
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri)	100	5	*83.20
War Bonds (Gunji)	100	5	*83.20
5% Imperial Bonds (Goburi).	100	5	81.20
Navy Bonds (Kaigun)	100	5	82.50
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	*96.20
Y'hama Water-works Bonds	100	6	*89.50
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	89.50
Osaka Harbour Bonds	100	6	*86.40
Sanyo Railway Debentures 2nd	100	6	87.20
Sanyo Railway	50	8	59.70
Sanyo Railway, new	12.50	8	25.10
Kyushu Railway	50	8	55.00
Hokkaido Colliery Railway	50	11	70.40
Sobu Railway	50	8	53.20
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha).	50	11	*71.80
Tokyo Street Railway (Shigai)	50	8	*70.90
Tokyo Street Railway new	12.50	—	*27.60
Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki)	50	—	50.20
Tokyo Electric Railway, new.	30	—	30.60
Yokohama Electric Railway.	27.50	—	26.20
Odawara Electric Car	50	2.7	20.00
Keihin Electric Railway	50	5	*49.70
Tokyo Marine Insurance	12.50	12	27.50
Yokohama Fire Insurance	12.50	10	14.80
Tokyo Fire Insurance	12.50	12	19.00
Kanegafuchi Spinning	50	6	41.80
Fuji Cotton Spinning	50	—	40.50
Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning.	50	8	49.00
Yokohama Dock	33	10	44.00
Yokohama Electric Light	50	15	82.50
Tokyo Electric Light	50	12	*67.50
Tokyo Electric Light, new	12.50	12	*25.20
Osaka Electric Light	50	20	95.50
Kobe Electric Light	45	17	78.30
Tokyo Gas	50	14	82.30
Tokyo Gas, new	1	—	17.10
Osaka Gas new	25	—	32.50
Tokyo Rope Manufacture	50	12	*79.00
Tokyo Rope, new	35	17	*59.00
Nippon(Tokyo)Sugar Refined.	50	15	*87.70

* Ex dividend.

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For TAKAO, via Kobe, Ujina, Moji, Nagasaki, Keelung, Pescadores and Anping, Dec. 17th, the "NICHIYEI MARU."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

For VICTORIA, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., Dec. 18th, the "KEENUM."—Butterfield & Swire.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, Dec. 20th, at Daylight, the "SOCOTRA."—P. & O. S.N. Co.

For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, Dec. 20th, at Daylight, the "DEUCALION."—Butterfield & Swire.

For NEW YORK, via ports, and Suez Canal, about December 20th, the "GHAZEE."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For SEATTLE, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Dec. 21st, at 2 p.m., the "KANAGAWA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Dec. 21st, at 4 p.m., the "WINGSANG"—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Manila, about Dec. 22nd, the "KOREA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., Dec. 23rd, at Noon, the "EMPRESS OF JAPAN."—C. P. R. S.S. Co.

For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, Dec. 24th, at 9 a.m., the "SEYDLITZ."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

For PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 25th, the "ARAGONIA."—P. & A. S.S. Co.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), Dec. 25th, at Noon, the "KOSHUN MARU."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Dec. 27th, at Daylight, the "C. FERD. LAEISZ."—C. Illies & Co.

For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Dec. 27th, the "PLEIADES."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Dec. 28th, the "DORIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.

For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, Dec 30th, at 9 a.m., the "DUMBEA."—M. M. S.S. Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Dec. 31st, the "TARTAR."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For AUSTRALIA, via ports (from Kobe), Dec. 31st, the "AUSTRALIAN."—Cornes & Co.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Port Said, Dec. 31st, at Noon, the "KINTUCK."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Jan. 1st, the "GAELIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24TH, 1904.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

SEVENTY-TWO non-commissioned officers have been promoted Sub-Lieutenant.

TWO wounded Russians died on December 20th in hospital at Matsuyama.

THE *Nichi Nichi* reports that a case of plague appeared on Dec. 15th in Kobe. The victim was a barber.

THE settled expenditure of Kanagawa prefecture from April, 1903, to March, 1904, was *yen* 289,278.48.

SIX guns, fifteen hundred rifles and a number of wagons captured at the front were brought on December 16th to Moji.

THE *Official Gazette* publishes a list containing the names of Captain J. Nagayoshi, of the Commissariat Corps, and 262 other officers and men who were drowned on June 15th when the transport *Hitachi Maru* was destroyed by the Vladivostock Squadron.

THE death of Viscount I. Ooka was announced on December 19th. His father was formerly Feudal Lord of Iwatsuki, Musashi province.

THE International Fours, rowed at Hongkong on the 8th Dec. were won by the Germans, who came in about a quarter of a length ahead of the English.

THE death is announced in New York of Mr. C. L. F. Duhain, who while in Japan acted as correspondent of several Manila and American newspapers.

A REPORT has been received in Sendai that Major Yoshihara, belonging to the Second Division (Sendai) was killed on Dec. 14th in a skirmish on the Shaho.

THE *Asahi* has a telegram from Shanghai to the effect that business in cotton yarns is very dull, and at present there is no prospect that this inactivity will disappear.

MR. D. W. STEVENS, Adviser to the Korean Foreign Office, and Mr. Hagiwara, Secretary of the Japanese Legation at Seoul, arrived at Seoul on Dec. 20th.

REAR-ADMIRAL COUNT VON MOLTKE, who came out by the *Seydlitz*, relieves Rear-Admiral Baron von Holtzendorff as second in command of the German Far Eastern squadron.

MAJOR-GENERAL NAKAMURA, who recently returned to Hiroshima on account of a wound sustained at Port Arthur, arrived on December 18th at Shimbashi by the 9.30 a.m. train.

ON December 19th, snow fell in Nagoya to the depth of about one foot. Several telephone lines were damaged. Telegrams from Otsu, Yokkaichi, Gifu, etc., say snow visited those places.

MAJOR-GENERAL IGUCHI, accompanied by Major Ito, a staff officer, arrived on December 20th at Moji by the *Kawachi Maru* from the front. They left by train for Kobe on their way to Tokyo.

THE hospital ship *Rohilla Maru* which recently went aground in Moji Strait, was floated on December 19th, and the following day left for Kobe for repairs at the Kawasaki Shipbuilding yard.

THE Settsu Navigation Co. has purchased the British steamer *Teucer* for *yen* 100,000, and T. Okazaki, residing at Kobe, the Norwegian steamer *Noa* for *yen* 130,000. The last has been renamed the *Nikkai Maru*.

THE Nippon Cotton Spinning Co., Osaka, has decided to wind-up and to deliver the whole of the property to the 130th Bank. The Bank will transfer the factory to Mr. K. Noda and two other cotton traders who intend to carry on the business.

IT is reported by the *Asahi* that in celebration of the completion of the Seoul-Fusan Railway, the Emperor of Korea has presented several gifts, including gold and silver watches, etc., to the leading engineers and others employed on the work.

TELEGRAMS from Kanazawa, Tsuruga, Uwajima, etc. report that snow visited those places on the night of Dec. 17th and the following day. The fall at Nagaoka near Niigata was about two feet and consequently traffic on the railway was suspended.

BEFORE the end of the December, interest on the following bonds will be paid: *yen* 4,178,208 for redemption bonds; *yen* 2,891,028 for war bonds; *yen* 2,500,000 for new war bonds; *yen* 6,229 for 6 per cent Formosa industrial bonds; and *yen* 3,905,200 for the 4 per cent foreign loan.

AN officer and twenty-five non-commissioned officers belonging to the Kure Naval Station are reported by the *Jiji* to have been punished with between one month and one year's imprisonment with hard labour. They had received bribes from merchants patronized by the office.

MR. Y. HARUKI, formerly President of the Tokyo Appeal Court, died on Dec. 17th. The funeral will take place on the 20th at the Buddhist temple Tennoji, Yanaka, Tokyo. At the Restoration he was attached to the Imperial army with the commissariat and later as staff officer. His son, Mr. I. Haruki, is professor in the Kyoto College of Law.

EARLY on the morning of Dec. 18th a carpenter named T. Ishiwata (25) residing at Aioi-cho, Yokohama, and a girl named Taka Hosaka (19) attempted to commit suicide in a house at Magane cho by cutting their throats with a sword which was apparently brought by the man. They were at once removed to the Yokohama Hospital. The cause is believed to be debt.

THE *Nichi Nichi* says that since the passage of the bill imposing a consumption tax on textiles prices have fallen considerably in Osaka; 10 per cent. on silk goods and 15 per cent. on cotton goods. The weaving factories in Okayama stopped work and intend to sell their stock by auction before the end of this month.

GOVERNOR Sufu and leading traders intend to entertain on Christmas day, at the Grand Hotel, the captain and officers of the German steamer *Willehad*, which recently brought several hundred Japanese refugees from Siberia; and also the German Minister and Consul. The steamer will leave Yokohama on December 26th.

EARLY on the morning of December 16th, a man armed with a sword broke into the house of a widow named Ume Kaneko (54) residing at Honmoku, Yokohama, and demanded money. The woman called for help, upon which, the would-be robber, having wounded her in the breast, ran off. The culprit is still at large.

ON Dec. 17th, a decision was given in the Saseho Prize Court on the cargoes of the steamers *Hsiping* and *Pehping* as to which the Canton Union Insurance Society and twelve other foreign firms had lodged claims, releasing about 850 cases containing cotton cloth consigned to Newchwang, and confiscating some 37,000 cases containing silver coins, provisions, etc.

THE Tokyo Electric Railway Co. held a general meeting on December 17th, when the accounts of the last half year were declared as follows: Net profit *yen* 424,931.38; of this sum, *yen* 21,246 is set apart as legal reserve and *yen* 20,246 as special reserve; *yen* 275,000 is paid as dividend; *yen* 69,146 to the Government for the use of public roads; *yen* 2,500 to employees as bonus; and the remainder is carried forward to the next account.

TSURU (37) wife of a farmer named H. Yokoyama, residing at Sunto, in Shidzuoka prefecture, and their adopted son named Ginjiro (21), were executed on Dec. 19th at the Ichigaya Jail, Tokyo. The woman and the son strangled Yokoyama on Jan 6th, 1903, for which crime they were sentenced to death on March 23rd in the Shidzuoka District Court. Subsquently, they appealed to the Tokyo Appeal Court against the judgment, but the appeal was rejected. Illicit relations are said to have existed between the murderers.

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PORT ARTHUR.

Friday, December 16.

It will have been observed that in the report of Rear-Admiral Yamada, describing the torpedo operations against the *Sevastopol*, he speaks of a special torpedo-boat, or boats, which attacked the battle-ship. The *Hochi Shimbun* learns that this special feature consists in the vessel being fitted with a net-cutter which projects from her bows and is made to revolve rapidly as she steams towards her objective at high speed. It was by the aid of this contrivance that the little craft managed to negotiate an avenue for their projectiles through the steel netting with which the *Sevastopol* had enveloped herself.

It appears that the place where the *Sevastopol* is lying affords excellent protection against fire from the shore. It is completely sheltered by the fortress-crowned hill of Mantaushan, and it is tenanted not by the sole-surviving battle-ship alone, but by the gun-boat *Otvasny* and by several transports which have fled from closely impending destruction in the harbours. The Japanese torpedo-boats thus have their work before them, since from the sea-front only can this mob of fugitives be assailed. It is just the kind of work that Japanese officers and men can perform to perfection, for the more dangerous the conditions the more successfully do they defy them, and no sailors could ask for greater peril than to run in and torpedo ships lying under the very shadow of a powerful fortress. The little craft have not escaped scathless. One was disabled, and one, there is too much reason to fear, has gone to the bottom. But they have splendidly accomplished their purpose, for the official telegrams leave no room to doubt that the *Sevastopol* has received a fatal wound and is slowly dying at her berth. The other vessels matter little. They are not worth the life of a Japanese blue-jacket, unless they have been joined by the enemy's destroyers, which does not seem to be the case. On the contrary, so far as can be ascertained, the destroyers, numbering some eight or nine, are still lying near the hospital-ships, sheltered by the latter's Red-Cross flag. Of course it is an altogether ephemeral shelter. The besiegers can not recognise the emblem of humanity when it is thus flagrantly abused. Possibly the Russians reckon that the public will subsequently listen to the salient fact only, and will refuse to reason should shells directed against destroyers strike a hospital-ship accidentally. But since the unlawful refuge sought by the Russians has been exposed before-hand, there should not be much apprehension on that score. The Japanese have to consider the duty of self-protection before everything. It is believed that the change now being effected in the position of a portion of the Naval Brigade's artillery is to enable the guns to be accurately trained on the destroyers. Big guns are not required for such work. A shell from a 6-inch or even from a smaller piece is quite sufficient to dispose of a torpedo-craft, which is of all war-vessels the weakest structurally though capable of doing so much mischief. The cannon of large calibre will therefore continue to bombard the forts and the town, while the small ordnance will soon make the torpedo-craft its objective.

It is said that the Russian forts maintain at present an obstinate silence. Whether they are short of ammunition, or whether they are preserving their fire for more effective use at close quarters, can not be determined.

Japanese journals say that Chinese junks still continue to enter the zone of blockading danger for the purpose of smuggling provisions to the garrison of the fortress. We hear nothing of any exhaustion of funds to pay for these supplies. Probably it is all done by a system of cash-orders on the Russian Consul in Chefoo.

Major-General Nakamura, who was wounded in the attack of Port Arthur at the close of November, has reached Ujina and been placed in the Military Hospital at Hiroshima. He denies that he led a party of swordsmen, as rumour alleged. A body of men armed with swords only would be of little use against magazine rifles, he observes. He objects also to have his party called a *kesshi-tai* (literally "a body of men prepared to die" but generally translated "forlorn hope.") Every soldier, he remarks, that goes into battle, takes his life in his hands and may therefore justly be called a unit of a *kesshi-tai*. The Major-General does not deny, however, that he had a special duty to discharge. Only he will not say what it was. He has received two wounds; one through the thigh, the other in the shoulder. But his condition is reported to be very favourable.

We regret to learn that Lieut.-General Tsuchiya's condition inspires much alarm. He is lying insensible in the hospital at Takamatsu, and though everything within the power of skill and care is being done for his relief, there is now very little hope of recovery.

An officer who has just returned from Port Arthur—he reached Moji on the 15th—says that the Russians are concentrated at Urlungshan, where they seem to contemplate a final struggle. There is really very little left for Port Arthur to accomplish as a fortress. Except that by holding out it keeps a large part of the Japanese army engaged, it has ceased to be of any vital importance now that the squadron it sheltered is destroyed. The seizure of High Hill has proved indeed a decisive coup.

Saturday, December 17.

A boat containing one Russian warrant officer and six blue-jackets arrived at Chefoo on the afternoon of the 16th instant. The boat is said to have come from Port Arthur, though at first there was a suspicion that it belonged to a war-ship which had made her escape. The object of this proceeding on the part of the seven men is not known. They observe strict reticence about the state of affairs at the beleaguered fortress, but the conjecture is that they are bearers of some message for St. Petersburg. The *Asahi's* Chefoo correspondent says that the boat was a two-masted schooner and that all precautions had been adopted to make her seaworthy. She effected her escape during a snow-storm.

Among ten Russian prisoners who have arrived at Moji from Port Arthur, there are a Captain, who was captured at High Hill on the 6th of December, and a naval engineer.

The *Hochi Shimbun* says that the Russians killed in the attempts to recapture High Hill numbered a thousand. This fighting having been at very close quarters it is impossible to assume the usual ratio of wounded to killed, but it may fairly be conjectured that the fight greatly impaired the garrison's power of resistance.

A telegram to the *Kokumin Shimbun* from Moji quotes an officer returned from Dalny, which place he left on the 11th instant. He states that attacks delivered on the 7th, 8th and 9th resulted in the capture of three forts on the east face; that the sounds of a vehement bombardment were heard on the 11th, and that Dalny is making preparations for a grand congratulatory ceremony. If these things be credible, it is strange that no official news has been published.

Sunday, December 18.

News from Port Arthur shows that the place was visited by a snow storm on the 15th and 16th—just as Japan was. On the 16th the condition of the *Sevastopol* had not materially changed. Her bows were still sunk, the water reaching above her torpedo tubes, and it was seen from the look-out on shore that her people were busily adopting measures to keep out the water. Evidently the ship is completely *hors de combat*, and under the circumstances there can be no question of repairing her. Thus the whole of the Port Arthur Squadron, except a few destroyers, and, perhaps, one or two gun-boats, is put out of the fighting field. We presume that all the Japanese battleships and cruisers have now returned to Saseho, Kure and Yokosuka, to refit and to enjoy a period of well-deserved leisure, leaving only small craft to maintain the blockade. It will be universally admitted that the Japanese navy has done splendidly in this war. Its long vigil at Port Arthur, never relaxed for a moment, and sustained for nearly eleven months continuously, is a feat of the highest type, to say nothing of the many brilliant deeds that illuminate the record.

It appears that the work of shifting the Japanese siege batteries and the guns of the naval brigade to positions rendered accessible by the capture of High Hill has been nearly if not altogether completed, and news of some moment may soon be expected. The shifting of these big guns is in itself a heavy job, and has to be supplemented, of course, by the construction of platforms, a task of much difficulty.

Rumours were current in Tokyo on the 16th and 17th that Stoessel had surrendered. They probably had their origin in his wonderful letters about the Red-Cross Flag.

On the 16th instant a part of the Japanese fire from the old positions was directed against the new town. A powder magazine was struck but did not explode. Probably there was nothing to explode.

Among the seven Russians who escaped by boat to Chefoo a few days ago, there is said to be an officer who is now living in the hotel at that place. According to his statements, 3 steamers ran the blockade successfully during the month of November. Two of them were big ships, the third small. One of the former and the latter were laden with provisions and hospital necessaries; the other had ammunition on board. This officer admits that the *Sevastopol* and a torpedo-boat lying near her were struck by Japanese torpedoes. He further alleges that three Japanese torpedo-boats have been lost recently. Concerning the ships of the Squadron, they have been sunk as reported by the Japanese, but he professes to think that by addressing themselves to sink these vessels, the Japanese have practically confessed their abandonment of any hope of capturing the fortress.

Shanghai alleges that the above officer, in conversation with the Russian Consul at Chefoo, accused the Japanese official reports of exaggerating the conditions at Port Arthur, but from the same source of intelligence we learn that Stossel's letter to the Russian Consul spoke of being barely able to hold the northern forts, and suggested that a catastrophe might occur at any moment. We reproduce these allegations since they

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find a place in the columns of leading Tokyo journals, but we must be allowed to remain sceptical about Shanghai's ability to overhear private conversations at Chefoo and to decipher the contents of private despatches.

The Russians are said to be now constructing covered communications between Tayangkau north fort and Itszshan. They work at night and retire to their bomb-proofs during the day. Tayangkau fort seems to be strongly planned. It has three lines of trenches on the slope of the glacis, and these are supplemented by wire-entanglements.

Lieut.-General Nicholson witnessed the storming of High Hill from the highland known as 174-metre hill. He expressed unbounded admiration for the obstinate defence of the Russians, who here showed themselves grand troops, but for the Japanese who carried such a position in the face of such resistance, he had no sufficiently eloquent words of praise.

It will be remembered that at the time of the last attack on Sunshushan and Urlungshan, private accounts represented Major-Generals Nakamura and Saito as having led two foriorn hopes of swordsmen, and further related that both officers had been killed. It is now evident that there were no bands of swordsmen. Moreover, General Saito was not engaged in the attacks on the north and east. He led the party that assaulted High Hill. He was not killed or even wounded, and as for General Nakamura, he is progressing favourably towards recovery.

Monday, December 19.

We learn from correspondence appearing in Tokyo journals that the attack on Port Arthur at the close of November was intended to capture Sunshushan, Urlungshan and Keekwanshan; in short, the whole of the north-eastern sector. The attack was fixed to commence on the 26th, and on the 22nd a message from the Emperor was circulated among the troops. It referred to the great strength of the fortress, natural strength supplemented by all the devices of modern science, the result being a stronghold to which His Majesty applied the old Chinese epithet of a castle of gold in a lake of boiling water. The Emperor knew well, said the proclamation, how hard the Third Army had laboured and how much it had suffered, but the situation on sea and on shore did not permit the continued tenure of Port Arthur by the enemy, and His Majesty, while rejoicing to learn that the moment for attack had come, felt assured of the vigour with which it would be prosecuted and prayed for its success.

This, so far as we know, is the first example of a message from the Japanese Sovereign to his troops on the eve of a great engagement. It need scarcely be said that General Nogi, replying in behalf of the Army, engaged that, in view of the Imperial Message, officers and men would spare no exertions.

A false attack was made on Housanyangtau, near Pigeon Bay. It had the effect of drawing off a part of the garrison's reserves. The enemy's resistance at this point was very stubborn, and the attacking force, which consisted of three companies, drew off with a loss of 100 men, killed and wounded, but not without effecting its purpose of diverting the enemy's attention. This assault was delivered just before dawn on the 26th. At daylight a fierce cannonade was opened by all the guns of position, siege and field, each battery concentrating its fire on a particular fort. The enemy replied vigorously. At 1 p.m. the infantry attack commenced. The men advanced with the greatest determination, confident that as the flanking defences of the ditches had been already destroyed, the operation of escalading the parapets should not be impossible. Again and again they repeated their assaults never ceasing until darkness fell. But the enormous strength of the fortress defied them. If they succeeded in crowning the parapets, as they did in several places, it was only to find themselves exposed to machine guns, mines and flanking fire of the most deadly nature, and in the end the assault resulted in the capture of only small parts of the three forts. Then the Special Force under Major-General Nakamura set out at 9 p.m. Its object was to advance from Shwishiying down the highway on the west of the railway, and to emerge at Pehyushan, which, as the map shows, lies within the enceinte and in rear of the eastern and northern forts. Had this place fallen into the hands of the Japanese, the fortress would have been practically cut in two. Nakamura's force was not a body of mere swordsmen, as has been stated. The men were duly armed with rifles, but they were under orders not to fire before the first object of the assault was attained, namely, the capture of the subsidiary fort at Pehyushan; to that time the bayonet alone was to be employed so as to utilize the darkness. The force seems to have numbered a thousand of all ranks, and the instructions were that no man should return alive without effecting the main purpose. Full care was taken to designate the succession of officers in the event of the leaders being struck down. Of course, as the configuration of the ground must have shown beforehand, this battalion found itself under search-lights and became the cynosure of rifle and machine-gun fire from Sunshushan, Itszshan and Pehyushan. Nevertheless it seems to have advanced with unflinching resolution, and it actually forced its way forward against these deadly conditions until nearly midnight, when an order arrived from General Nogi recalling it, as the time was not ripe. It will be observed that this assault delivered by Nakamura's force took place after the first great effort by the main body. In fact the order of events was as follows:—A false attack against Housanyangtau, near Pigeon Bay, delivered by three companies before dawn on the 26th; a hot bombardment from daylight to noon against the forts Sunshushan, Urlungshan and Keekwanshan; a general infantry attack against these three forts from the afternoon to the evening; an independent attack by Nakamura's force after sunset, down the main road and into the centre of the *enceinte*, and, synchronizing with the latter, a renewed infantry attack against the three forts. This renewed attack appears to have been delivered with resolution and courage quite unaffected by the failure in the afternoon attempt, but it was equally unsuccessful, and General Nogi then made up his mind that the whole essay must be temporarily suspended. Nakamura's force doubtless suffered very severely. Its remnants were unable to carry away the wounded. Eight of these made their way subsequently to the Japanese lines and reported that several were still lying alive but unable to move. A party of stretcher-bearers were then sent flying the Red-Cross flag. This was on the 29th. The Russians appear to have behaved with much kindness, but intercommunication by word of mouth was impossible as there were no interpreters on either side. The stretcher-bearers on their return reported the facts, and a letter written in French was then sent from the Japanese lines. This seems to have led to the general armistice subsequently arranged for the purpose of burying the dead and succouring the wounded. Incidentally we find a statement attributed to a Russian to the effect that three hundred Japanese dead were lying within the secondary fortress of Pehyushan. If that be true the number of those that escaped scathless in the Nakamura force must have been very small. The armistice on the 3rd of December is related to have been a most friendly affair. The Russians assisted the Japanese ambulance corps, and there were interchanges of toasts and much mutual complimenting.

The attacks were renewed on the morning of the 27th of November but again they led to nothing, and it is stated that General Nogi then resolved to direct his next assault against High Hill. His success there is known, as are also its signal results. But High Hill also had endured and repulsed many attacks before it fell, and its final capture must be regarded as the result of the resistance offered on the north and east faces; resistance which induced the besieging army to alter the direction of its assault.

The Russian newspaper organ in Shanghai publishes an extraordinarily wild statement to the effect that in the attack on High Hill the Japanese had 12,000 casualties in two hours. This story is attributed to the officer—said to be a Major—who recently escaped in a boat with six men to Chefoo, and he is further made to allege that High Hill, though temporarily captured by the Japanese, could not be held by them and is now unoccupied by either side. It is strange that any newspaper editor should be found so destitute of common sense as to publish such tales.

The *Kokumin Shimbun*, always a trustworthy authority, says that, according to its information, the town and harbour were bombarded on the 17th instant. A torpedo-destroyer was sunk, a powder-magazine blown up and some of the guns mounted in the forts were injured. Our contemporary adds that a general attack was re-commenced on the afternoon of the 18th.

Tuesday, December 20.

It is evident that the attack against Port Arthur on the 17th instant was delivered simultaneously at two remote points, one being the eastern face, the other the southern extremity of the western face. This method of procedure was, of course, dictated by a conviction that the strength of the garrison being greatly reduced, its potentialities for manning all the sectors simultaneously are not efficient, and that the best way to take advantage of this weakness would be to make simultaneous attacks at remote points. The assault on the east culminated in the capture of the North Fort of Keekwanshan, a fort which had already defied several attempts and cost heavily to besiegers and besieged alike. The assault on the west was directed against Yangshukau and Tayangkau. These forts may be said to cover the new town. Their fall would give access to the latter and must greatly hamper the garrison's defence. But at this moment (Tuesday morning) we are unable to say how the Japanese attack against them fared. One account (*Jiji Shimpo*) alleges that Yangshukau and one other important position in

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the vicinity were actually captured and secured. Another report (*Kokumin*) merely represents these forts as damaged. Doubtless before going to press we shall have some explicit information, unless the attack is still in progress. Should that be the case, the authorities may refrain from publishing anything. Yangshukau is not marked on the last map issued by us, but it will be found on our map of October 13th. It lies between, and a little westward of, West Tayangkau and North Tayangkau.

Moji telegraphs that the fall of the fortress is believed to be imminent. The Sunshushan and Urlungshan forts have been silenced, and the Japanese approaches have been pushed forward with such vigour that the end can not be long deferred.

The *Jiji Shimpo* makes some interesting observations. In the first place it reverts to a fact which we have previously noted on more than one occasion, namely, that the defences on the western face of the fortress are not by any means as strong as those on the east, the former having been constructed, in several cases, under the pressure of immediate necessity. This, it will be remembered, is the view of foreign experts also. One of them, indeed, went so far as to allege that Port Arthur could not possibly be captured by assaults on the eastern face, there being no resources of human or scientific energy capable of reducing such a position and such defences from that direction. Were the place ever taken—a contingency which more than one Occidental observer has declared to be scarcely conceivable—it would be from the west. This prediction has been partly verified and partly contradicted. Partly verified because the eastern sector for a long time defied efforts which we truly believe would have been abandoned as hopeless by any troops save the Japanese. That does not mean for one moment that we consider the Japanese soldier capable of an effort which is beyond the strength of certain Occidental troops. What it means is that, in our opinion, no other modern army would brave the risks and incur the losses which the Japanese incur and brave in the prosecution of a fixed design. The prediction has been partly contradicted because the strongest point of the eastern sector has actually been taken, the North Keekwanshan fort being now in the hands of the besiegers. At to the west sector, the *Jiji* goes on to say that the successes which the right wing of the investing army seems to be winning in that direction may have two objectives. They may be designed to open an avenue into the new town, the loss of which would almost paralyse the Russians; or they may be destined to obtain complete command of a river which has its estuary in Pigeon Bay. This river, though not large, suffices for the passage of Chinese boats, and is believed to be the route by which the garrison has hitherto received such supplies of provisions and munitions of war as have been carried through the blockading squadron. Necessarily the attention of the latter is mainly concentrated on the entrance of the harbour. Pigeon Bay receives secondary scrutiny, and by Pigeon Bay junks have been obtaining access to the fortress. This quarter once commanded by the Japanese, all supplies would cease, and the garrison's days would be numbered.

It is stated that the Japanese have now mounted guns on High Hill and that these pieces will exercise an important effect. Concerning this there is a comment to be made. The Shanghai Russian organ represents the Russian officer who has just escaped to Chefoo as alleging that although the Japanese had carried High Hill, their expulsion from it had followed speedily, and that the place was now held by neither side, the besiegers not venturing to utilize it and the besieged being content to leave it unemployed. This news sems to have spread with much rapidity through Yokohama and Tokyo, especially the latter. It is an illustration of the old saying that men readily credit what they wish to believe. Among the very mixed community of Tokyo—mixed as to nationality we mean—there are many Continental Europeans whose sympathies are wholly with Russia in this war. They are entitled, of course, to give their sympathies where they please. By them all anti-Japanese rumours emanating from Chefoo, Shanghai or Tientsin receive ready credence, and they appear to have been actually quite convinced of the veracity of this latest story. We suggest that they ask themselves how the Port Arthur Squadron could have been destroyed if the Japanese were not in occupation of High Hill. But perhaps they do not believe that the Port Arthur Squadron has really been destroyed. In that case there is no further need for comment.

As to the Russian destroyers, they appear to have fled from their refuge near the *Sevastopol* under Tiger's Tail promontory and to have again anchored within the harbour. There they were made the target of Japanese shells, apparently on the 17th instant, and several hits having been scored, it is stated—not officially, however—that one was sunk. An interesting point about these destroyers is that they suffered themselves to be attacked by Japanese torpedo-boats when they lay under Tiger's Tail, and that they took their punishment without offering any retaliation. Destroyers, as their name indicates and as Japanese journals point out, are built expressly to sweep torpedo-boats off the sea. But the Japanese torpedo-boat reverses the role and does not hesitate to attack the destroyer. This seems to us a good illustration of the different fighting capacities of the Japanese and the Russians at sea.

Wednesday, December 21.

The steamer of uncertain name which was seized by the destroyer *Asagiri* when attempting to escape from Port Arthur to Chefoo, is said to have been lying under the shelter of Mantaushan in company with the *Sevastopol* and the *Otvazny*. Her commander had at least the courage to make a break for freedom. It is wonderful that none of the warships adopted a similar course. The *Sevastopol*, at all events, if we may credit the statements of the Russian officer who recently escaped to Chefoo, had not been deprived of her crew and her armament. She should have been able to give some account of herself, and it is hard to think that under cover of a snow-storm she could not have made Kiaochow or even Vladivostock. This same officer alleges that with the exception of the *Sevastopol* all the war-ships had been stripped of heavy guns by order of Stoessel and in spite of the remonstrances of Admiral Wirin. What need was there for such artillery? Already the forts had an immense armament, and though quick-firers and machine-guns would have been very useful, we can not see why Stoessel should have insisted on having the big ordnance at the expense of disabling the ships. There is a possible contingency, namely, that he has succeeded in erecting new forts at Liaotishan, and that the ships' guns are mounted there. That seems improbable, however.

Some explanations are given about the capture of Yangshukan—or Yangshufang as some authorities call it—on the 17th instant. It appears that the Russians had effected temporary defences only at this position. They are, however, strongly holding a bluff which lies a little further south and which will be seen upon our map of October 13th. Were this bluff in Japanese possession the new town would be bought directly under the fire of the besiegers and Liaotishan would be completely isolated from the main body of the works. It would appear that a new strategy has been adopted by General Nogi. We imagined at first that this attack at the south-west was intended chiefly as a diversion with the object of drawing off the garrison from the eastern and northern faces. Probably it has that purpose also, but from the various reports published we gather that the general plan now consists of simultaneous operations at the two extremities of the *enceinte*. That would be the obviously wise strategy under the circumstances, for there can be no doubt that the garrison is greatly weakened, and that to defend the whole of the lines effectually must be beyond its capacity.

It is stated that a junk was recently found attempting to carry away 48 Russian dead from Port Arthur. There is a conjecture that the Chinese had obtained these bodies for the sake of the livers, to which some medicinal virtue is attached in China, but such an explanation sounds incredible unless we suppose that it is now possible to steal dead bodies wholesale at Port Arthur. Assuredly it can never have been with the consent of the Russian authorities that these bodies were removed.

A junk has been seized attempting to smuggle eggs into Port Arthur. She is said to have had a hundred thousand of the dainties on board, and when she was taken the afflicted Chinese gathered into four buckets the debris of a part of the cargo which had been trampled under foot and wept overit.

Thursday, December 22.

It appears that the *King Arthur*, which was seized by the *Asagiri* on the 20th inst., had very nearly effected her escape to Chefoo. The Japanese destroyer did not over-haul her until she was within a few miles of the latter port.

Naturally there are many conjectures as to the purport of the message sent by Stoessel through the medium of the officer that recently reached Chefoo. So, too, there were many conjectures about the nature of the intelligence conveyed by the *Rastoropni*, but as events have not confirmed any of the hypothesis formed at that time, it seems idle to indulge in a repetition of the game of guessing now.

It might have been expected that from Russian quarters some attempt would be made to minimize the importance of the sinking of the Port Arthur Squadron. Thus the officer who escaped to Chefoo is represented as saying that the ships were purposely sunk, and that they can be raised at the right moment. That is extremely silly. If any intention of sinking them had existed, they would not have been exposed to a cannonade which, whatever its finally destructive effects, undoubtedly battered them mercilessly and caused long conflagrations on board some of them. Besides, unless Port Arthur can be relieved the sinking of these vessels was a suicidal measure. They can not

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possibly be raised for months to come, and thus they have been deliberately removed from the field of operations at a time when their services there might have turned the scale in Russia's favour.

It is stated that the Wangtai fort occupies on the eastern face of the fortress a position similar to that held on the western face by High Hill. We gather from the accounts that Wangtai is a little further back from the general line than appears from our map of the "Interior of Port Arthur," and that it thus obstructs the fire which might otherwise be directed from the newly captured North Fort of Keekwanshan against Urlungshan and Sunshushan. Wangtai will probably be the next objective of the besieging army. We trust its capture may be less arduous than was that of High Hill.

THE SHAHO.

Saturday, December 17.

A Japanese officer, quoted by the *Asahi*, thinks that Kuropatkin will not abandon his present position so long as Port Arthur remains untaken, neither will he attack until his forces are greatly increased. He has perhaps as large an army now as he had before the battle of the Shaho, for although he lost seventy thousand in that battle, he has been steadily receiving re-inforcements since then, and moreover some of his wounded have probably been able to rejoin the ranks. Still he can not consider himself strong enough to resume the offensive, and his obvious policy is to wait where he is, hoping to be strong enough to strike heavily before the Japanese army now before Port Arthur is released. Meanwhile the Russian right has been conspicuously extended. Formerly it rested on Yingkiapau, which is on the left bank of the Hun, but it has now been pushed nearly to Mamachieh, which is on the right bank. To understand how this means an extension, we have to remember that the Hun trends southward after passing in front of Mukden, and thus although the Russian head-quarters are on the right bank of the river, their front, which is on the other bank, had not stretched across the stream until they pushed it to Mamachieh. This latter place is in Japanese possession, as various official reports of skirmishes show. It is said to be a wet, marshy region, difficult for military operations in ordinary times. But since the winter fairly set in, the frost has removed this difficulty.

Monday, December 19.

The *Asahi Shimbun* publishes the views of an officer about the position on the Shaho. He says that the enemy's chief concentration is at Tashan and that most of the newly arriving troops are sent to Fushun. Recent petty engagements arising out of attacks by the Russians, had only reconnoitering purposes, and the Japanese, understanding this, were careful not to unmask their positions by joining battle. The Russians have shown some disposition to extend their right, and it might perhaps be inferred that this was the prelude to an offensive movement involving a turning operation of the same nature as that essayed in the preface of the Shaho battle but on the right instead of the left. The officer quoted does not think so, however. He believes that the Russians have not strength to resume the offensive and that the railway, to their bitter experience, proves inadequate to furnish sufficient re-inforcements simultaneously with keeping up supplies. Moreover the Russians have convinced themselves that the Japanese are so posted and entrenched as to render an attack enormously difficult if not hopeless. He does not say what, in his opinion, will be the issue of this period of waiting.

From another source it is alleged that the health of the Japanese armies is very good. They are not feeling the cold inconveniently. Just as was the case in the war with China, so in this war, it is proved that the Japanese who have been accustomed to live largely in the open air, dispensing with fires and lodging in houses of much frailer construction than those used in cold countries, can bear without inconvenience a comparatively low degree of temperature.

Through Korea comes a report that signs of activity are still witnessed in the Hanchang region. On the morning of the 15th at 8 o'clock a body of the enemy numbering 600 and consisting of infantry and cavalry, attacked the Japanese position at Pingtingshan. The fight lasted until noon when the Russians were repulsed.

A skirmish is also reported from a place 5 miles north of Hanchang. It took place at 10 a.m. on the 15th. Some 15 Cossacks were engaged, of whom 2 were wounded and the rest driven back.

Tuesday, December 20.

No change is reported from the position on the Shaho. Skirmishes continue to take place, both sides apparently resorting to this method of keeping their men's blood warm.

There is a statement that the Russians recently transported five million catties of fodder to Tiehling from Pankiaupau, where it had been collected. Pankiaupau is about 18 miles west of Mukden.

The Russians are said to be watching the roads between Mukden, Tiehling and Hsimuntun with much vigilance. They examine all Chinese travellers, and any one found with Japanese coin or notes in his possession is treated as a spy and killed at once. This is somewhat incredible.

Wednesday, December 21.

Yingkow sends a report which, if true, has much importance. Its gist is that the Russian army on the Hun is much distressed for want of provisions. Its reliance upon local supplies was fully justified so long as the rivers remained navigable, and so long as crowds of Chinese boats could be utilized to carry food-stuffs. But these avenues are now closed, and Harbin has become virtually the only available basis of supply if we except the route from Tientsin and Shanghaikwan *viâ* Hsimintun. In these circumstances scarcity of food has grown very pressing, and as nothing dispirits men so terribly as want of physical nourishment, the army, reduced to eating millet, beans and indian corn, is rapidly losing heart.

Of course all this may be immensely exaggerated. Probably it is. But it tallies strikingly with a telegram recently received from Europe to the effect that Kuropatkin is complaining that unless a larger service of trains can be organized, the feeding of his troops is impossible. Is it conceivable that in their haste to despatch reinforcements to the scene of war the Russian Authorities have erred in their prevision, or neglected to calculate with sufficient accuracy the increased strain that the carriage of food-stuffs must impose upon the railway in proportion as the number of mouths to be fed was augmented?

The *Jiji Shimpo* says that a dispute for the possession of a village has been going on with some vigour on the Japanese right between the Russians and General Asada's forces, and that the latter are now pressing the former hard. Moreover, the enemy has commenced to move along the railway line in front of the centre, that is to say, in front of General Nozu's army. Therefore it is conjectured that battle will soon be joined. But we doubt, at all events, if the Russians are to take the initiative. They can not have a larger force than they had on the eve of the Shaho fight, and the difficulties confronting an army acting on the offensive are much greater in the present position than they were when Kuropatkin essayed his flanking movement at Penhsihu. If in truth the Russians do march out to the attack, it will be because their condition compels them to chose between retreating and assuming the offensive.

Thursday, December 22.

The Liao promises to be soon free from floating ice. A part of the river at Yingkow is completely frozen and the Chinese are crossing freely.

The Russians are said to be collecting stores from all possible sources. They have bought 6,000 *koku* of millet in Kinchow, with the result that prices have suddenly risen sharply.

Kuropatkin is represented as having renewed his remonstrances to General Tseng on the subject of the Hunghutsz. The Russian General claims that the bandits are Chinese soldiers in disguise, and that their marauding enterprises are directed solely against the Russians, not at all against the Japanese. He therefore alleges that China is violating her neutrality when she permits such things. Tseng is said to have answered that the Hunghutsz are bandits and that he can not control them. General Kuropatkin must be very sensible of the farcical nature of such applications. What remnant of authority remains to the Chinese Governor in Manchuria?

It is stated that the Russian forces in the Hanchang direction have increased to about a division and that they show considerable activity. They are credited with using dogs to search out the positions of the Japanese outposts, which they are thus able to surprise from time to time. Rumour further says that they have gradually entrenched themselves in such a manner as to render any Japanese advance a very difficult matter. If it be intended, as we think it is intended, that the second army under General Grippenberg is to operate from the Sanmachi direction, these doings may have importance by and bye.

Thursday, December 22.

Some interesting points are noted in the *Hochi Shimbun* with regard to an alleged change of tactics by Kuropatkin. He is said to have issued a general order which directs, among other things, that reliance must be placed less on gun-fire and rifle-fire and more on the bayonet. Such an instruction would signify a newly developed appreciation of the superiority of Japanese marksmanship and explosives, but it would also signify that the Russians intend to have recourse to a method which is most destructive of human life. In fighting with the bayonet the weight of the soldier is an important factor, and whatever advantage is conferred by greater avoirdupois must be conceded to the Russian. But activity and intelligence are scarcely less important, and these qualities are on the Japanese side. It is certain, too, that in hand-to-hand fights there has not hitherto been any marked

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superiority on the Russian side. On the contrary, it is mainly by the Japanese that charges have been delivered, they having been in the position of assailants. Such offensive essays as the Russians have made constitute a very bad record. If Kuropatkin has really issued such an order, the fact is significant of an altered mood towards his foe.

Then again he is said to have reported that without five hundred thousand men he can not assume the offensive successfully. His original figure was two hundred thousand, and we know that so soon as he found himself at the head of that force, he marched out of his lines on the Hun and fought the disastrous battle of the Shaho. Did this battle teach him that his previously determined figure must be more than doubled, or has the whole course of the war brought the fact home to his intelligence? If the latter, then he ought surely to have had some perception of the truth before challenging Oyama at the Shaho. At all events many observers will probably be disposed to agree that with the forces now at his disposal neither general can hope to wage a decisive war. There must be, as we recently observed, an army for turning movements and an army for fighting purposes, and whichever side can first equip itself numerically to that extent will have a signal advantage. We do not think that Russia will be the first, nor do we believe that the single-line railway could possibly keep such an army supplied.

THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

The movements of the Baltic Squadron grow perplexing. The portion of the Squadron which was to circumnavigate the Cape left Tanjier on November 5th and reached Dakar on November 14th. That much is clear. Now, speaking in round numbers, Tanjier is situated at 36° north latitude and Dakar in 14°. Hence it appears that the ships covered 22 parallels in 9 days, being at the approximate rate of 2½ parallels daily. They left Dakar on the 16th November.

The next news we had of them was a telegram to the *Jiji Shimpo*, dated November 29th, which said that a portion of the Squadron was approaching Cape Town. Cape Town is in latitude 34° south, being thus forty-eight parallels distant from Dakar. Hence, accepting this telegram as correct, it would follow that whereas the ships covered only 2½ parallels per diem on the average between Tanjier and Dakar, they put on steam after passing the latter place, and continued their voyage at the increased rate of nearly four parallels daily. That would not have been impossible but surely improbable.

The next news was a telegram, dated November 30th, alleging that Admiral Rojestvensky was at Swakap Bay. Swakopmund, or Walfisch Bay, is in south latitude 23° being thus thirty-seven parallels distant from Dakar, and if the ships, leaving the latter place on the 16th November, entered the former on the 28th or 29th of the same month, they travelled at the rate of some three parallels *per diem*, thus preserving, approximately, their previous speed. We conclude therefore that the telegram which represented them as approaching Cape Town on November 29th was exceedingly vague, to say the least, and that they were really in Walfisch Bay at that time.

But now begins the puzzle. When next we hear of the ships it is December 11th, and they are then at Angra Pequena. Now Angra Pequena, like Walfisch Bay, is in German West Africa, and its latitude being, say, 27° south, it is only four parallels at most from Dakar. So then it appears that Rojestvensky's ships, hitherto covering from two and a half to three parallels daily, now suddenly slowed down, and took 25 days to cover the four parallels between Dakar and Angra Pequena.

That is not the whole bewildering story. Immediately after wiring that the Squadron was at Angra Pequena on the 11th of December, Reuter informs us that it was at Mossamedes on the 14th. Now Mossamedes is in Portuguese West Africa, and its latitude is 16° south. So the ships must have headed northwards again from Angra Pequena and must either be on their return journey to Russia, or flirting about hither and thither between German West Africa and Portuguese West Africa, without making any progress whatever in a southerly direction.

We can not fathom the mystery, but even supposing that the Mossamedes wire is an error, the Angra-Pequena story is sufficiently puzzling. How are we to explain the fact that the vessels left Dakar on the 16th of November and did not reach Angra Pequena until the 11th of December? Where are they any how? Is Rojestvensky purposely circulating telegrams intended to perplex the world?

Japanese naval authorities are said to explain the perplexing reports of the Baltic Squadron's movements by means of the fact that the Squadron is broken up into several sections and that the telegrams, not distinguishing between these sections, report arrivals and departures which are not only conflicting but even contradictory. That is probably true, but it does not account for the extraordinarily slow progress of the Squadron as a whole. The 5th of November was the date of Rojestvensky's departure from Tangier, and we now learn that some of his ships were at Mossamedes about the 15th of December. His approach to Far-Eastern waters must be measured, of course, by the progress of the slowest units of his fleet. If then his Squadron required 41 days to travel from Tangier to Mossamedes, when may it be expected to reach the Straits of Sunda?

The *Nippon* alleges that the reports of the Baltic Squadron having abandoned its eastward voyage may be credited. Our contemporary thinks that the diplomatic remonstrances addressed to certain Powers by Japan have so greatly complicated the question of coaling as to render the prosecution of the voyage scarcely possible. The *Jiji Shimpo*, in a leading article, arrives at the same conclusion as to the coming of the Squadron, and adopts the theory already suggested in these columns, namely, that the Tsar's order for the organization of a Third Squadron was chiefly a device to cover the return of the Second. The latter may be recalled ostensibly to await the organization of the former.

The Baltic Fleet becomes more and more perplexing. There appears to be little doubt that a third squadron is to be sent from Europe. Indeed it is now actually in course of preparation. Its commanding officer has been appointed and the date of its sailing is fixed for the second half of January, approximately. There can not be any idea of dispatching this squadron to act independently: it will be altogether too weak for anything of the kind. Its object is to reinforce the Fleet already *en route* under Rojestvensky's orders. By so much time therefore will the arrival of the latter in Far-Eastern waters be delayed, and thus the coming of the Fleet has for earliest date the end of March. Here then the question presents itself, where will the Baltic Fleet lie waiting for the Third Squadron to effect a junction with it? Jibouti seems a likely place, but, independently of the circumstance that France has already by implication declared her intention of maintaining strict neutrality at Jibouti, there is the intelligence that the *viâ*-Canal squadron has already left Jibouti. Madagascar was originally spoken of as the rendezvous for the two squadrons, the *viâ* Cape squadron and the *viâ*-Canal squadron, but the difficulty about Madagascar has always been that unless the two squadrons can synchronise their movements with singular accuracy, one or the other would have to wait at Madagascar for a period flagrantly inconsistent with any rational theory of French neutrality. And if that was a difficulty when only two squadrons were concerned, how enormously it is accentuated by the addition of a third squadron, which is to leave Russian waters nearly 2½ months subsequently to the date of the two first squadrons' departure. Where can the two advanced squadrons wait to be joined by the third? Some Power will have to allow them the hospitality of its ports, and if that takes place Japan must invoke her alliance with England, for she will be in effect confronted by two enemies. The vessels under Rojestvensky's command certainly can not loiter about on the high seas until joined by the third squadron, neither can the latter be left to pursue its path alone, for on arrival in Japanese waters it would be annihilated. It must be apparent that the movements of this Baltic Fleet are the most interesting development the war has yet produced.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT IN RUSSIA.

A telegram to the *Asahi* from London says that 590 leading manufacturers assembled in St. Petersburg on the 20th instant—apparently that is the date—and passed a resolution in the sense that unless constitutional institutions were established it would be impossible to protect Russian industries. Some 6,000 other manufacturers, who were unable to attend the meeting, addressed to it a letter declaring their entire sympathy and accord. A protest of the kind by serious men of business ought to carry much weight. Altogether, indeed, it would seem that the reform movement in Russia has been allowed to gather impetus which will render the task of arresting it very difficult, if not impossible. Still the power of the oligarchy is not yet greatly impaired. If they could score one signal success in the war with Japan, it would go far to rehabilitate them, and we may be sure that they will strain every nerve to achieve that end. The fall of Port Arthur would be a grave shock to them, for although the fortress has lost much of its cardinal importance since the sinking of the squadron, there has come to attach to it a romantic element which means much to the general public.

Mr. Edwin Mackintosh, of 77, Lancaster Gate, W., and of Ickleford Manor, Hitchin, Herts, of the firms of John Swire and Sons and Butterfield and Swire, of 8, Billiter-square, E.C., and of Hongkong, China, and Japan, merchants and shipowners, who died on Aug. 11 last, left estate of the gross value of £259,359, the net personalty being sworn at £257,154.

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KOREA.

Saturday, December 17.

The German Representative in Seoul is said to have applied for another mining concession for his nationals, on the ground that the concessions hitherto held by them are unproductive and that most-favoured-nation rights involve equal treatment. It thus appears that Korea has Italy, England and Germany on her shoulders. Probably Japanese conservatives may point to all this as warranting their reluctance to grant previleges of mine-ownership to foreign individuals; but Japan, we should hope, belongs to a very different category from Korea. If the statesmen in Seoul had a scintilla of spirit they could extricate themselves easily from these dilemmas, for it becomes a veritable farce when most-favoured-nation treatment is extended so as to embrace equality of success as well as equality of opportunity.

In this context we may mention that Mr. D. W. Stevens was to leave Kobe by the *Ohio Maru* on the 16th instant. He has a hard task before him.

Monday, December 19.

The Korean Government is now said to have abandoned its intention of sending 3,000 soldiers to the north-eastern districts for the purpose of restraining the Russians, who are reported to be levying taxes there. Financial reasons are found to militate against this resolute step, and so the impecunious Cabinet has fallen back upon the familiar diplomatic weapon, a protest. Instructions have been sent to the local officials directing them to remonstrate with these arbitrary Cossacks.

Wednesday, December 21.

News from Seoul says that the Emperor recently expressed a wish to hear the views of General Hasegawa on the subject of military reform but the General declared his unwillingness to speak unless he could be assured that his words would receive practical attention. It is not stated whether any such assurance was given but at all events the audience took place, and General Hasegawa is said to have submitted his opinions in a very unequivocal form. He urged a sweeping reduction of the military establishment and the Emperor is believed to have shown a strong disposition to be persuaded.

The scramble for mining privileges in Korea continues and even grows. It is difficult to say how many Powers are now engaged in it. Presumably there is some special reason for this sudden access of acquisitive ambition, but thus far it is an occult reason.

From French sources it is stated that the Russians consider themselves permanent masters of north-eastern Korea and that their levying of taxes is an indication of that view. They will have to fight hard for their stolen property one of these days.

Thursday, December 22.

Mr. Hayashi's view is said to be that the Korean Government should reduce its military establishment from 20,000 to 3,000 and cut down the appropriations under this heading from 5 millions of *yen* to 2 millions. Many Koreans, however, regard such a reform as too drastic and are inclined to advocate milder economies. It was to obtain a definite statement of opinion from General Hasegawa that the Emperor summoned the latter to the Palace a few days ago.

Reports continue to arrive of the gross misconduct of Russian troops in the north-east of Korea. Their number is said to have now reached ten thousand, and the outrages committed by them have had the effect of driving away the whole population from the region. Probably the story is exaggerated, but similar reports have been circulated so persistently that some truth must be assigned to them.

CHINA.

Saturday, December 17.

A report from Shanghai represents a Russian sailor of the *Askold* as having laid open the head of a *jinrikisha* coolie with a cutlass in the sequel of a dispute about a fare. There is a feeling of great uneasiness in Shanghai, especially among the Japanese. At any moment the *Askold's* men may break out and perpetrate shocking outrages, for their discipline is said to be of the loosest. In truth any ship's crew lying for months in port under such circumstances would be liable to commit many offenses, and Russian men-of-war's men have never been conspicuous for orderly conduct in harbour. The Japanese community of Shanghai deserve commiseration since they live confronted by such a peril. We presume that most of them have taken the precaution of arming themselves.

Monday, December 19.

In our last issue we stated that a Russian sailor belonging to the *Askold* had wounded a Chinese *jinrikisha* coolie with a cutlass. The story is now corrected, and takes the form that the Chinese was not a coolie but a respectable man who happened to be passing at the time of the dispute about a fare; that he was killed, not wounded, and that the murder was perpetrated with an axe which the sailor snatched from a bystander. The culprit was arrested and taken before the Russian Consul, but the latter declined to make any investigation, alleging that the case must be tried on board the *Askold*. That may be Russian law, but it certainly is not English law. However, the man will doubtless get his deserts. Meanwhile there is said to be much excitement in Shanghai. The life of a Chinaman counts for very little in the eyes of a Russian soldier or sailor, who, being the representatives of a high civilization based on Christian ethics, can not be supposed to concern himself greatly about such trifles as axing an innocent yellow man in cold blood.

The Russians are reported to have returned a simple denial to the Japanese charge that their soldiers had worn Chinese garments without any sufficiently distinguishing badges. Considering that they had, in effect, previously admitted the fact, this denial is scarcely credible.

Tuesday, December 20.

The conduct of the Russians in Shanghai seems to be causing much comment. Apparently the men of the *Askold* and the *Grossovoi* are freely given leave to walk about the settlements and the Chinese town, and no steps whatever are taken to preserve discipline. Drunken and disorderly bluejackets have thus become a daily feature of Shanghai life. The Japanese Consul-General is exerting himself to bring about the application of some measure of restraint through the Chinese authorities, but these, as might have been expected, are not showing much rigour. The murder of an unoffending Chinaman by an infuriated Russian who had no grievance whatever against the man except that he happened to pass when a dispute about a *jinrikisha* fare was at its height, must have suggested to the Japanese Consul-General that one of his own nationals might easily have found himself in the place of this unfortunate victim. An administrative machine much stronger and more efficient than that of the Chinese is needed to preserve order in the exceptional circumstances that now prevail at Shanghai.

Thursday, December 22.

The Ningpo element of the Chinese population of Shanghai, to whom belonged the man Chu, lately murdered by a Russian sailor, have subscribed money and retained the services of a foreign barrister. They are also said to be pressing the Taotai to demand that the sailor shall be tried in the settlement court, not on board the *Askold*. It is contrary to all our English ideas of propriety that a military or naval tribunal should be entrusted with the duty of trying a case of murder committed against a civilian, but what Russian law on the subject may be, we do not know. Under any circumstances the question arises, under what jurisdiction are the interned officers and men of a disarmed war-ship? Nothing seems more irrational than that they should be under their own jurisdiction, yet apparently that is the contention of the Russians, and it must also have been the view of the Russian Consul when he handed over the man to the *Askold*. The theory, however, will not endure a moment's scrutiny, for were such a contention admitted then the responsibility of the Power within whose territorial waters the disarmed vessel lay, would disappear altogether. We can not suppose that the Russians will persist in following this course. They profess some respect for China's neutrality and are very clamorous when there is any semblance of its abuse at their own expense, so we presume that they must have some intention of observing its palpable obligations.

JAPAN, RUSSIA AND ENGLAND

Under the above heading the following letters have appeared in *The Times*:—

Sir,—It is with considerable trepidation that I venture to address you on the subject of the Russian crisis, because I cannot but recall the nature of the criticism with which I was assailed when, as an anti-war candidate, I contested a by-election in York, and a few months later the constituency for which I now sit, holding the same views. But perhaps subsequent events have tended to show that the unhappy fears which some of us shared at that time, and which were prompted by the same instincts of patriotism which inspired those who differed from us, were not exactly ill-founded.

May I, then, ask with all moderation, in regard to this deplorable outrage by Russian officers in the North Sea, whether in demanding that a proud nation should "rub its nose in the dirt" at our bidding we may not precipitate a conflict which in its inevitably exhaustive effects must shake this Empire, great as it is, to its very foundations, and compared with which the Boer war would be but a "field day"?

We are all agreed that in the event of hostilities breaking out the Russian Baltic Fleet would speedily disappear into 65 fathoms of water. It would, however, be interesting to know if the Secretary of State for India, Mr. St. John Brodrick, drawing from the vast store of his experience with Boer generals, Mad Mullahs, and Tibetan monks, is prepared to assure his countrymen that he is ready to cope with Russia on the Indian frontier.

Is it inconceivable that Russia, finding herself locked in war with Great Britain and in a tight position in the Far East, may come to terms with Japan in regard to Manchuria and Korea, and thus bring her conflict with her dangerous foe to a close?

Is Mr. Brodrick prepared to send his Indian Army to meet Kuropatkin's veterans, seasoned to war under the most trying conditions which history has ever produced? It will not be forgotten by those who follow Indian affairs and problems that our Indian Army only numbers 200,000 men, of whom 73,000 are British and the remainder native troops.

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These troops are responsible for "law and order" in a territory which is larger than the Continent of Europe, excluding Russia, having a population of 300,000,000 souls. May I ask Mr. Brodrick if he feels quite certain of the loyalty of the Pathans and others with whom in recent years we have been at war, and who now fill the ranks of certain of our native regiments?

Further, it is well known that the present Ameer of Afghanistan, who succeeded in 1901, is an uncertain quantity, and that there has been trouble about his accepting his subsidy, as Lord George Hamilton admitted to me across the floor of the House of Commons.

To my humble reasoning the most dangerous feature in the present crisis is the extraordinary unanimity amongst leading politicians of both political persuasions, as judged by their public utterances, and no doubt my presumption, as an obscure rank and filer, in saying so will not pass unnoticed by those whose suffrages I seek at the approaching general election.

Let us, however, for a moment remember our own panics; that ships loaded with our troops were to be sent to the bottom by Kruger's agents, and we may then make some allowance for the "nerves" of the Russians, who during the past eight months have suffered agonizing losses, both by sea and land, at the hands of an astute and resourceful enemy. These feelings of anxiety, stretched to a breaking-point, on the part of the officers and men in the Baltic Fleet would not be lessened by the reflection that in all human probability they were never to see the faces of their families again. Have we so soon forgotten our own recent sufferings in this respect in connexion with the Boer war?

A horrible outrage on unarmed men has of course been committed, but I cannot believe that deliberate murder was intended. Of this I am certain, that none will regret the terrible blunder more than the Tsar and his subjects. Let us, therefore, be content to accept the ample apology and financial reparation they offer us. Let us leave it to them to deal with their officers in their own way, as Kruger left it to our Government to act with the instigators of the ill-starred Raid.

It is inconceivable to imagine our Navy making a similar blunder, but if such a terrible situation were to occur it is improbable that we would submit to foreign dictation in dealing with our officers.

We must surely be careful that in upholding our dignity and prestige we do not offer a holocaust of equally inoffensive men of both nations, to avenge the sad deaths of the poor Hull fishermen, whose terrible end wrings the heart of the whole Empire and civilized world.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER O. MURRAY,
Master of Elibank.

Bachelors' Club, Piccadilly, W.

Sir,—With what the Master of Elibank has to say about England and Russia in the letter which appeared in your issue of yesterday I do not presume to deal. But there is one point which concerns Japan against which I feel bound to protest in the strongest terms, and for which I must ask you to spare a space in your valuable columns. The Master of Elibank assumes that, if war broke out between England and Russia, the latter would at once be able to come to terms with Japan and buy peace with us in order to have her hands free against England. The Master of Elibank is very anxious that Englishmen should show great consideration for the pride and susceptibilities and sense of honour of Russia. He apparently thinks that no such sentiments exist in Japan, or he would not assume so lightly that we should be ready to betray our ally and violate both the spirit and letter of the Anglo-Japanese Agreement at the invitation of Russia. Against such a gratuitous insult to my country I beg leave to enter a most emphatic protest, not only in my own name, but also in that of my country; feeling at the same time quite convinced that such an utterance as that of the Master of Elibank does not represent even a shadow of the public sentiment of the great British Empire.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

K. SUYEMATSU.

Hotel Metropole, Bournemouth, Oct. 29.

Sir,—Baron Suyematsu, if he will pardon my saying so, seems rather hypercritical and not a little hypersensitive. He gravely accuses me of offering a "gratuitious insult to Japan," and having, to his complete satisfaction, drawn a deduction from my letter for which no words of mine afford him the remotest foundation, he calls the heavens to witness that no one in the British Empire agrees with me.

What did I say? "Is it inconceivable that Russia, finding herself locked in war with Great Britain and in a tight place in the Far East, may come to terms with Japan in regard to Manchuria and Korea, and thus bring her conflict with her dangerous foe to a close?" Now, I assert that it is a contortion of the English language to describe as an "insult" an hypothesis that Russia might conceivably come to terms with Japan on conditions supremely advantageous to the latter Power. I hope I may not again offend when I venture to suggest that even Japan, having accomplished the object for which she went to war, would not be unwilling to recuperate in peace from a campaign which in the long run must prove infinitely more exhausting to her than to her powerful opponent.

No one has a higher admiration than I for the brilliant qualities of the Japanese, and indeed, in the very letter which so much excites the ire of your correspondent, I pay a tribute to certain of their dominant characteristics which command the wonderment of the Western world.

Baron Suyematsu's assurance, however, that his countrymen, even should Russia, in the contingency I have mentioned, be willing to concede what Japan is ostensibly fighting for, are prepared to keep Kuropatkin's legions continuously in the fighting line, whilst the British armies may be engaged with the Russians elsewhere, will be interesting news to the British public, and may, indeed, coming from so authoritative a quarter, induce many of those, *quorum pars parva fui*, who have hitherto regarded the Anglo-Japanese Agreement with distrust and dislike to alter their views as to this departure from Britain's traditional policy in regard to entering into alliances with other States for warlike purposes.

I honour Baron Suyematsu's high conception of Japan's duty to her ally, but human endurance has its limits, and the best intentions, even when coupled with the proved courage and marvellous tenacity such as his countrymen have displayed, may ultimately be compelled to submit to the intolerable strain of war.

Baron Suyematsu makes allusion to the susceptibilities of Russia. I still, however, contend that the call of a fire-eating section of the community for a summary drumhead Court-martial of the Russian officers would have wounded "the pride and susceptibilities and sense of honour of Russia," as it would that of any other self-respecting first-class Power, and would in its unreasonableness have precipitated a disastrous conflict, involving immense loss of life and treasure, out of which no good could have come except to our European commercial rivals.

His Majesty's Government, therefore, is to be congratulated on having disregarded vulgar clamour. Lord Lansdowne, in following the path which The Hague Tribunal opened out for him, has dealt successfully with a position of great delicacy, and has effected an honourable understanding in accordance with "the public sentiment of the great British Empire," and in keeping with the dignity of two great nations.

I have the honour to be Sir, your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER O. MURRAY, Master of Elibank, M.P. for Mid Lothian.

Brooks's, St. James's-street, Oct. 31

Other letters followed, all condemning the curiously pusillanimous tone of the Master of Elibank, and pointing out inferentially that such views as his are the surest preludes to the very trouble he is so anxious to avert. Colonel Harcourt, for example, writes thus:

The Master of Elibank seems entirely to misunderstand the situation when he puts forth that the Boer war in comparison to a war with Russia would be "but a field day;" and he goes on in the same strain to express his doubts as to whether we could safeguard our Indian frontier, and whether we would dare to send our Indian army to contend with "Kuropatkin's veterans!"

In the first place, "Kuropatkin's veterans" are not near our Indian frontier, and, in the second place, if they, or any Russian army, were on our Indian border, there is not the slightest doubt of our ability to give a very good account of those who attacked us. For it is not the mere massing of a horde of soldiers on any particular point that can ensure victory; military stores, heavy guns, cavalry, ample stores of ammunition and of foodstuffs, must accompany any force that is to meet our well-trained army in the East, and it is just here where Russia would break down. Apart from this, man for man, our troops, British and Indian, are better than the Russians. A Prussian cavalry officer of high rank told me he had come across the cavalry of every nation, but that he had never seen anything to equal the Bengal Cavalry. And only this summer an officer of this same Bengal Cavalry assured me that our native troops, having met the Russians in the late Chinese imbroglio—this officer's regiment was then serving in China—had conceived for them the most unbounded contempt, and that in fact their seeing the Russians had been an excellent object lesson.

A MANIFESTO.

There has been organized in Tokyo an association calling itself *Hodo-kaiho Kisei-kai*, a name which signifies "Society for effecting the opening of the country." The word used for country (*hodo*) is very comprehensive, its significance being "locality and soil," and the purpose of the association will be understood from the following manifesto which, in its English form, has been addressed to us for publication:—

[TRANSLATION.]

We believe that mankind, as they live but upon earth, have the right to dwell upon the earth; just as Australians or Asiatics can dwell or live in Europe or America, or possess land in either, as the case may be, so Europeans or Americans should have the right to dwell in Australia or Asia, or possess land in either, as they would.

This country, Japan, has opened up the interior to the foreigners, to invite them to come to live here, as a step towards the realization of Universal Brotherhood, but, at the same time, the right of possessing land or landed property has not yet been granted to them, which the State has reserved for the future. This reservation, however, is not, to our great regret, in unison with the ends of national policy, which has promised to open up the country to the extension for universal enjoyment of the principles of humanity.

We, who have regarded such narrow-looking restrictions as very detrimental to the welfare and development of this rising country, now propose to induce the State to remove or abolish those restrictions, to grant the equal right of possessing land to foreigners as ourselves, so that we too, as a natural consequence thereof, may be able to induce other countries not yet so disposed, to do the same for the benefit of all the world.

This, we firmly believe, will greatly serve to promote the development of the country, the advantageous results of which may, to both the Japanese and foreigners, be indeed invaluable.

We beg all like-minded gentlmen and ladies, both at home and abroad, to run to our seconding, as the cause is great as humanity itself. To effect this our proposal, it is quite needless to say, we must have the laws to the contrary altered in accordance with the spirit of it, which would require strenuous efforts and indefatigable endeavours on the part of the promoters, who must accordingly have their friends' strong support. Let us then solicit it humbly and yet earnestly.

The Quicker, the Better!

The present war with Russia has nothing in view but the preservation of the peace in the Far East, and the sharing with the world of the benefits accruing out of it. But the successive victories of our armies have excited the illusion of the so-called groundless "Yellow Peril" among the Western nations. Nothing, however, does more flagrant injustice to this nation, than that baseless assumption, that unfounded assertion, that quite misunderstands its generous motives, or entirely ignores its friendly intention. This suspicion we desire to sweep away by this our voluntary procedure and good-will.

Every person approving of the aim of the Association can become its member.

The expenses of the Association are to be met with contributions received.

The Association intends to present a petition to that effect to both Houses of the Diet. [It has already done so on the 3rd December, 1904.] And its strenuous efforts would be to secure the approval and co-operation of both Houses, making them interested in the cause.

Hodo-kaiho Kiseikwai Karijimusho (The temporary office of the association), No. 6 Imairicho [near the Diet], Shiba-ka, Tokyo, Japan.

Of course our sympathies are entirely with this association and its purposes. We have often said that, in our opinion, the restrictions which the *Hodo-kaiho Kisei-kai* now seeks to abolish are ascribable to timidity which does little credit to Japanese intelligence and self-confidence. It is true that Japan is not alone in thus limiting the privileges granted to aliens within her borders, and it is equally true that she is strictly within her rights in doing so. But just as nothing save a sense of shame is aroused by the narrow-minded and selfish conservatism of the labouring classes in Australia and on the Pacific Slope who seek to exclude Japanese immigrants, so the policy of withholding

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from aliens in Japan the privilege of land-ownership shows a want of that robust liberality which marks the conduct of nations in the van of progress. The inconvenience in the case of this country has been largely mitigated by the system of superficies which meets many of the requirements of ordinary persons. But to allow superficies and yet withhold ownership shows, in our opinion, a distinct want of intelligent discrimination, for it merely serves to place an obstacle in the way of results which Japan herself ought to desire in her own interests.

THE TEMPER OF THE RUSSIANS.

It is now very clear that the Russians, after the attack by General Nakamura's force on the 26th of November, gave very palpable indications of an altered mood towards the Japanese, and that these indications suggested the possibility of successful overtures for the burial of the dead and the succour of the wounded. Up to that time the conduct of the besieged in this respect appears to have been terribly inhuman. We have commented on it already, and we have no desire to repeat the story. The result was that flags of truce, Red-Cross banners and such things ceased to have any use. The dead were left to rot, the wounded to die, where they fell. But in the interval between the night of the 27th of November and the 29th seven or eight wounded men who had belonged to General Nakamura's force, made their way back to the Japanese lines. They had an unexpected story to tell, namely, that the Russians had given them water and had helped to bandage their hurts, kind offices to which they owed the ability to rejoin their comrades. This suggested that possibly the garrison might now have abandoned its inhuman mood, and might be willing to respect a Red-Cross flag. According an ambulance corps went out. They had not much hope and very little confidence. Indeed it probably seemed to them that instead of succouring their wounded comrades who were reported to be still lying within the enemy's lines, they themselves might soon be added to the list of helpless and unsuccoured hurt. But when they approached they were surprised to observe the Russians holding out hands apparently of welcome. Grasping their side-arms with the right hands and tendering their left, the ambulance-men soon found that genuine good-will animated the Russians, and both sides were soon co-operating in the work of mercy. Unfortunately, in the absence of an interpreter, there was no possibility of inter-communication except by signs, but when the ambulance-men returned to camp and related their experiences, the Head Quarter Staff was induced to make approaches, hitherto regarded as futile, and the final result was an armistice on the east face of the works, followed a few days later by an armistice at High Hill. Naturally one asks, what had produced this change of mood on the side of the Russians. Had they beeen softened by what they saw of Japanese valour and humanity, or did they act in obedience to that wonderful injunction—wonderful because of the source from which it emanated—"Make to yourselves friends of the mammon of unrighteousness that when ye fail they may receive you into their houses"? Were the Russians beginning to apprehend failure?

THE BUDGET COMMITTEE.

The Budget Committee met at 2 p.m. on the 16th instant and sat until 3.40 p.m. Having first voted the war expenditures for 1895-6, as proposed by the Government, the Committee then passed without dissentient voice the budget of extraordinary expenditures for the current year in the form submitted.

The General Budget for 1895-6 was then taken, and passed as amended by the Parties in conference with the Government, namely, with a reduction of 500,000 *yen* in the appropriations for the Army and Navy Departments and a reduction of 1,034,943 *yen* in the general administrative outlays. The special expenditures devolving on the Treasury in connexion with agreements were also passed without change, and thus the work of the Committee came to an end. It is probable that the House will meet to-day or on Monday and adopt the Budget *en bloc*.

The sum of half a million *yen* cut out of the appropriations for the Army and Navy Departments is not explained in detail. But the reductions in the general administrative appropriations are as follows:—

	Ordinary Expenditures. Yen.	Extra-ordinary. Yen.	Total. Yen.
Foreign Office	28,246	20,000	48,246
Home Office	140,404	9,127	149,531
Finance Department..	79,667	20,844	100,511
Judicial Department...	120,558	25,820	146,378
Education Department	66,075	11,938	78,013
Agricultural and Commercial Dept.	48,544	45,426	93,970
Communications Department	381,114	37,180	418,294
Totals.....	854,608	170,335	1,034,943

The Budget Committee of the Lower House, or speaking more correctly, the section entrusted with the duty of investigating the military and naval expenditures, have unanimously decided to recommend the credits asked for by the Government. Mr. Oishi Masami, the leader of the extremists among the Opposition, delivered a warm speech, in which he declared that the nation was entirely satisfied with the conduct of naval and military affairs, and that he hoped the credits would be voted without dissentient voice and with all enthusiasm. A few words of appreciation were spoken by the Ministers of War and of the Navy, and the Committee rose amid acclaims.

WEDDING IN TOKYO.

One of the prettiest weddings that Tokyo has ever witnessed took place at the Roman Catholic Cathedral on Monday, the 19th instant, at 11 a.m. when Miss Hana Elizabety Aoki, only daughter of Viscount Aoki, was married to Count Alexander von Hatzfeldt-Trachenberg. The Cathedral was packed with the many friends of the popular bride and bridegroom, all the members of the Corps Diplomatique and many of the Japanese nobility and officials, and numerous residents of Tokyo and Yokohama being present. The bride looked very sweet in her white satin frock flounced with lace and draped with chiffon. The Court train, skirt and bodice were adorned with long sprays of orange blossom, a wreath of which crowned her head under a long tulle veil. Seven dainty little bridesmaids, Miss Solange Corvisart, Miss Dorothy Barclay, the Misses Clara and Stella MacDonald, Miss Gladys de Man, Miss Flora Thiel, and Miss Hildegarde von Erkert, made a striking picture, dressed in deep rose pink Kate-Greenaway frocks, their faces blooming under flower-like hats of white chiffon trimmed with pink roses. Each bridesmaid wore a gold chain and locket the gift of the bridegroom. Viscount Aoki led his daughter up the aisle and gave her away, and Count Metternich acted as the bridegroom's best man. During the service some beautiful music was rendered on the organ and by Professor Junker on the violin, while Miss Kayser made the Cathedral ring with the touching and solemn strains of Gounod's "Ave Maria."

After the ceremony every one proceeded to the residence of Viscount and Viscountess Aoki, where the happy young couple received the congratulations and good wishes of their innumerable friends, the large reception-rooms being filled to overflowing. The many beautiful gowns worn on the occasion were enhanced by the gay uniforms of the members of the German Legation and the ushers. Felicitous speeches were made by Baron d'Anethan and Count Arco Valley, and the bride and bridegroom were toasted amid hearty cheers of "Banzai, Banzai." The young couple left for Kamakura in the afternoon. The wedding presents were numerous and costly, the most valued among the large collection being two beautiful lacquer boxes the gracious gift of Her Majesty the Empress. The ushers were Messrs. Hohler and Piggott, the Chevalier de Lowental, Count Collorado, M. Grüner and Mr. Ito.

CONSUMPTION TAXES.

A correspondent, signing himself "Interested," refers incidentally to a paragraph appearing in our "News of the Day" column. The paragraph is this:—

"The *Yorodzu* reports that the Nippon Sugar Refining Company, Tokyo, has been prosecuted in the Tokyo District Court on a charge of having infringed the tax regulations to the extent of over *yen* 104,200."

This paragraph raises a question which has much practical interest. It has long been evident to importers of sugar that Japanese refineries were obtaining some advantage apart from that conferred by the import duty levied on the refined article, and the above item of intelligence is suggestive in this context. Prior to the imposition of the consumption tax the importer was not unable to compete, but each augmentation of the excise has proved an additional handicap. Theoretically a consumption tax, for which importer and refiner alike are liable, should not operate to the former's special disadvantage, but since in fact it does so operate, the inference is that correct returns are not submitted by the refineries. Besides, in adopting the system of levying the tax in the customs, it appears to have been overlooked that everything imported is not at once sold and delivered. This is a specially cogent consideration in the case of sugar, for sugar, if held too long, is apt to become practically worthless, and thus it results that a consumption tax has sometimes been paid on an article which never goes into consumption at all. That certainly can not be the purpose of the Japanese authorities. Probably the fairest method of levying the excise would be to assess it on the weight of the staple actually delivered from an importer's warehouse as is done in the case of a refinery. The Japanese importer and the foreign are alike interested in this question, for the present method of collecting the excise amounts practically to an extra import duty.

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THE "NEGRETIA."

Monday, December 19.

It is reported that the S. S. *Negretia*, which left Shanghai for Vladivostock on the 16th instant, had on board the commander and some of the crew of the destroyer *Grosovoi*. It really seems impossible that the Chinese should intern these people effectually unless they adopt the only rational plan, namely, treat them as genuine prisoners.

Wednesday, December 21.

There is news that eleven Russian marines left Shanghai by the steamer *Negretia*. Attempts are being made, it is said, to conceal this act by filling up the vacancies with other Russians. But whence are the latter procurable? It is a strange tale.

On the 19th instant at 3 p.m. the *Tsushima* stopped and examined the steamer *Negretia* off Ulsan. It was clearly established that she was on her way to Vladivostock having on board a quantity of various goods contraband of war. She was therefore seized at once and taken to Sascho.

[The *Negretia* is the steamer said to have left Shanghai on the 16th instant carrying 12 Russian marines who had escaped from the *Askold*.—ED. *J.M.*]

Thursday, December 20.

Should it turn out that the Captain and crew of the *Askold* are on board the *Negretia*, which was seized off Ulsan by the *Tsushima*, the whole question of China's ability to intern the crews of Russian war-ships will enter an acute phase. Probably no thoughtful person entertained from the first the slightest conception that China could discharge such a responsibility. The appliances at her disposal are not only inefficient, but also receive no consideration at all at the hands of the Russians. It is in fact a task of no little difficulty to intern men successfully, unless they themselves bring some measure of cooperation to the business, for, being neither prisoners nor free folk, they stand in just that nondescript position which is most perplexing to deal with. At all events if the *Askold's* people are found in the *Negretia* the Japanese will have to consider whether they will any longer trust China with the charge of Russian officers and men belonging to disarmed vessels. It is openly stated that a large part of the crews of the *Varyag* and *Koreetz* are serving in the Baltic Fleet now *en route* for the Far East. If that be so the fault is with France to whom these men were entrusted. But no one is disposed to believe that France has neglected her duty, and at any rate proof of her having done so must be very conclusive. Meanwhile the question of China will present itself at once should the statements about the *Negretia* turn out correct. There is the aggravation that the commander of the *Ryeshitelni* undoubtedly effected his escape from Chefoo, and that the Russians at Shanghai have become a standing menace to the peace of the Japanese population there. Then again the treatment of the six marines and one officer that made their way recently in an open boat from Port Arthur has to be considered. Altogether China's capacities as a neutral are undergoing a strain which seems much too heavy for them.

Friday, December 23

The *Jiji Shimpo*, in its issue of yesterday (21st) takes the same line as that followed by us in discussing the question of the *Grosovoi's* commanding officer and a part of her crew having attempted to escape by the *Nigretia*, should such prove to be a fact. The *Nigretia* has had an interesting experience since her arrival in the Far East. Her crew, on being informed at Shanghai that Vladivostock was the vessel's destination, refused to proceed in her, their contention being that they were under no agreement to risk their lives by attempting to enter a port rendered perilous by floating and uncharted mines. They were cited before the British police court, where the magistrate ordered them to go with their ship. It did not then appear that the *Nigretia* was carrying contraband. Her cargo was said to consist entirely of kerosene. But the account of her captors shows that she had a considerable quantity of contraband. She is a steamer of 2,530 tons, under command of Captain Harrison, and her last port of call prior to Shanghai was Kobe. Her consignees in Shanghai are Messrs. Moller Brothers, and her flag is British. The *Jiji Shimpo's* point is that should the steamer be found carrying fugitives from the Russian destroyer disarmed at Shanghai, there will be nothing for Japan to do except to demand that since China has proved herself obviously incompetent to intern the Russian officers and men effectively, the duty of guarding them must be transferred to Japanese hands, as must also the duty of preserving order with regard to the crews in Shanghai.

FORMOSA.

A convivial gathering of the Toho-Kyokai (Oriental Association) was held in the Fujimi-ken, Tokyo, on the 19th instant, when Dr. Goto, Head of the Civil Administration of Formosa, made some interesting remarks. The gist of what he said is this:—The experience of seven years has showed that there were three cardinal reasons for Formosa becoming a Japanese possession. The first of these reasons was the absence of good harbours; the second, the aborigines; the third, the turbulent Chinese. Had there been good harbours the island would long ago have fallen into other hands. The foreigners who frequented Formosa in former days were not men of conspicuous ability. Among them there were not any capable of adapting the lessons of chemistry and natural philosophy to the sugar and camphor industries. That was because owing to the want of good harbours the best classes of foreigners did not visit the place. Then as to the aborigines. To reduce these to subjection was not a work of insuperable difficulty, but the Chinese failed because they never brought any real determination to the task and so the island did not prove inviting to them. The insurgent Chinese constituted another impediment to peaceful settlement, and thus helped to preserve this fine piece of territory for ultimate occupation by Japan. It was, in short, virtually an undiscovered treasure. People often ask what policy Japan adopted in administering Formosa. Dr. Goto says that she never adopted any hard-and-fast policy at all. It would have been impossible to do so intelligently, for the difficulty of becoming fully acquainted with the disposition of the people constitutes an almost insuperable barrier. They speak three languages, all mutually unintelligible. Since the present Governor-General (General Kodama) took office the administration had been informed by a spirit of adaptation. Good results have gradually been obtained and the state of affairs is now most satisfactory. From next year (1905) the island will be wholly independent of aid from the Central Treasury. During the first three years of its occupation by the Japanese it was something in the nature of a white elephant. But when the present Governor-General went there he was told that the subvention from the Treasury would thenceforth be reduced from six million *yen* to three millions, and that any further revenue required must be obtained from the island itself. Thereafter the twenty-year programme of public enterprises was elaborated and is now being carried out. One of the reforms is the making of a cadastral survey, the result of which will be to bring an additional two million *yen* of revenue into the Treasury from next year. Altogether the effect of this programme will be to raise the revenue very soon to over 20 million *yen*. As to the question, what amount of money has Japan spent upon Formosa since it came into her possession, the answer is 140 million *yen* for civil purposes and 95 millions for military purposes. These figures carry the account up to the end of 1903 for civil outlays and up to the end of 1902 for military. Disregarding the military outlays for the moment, it appears that the revenue collected in Formosa during the period covered by the civil expenditure of 140 millions was 88,070,000 *yen*. Thus the fact that from next year the revenue will be over 20 millions and the administration self-supporting is a matter of no small congratulation. Turning to the over-sea trade, it was 31 million *yen* in 1901 and 47 millions in 1903. Of the latter amount, 24,700,000 *yen* was with foreign countries and 22,280,000 *yen* with Japan. When the sugar industry is developed as now planned, the trade will be multiplied. Altogether the future of the island is very bright, and Japan may fairly be congratulated on what she has achieved there.

HYMNS AND THEIR REVISERS.

The appearance of the New and Revised Edition of "Hymns Ancient and Modern" has naturally given rise in England and elsewhere to a discussion of its merits and defects. Earl Nelson has taken up the defence of the Revisers in a long letter addressed to the *Guardian* which embodies much interesting information. He states that a hymn book census taken many years ago showed that "H. A. and M." was used in 10,000 congregations, while the "Hymnal Companion" had found favour with only 1,478, and "Church Hymns" with only 1,426. The unique position of the first-named book was thus clearly establishsd; and "some negotiations were started to make it the authorised book, and handsome offers were made on either side." But the proprietors of "H. A. and M." ultimately decided on a radical revision of their own book. This work, says Lord Nelson, has been a long and arduous one; and it has not been done "by a close committee, but with the help of many outside, to whom the proofs were from time to time sent for revision. And the only desire has been to make the book more worthy to be a companion to the Book of Common Prayer, with the same breadth of view and the same purity of diction for which that book is so justly held in reverence." A Nonconformist minister, the Rev. Carey Bonner, has traced the origin of the alteration in Charles Wesley's Christmas hymn from "Hark, how all the welkin rings" to "Hark, the herald angels sing." The change, which may be said to have been endorsed by the universal suffrage of the churches, was first made, Mr. Bonner states, in a collection of hymns published by George Whitefield.

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LATEST OFFICIAL REPORT FROM PORT ARTHUR.

Housanyangtau which the Right Wing of the Investing Army occupied on the morning of the 22nd instant, is a village near the northern coast of Pigeon Bay. Immediately west of it a commanding promontory projects into the Bay, and from this too the Russians were expelled. We can only conjecture the meaning of these movements, but they seem to imply an intention to extend the attack from the Pigeon Bay direction. It will be remembered that in the early days the Navy bombarded the new town with indirect fire, the ships laying in Pigeon Bay and throwing their projectiles over the hills which divide the latter from the town. General Nogi may now have it in contemplation to seize these hills and make them the site for batteries pouring fire into the New City, or the object of this latest movement may be to better isolate the place, and cut off the accessibility of supplies, which are said to have been coming in from the direction of Pigeon Bay.

FOREIGNERS AND MINING PRIVILEGES IN JAPAN.

On Wednesday the Special Committee of the Lower House, to which has been entrusted the duty of examining and reporting on the draft of a new mining law, decided, by 11 votes to 4, to recommend the elision of the 5th article of the Law. This 5th article reads thus:—"Mining privileges shall not be acquirable except by subjects of the Empire or by Juridical persons established in accordance with the laws of the Empire." It will be remembered that in connexion with this Article the Committee propounded a question to the Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce. They asked whether under the provisions of the Article foreigners might acquire mining privileges, and the Minister answered in the affirmative, provided that the foreigners formed a juridical person in accordance with Japanese law. In other words, while one foreigner could not obtain such privileges, two or more, if duly organized into a juridical person, might do so. This did not satisfy the Committee, however. Mr. Jo Kinsaku proposed that the Article be expunged altogether, so as to abolish all distinctions of nationality and throw open the mining enterprise completely to foreigners. He found several supporters, the reasons advanced being that a liberal policy in this matter would encourage the inflow of foreign capital and give employment to Japanese. There was no longer any fear of aliens monopolizing Japanese mines. The apprehensions of that nature entertained prior to the era of mixed residence had been proved groundless, and it was recognised that mixed residence had conferred benefits. Besides, it did not become Japan to impose such restrictions at home when she herself was asking for mining privileges in Korea.

The opponents of rescinding the article contended that if large sums of capital were imported Japanese mining men would pass under the control of foreigners. They were not unwilling that foreigners organized into juridical persons should enjoy the privilege, but they demurred to the abolition of all restrictions.

When put to the vote, 11 were found in favour of absolute liberality and 4 on the other side. This does not necessarily mean that the House will adopt the view of the majority of the Committee, but there is a strong probability that it will do so.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The House of Peers has addressed a most sympathetic and eulogistic letter to the sick and wounded of the Army and Navy. It will be remembered that a motion in this sense was made by Viscount Tani in a recent session of the House, and it was decided to entrust the compilation of the letter to the President.

According to a telegram to the *Jiji Shimpo* from London, General Sir Ian Hamilton has expressed the highest opinion of the Japanese army, and declared that the British have much to learn from them. None but the very best military system can compare with their's, he thinks. By and bye, doubtless, the world will have the satisfaction of hearing the stories told by the various military experts of foreign nationality that have accompanied the Japanese in the field. We anticipate that discipline and good conduct will be high among the qualifications landed by all. Living in Tokyo since the war commenced, passing daily through the streets, and coming into frequent contact with crowds of soldiers, especially in the Azabu district, we have never seen one drunken soldier, not a solitary one, nor have we witnessed a single fight or a single instance of riotous or even rough behaviour. If any one be prepared to deny that that is an extraordinary record, a wholly unprecedented record, he must be a man of novel experience.

We are happy to learn that Lieut.-General Tsuchiya's condition has greatly improved. He is believed to have now passed the dangerous point, the symptoms of brain fever having abated.

Major-General Nakamura reached Tokyo on the 18th and proceeded to the Red Cross Hospital. His wound is sufficiently healed to permit travelling.

The *Sado Maru* has been completely repaired after her terrible experience at the hands of the Vladivostock cruisers. Her trial trip has taken place at Nagasaki with most satisfactory results. Mr. Kondo Rempei, President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, was on board at the time.

Those who have read "M. K's" beautiful poems published from time to time in the columns of this journal, will be glad to hear that they are about to appear in book form, supplemented by others from the pen of the same talented authoress. The volume, consisting of about a hundred pages, is now in the press and will be procurable before the close of the year at Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, in Yokohama, and the Methodist Mission Publishing House in Tokyo (Tsukiji). Its title will be "From East to West." Only 300 copies are to be published—selling price one *yen*—and the authoress has signified her intention of handing over the whole of the proceeds for the benefit of the widows and orphans of soldiers killed in the war. Such being the charitable object of the publication the two firms mentioned above have kindly announced their readiness to undertake the sale without any commissions or charges whatever. We welcome the appearance of this book. It would be indeed regrettable if such poems did not receive more enduring publicity than the columns of a daily newspaper can afford.

It is stated that frequent attempts have been made of late to start conflagrations in Dalny. Fortunately they have been detected and frustrated thus far. The belief is that Chinese employed by the Russians are making these attempts. Very strict measures of precaution have been adopted.

The following Question has been presented in the Lower House to the Government by Mr. Hanai Takuzo, a well known barrister:—

The land on which the Nicolai Cathedral is built at Surugadai in Tokyo was rented as an annex of the Russian Legation. It is not a permanent leasehold held under the terms of a permanent lease; neither has it been assigned or let to a state or to a private individual in accordance with law or treaty. But relations with Russia being now severed, there is no Russian Legation, and therefore there can not be any reason for the existence of an annex of the Russian Legation. Such being the case, under what title does the Imperial Government continue to allow the tenure of the above land?

Latest news from Vladivostock (*Nichi Nichi*) says that the repairs of the *Rossia* and the *Gromoboi* have been effected, and that 5 torpedo-boats are constantly engaged watching the approaches to the harbour. The garrison consists of some 23,000 or 24,000 troops. They fully believe in the coming of the Baltic Fleet, and are reported to be in high spirits. Steamers are constantly arriving and a hundred thousand tons of coal have been stacked. There is still a considerable interval before the complete freezing of the harbour.

The *Owari Maru* (Nippon Yusen Kaisha) ran on a rock near Nemuro at 7 a.m. on the 10th instant during a heavy gale. Her passengers and a large part of her cargo were saved, but it is feared that the vessel will be a total loss. The *Owari Maru* is a steamer of 1,600 tons (gross). She was built in 1883, so that she may be said to have lived her natural life.

THE FUJIN JIZENKAI.

A few days ago, the *Japan Mail* in an article entitled "Distress in Yokohama" contained a statement that the Jizenkai ladies, finding their Charity Hospital at Negishi in desperate need of immediate funds, had decided to undertake the task of raising the sum of *yen* twenty-five each, by personal solicitation instead of attempting a bazaar or concert as heretofore. A fortnight of strenuous effort has resulted most happily. Each of the twenty-five Directors must have felt that the hospital would be closed if she failed to secure her share; for the returns, just reported, aggregate the satisfactory sum of *yen* twelve hundred and sixty, an average of a little more than fifty *yen* for each one of the Directors. This amount was donated in sums ranging from *two sen go rin* to ten *yen*, and shows the hold the hospital has on all classes of people. As there are but two foreign ladies on the board of Directors, the credit of this success must be given almost entirely to the Japanese ladies. As this method of raising money involves, practically, no expense the Charity Hospital is provided for several months to come, to the delight of its friends, who are certainly to be congratulated.

The same article stated that a sum of money was needed to buy artificial hands for a poor girl, who had lost both. All but five *yen* of the amount needed has been given, though the names of the kind donors must be withheld. O Kei San herself, will try to earn the balance needed, by crochetting small articles, which will be on sale at the well-known tailoring establishment of Mrs. Takagi, at the head of Jizozaka, (opposite 212 Bluff), from the first of January. The new artificial hands are promised by the 10th of that month by which time she will have succeeded no doubt.

C. V. P.

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THE GENIUS OF LEADERSHIP.

"CALCHAS" contributes to the *Fortnightly Review* one of the remarkable articles which have won for him so high a reputation as an essayist. His subject is the limits of Japanese military capacity. He does not write dogmatically, but rather suggestively. It appears to him a fair query, a query shaped by the events of the war up to the present, whether Japan possesses any leaders of excellence comparable with the material they wield; whether, in short, the splendid qualities of her soldiers and the indisputable capacity of her officers for systematizing and for details of organization, do not fail of great results owing to the limitations of her captains. This is a thought that has frequently suggested itself to us. Reading the history of the people it is impossible not to be struck by their extraordinary love of formalism as exhibited in almost every branch of social observance and artistic accomplishment, and from that perception there is but a short step to the doubt whether such a weight of detail must not greatly handicap the soaring faculty of genius. Still it would be the very extremity of rashness to pronounce any decided verdict on such a subject. The evidence of events has to be awaited, and so far as the present war is concerned we do not see that sufficient evidence has yet been furnished. In a general sense it may be doubted, with apparent justice, whether brilliant coups such as those that differentiate a HANNIBAL, an ALEXANDER, or a NAPOLEON, are any longer possible in the arena of warfare. Everything has changed so completely. The telegraph, the telephone, the magazine-rifle, the quick-firing cannon, the search-light, the star shell, the railway, the balloon—all these things have invested the field of action with such altered characteristics that there seems to be no remaining room for feats which, though various in their results and dissimilar in their processes, have always been fundamentally identical in that they were achieved by disregard of normal conditions; achieved by essentially non-mechanical feats of endurance, of daring and of superiority to circumstances. Are such feats possible in the field to-day? Is it not very conceivable that the perfection and intricacy of the machine give full employment to the faculty of its user, and while, on the one hand, they enormously lessen his opportunities for originality, on the other they equip his opponent against enterprises accomplishable in an age of less mechanical excellence? The South-African war seems to offer an illustration. If ROBERTS had not carried with him to Cape Town a ready-made reputation as a brilliant General, he certainly would not have carried one away. South-Africa made no British reputations for captaincy. Had England been then on her trial in the Free State and the Transvaal as Japan is now on her trial in Manchuria, the article of "Calchas" in the *Fortnightly Review* might have been written about his own countrymen. With not less justice he might have asked whether English leadership had been equal, or anything like equal, to English morale and English organization. Suppose, too, that instead of focussing the microscope upon Japan we focuss it upon Russia. It is admitted almost universally that KUROPATKIN is a great leader of armies. International sympathies may colour the various appreciations of his capacity, but the nett outcome of expert criticism is that genius must be fully conceded to him. Yet KUROPATKIN has not accomplished anything. So far from conceiving and consummating any coup of strategical grandeur, he has been beaten in battle after battle, and is now clinging to an almost futile defensive in the face of his own loudly proclaimed promise of destructive offensive. Nevertheless in proportion as results tend to shake the world's faith in his capacity, in just the same proportion do French and even Russian critics insist on claiming for him all the attributes of military genius. Thus since the whole record of accomplishment up to the present has been on Japan's side and the whole record of failure on Russia's, does it not appear a somewhat unjustified verdict that Japan should be declared racially lacking in the qualities of generalship whereas Russia should still be credited with their possession? When this matter comes to be examined more accurately, it will probably be agreed that the growing perfection of the mechanics of war have impaired the opportunities for individual initiative, and that to employ the available tools efficiently taxes all the resources of a general's capacity.

One illustration patent to all and easily comprehensible may be noted. It is based on the enormously extended fronts that are now occupied by armies equipped with modern far-range weapons. When the great coups made by brilliant commanders in the past are analyzed, they are found to depend, in nearly every case, upon movements of out-flanking or of rapid massing. Consider what is involved in out-flanking under present conditions. A General finds himself faced by an army whose line extends to a distance of say, 40 miles. If he contemplates a turning operation, it is essential that he must simultaneously hold that army in its place by a strong attack. For such an attack he requires a force fully equal to that confronting him, and thus he can not safely reckon on detailing any part of this fighting force for outflanking purposes. There must then be two armies at his disposal—an army to do the marching and an army to do the fighting. In other words, he must have large numerical superiority; must outnumber the enemy by some fifty per cent. Such a condition has not occurred once in the present war—except at the battle of the Yalu—, and whether it will ever occur seems doubtful. As a matter of fact the device of flank attack has been utilized by the Japanese again and again on a small scale during the course of this contest, so long as the necessity of clinging to the railway affected Russian deployment. But now that KUROPATKIN has an extension from a point near the Liao River on the west to Fushun on the east, any large turning movement would have to be made from the Hanchang or Hwaijen direction, and would necessitate a march of nearly 150 miles. It is precisely for some such purpose that GRIPENBURG'S army is being organized by the Russians, but of course it will find itself faced by a Japanese force of fully equal strength. Without elaborating these considerations one can easily see how radically the problem of generalship has altered. In proportion as the instruments of war have become effective without any corresponding development of men's physical powers in just that proportion have the strategica, manœuvres of other times ceased to be available. Captains have been enslaved by progress. Their whole faculties are needed to utilize the engines placed at their disposal by mechanical invention, and under such circumstances it may be that Japanese genius for detail is the best kind of genius after all. Certainly it has the advantage of reducing the element of chance to a minimum.

THE HOSPITALS AT PORT ARTHUR.

THE correspondence that has taken place, as reported elsewhere in our columns, between General STOESSEL and General NOGI constitutes a singular incident in the history of war. The two officers address each other with extreme courtesy—that might have been expected,—and on the face of the matter the lay mind finds nothing extraordinary in the Russian commander's request that measures should be adopted to ensure his sick and wounded against becoming targets for Japanese artillery. But when General BALACHOFF—we presume that he is a general officer—formulated his proposal for securing that result, it was found to be of a most extraordinary nature. He asked in the name of General STOESSEL that the whole of the new town and the whole north-east of the old town should be excluded from the zone of fire. If our readers consult the map of the Interior of Port Arthur published by us a short time ago, they will see that in the new town are situated such buildings as the naval office, two barracks of large capacity, the municipal office, the head-quarters of the Kwantung Army, the offices of the civil administration, the hotel, the market, and so forth. It is astounding that the Russians should have induced themselves to prefer a request that all these buildings should be excluded from the zone of fire. If also the north-east section of the old city be examined, there will be found there the court-house, the telegraph office, a barrack, the Viceregal office and the arsenal. The idea of exempting these buildings is equally monstrous. But even more absurd does the proposal become when the trace of the forts is observed, for it will then

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be seen that an engagement to exclude the new town from the range of fire would secure the whole of the forts on the western face of the enceinte, as well as the Tiger's Tail forts; and an engagement to exclude the north-east of the old town would give immunity to nearly the whole of the forts on the east. Were not these proposals enshrined in the sanctity of Japanese official reports, which do not lie, we should find them wholly incredible. That they would be rejected forthwith by the Japanese was a foregone conclusion. But why then were they put forward? Is it the object of the Russians, in default of ability to hold the fortress much longer, is it their object to create some pretext for fixing a stigma of inhumanity upon the Japanese troops? The fact is that the whole question raised by STOESSEL is in the last degree unreasonable. It devolves upon him and upon him alone to provide bomb-proof shelter for his sick and wounded or to remove them out of the line of fire. No general investing a position surrounded on every side by permanent forts can be expected or asked to divert his guns from any special building or buildings within the enclosure. One of Port Arthur's strong features of defence is that it enjoys comparative immunity against the highly demoralizing influences inseparable from the sufferings of a civil population under cannonade. Practically the only non-combatants within the enceinte are Chinese, and however humane STOESSEL and his lieutenants may be, we can not suppose, with history lying open before us, that the sight of Chinese in distress would seriously shake the morale of a Russian Army. In the Franco-German war it was often the civilian population of the places defended by the French that paralysed their fighting potentialities, and though humanity shrinks from the notion of thus deliberately utilizing the pains of non-combatants, justice recognises that the whole obligation in such matters rests on the beleaguered general, and that if he can not protect his non-combatants and his sick and wounded, his plain duty is to hand them over to the enemy. We trust that the Japanese will not allow themselves to be swayed by any suicidal sentiment in this matter. STOESSEL has no manner of right to ask that any place lying within the zone of fire directed against the fortress, or any place whose immunity would strengthen the defence, shall be guaranteed against bombardment. If he can not cope with existing conditions let him surrender. We can imagine with what scorn WELLINGTON, BISMARCK or MOLTKE would have greeted STOESSEL's demand. BISMARCK, indeed, when the Parisians complained that his shells had struck a hospital, retorted with his wonted candour and force, "shells have no eyes." In the case of Port Arthur the unreason of STOESSEL's proposals is accentuated by the fact that he possesses at Liaotishan a position where, for the present at all events, his sick and wounded would be secure against gun-fire. That he does not remove them thither is easily understood: he has not the ability to do so. His hospital population has come to greatly exceed his effectives in number, and if the latter were required to transport the former to Liaotishan, the work of defence would have to be abandoned for several days. But that is STOESSEL's look-out. Let him surrender the fortress or hand over his sick and wounded to the Japanese. There is no other course. We have often observed that the Occidental world expects Japan to live up to a standard which no other country approaches. She is under the lens of an international scrutiny such as no nation ever previously endured in history. The perception may be very wholesome, but it should not influence her for one moment in such conditions as those existing at Port Arthur.

THE BOOKSHELF.

"*The Graphic.*"

In recent issues of *The Graphic* every other subject (even the war) is over-shadowed by the North Sea outrage. The issue of Oct. 29th, however, devotes impartially a four-page supplement to each of the topics mentioned. We have a double-page drawing from materials furnished by the chief engineer of the trawler *Mino* showing the fishing steamers with their lights burning, while from both sides there plays on them a blaze of search-lights from the passing warships. A single-page sketch gives the scene on board the *Mino* at the moment when the first shot was fired from a large vessel of war—herself, like the peaceful fishers, easily visible under the electric beams. Another picture depicts the scene as the *Moulmein*, bringing home the dead, approached the crowded docks at Hull, and still another the removal of the dead bodies from the sinking trawler *Crane*. Finally the front page gives us a vision of the *Crane* as she began to sink. The other supplement to this number has four pages of war pictures a double-page drawing vividly bringing before us one of the tremendous struggles that took place in the vicinity of Liaoyang. The front page of the next number shows us how the Orloff regiment, when General Stackelberg retired, lost its way in the millet and marched right into the Japanese infantry line just as day was breaking, with the result that the leading battalion was practically annihilated. Among the other pictures we have a photograph of Kuropatkin and his staff watching the battle of Liaoyang, an entanglement scene of the usual ghastly kind, a full-page drawing in which the Japanese are seen attacking a fortified village on the right of the Russian position, and another where the troops of General Kondratovitch are recapturing their guns. There is also a group of photographs showing poor Dan Leno in some of his characters. The usual illustrations and letter press of a general character enhance the interest.

"*The Bystander.*"

This illustrated weekly, which is a sister publication of *The Graphic*, presents as frontispiece a capital portrait of King Edward in naval uniform. There are cartoons, both original and reproduced, referring to the Baltic Fleet and its recent exploit, from which we gather that an impression prevails in some European quarters that, to put it mildly, somebody on board the warships was "fuddled." One of the drawings of the *Jugend*, of Munich, has the following note—"First German Fisherman: Now, how on earth can those ——Russians have come to fire on defenceless fisherfolks?—Second do.: How? That's a funny question. Evidently you have never been drunk!" With which we may print the terse if inelegant summary of the affair in the London *Globe*: "Drunk; funk; sunk; bunk; skunk!" There are many photographs of prominent people and a wealth of other interesting illustrations, while the reading matter of *The Bystander* is light and very readable.

"*Pulitzer's School of Journalism.*"

We have to hand reprints from the *North American Review* of May last of the article contributed to that magazine by Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, the well-known editor of the *New York World*, in reply to a previous article criticising the College of Journalism which he has endowed as part of Columbia College; and from the *Encyclopædia Americana* of the article on "The Power of Public Opinion." These publications have been forwarded from the London office of the *World* with a courteous intimation to the effect that: "The experiment which is here being made for the first time, on a comprehensive scale, involves problems both novel and complex, and criticism or suggestions designed to help forward the undertaking, or objections likely to be helpful to the same end, will be gladly welcomed and gratefully acknowledged."

"*The Tokiwa Cook Book.*"

For some years past various publications consisting of translations into Japanese of foreign cooking recipes have been put upon the market and in consequence of the growing indulgence in foreign food and the constant increase of foreign style restaurants in the chief cities of the Empire, all have found a ready sale. An addition has now to be made to the list in the shape of the "Tokiwa Cook Book," the joint production of Mrs. G. Binford and Miss Sarah Ellis—the former being responsible for the practical instructions and recipes for home cooking, and the latter for the section devoted to invalid cookery. We read in the preface that the object of the book is to put into the hands of Japanese housewives a guide to foreign cookery which is simple, practical and hygienic. High-class cookery and elaborate menus have purposely been omitted. The authors, it is added, lay no claim to originality, but all recipes have been thoroughly tested. The table of contents is in English; the recipes are numbered and their names and ingredients are in English, both Japanese and foreign measures of capacity being employed; but the instructions are in Japanese, and, by the way,—despite the fact that every ideograph is accompanied by *hirakana*,—we imagine there are not a few native cooks who will find some difficulty in following the directions. The recipes are well chosen, and the section dealing with the causes, and the diet necessary for the successful treatment, of ill-health should be specially valuable. The little work, which is dedicated "to the housewives of Japan" can be obtained from the Tokiwasha, 262 Bluff, price 40 *sen*.

L'ALLIANCE FRANCAISE.

This young and vigorous association opened its second session in the Van Schaick Hall on Saturday afternoon, there being a large attendance of members.

The President, M. J. de Cuers de Cogolin inaugurated the season with a lecture entitled "La Devotion a la mort et le loyalisme Japonais." At the outset the lecturer announced that he did not intend to give any views of his own, but should confine himself entirely to the ideas put forward in "Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan" (Lafcadio Hearn). He had the honour of closing the last meeting of the last session with a lecture and he now had the duty of opening the series of lectures for this session. He asked them to believe that his presence was not due to his wish to be heard, and explained that a certain offer of assistance to the Society had been received but would not be available until January next, meanwhile he was obliged to fill the gap and his address, if not impromptu had, at least, been prepared on very short notice and he proposed to make it as short a prelude as possible to the musical and dramatic programme which was to follow. Proceeding, he announced his first head as "The Japanese devotion to death and loyalism" and said it was in reading during the last few days the first translation into French under the title of "Le Japon Inconnu" of "Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan" by Lafcadio Hearn that the idea came to him of that lecture. The subject was a little sad

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or sombre, but it was in keeping with the condition of things at present and therefore he asked them to excuse the austerity. The lecturer went on to say that the European residents of Japan were, generally speaking, business men and had little time in which to study the people among whom they lived. But there were a select few who had wider opportunities and fortunately they took full advantage of their opportunities. Among them was the able writer who had so lately died. Lafcadio Hearn lived among the Japanese and identified himself with the country of his adoption. Whether he had been able to penetrate to the "heart of things" entirely he would leave to more competent people to decide. Lafcadio Hearn inherited the reflective, critical and artistic sense of sun-flooded Greece with the gift of the emotion and passion of the Emerald Isle. Even if his indulgence for Japan, as his country of adoption, had given him a tendency to see only the beautiful aspects and discover only the noble and generous sentiments they would not, there, discuss his judgment but would be content with a short *resumé* of his ideas. In "Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan" there was neither shade nor shadow, there was only a picture of a sweet sun-bathed country. Some people might find fault with this but the lecturer preferred to discover only a happy optimism, a strong affection for this country to which Lafcadio Hearn was attached by ties more nearly every day and he would not enquire too closely whether the veils pushed aside by Hearn's skilful hand fell, sometimes, too soon, before he had time to be quite sure of the absolute forms which those veils obscured. Optimism was not such an ugly fault and if fault there were it was a hundred times preferable to the fault of those people who in their ignorance and stupidity are pleased only when they disparage. During the past year most people, even those who were not favourable to the cause of Japan, had been obliged to admire Japanese "loyalism." He asked to be excused the use of that word, which better than any other synonym recognised by the Academy, could express and translate that collection of virtues which the English word loyalty or loyalism expressed so well. It was the spirit of loyalism which was evident at Nanshan, round the forts of Port Arthur or at Liaoyang and it was also in the homes where they mourned for those who would not come back. That spirit was also evident at the raising of each national subscription, it was a fact, indisputable and incontrovertible. Japanese loyalism had manifested itself in all its most noble forms, the people grudging neither the life of themselves and their relatives nor the product of the hardest work, economised *sen* by *sen*. It was of Japanese loyalty in its form of devotion to death, as shown by Lafcadio Hearn, that he wished to treat. The Japanese sailors and soldiers gave them in thousands of examples; they are true descendants of the samurai of old. They show the same impetuous bravery, the same spirit of abnegation, the same disdain of danger, in a word, the same devotion to death. In the present war this prominent military virtue has manifested itself in a very marked way. It is now no question of fighting Chinese, always ready to show their heels, but contending with brave soldiers equally ready to sacrifice themselves for their Emperor. Notwithstanding the nationality of the members of his audience, whether French, English or German, they all knew how to admire, wherever they met it, courage and sacrifice for the flag as much as they would bow with respect in the presence of the dead or wounded on the battlefield when the fusillade had stopped and pity assumed its rights again.

The lecturer quoted several extracts from Lafcadio Hearn to illustrate his remarks, and went on to say they would gather from these writings that it was a pure devotion to death which permeated Japanese loyalty. Some people were disposed to think that modern life would soon demolish that moral edifice which was the work of centuries. Some said materialism would open a breach in the religion of Shinto, which was supported by no dogma, and that nothing of Japanese loyalism would survive. Anyone who had lived near a Japanese school would have heard the classes opened by songs of fidelity to the Sovereign. It was by these means that a prudent and wise Government took precautions and instilled into the infant minds the sacred fire of future loyalty. That imprint, received by the child at school replaced, in many cases, the education shortened by the necessity of struggling for daily bread. That imprint will remain with the scholars throughout their lives, and should the bugle call when the child is a man, he will respond with the same spirit that accuated the samurai of old. What for centuries has been engrafted into the soul of the people a few years will certainly not efface. They all knew of the samurai of old Japan who lived in or near the castle of his *daimyo*, and day or night, in peace or war, was on duty near his lord. If they wished to find a parallel in Europe they would have to go back many centuries to the knights of chivalry. In them, as in the samurai, was the same military spirit, the same ardour for duty and the same disdain of death. De Guesclin and Bayard, were they not samurai? Oishi Kuranosuke and the 46 other Ronins, were they not knights of chivalry? In the Japanese that disdain of death took the form of devotion, of love, almost of fanaticism, a fanaticism very much the same as that of the Mussulman who died for his faith. It was easy to explain the fanaticism of the Mussulman for he was promised an immediate reward in Paradise, but for the samurai there was no promise of immediate reward. To him there appeared the reward of the immortality of his name transmitted from generation to generation as an example of the chivalrous virtues. It was over two centuries since the 47 Ronins met their deaths when they revenged their master, the lord of Ako. Two centuries have passed, but the veneration of the country continues to surround their memory and every day, at Takanawa, pious hands leave flowers and burn incense at the place were these valiants rest.

It would be beyond the limits of his lecture to dig more deeply into the traditions and customs of the Japanese people, to try to find the spring itself, the origin of the admirable loyalty to their sovereign, and he did not dare try it. To attempt it he would need the erudition of the master whose name he had given at the beginning of his short sketch. Those present had been able to see the effects of the education founded on family traditions and religion at the same time. In that room, where politics were banished and frontiers forgotten, they would forgive him for having gone from the ordinary course of lectures. He believed they would not make a crime of it. When the cannons thundered so near them, when their ears were filled with the rumours of battle was it not a sort of duty to think in a friendly manner towards those little soldiers whom they had seen going to the front so eagerly, the men whose bodies now strewed in such numbers the ravines of Liaotung and the plains of Manchuria.

After the lecture a short programme was rendered and much appreciated by those present, each item receiving hearty applause.

Pianoforte Solo .....Mme. L. Suzor.
Recitation—"La Vogue" .....Mme. R. Ruegg.
Dramatic Representation—"Le Mariage au Telephone".....M. M. L. Cherfils and R. Jamin.

The President announced that the library of the Association would be open every day from 4 to 5 o'clock at the French Consulate.

THE CHILDREN'S FETE.

The Fête organized by a number of public spirited ladies of Yokohama for the purpose of providing funds to be devoted to purchasing comforts for the soldiers at the front, was held on Saturday afternoon and evening in the Public Hall and was attended with a highly satisfactory measure of success. The hall presented a charming appearance, the various stalls being gaily decorated and pretty dresses being everywhere in evidence. There was, moreover, an abundance of music, selections being given by the "Midget" Orchestra (Miss Ralphia Martin, Miss Leslie McWilliams, the Misses Lepierre and Dunlop, and Masters Allen Tipple and Ferris Booth) whose performance was greatly admired; the Bijou Orchestra (which may surely be termed an old favourite); and the Grand Hotel Band. The arrangements generally worked like a charm, and Mrs. Irving Bell, President and Hon. Secretary, and Mrs. Caesar Hawkins, Hon. Treasurer, as well as the ladies who directed the Tableaux and those who attended at the various stalls and shows are to the complimented on the result of their efforts.

The Ladies of Kew, to whom was entrusted the duty of providing the visitors with that preliminary requisite, a programme (10 *sen*) proved to to be Messrs Dinsdale and Bishop. The various shows included a War Stall where Mrs. Dinsdale, the Misses Dinsdale, Mrs. N. G. Maitland and Miss Wilson presided; a shooting saloon where gunners gunned under the supervision of Mesdames Strauss and Wilson and Miss Vera Irwine; "Raffles" where prizes were drawn for, Mrs. Irving Bell, Mrs. Lowder and Mrs. Bowden attending to this business; a fancy article stall kept by the Misses Hall; a Missing Word Competition supervised by Mrs. Sharp; and an Ascot Race Game by Messrs. Strome, Cox and J. M. Mollison. Misses Merriman, Miss Rogers and Miss Moss conducted operations at a Fish Pond. The Baby Competition, Dr. Wheeler and Mr. Gibbens acting as Clerks of the Scales, caused considerable amusement but despite some squalls Mr. Caesar Hawkins was able to arrive at a verdict which was generally approved. He awarded prize for girls to a handsome Japanese baby named O Kiku, and Master Cyril Victor Francis won the prize for boys evidently to his entire content. At the Sweet Stall Mrs. and Miss Manley, Miss Mendelson and Miss Edith Mendelson presided. Aunt Sally received her due share of patronage.

The programme consisted of Negro Minstrelsy by the Bohee Brothers (Messrs. Brady, Cooper and Ferrier) and conjuring by Dr. Leonard, both of which vastly delighted the children and for that matter, the "grown-ups" also. After tea, which was very prettily served in the Vestibule, the Nursery Rhyme Tableaux were begun. They were all well worth seeing, but perhaps the most striking was "Cinderella," Miss Eva Baker personating the young lady who lost the glass shipper, while Miss Helen McIvor took the part of the benevolent fairy. Miss Thomas and Mr. Thomas appeared in "The Queen of Hearts," the young lady dressing very tastefully so as to suit the part, and another capital tableau was "Old King Cole," Mr. Ward being the jovial monarch, Masters Booth, Dearing and Neville his Fiddlers Three, and Misses Henrietta McIvor and Leslie McWilliams the pages. Miss Addie Page made a splendid Old Mother Hubbard, and Mrs. Irving Bell, with a baker's dozen of small children, personated the Old Woman who lived in a Shoe. There were many other tableaux, but space will not permit more extended mention. The programme was partially repeated in the evening, after which dancing took place winding up happily a very enjoyable entertainment. Following was the programme:

"The Bijou Orchestra."
Negro Minstrels—"The Bohee Brothers."
Conjuring—Dr. Leonard.
Tea in the Vestibule.
Grand Hotel Band—"Selections."
Nursery Rhyme Tableaux.
Under the direction of Mrs. Baker, Mrs. McIvor, Mrs. Martin and Mrs. McWilliams.
"The Queen of Hearts."
"Old King Cole."
"Sing a Song of Sixpence."
"Little Jack Horner."
"Old Mother Hubbard."
"Cinderella."
INTERVAL;—"Midget Orchestra."
"There was an Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe."
"Little Miss Muffet."
"The Lassie of Fife."
"Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary."
"The Old Woman of Sark."
"Where are You Going To, My Pretty Maid."

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THE IMPERIAL DIET.

House of Representatives.

On Saturday (17th) the House of Representatives met at 1.15 p.m. On the Order of the Day were the various bills for increasing the taxes and for establishing a salt monopoly, as well as a Supplementary Budget for the current year, the Budget and a Supplementary Budget for next fiscal year, and some other bills connected with the operation of the above. The two principal political parties having come to an agreement previously with regard to their attitude towards these various measures, and the Budget Committee having decided to recommend them to the House with the modifications already noted in these columns, it was well understood that they would be passed by overwhelming majorities. Little interest attached therefore to this part of the proceedings. But the public was curious to learn the fate of a Resolution which had been handed to a special committee for examination and which was expected to come up for discussion prior to the debate on the above bills. This was the Resolution relating to the 130th Bank. It declared that, in the opinion of the House, the action of the Government in granting out of the public funds a sum of six million *yen* to avert the liquidation of the Bank, was improper (*fuō*). At first it seemed probable that this Resolution would be treated in a purely formal manner, and that the Government and the nation would be left to attach their own meanings to the epithet "improper." But two incidents had the effect of diverting the Committee from anything like perfunctory treatment of the measure. One was that a tentative attempt having been made by Mr. Ooka Ikuzo to modify the language of the Resolution in a mitigating sense, opposition was at once excited, and the term "improper" received from the extremists on the Committee a sweeping significance, namely, unlawful and arbitrary. The other incident was that the Minister of Finance created a very unfavourable impression by his action before the Committee. Originally he had told the House, in reply to a question, that certain Osaka Banks had urged the advisability of succouring the distressed institution, but he rightly declined to indicate the Banks by name. In the presence of the Committee, however, he departed from this wise reticence, and named several of the leading banks of Osaka. This was judged to be at once inconsiderate and insincere, since it impaired the credit of these great banks in the eyes of the public, and since it suggested that the Minister sought to shelter himself behind the opinion of prominent men of business. Consequently the Committee developed unexpected vehemence towards the Resolution and agreed to submit it to the House in a strongly worded report.

Thus, on an urgency motion, the Resolution was brought forward for debate prior to taking the Order of the Day, and the Special Committee reported in favour of its adoption, accompanying the recommendation with a definition that "improper" was used in the sense of unlawful and *ultra vires*.

An independent member proposed to amend the Resolution by adding to it a clause calling upon the Government to resign. The belief is that had this amendment been voted the Cabinet would have advised the Emperor to dissolve the House. But it was not voted. The Prime Minister, ascending the rostrum, said that all the details of the Government's motives had already been made known to the House by speech or in writing, and he would only now add that the Cabinet had acted in the best interests of the nation, as they supposed. The fall of the Bank would have exercised most far-reaching effects, would have created an erroneous conception as to the state of the country's finances, would have proved particularly mischievous in this time of war, and might have greatly impeded the payment of the increased taxes or the subscriptions to loans. The Government had acted in accordance with its best judgment and could not admit that it had been ill-advised.

The drastic amendment, on being put to the vote, obtained only 20 supporters in a full house, but the Resolution itself was passed by an overwhelming majority. Probably it will produce little effect on the Cabinet.

All the taxation bills and budgets were then voted with little discussion. Mr. Shimada Saburo made a strong speech against the project of levying an import duty on rice and on cocoons, but the House paid no great attention to him.

When the last of the budgets had been voted the Prime Minister ascended the rostrum and thanked the House for its manner of treating these various proposals and estimates. He was assured, he said, that when the act of the House was reported to the country's army and navy at the front, a most inspiriting effect would be produced, and the fact could not fail to contribute to the happy issue of the war.

Mr. Matsumoto Kumpei, supported by 36 members of the House of Representatives, has introduced the following Representation :—

"Treaties of amity and commerce should be concluded with Turkey, Servia and Roumania, and a diplomatic official should be posted in Constantinople.

"The Balkan Peninsula is a link in the foreign policy of Europe, and as the tranquillity or otherwise of the Far East is connected with the state of European politics, this country must not neglect to inform itself about Balkan affairs. It is a defect in our foreign relations that we have no intercourse with the above countries."

On the 19th instant the Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce answered a Question propounded by the Mining Bill Special Committee of the House. The Question related to the 5th article of the proposed Law, which says :—"Mining privileges shall not be acquirable by any persons except subjects of the Empire or juridical persons established in accordance with the laws of the Empire." The Committee asked whether under this provision foreigners could acquire mining rights.

The Minister's reply was :—"There ought to be no radical objection to the acquisition of mining privileges by foreigners. In a certain sense I believe it to be advantageous that they should acquire them. Therefore the draft law now before the House provides that a legal person, even though consisting of foreigners, if established in accordance with the laws of the land will not be prevented from acquiring mining privileges."

House of Peers.

The House of Peers met yesterday at the usual hour. The Order of the Day included various finance bills connected with the providing of war funds, and the Budget as sent up from the Lower House.

The Minister President shortly addressed the House. He referred to the successive victories won by the Army and Navy and expressed the hope that the appropriations necessary for the proper prosecution of the war would be speedily voted.

The Minister of Finance then introduced a Bill and the Budget in a brief speech.

All the Bills were handed over to various committees and the House rose at 11 o'clock.

House of Representatives.

The Lower House met at five minutes past one o'clock.

A speech was made by Mr. Buto, who presented a question relating to the copper poisoning in the Ashio districts. Another speech was delivered by Mr. Kamifuji, who presented a Question relating to an expression recently used by the Minister of Education, who, in a public speech, observed that there was a dearth of able men among the members of the House. Mr. Kamifuji certainly showed by his language that there is no dearth of men with a full command of terms of abuse.

The House then took the first readings of various Bills, which were handed over to Committees, and rose at 3.35 p.m.

ET NUNC, REGES, INTELLIGITE!

THE MORAL CAUSES OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

[WRITTEN FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL" BY KU HUNG MING.]

(CONCLUDED FROM LAST ISSUE.)

FACT 1.

The first fact which I wish to bring before the Russian nation is this :—Although the great principle of the Russian Empire—the principle laid down by Lord Beaconsfield,—is a true principle, yet the agents or instruments and the methods by which the Imperial Russian Government has of late been trying to carry out this great principle are defective to a degree that they are becoming disastrous.

I have not had for the last twenty years any opportunity to hold personal or official relations with the highest grades of Russian officials—with men like Baron Rosen and Mr. Lessar, but I have had many opportunities of coming in contact with the lower grades of Russian officials, such as Consuls and interpreters in China. Now, from my own experience and from what I hear of the experience of others, I must say that the average Russian diplomatic officials who are sent out to the Far East are men with whom,—as a member of the British Legation in Peking truly said to me last year,—you cannot discuss a serious question without getting angry. In fact, with the exception of such men, perhaps, as Baron Rosen and Mr. Lessar, the average Russian diplomatic officials are men utterly without liberal education or culture. The extent of the liberal education of the average Russian diplomatic official limits itself to the ability to write stiff, stereotyped official dispatches in the French language.

I take the liberty here of publicly calling the attention of the Imperial Russian Government to the fact that while I was in Peking last year, I found that there was not one single competent Chinese interpreter in the Russian Legation. When one considers the large interests which Russia has now in China through the opening of the Manchurian railway, what a terrible state of things this one fact alone reveals! Emerson says, "Governments must always learn too late that the use of dishonest (or incompetent, which comes to the same thing) agents is as ruinous for nations as for individual men."

The failure, however, of the Imperial Russian Government to get able and really educated men for the public service, is due to a deeper cause. This cause lies in the method by which the Imperial Russian Government has of late been trying to carry out the great principle of the Russian Empire.

I do not know whether it is true, but I have heard it said that in Russian Imperial proclamations, it is usual to put at the end, where the English put "God save the King" and we Chinese "Respect this," the phrase in the Russian language, "No words." Now this significant phrase in the method of government in Russia at the present day will, in my humble opinion, as surely break up the great Russian Empire as the failure to observe the great principle of the Russian Empire. For when the Emperor in Russia gets accustomed to use the phrase "No words" to his Ministers, then I think no really educated and self-respecting man would ever become a Russian Minister. In the same way, if the chief of a department in Russian Government offices, whenever he issues an order, uses the phrase "No words," then all the subordinate officials in that department will become mere machines capable only of writing stiff official dispatches in the French language. In fact the whole system of government then becomes what is called a "bureaucracy" or dead machine which not only crushes the life out of its own people, but treads upon other people's toes until other people, losing all patience, have to send Boxers, Hung-hu-tzu (red beards) or torpedo boats to try to break up that dead machine.

This, then, is the reason, I believe, why the Imperial Russian Government has failed to find able and really educated men to send as diplomatic and Consular Agents to the Far East with whom one can discuss a serious question without getting angry.

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A certain prince once asked Confucius if the way to ruin a nation can be expressed in one single sentence.

Confucius answered: "That is difficult. But there is a saying among the people, 'I find no pleasure in being a ruler except in that whatever I order, no man shall oppose.' Now if what is ordered happens to be right, it is well and good that no one oppose it; but if what is ordered is wrong and no man is found who dares to oppose or say anything against it,—is not that alone sufficient to ruin a nation?"

FACT 2.

The second fact which I wish to bring before the Russian nation is this. I have not spared the Japanese nation in telling them the mistakes they have made. Now I am going to tell the Russian nation that they, the Russian nation and the Imperial Russian Government have made one cardinal mistake in bringing on this war; a mistake greater than any mistakes the Japanese nation have made. The one great and cardinal mistake which the Russian nation and the Russian Imperial Government have made is this: they did not know and did not sufficiently recognise that when dealing with the Chinese and the Japanese nations, they were dealing with a very civilised people who, unlike the tribes of people in Central Asia with whom the Russian nation have hitherto come in contact,-are more amenable to moral force than to brute force, not to say mere show of brute force.

Many people who are not capable of understanding the workings of man's mind, doubt the sincerity of the indignation of the Russian people against the Japanese nation. But the Russian indignation is indeed very sincere, for the reason that not only neither the Russian nation nor the Imperial Russian Government really had any intention to attack or in any way to be aggressive towards the Japanese nation, but, believing in the justness of their cause, they did not even expect the Japanese nation to attack them in the way it was done. So much can be said for the Russian nation.

But I must now say that although the indignation of the Russian people against the Japanese nation is sincere, it is not just; it is very unjust; and for this reason. When a big man, who holds a big gun in his hand, does something which another smaller man who holds a pistol in his hand, apparently and even unjustly mistakes for an insult, the proper course for the big man to take is to do his best by moral means to convince the smaller man of his mistake. But if the big man instead of doing this, merely shrugs his shoulders and keeps loading his gun,—in such a case has the big man a right to be angry when the smaller man getting more and more out of temper, and seeing the disadvantage he stands at with his small pistol against the big gun, suddenly shoots with his pistol at the big man and tries to disable him before he gets his big gun fully loaded?

Indeed the Imperial Russian Government in the present war made precisely the same mistake which the foreign Ministers made in Peking in 1900—the Boxer year. In 1900 the foreign Ministers at Peking knew that there was a very strong anti-foreign feeling among all classes of Chinese. The two courses open to the foreign Ministers were either to calm this anti-foreign feeling by moral means or to put it down by physical force. The foreign Ministers, however, adopted neither of the above courses. The foreign Ministers adopted a third extraordinary course. They tried to put down this anti-foreign feeling by a mere *show* of physical force—by bringing a mere handful of Legation guards, sufficient just to blow the anti-foreign feeling among the Chinese into red heat, but not sufficient to do anything else. We now know the consequences of this extraordinary action of the foreign Ministers in Peking. In justice to the foreign Ministers it must be said they adopted this extraordinary course because they thought the Chinese were a cowardly nation of Asiatics whom a few white men with arms could cow and awe; they did not know that the Chinese are a very highly civilised people: a people who can feel that "there is something, as Mencius says, which a moral civilised man must value more than life and there is something which he must fear more than death."

In the same manner, before the breaking out of the present war, the Imperial Russian Government must have known that there was a very strong anti-Russian feeling among all classes of the people in Japan. The *Japan Mail*, an English newspaper published in Yokohama, repeatedly called the attention of the world to the state of the temper of the Japanese nation. The same two courses were open to the Imperial Russian Government as to the foreign Ministers in Peking in 1900. But the Imperial Russian Government chose to take the same third extraordinary course which the foreign Ministers in 1900 took; in fact, to put down the anti-Russian feeling among the Japanese people neither by moral means nor by sufficient physical force—but by a mere show of physical force,—with the consequences which we all now see. Port Arthur now is the Peking Legation of 1900—without, however, unfortunately, a calm, level-headed Imperial lady to send water-melons to the unfortunate fortress!

Now the reason why the Imperial Russian Government made the same mistake as the foreign Ministers in 1900, was because the Russian Imperial Government as well as the Russian nation did not know that in dealing with the Japanese they were dealing with a very highly civilised nation: a nation, besides, not like the poor sansculotte Chinese Boxers,—a nation who have a fine park of artillery and gunners who know how to shoot.

The above, then, are the two facts which I have thought it my duty to bring before the Russian nation.

Now if both the Japanese and the Russian nations will bethink them; get back their true selves; recover the evenness of their temper and the calmness of their judgement, they will both, I am certain, be able to see the facts which I have placed before them, even as I see them. When the Japanese and Russian nations see the facts as I see them, they cannot, I am sure, help seeing that they have both been the victims of a terrible misunderstanding. When once both nations, especially when two moral and civilised nations see that they have both been the victims of a misunderstanding, the simple duty for such two nations, if they are really sincere in their professions, which I do not for one moment doubt, to care for the interests of humanity and civilisation, —the simple duty now for the two nations is to put an end at once to this present unhappy war.

The military populations of both countries have done their duty splendidly in fighting and dying each for their respective countries. It is now the duty of the civil population of both Japan and Russia to do their duty: to dare to do what is morally just and right by helping to put a stop at once to this unhappy war. The great Frenchman Danton in a critical period of his country's history said: "Let my name be blasted, if only I can save my country. (Que mon nomme soit souvée)." A Chinese statesman of the present dynasty expressed the same thought more calmly. He said: "I would rather do something which the whole world reprobate, but I will not do anything at which my heart, my conscience is not at peace (我甯爲天下之所之賤,我不爲我心之所不安)"

Now, I say, is the time for the statesmen both in Japan and Russia who are responsible for the welfare of their respective peoples, to show true valour as both Russian and Japanese soldiers have done,—in daring to make peace at once and thus save their countries from the further ruinous consequences of this unhappy war.

If I could do so without presumption, I would even venture to approach H.I.M. the Emperor of Japan. I would humbly beseech His Imperial Majesty, in the first place, to remember the wisdom of the words of our common ancient literature, which say: "Playing with militarism is like playing with fire; if you don't take care, you will be sure to burn yourself. (兵猶火不戢將自焚也)" In the second place, I would remind H.I.M. of the words of the great Tokugawa Iyeyasu Shogun:—The true way to govern the Empire is to have a merciful heart (治天下之道在於慈). Remembering these words, I would implore H.I.M. to have mercy for the Japanese people, for the sufferings of his own people. Lastly I would most humbly beg H.I.M. to remember the great cause, the cause of our common civilisation, which H.I.M.'s great sainted father in 1853 announced to his ancestors and swore to defend and to uphold. I humbly submit that this great cause will be in danger if this unhappy war is allowed to continue longer. For there is a limit to the suffering of the people, and when the people's suffering passes the limit of endurance, the people will become demoralised. Thus while the brave Japanese Armies are gaining victories in Manchuria which call forth the plaudits of newspapers in foreign countries, the civil and non-military population are suffering privations past the point of endurance, and thereby will become so demoralised, immoral and uncivilised, will lose all morality and civilisation so that they will not be respected by any civilised nation. The object for which the Japanese nation have gone into this war, namely to make the European nations respect the Japanese, has been attained. Even General Kuropatkin says: "the Japanese Army fought not only bravely, but gallantly and like gentlemen."

In conclusion I would most humbly beseech H. I. M. the Emperor of Japan to call together the most loyal and most able of his advisers before him and place what I have written before them; and when they have fully considered what I have said, put this question to them:—Is it or is it not true that this unhappy war is the result of a misunderstanding between the two Governments? If H.I.M.'s most loyal and competent advisers, after fully considering what I have written come to the conclusion that I am wrong; that this war is not the result of a misunderstanding; that this war is the result of Russia's really evil and aggressive intentions and therefore Japan must fight to the bitter end;—in such a case I have nothing more to say. But if H.I.M.'s loyal and competent advisers should agree with me that this unhappy war is the result of a misunderstanding, then I would humbly inplore H. I. M. to immediately send a telegram to H. I. M. the Emperor of Russia to ask for an armistice with two alternative offers, either to submit the whole of the present dispute between the two nations to the Peace Tribunal at The Hague; or, what is still better, to agree to deal directly with the Imperial Russian Government without allowing the intervention or interference of any other Power except China, in settling the present dispute.

From my past study of Russian history, I am so convinced of the honesty and generosity of the Russian people that I am sure that if H. I. M. the Emperor of Japan will graciously adopt the course which I have ventured to suggest, not only will there be soon peace and friendship between the two nations, but even peace and friendship with very generous and advantageous terms for the suffering Japanese nation.

It will be some time before what I have here written reaches Russia, reaches the eyes of H.I.M. the Emperor of Russia. But when what I have written reaches the eyes of H.I.M. the Emperor of Russia, who will perhaps remember me as the interpreter to H. E. the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung when H.I.M. visited Hankow many years ago;—when H.I.M. graciously reads what I have here written, I would respectfully beseech H.I.M. to follow the aspirations of the Russian people for peace; to remember the traditional policy of the Russian Empire, the policy of H.I.M's pious, sainted ancestor Alexander I: the policy which cares more for the moral interests of humanity and civilisation than for, not to say mere military glory, but even substantial material interests.

My last words are to the European nations in general who have interests in the Far East. The one important lesson which the European nations ought to learn from this Russo-Japanese war, is that they must know, when dealing with the Japanese and Chinese nations, they are dealing with a highly civilised people who are more amen-

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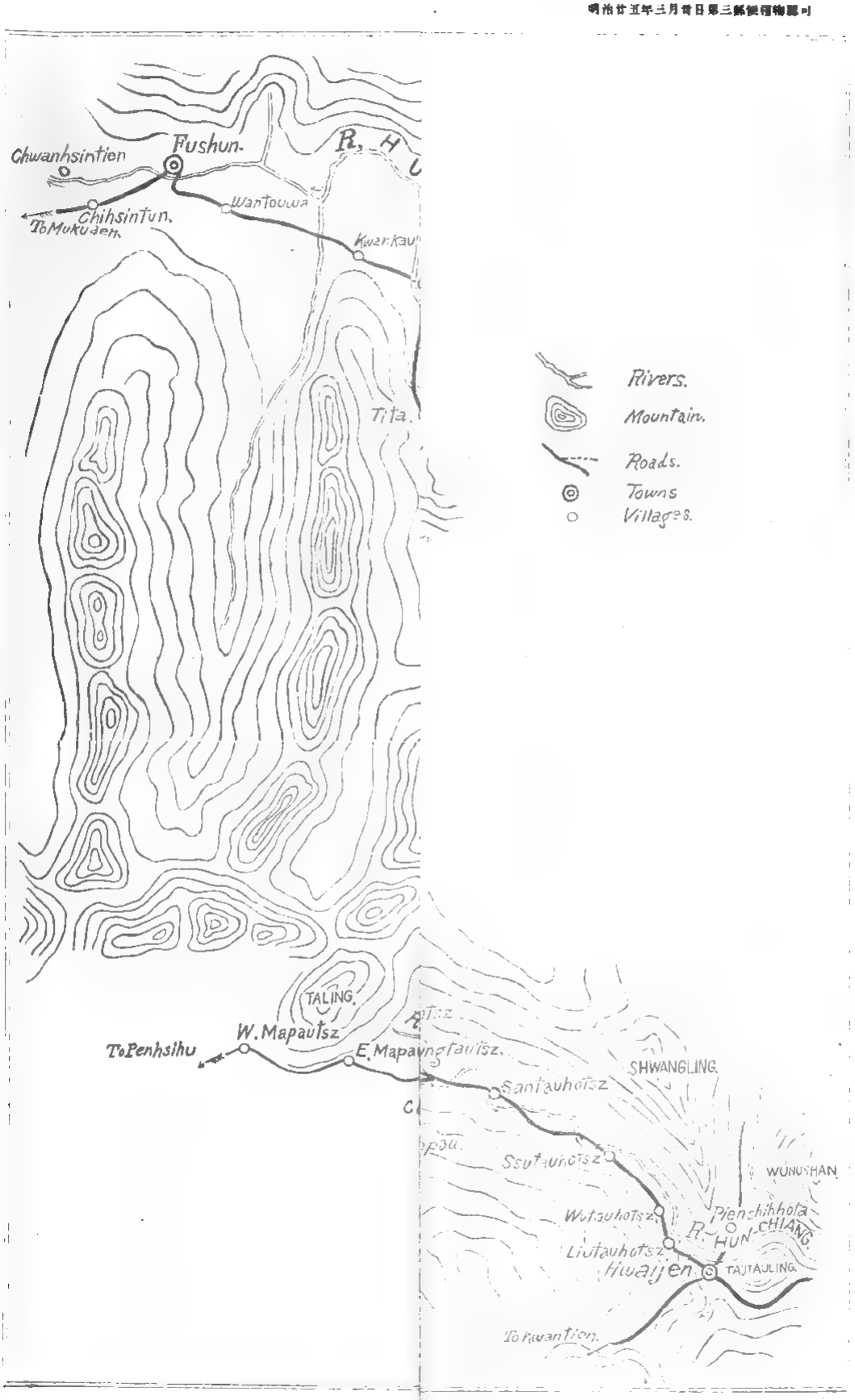
MAP SHOWING REGION.



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able to moral than to brute force. If the European nations refuse to recognise this fact and persist in continuing what the English newspapers call the gunboat policy in the Far East, they will one day, as the Russians are now, be rudely and cruelly awakened. Et *nunc*, reges, intelligete; crudimini qui judicatis terram!

KU HUNG-MING, M. A.

Wuchang, November 21st, 1904.

STANDARD OIL CO. NEW OFFICES.

The new building erected on the Bund for the Standard Oil Company and the various interests comprised in that gigantic corporation, is a notable addition to the architectural features of the foreign section of Yokohama. The site is one of the best in that part of the city. For years it was occupied by business premises which lined the street called Maebashicho, opposite the building now occupied by the Messageries Maritimes Co., the frontage on the Bund being taken up by a bungalow and the small garden attached to it. As far back as 1878 the premises were occupied by the now defunct firm of Hecht, Lillienthal & Co; their most recent occupants were the great undertaking which some years ago entered upon an extended field of operations in the Far East. Though fairly commodious these, however, have proved quite insufficient for the business that had to be transacted at this the head office of the corporation's Far Eastern section, and it at length became imperatively necessary either that the old building should be extended or that new premises should be erected. The latter course was resolved upon and the result is the handsome pile which the commercial public of Yokohama, both foreign and Japanese, were invited to view on Saturday. The former offices as well as the bungalow on the Bund have now been demolished. Where the latter stood the residential wing of the new offices now rears its handsome front along the Bund, commanding a superb view of the harbour and the country beyond; the ground occupied by the former will be laid out as a garden, the evolution of which will doubtless be watched with interest by many residents.

The new premises are in the form of an "L," Water Street and Maebashicho bounding the two vacant sides of the square. There are four entrances, the business wing having its chief ingress from Water Street while the entrance to the agent's residence fronting the Bund is under an ornate portico in Maebashicho, facing the French Mail agency. The building is two-storied throughout, with a basement (corresponding in area to the structure above), the floor of which is above high water level, and in which there is ample provision in the form of fire-proof vaults for the storage of important books and papers. Indeed the fire-proof accommodation both above and below is a striking feature of the premises, the business part of which is divided in two by a fire-proof wall and doors. There are no fewer than 45 rooms altogether, of which 32 are devoted to business purposes—none too many if it is borne in mind that there are fifty-two persons on the staff. The building, which has been erected by the Shimoda Construction Co., is of brick, faced with the stone locally known as granite, and the interior is fitted up with every appliance likely to expedite the transaction of business and to contribute to the comfort and convenience of the workers. It is heated throughout, radiators being placed in the various offices and passages and the lighting is by electricity, of which there are already 150 lamps in operation. The rooms are not all furnished as yet but the style of the fittings is easily perceptible in those of which the furniture is already installed. The prevailing note is convenience but not luxury. There is a telephone service throughout the building and a system of bells to facilitate the employment of messengers. In the Bund wing the heating apparatus is supplemented by handsome copper and brass open grates. In the agent's residence teak is almost wholly employed for the flooring, the floor in the dining room being of parquetwork; this apartment, which will look out upon the garden, is also panelled in teak. The Bund front, consisting—we are referring to the upper story—of bed rooms and reception and drawing rooms is fitted with double windows throughout to secure protection from the keen northerly breezes of winter.

Saturday forenoon was set apart for the reception of foreigners and a few specially invited Japanese, the native friends of the corporation, the Thomson and Bedford Department, and the International Oil Co. being received in the afternoon. Refreshments, both solid and liquid (for which Mr. C. B. Clausen was caterer) were provided on an extensive scale. Mr. L. H. Abel, manager, Mr. Hugh Gunn, International Oil Co., Mr. F. T. Gause, Thompson and Bedford Department, with the other members of the staff, did the honours of the occasion and showed the guests around, greatly to the satisfaction of the latter, few of whom left the premises without drinking success to the Standard Oil and its new offices,

It should be added that in the course of the afternoon a telegram was received stating that oil wells Nos. 44, 45 and 46 of the International at Iwakami, district of Kubiki, near Naoetsu, which were being bored, had blown out, and were yielding respectively 50, 80 and 120 *koku* (about 2,000, 3,200 and 4,800 gallons) daily. The guests present naturally offered their congratulations on the receipt of this good news.

FOOTBALL.

A game of football was played on Saturday afternoon under Association Rules, the teams being:—

Colours: C. T. Mayer, S. W. Argent, H. J. Hearne, G. N. Fairhurst, T. W. Kilby, A. Hills, J. L. Graham, A. Andreis, C. E. Libeaud and E. J. Moss.

Whites: Figueredo, L. Stornebrink, A. W. Read, D. Weed, W. B. Mason, J. F. Drummond, J. E. Drummond, V. A. Hearne, P. L. Smith, J. Helm and J. Abbey. Referee, Mr. F. Pollard.

Soon after play commenced the Colours scored. Then for a considerable time the play was up and down the field, Colours having slightly the better of it, though their opponents pressed them hard at times, the brothers Drummond on the right wing being conspicuous. The most energetic, however, were Hearne and Stornebrink, who were commendably quick on the ball in comparison with the other forwards. After several attacks, Whites equalised, the point being notched by Hearne, and through good work by Hearne and Stornebrink two more goals were scored, each player kicking one. Just previous to this, it should be mentioned, J. E. Drummond put a stinging shot which hit the upright. At half time the score was three to one in favour of Whites.

In the second half the Colours fell to pieces and three goals were scored by Whites in quick succession, being kicked by J. E. Drummond, Hearne and Stornebrink. A further goal was afterwards put through by Hearne, the Whites thus winning by 7 goals to 1.

For the losing side the backs were very weak, and had it not been for Fairhurst, who did the work of three, a much heavier score would have been made. Both Read and Maitland played well at back for Whites, and Mason was most conspicuous at half. The forward string all did well, except that the outside left was somewhat weak.

A PRAYER.

Dear Lord, kind Lord, gracious Lord, I pray
Thou wilt look on all I love, tenderly to-day!
Weed their hearts of weariness; scatter every care
Down a wake of angel-wings winnowing the air.
Bring unto the sorrowing all release from pain;
Let the lips of laughter overflow again,
And with all the needy O divide, I pray,
This vast treasure of content that is mine to-day!

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

YOKOHAMA MODERN SCHOOL.

On Friday last the boys of the Modern School separated for the Christmas holidays. Before announcing the order of merit for the term the Headmaster said that if there were any boys who had not worked their best there was no need for him to mention their names, for their own consciences would just as clearly tell them. Similarly, those who had done their best would feel that sense of satisfaction which arises from the proper performance of their duty. The boys who worked hardest were usually the happiest. Great credit was due to the boy who though the youngest in his form, had come out top in the Examination. He referred to Brockhurst (applause) and was of the opinion that much of his success was due to the fact that he had attended the Vacation class in the Summer holidays, which had enabled him to join the Upper Division in Mathematics. In conclusion he reminded them that just as important as good work was good behaviour, that the character of the Yokohama boys depended largely on them, and that it behoved them to conduct themselves in such a way as to win a good reputation for themselves and so for their school.

Those who obtained places of distinction were as follows:—

1.—ALL SUBJECTS COMBINED.

Form IV.		From III.
1. Upton G.	1.	Esdale E.
2. Brockhurst N.	2.	Booth H.
3. Stone F.	2.	Neville D.
4. Booth F.	4.	Dearing H.

2.—CLASSICAL LISTS.

Form IV.		Form III.
1. Upton G.	1.	Esdale E.
2. Brockhurst N.	2.	Booth H.
3. Gorman P.	3.	Hayes J.
4. Booth F.	4.	Cahusac B.

3.—MATHEMATICAL LISTS.

Set IV.		Set. III.
1. Brockhurst N.	1.	Hayes J.
2. Upton G.	2.	Esdale E.
3. Gorman P.	3.	Neville D.
4. Stone F.	4.	Tipple A.

The proceedings terminated with lusty cheers for the masters, and even lustier ones for the holidays.

Promptly with the breaking-up for the Christmas holidays comes the second number of the second volume of the *Modernian*. We are glad to find the boys filling a larger space than ever with their contributions, which is as it should be in a School Magazine. The strenuous life of the school is well reflected in the school and class room notes and in the sportive articles and these also bear witness to the high standard of endeavour and behaviour which the Head Master has set before his lads. Judging by the class-lists the Modernians have well-earned their holidays, and we congratulate Mr. Mitford right heartily on the success which he has achieved.

YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

"North America in Prose and Picture" formed the subject of a most interesting lecture by Mr. Frank S. Booth, at the ordinary fortnightly meeting of the Yokohama Literary Society, held in Van Schaick Hall last night. The lecturer has a fluent, pleasant style and did full justice to his subject, while his pictures adequately filled the rest of the bill. The second part of the meeting, devoted as usual to music, comprised the following items:—

Song....."The Young Royalist" .....Thomas.
Mr. S. E. Unite.

Recitation..."How Bill Adam's won the battle of Waterloo" .....Doyle.
Lieut. Lloyd Thomas, R.N.

Violin Solos.....
Miss Helena Page.

Duologue ....."Collaborators"...Daisy McGrath.
Miss Muriel Thomas and Lieut Lloyd Thomas, R.N.

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NAVAL COURT OF ENQUIRY.

A Naval Court of Inquiry was held at H.B.M. Consulate, Yokohama, on Wednesday in the old Consulsr Court Room with regard to the stranding of the British steamship *Inverness* at Muroran on Nov. 25th.

The Court was presided over by Mr. E. M. Hobart Hampden, H. B. M. Vice Consul and the other members were Capt. William John Milburn, steamer *Heathdene* and Capt. St. John George, steamer *Macquarrie*.

Messrs. Dodwell & Co., were represented by Mr. Harold Emile Hayward.

After the usual preliminaries the log of the *Inverness* for her voyage from Tacoma was read. It showed that she had a very stormy passage, during which the steering gear was twice carried away but on each occasion was replaced. The voyage was a long one; a great part of it had to be done at half speed and at times the ship had to be stopped. Her decks were frequently swept by seas. She reached Muroran safely but in leaving the harbour grounded on a sand bank.

Captain Happer, the Master of the *Inverness*, was the first witness. He agreed with all that was stated in the protest, and in regard to the carrying away of the steering gear said they repaired it as well as they could. It had worked quite properly since. The crew had carried out all his orders, but it had come under his notice that at the time of the accident the course had been altered behind his back by the man at the wheel. He understood the chief mate gave him the order. When he left Muroran the first time he did not take a pilot for the simple reason that there were not any there. After the ship had been got off a pilot was secured from Yokohama. He was in charge of the vessel at the time of the accident, but the chief officer was on the bridge of the vessel. The cargo consisted of lumber, flour, steel rails and machinery, and there were two logs of wood on deck. On leaving Muroran her draught was 22 feet 3½ in., and she was about a foot by the stern.

Captain Happer then showed on a chart where he anchored in the harbour and the place where the vessel stranded. The vessel was going full speed ahead at the time she stranded, this meaning about eight knots. The weather was fine and calm at the time. and the distance from the shore was about half a mile. The cause of the accident, as far as he knew, was through the course steered being altered behind his back by the chief officer, who ordered that the vessel be kept in a bit. The chief officer made no reference or recommendation to him before giving this order. Captain Happer further stated that he had been suffering in his health for some time, and during the time the vessel was at Muroran he was forced to go ashore and stay at an hotel to escape the noise and get perfect rest, Everything possible was done to get the vessel off at the time of the accident and he was perfectly satisfied with the conduct of the crew. He had sailing directions for the port of Muroran, which he had visited many times before, and he could not attribute the accident to any tide or current having carried him out of his course. As far as he knew there was no damage done to the hull of the vessel, which was not making any water, but she had not been surveyed since the accident and no divers had been sent down to look at her. He was perfectly sober at the time, but had had two glasses of whiskey since his last meal. His nervous system had been shaken by rhe terrible passage they had had from Tacoma, and he had been suffering from bleeding from the mouth and nose. He had all his faculties about him at the time of the accident, but he admitted that it would be best for him to resign his command for a time and go home to recruit his health. He had been unwell for the last twelve months. He dtd not think the chief officer was justified in given any order behind his back. The course he was then steering would in his opinion have carried them perfectly clear of the bank. He had been on that coast for two years.

In reply to Captain Milburn, Captain Happer said it was quite dark when the anchor was hove up. He first heard of the order to change the course being given by the chief officer from the man at the wheel only two days ago, but he had not spoken to the chief officer about it. He did not notice any alteration in the direction of the vessel's head in relation to the land. The chief officer was behind him at the time the order was given. In reply to a question as to whether he was too far away to hear what the chief officer said to the man at the wheel, Captain Happer replied; "Well, I understand he said 'Keep her iu a bit.' generally you know."

Captain Happer was also asked a few questions by the chief officer and in reply said that he did not notice the vessel's head swinging round at the time. The statement of the man at the wheel had been made quite voluntarily aud no one had used any influence in the matter.

David Liddle, chief officer, agreed with the statements in the protest but said he only ordered the steersman to steady the ship a bit as she was swinging round to port. The Captain had given orders to port, and as the steersman was not exceptionally good he gave the order to steady the ship, otherwise she would have swung right round. He regarded the Captain as a careful seaman, but thought his health was breaking up. He knew the captain had a little liquor, and for that reason he hurried on the bridge.

The second officer and members of the crew were also examined.

At the close of the evidence the Court retired to consider its decision. Upon returning the finding was announced; its gist being as follows:

Finding and order of a Naval Court held at the British Consulate General, Yokohama, Dec. 21st, 1904 to investigate the circumstances attending the stranding of the British S.S. *Inverness* (2,401) at Muroran on Nov. 25th, 1904.

It appears from the evidence given before this Court that she sailed from Tacoma on October 15th, 1904, bound for Yokohama with a general cargo. On the passage she encountered very heavy weather, the steering gear carrying away on October 17th and again on the 29th other damage being done on October 21st and 24th, Nov. 2nd and 3rd, and very slow and difficult progress was made. On November 18th owing to the continued bad weather it became necessary to make for Muroran, where the vessel arrived at 10 a.m. on the 24th. At 4.30 p.m. on the 25th she finished coaling, and at 5.45 p.m. sailed for Yokohama in fine and calm weather with a crew of 30, all told. No pilot was obtainable at Muroran and the master, Ernest Happer, who has had considerable experience of this run, accordingly took charge and remained on the bridge issuing orders until the stranding occurred. For the first ten minutes the vessel proceeded slow and half speed but had not gathered way at the moment of stranding, at about 6.03 p.m., after proceeding on a N. W. course barely half a mile, during which course the vessel had had to deviate to clear a Norwegian ship. She stranded not more than half a mile from the shore on a shoal on the west of Muroran Harbour inside the Iruteru point. On stranding the vessel was lying easy and upright and soundings showed a depth round her of 3½ to 4 fathoms, the vessel heading N.W. ½ N., lighthouse bearing W.N.W. landmark on hill bearing Southerly W. ½ W., deviation in vessel's head 7° W. After the stranding steps were taken to get the vessel off but on November 28th it was realized that it would be necessary to lighten her before a successful attempt could be made. Discharging operations proceeded until at 2.30 p.m. on the 8th December the vessel floated off and at 4 p.m. on the 10th proceeded into harbour. At 5.30 p.m. on the 15th, having reshipped the discharged cargo the vessel sailed for Yokohama, arriving at 11 a.m. on December 19th.

On the circumstances above stated the Court find as follows:—The stranding was due to the vessel being taken a course imprudently close to the West shore of Muroran Harbour. The casualty was due to the wrongful act of the Master, but having regard to all the circumstances of the case, more particularly to the fact that the damage done was slight—so far as is known the hull is undamaged—the Court does not deal with his certificate but cautions him to be more careful in future. It appears from the Master's evidence that he has been in poor health for a year past and that the difficult passage from Tacoma and the subsequent events have shaken his nerves and he has expressed a desire to retire from his present command. The other officers and crew of the vessel are found free from blame.

The expenses of the Court £6/9/0 are to be paid by the Master.

LADIES' INTERNATIONAL READING-ROOM.

In the cosy Library of the Public Hall, the apartments of the Ladies' International Reading-Room, on Monday afternoon a Social Tea was given by the Directors to the subscribers and their friends. The room looked very attractive, being well decorated with potted plants and palms, and displaying to good advantage tables well stocked with magazines and periodicals, and library shelves well filled with books. The President, Mrs. Merriman, assisted by the ladies who act as Directors of the Reading-room, served tea to a delightful little company of ladies and gentlemen. A short programme of entertainment was fully appreciated by the guests. Rev. C. J. L. Bates of Tokyo, read with his inimitable charm two of Dr. Drummond's poems of the Canadian-French "Habitant" life, and Dr. Leonard entertained the audience for twenty minutes with his clever tricks and sleight-of-hand.

The purpose of these Social Teas is to introduce the advantages of the Library to a wider circle of ladies and gentlemen, as well as to bring the subscribers together socially. The great aim of the Directors is to make the Reading-Room self-supporting, and this can only be done by increasing the list of subscribers. Information about the Reading Room can be had at any time from Mrs. Dearing, Honorary Secretary, 75 Bluff.

THE LAW COURTS.

CLAIMS FOR LIFE INSURANCE.

The hearing of a case filed by K. Miyamoto residing in Kayama prefecture, against the Mutual Life Insurance Co., claiming twenty-three thousand *yen*, was resumed on Dec. 16th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi.

Defendant's Counsel stated that plaintiff was seemingly the heir of the late T. Miyamoto, who insured himself with the Mutual Life Insurance Company, though there was an assumption that he might succeed to the property of the deceased. On the other hand, there was a doubt that the deceased had a direct heir. If this surmise proved to be a fact, defendants would probably be sued by another person after the present case is settled. Counsel asked the Court to limit the hearing of the suit in accordance with Art. 996 of the Civil Code.

Plaintiff's Counsel contended that there was no legal successor to the deceased except the plaintiff.

The Court declined to limit the scope of the hearing and ordered it to proceed.

Defendant's Counsel refused to admit the insurance policy and another letter produced by plaintiff as evidence and stated that his clients did not issue such a policy to the deceased. Having produced Exhibit B-1 to the Court, Counsel stated that the Company had made a certain contract with the deceased but later had cancelled it as shown by the evidence.

Plaintiff's Counsel refused to recognize Exhibit B-1 and said that the deceased did not write such a letter.

Defendant's Counsel asked the Court to examine J. Namba, residing in Osaka, as a witness regarding Exhibit B-1.

The Court decided to examine the witness and to instruct the Osaka Local Court to conduct the examination.

The case was adjourned again *sine die*.

In the Yokohama District Court, the hearing of a case instituted by the National Bank of China against the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, claiming *yen* 2,500 began on Dec. 19th before Judge Nakanishi.

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It may be remembered that G. Katsumi and fifteen other Japanese lodged a similar claim against the insurance company and the hearing took place on Nov. 25th when the present plaintiff participated as principal intervenor and that after the first hearing of that case the court decided to stop it till the present suit should be settled.

The National Bank, plaintiff in the present case, was represented by Mr. Sawada and defendant by Dr. Masajima and Mr. Ideura.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that a Chinaman named Chang-Yunsi was employed in March, 1892, by the Bank as compradore. During his term of service he made a loss, amounting to *yen* 19,820, against the bank by reason of negligence, for which loss he was responsible. The Chinaman died on September 17th, 1902. Previous to his death, the Compradore assigned to the bank a policy which he had taken out with defendants for *yen* 2,500. Deceased made an endorsement on the policy when he delivered it to the bank to the effect that payment of the amount should be made to the bank or its order. After his death, plaintiff lodged a claim against the wife of the deceased in the Yokohama District Court where judgment was delivered on December 9th, 1903, allowing the bank to seize the policy legally. As the result of that decision, the bank asked the insurance firm on December 14th the same year for payment of the money insured.' Defendants, however, refused on the ground that Katsumi and fifteen other Japanese had previously asked for payment of the sum and that as there were two claims with the same object, the money in question would only be paid after a decision was given in Court.

Defendants' Counsel contended that the insurance company could have no objection to a person properly appointed to receive the money insured by the deceased Chinaman. The company was willing to settle the claim as soon as possible. The purpose of the company was, however, defeated by the present plaintiff, and by Katsumi and fifteen others in another case. The claim of the National Bank was not made in a proper way; it was instituted against the deceased and not against his estate, which was regarded as a legal person, and plaintiffs extended their claim to the insurance company with which the Chinese had insured himself for *yen* 2,500. Such a suit could not be taken as proper in accordance with the Civil Code. But supposing the claim of the plaintiff was made in a proper way, defendant had no responsibility towards a third person who was not concerned in the policy. Further, the endorsement on the policy had never been acknowledged by the insurance company.

The parties produced to the Court several letters as evidence, as to which they gave lengthy explanations. The evidence was also discussed briefly by Counsel, each refusing to admit the evidence of the other.

Thereupon the Court adjourned the case till Dec. 23rd.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGE.

In the Yokohama District Court, a case instituted by Mr. F. Retz against the Shimoda Construction Co. claiming *yen* 3,911 came up again on Dec. 16th before Judge Nakanishi, when plaintiff's Counsel showed a lot of letters produced in Court at the previous hearing. Defendant's Counsel refused to admit some of them and gave a brief explanation, after which he stated that during the time the building was going on at No. 223, Yamashita-cho, and 179 Bluff, Mr. Retz inspected the places twice—morning and evening—every day and was satisfied with the work, as it was done exactly as planned in the specification, while some parts of the buildings were finished better than expected. After the completion of the work, when the contractors asked for the balance of payment Mr. Retz complained of defects. Counsel asked the Court to adjourn the hearing for the preparation of evidence.

Plaintiff's Counsel asked the Court to appoint an expert to examine the defects in the buildings in dispute and also to summon Yamamoto, Sato, Yokomizo and Iwasaki as witnesses.

The Court decided to do so and adjourned the case till Jan. 9th.

CLAIM FOR BICYCLES.

The hearing of a case instituted by Mr. J. L. O. Eyton, against Yamamoto, residing in the district of Koza-gori, Kanagawa prefecture, claiming *yen* 223, began on December 17th in the Yokohama District Court, before Judge Hasegawa.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that in April, 1904, plaintiff handed over to defendant four bicycles, valued at the amount claimed, the latter having proposed to act as agent for the former at the place where he lived. The money was promised at the end of June the same year, but defendant had failed to observe this condition.

Defendant's Counsel contended that the amount claimed was paid before the due day, together with another account, and he asked the Court to adjourn the case as his client was trying to settle the dispute out of Court.

The Court having granted the application, decided to resume the hearing on Dec. 24th.

THE KUHN-BOYES CASE.

Mr. S. H. Kuhn, who was sentenced on December 14th in the Yokohama District Court to one year and three months' imprisonment with hard labour, on a charge of having assaulted Mr. F. S. Boyes and inflicted severe injury by which the latter lost his left eye, has lodged an appeal in the Tokyo Appeal Court through the original Court against the judgment.

ALLEGED ADULTERY.

Mr. S. H. Kuhn has lodged an accusation in the Yokohama District Court against his wife, Mrs. Sophia Kuhn and Mr. F. S. Boyes. According to the complaint, Mr. Boyes and Mrs. Kuhn were guilty of adulterous conduct since the middle of July when the former stayed at the Negishi house occupied by Mr. Kuhn.

ELECTRIC APPARATUS TRANSACTION.

The hearing of a case filed by Mr. James Macbeth, New York, (whose Yokohama Agent is Mr. C. Weinberger) against K. Kanamaru and Ikeda, ammunition dealers, Honcho, claiming *yen* 2,833 06 for damage in an electric apparatus transaction, was resumed on Dec. 21st in the Yokohama District Court, before Judge Nakanishi, when Mr. C. Weinberger was present as a witness.

Previous to administering the oath to Mr. Weinberger, Plaintiff's Counsel made an objection as to witness's qualification. In reply to Counsel, Mr. Weinberger stated he was the representative of Mr. Macbeth but that he had no close relation with the present case. In reply to the Court, who showed Mr. Weinberger a power-of-attorney which he made out for plaintiff's Counsel, he stated that he made it on behalf of Mr. Macbeth whom he represented in Yokohama.

The Court retired for some minutes for consultation, after which it decided to examine Mr. Weinberger. Witness stated that in 1900 he was an agent for Mr. James Macbeth, and in the following year became sole agent in Japan. Previous to this, Messrs Middleton and Smith, who later closed their office, were Mr. Macbeth's sole agents. From April to October, 1900, the price of "single strength" "Victor" fuse was *yen* 6.90 per 100 4-feet, *yen* 8.15 per 100 6-feet, and *yen* 9.40 per 100 8-feet, at which rates the bankrupt firm sold them. Since witness became sole agent, generally there had been no change in price except a slight discount for large orders.

A disturbance arose at this time in court, loud cries of *Chigau*! *Chigau*! (mistake!) reaching the bench, someone evidently challenging the interpretation of the Court translator, Mr. Akagi.

Witness further stated that the "Victor" fuse manufactured by Mr. Macbeth was the same as the "electric" fuses made by other manufacturers. There was no difference between them. The Victor fuse, however, was discriminated by its packing mark. He did not know whether the electric fuse was on sale in Japan. On May 28th, 1903, he received two cases containing ten thousand pieces of single strength Victor fuse from Mr. Ideura, liquidator of the bankrupt firm of Messrs Middleton and Smith, on behalf of Mr. Macbeth. The goods were those manufactured by Mr. Macbeth, and witness could distinguish them from the electric fuses made by other manufacturers, as there was an invoice from the maker to the bankrupt firm. Witness sold the fuses in Osaka for *yen* 72.50 per thousand.

Having concluded the examination, the Court adjourned the hearing.

THE YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Committee of the Yokohama General Hospital (Messrs. A. M. Knapp, Chairman; M. Russell, Treasurer; F. J. Abbott, E. W. Frazar, L. J. Healing, T. M. Laffin, L. Mottet, M. Schellenberg, and H. J. Neville, Secretary) have issued the following report to subscribers:—

Report for the period from November 1st, 1903, to October 31st, 1904, to be presented to Subscribers, at a Public Meeting to be held at the Masonic Hall (kindly lent for the purpose) on Friday, the 23rd of December, 1904, at 4.30 p.m.

The appeal made by the Committee in their last report, published in November, 1903, met with a most generous response. The Subscriptions received amounted to *yen* 16,892.00, being only *yen* 108.00 less than the sum required.

For the building and equipment of the Operation Rooms sums of *yen* 2,500.00 and *yen* 3,000.00 respectively were received from anonymous friends. The grateful thanks of the Community are due to the donors, of whose generosity the Theatre will be a lasting record.

As the work on the Improvement Scheme proceeded it was found necessary to depart from the lines originally laid down, as the cost of some portions of same greatly exceeded the estimates, while urgent necessities arose for which no provision had been made.

The part of the scheme providing for the installation of an electric lighting plant was therefore abandoned, and the saving thus effected diverted to other and more important objects.

It will be seen that the sum of *yen* 1,024,57 was expended in the purchase and repairs of furniture. (This sum does not include cost of furnishing the house of the steward, he having borne the same himself.) The Surgical appliances then in use were withdrawn by Dr. Mecre, to whom they belonged, and to replace them the sum of *yen* 265.17 was disbursed.

The cost of printing the Special Report, stationery, and the collection of subscriptions was *yen* 231.53. The cost of the Operating Theatre, structure and equipment, amounted to *yen* 1,217.83 over and above the sums subscribed plus interest, these being (*yen* 3,000.00, *yen* 2,500.00+*yen* 220.45).

For none of the above items was any provision made in the original plan.

Items which exceeded the estimates were the newly erected additions to kitchen and lavatories, *yen* 516.36, and the rearrangement of buildings and grounds, *yen* 3,612. 57.

The total of all these items amounts to *yen* 6,868.03, which is, however, reduced to *yen* 3,425.83 by deduction of the sums of *yen* 734.17 and *yen* 2,708.03, economies effected in Sections II. and V. respectively. With the addition of the amount short subscribed (*yen* 108.00) the total deficit of *yen* 3,533.83 is reached. The further addition of sums due from patients (*yen* 1,086.95) and cash in hand (*yen* 392.42) brings up the amount to *yen* 5,013.20, being the total liabilities of the Institution as per Balance Sheet.

It is estimated that a further sum of about *yen* 1,000.00 will be required to complete the combined Improvement and Operation Theatre schemes.

The deficit in the working account for the period under review is *yen* 1,395.11, of which sum the Infectious Ward is responsible for the major part. The total income from the latter amounted to *yen* 60.00 for the year; the expenses of upkeep, wages and insurance being about *yen* 950.00.

Patients admitted during the twelve months numbered 151, of whom 122 were discharged relieved or cured, 10 died, and 19 remained under treatment. One case only was received at the Infectious Ward.

Mrs. Davies having, to the regret of the Committee, notified her desire to be relieved of her post, the services of Miss F. H. Gray were secured by the Ladies Committee to replace her. The Committee has entered into an agreement for a term of three years with that lady. She assumed her duties immediately on Mrs. Davies' departure in June last, and her services have proved of great value. The Community is to be congratulated upon their acquisition.

An innovation has been made by the engagement of Mr. and Mrs. C. Ellis, late of the Salvation Army, well and favourably known to all classes of the Community, as Steward and Housekeeper respectively.

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Mr. Ellis will have charge of the business interest of the Hospital, and Mrs. Ellis of the housekeeping and culinary departments, &c. It is believed that this arrangement will do very much towards making the Institution self-supporting.

During the month of September the House Surgeonship was accepted by Dr. Van der Heyden, but the Committee regrets that he is shortly leaving the country to fill an important Government appointment, and that his services will no longer be available after December 31st next.

By the generosity of Mr. H. S. Bickerton Brindley a Telephone (No. 402) has been installed, proving a very great convenience.

In the course of the year alterations and modifications have been made in the scale of fees. It has finally been decided to discard the division into classes, and to classify by Room and Ward patients only.

Room patients will be admitted at from 6.50 to 7.50 per diem, according to choice of rooms, the charge including the services of the hospital doctor, nursing and food, but not including medicines, wines, &c., extra nurses when required, or operations.

Ward Patients will be admitted at *yen* 3.50 per day with inclusions and exceptions as above.

Room-Patients may be treated by their own doctors if they so desire, and in such cases their fees will be reduced by *yen* 2.00 per day.

The Committee has been increased by two members, Messrs. Abbott, Healing, and Neville having been added and Mr. Buckland having resigned on leaving the country.

Mr. E. W. Frazar tendered his resignation of the Chairmanship on leaving for a holiday, and Mr. A. M. Knapp was elected in his stead.

SIR LOWTHIAN BELL.

Sir Lowthian Bell, Bart., F.R.S., D.C.L., whose death is announced, was born in 1816. After completing his studies of physical science at Edinburgh University and the Sorbonne at Paris, he entered the chemical and iron works at Walker. In 1850 he became connected with the chemical works at Washington, in the county of Durham, then in the hands of his father-in-law, the late H. L. Pattinson, F.R.S. Under his direction they were greatly enlarged, and an extensive establishment was constructed for the manufacture of oxychloride of lead, a pigment discovered by Mr. Pattinson. In 1873 he ceased to be a partner in these works, which are now carried on by a grandson of Mr. Pattinson's. Mr. Bell, in connection with his brothers, Messrs. Thomas and John Bell, founded, in 1852, the Clarence Works on the Tees, one of the earliest, and now one of the largest, iron-smelting concerns on that river, which these gentlemen carry on in connexion with extensive collieries and ironstone mines. Recently, arrangements have been made for obtaining salt from a bed of the mineral, found at a depth of 1,200 feet at Port Clarence. Mr. Bell had been a frequent contributor to various learned societies on subjects connected with the metallurgy of iron, and had recently completed a very elaborate experimental research on the chemical phenomena of the blast-furnace. He had filled the posts of President to the Iron and Steel Institute, to the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, to the Mining and Mechanical Engineers of the North of England, and that of President of the Society of Chemical Industry. In recognition of his services as Juror of the International Exhibitions at Philadelphia in 1876, and at Paris in 1878 and 1889, he was elected a Member of the American Philosophical Institution and an Officer of the Legion of Honour. He had filled the office of Sheriff, and was twice elected Mayor of Newcastle-on-Tyne, the last time in order to receive the members of the British Association at their meeting in the year 1863. He received the Howard Bequest from the Institute of Civil Engineers in 1892, and the Prince Consort's Gold Medal from the Society of Arts in 1894. He was elected M.P. for Hartlepool in July, 1875, but ceased to represent that borough in 1880. Sir Lowthian Bell was the author of several important writings on the iron and steel industries.

It is proposed, so says a London paper, to omit the ram from battleships of the *Lord Nelson* type and cruisers of the *Minotaur* class. It is regarded as no longer effective.

A ROMANTIC STORY.

We wonder how much truth there is in the following yarn telegraphed from Chefoo on Nov. 22nd :—"A romantic story develops round Miss Corelle, the Russian war nurse who is on her way to Japan. She refused to talk, but a reliable authority says her capture by the Chinese bandits who took her into the Japanese lines was part of her scheme to find her lover. The first reports said that Miss Corelle had voluntarily entered the Japanese lines. This now seems to be incorrect. Miss Corelle, it is now said, was a nurse during the Boxer revolution, and won medals. During the war she was wounded in the arm and received the St. George Medal, because she continued to work when her wound was dressed. She is a remarkably handsome woman of 21 years of age. A young Russian officer fell in love with the pretty young nurse, who reciprocated his affection. This officer was among the missing, and it was believed he was wounded or a prisoner among the Japanese. In order to find him, it is alleged Miss Corelle strolled from the Russian camp and very cheerfully allowed the Chinese bandits to capture her. This was about ten days ago. The next step in her scheme was to become a Japanese prisoner or reach their lines. The bandits, it is asserted, allowed her to communicate with the French Consul at Newchwang, following which a detail of Japanese soldiers reached their camp, and Miss Corelle was taken to Newchwang. She tried to secure permission to go to Japan and search for her lover, but the Japanese gave her 24 hours in which to leave the town, suspecting her of being a spy.

"The French Consul at Chefoo is now endeavoring to obtain permission for Miss Corelle to nurse the wounded Russians in Japan."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Ten Russian prisoners were brought on Dec. 16th from the front to Ujina.

The *Tong Tak*, a steam-launch, left Hongkong early in November for Saigon, and is now reported lost.

A Takamatsu telegram reports that the condition of Lieut.-General Tsuchiya, which had been serious at one time, is now improving.

The net profit of the Tokyo Rice Exchange for the last half year was *yen* 61,900 and the interim dividend was 10 per cent., that is *yen* 5.30 per share.

The *Jiji* reports that Viscount Aoki has adopted a nephew (son of his younger brother, Mr. Miura Taisuke, President of the Kobu Railway Co.) as his heir.

Lieut.-Generals Matsumura, Samejima, Asada, and Tsukamoto have been promoted to Senior Fourth Class Rank, and Major-Generals Takagi and Nakamura to Junior Fourth Class Rank.

The net profits of the Nippon Sugar Refining Co., Tokyo, for the last half year were *yen* 513,826.77 and an interim dividend was declared of 10 per cent. for the half year.

The Yokohama Specie Bank received a telegram on Dec. 15th from its London branch that the price of Japanese bonds has generally advanced, the quotation being as follows: the 4 per cent. *yen* 75.15; the 5 per cent, *yen* 86.15.5; and the 6 per cent, *yen* 90.

To celebrate the recent naval success in connexion with the disabling of the *Sevastopol*, the only important survivor of the Port Arthur Squadron, the Mitsui Bank, the Tokyo Gas Co. and many other leading firms in Tokyo displayed illuminations for three nights commencing December 16th.

Tennis players says the *Kobe Herald*, will be interested to know the result of the final for the "Hong Pairs" which was played off on Saturday afternoon at Mirume. Shewan-Tomes represented by H. E. Green and G. Stephens won from Cornes & Co. (A. J. Cornes and F. E. Wilkinson), the sets being 2-6, 5-7, 8-6, 6-4 and 6-4. Mr. Hansell acted as umpire.

A Moji telegram reports that about 4 p.m. on Dec. 16th, the hospital ship *Rohilla Maru*, while on her way eastward collided with the *Manshu Maru* in the straits. The former sustained serious damage aft and was beached opposite Kameyama, Shimonoseki, in order to avoid sinking. The damage to the *Manshu Maru* is said to be very slight.

In connexion with a suspected case of plague which appeared on December 15th in Kobe, a later telegram reports that it was ascertained after examination to be real plague and that the patient has since died. The victim was a youth employed by a barber named K. Terada, residing at Higashi-Ide-machi, Hyogo. The origin of the disease is not yet known. The *Jiji* says that he had been on board several steamers in the harbour with his employer on business.

The Hon. Rupert Guinness, the Commanding Officer, Naval Volunteers, speaking the other day at a meeting of No. 2 Company, said he was told by a Captain in the Channel Fleet that in the Japanese Navy there was no such thing as a crime against discipline. They did not know what it was to punish a man for want of discipline. The Japanese officers and men were on much more equality than in our Service, but the men obeyed their officers even better. It ought to be the ambition of the Naval Volunteers to have that said of them.

We are in receipt of the annual report—April, 1903, to March, 1904—with regard to the general condition and statistics of all the railways of the Empire, compiled by the Imperial Railway Bureau. The publication, which is in Japanese, includes such laws, regulations, etc. referring to railways as have been promulgated in the period reviewed; information as to projected lines, and lines under construction, with estimates of expenditure, statistics as to locomotives and carriages; the general state of the traffic and of transporting capacity; subsidies to private railways; number of employees on the Government railways, etc.

Another visit to the front by the steamer *Manshu Maru* has been arranged. On this occasion she will take only twelve members of the Lower House, eight of the Upper House, and several attachés of foreign legations. Commander Takarabe, staff officer of the navy, Lieut.-Commander Yamaguchi, of the Bureau of Naval Affairs, etc., will be in charge. The *Manshu Maru* will leave Yokohama about Dec. 26th, and it is believed will return within about three weeks.

I. Yamada, an employee of Messrs. Lohman & Co., No. 53, Yokohama, was arrested on Dec. 21st at Totsuka on a charge of theft. It is reported by the Kaga-cho Police that on the 17th Mr. E. Binder, of the firm, received from a customer a cheque for *yen* 1,000 payable by the Third Bank and that he ordered the accused to take it to the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank in order that it might be deposited in his current account and entered in his paying-in book, which was also sent. Yamada, instead of taking the cheque to the bank mentioned, drew the amount from the Japanese bank, endorsing the cheque with a false name, and absconded with the money. Suspicion was not aroused till the 19th, when Mr. Binder asked for the bank paying-in book. A portion of the money (*yen* 400) had been squandered, and the remainder has been returned to the owner.

Mr. H. A. Gwynne, who has done good work for Reuter's Agency in Roumania, with the Kumassi and the Dongola expeditions, in the Greco-Turkish war, in Peking, and in the South African war, has been appointed editor of the *Standard*. Since the beginning of this year Mr. Gwynne has acted as Foreign Director of Reuter's Agency and has been entrusted with much responsible work in other directions. Mr. H. J.

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Whigham, the brilliant special correspondent, who has done much admirable work for the *Morning Post* in South Africa, the Far East, and elsewhere, has also joined the staff of the *Standard*. In reference to the recent sale of the *Standard* to Mr. Pearson, it is stated that the purchase price was £300,000, and not £700,000, as mentioned previously.

On Nov. 8th the remains of the late Mr. George Calvin, known to the stage as Dan Leno, were interred in the Lambeth Cemetety, at Tooting, in the presence of a great crowd, and a vast number of people lined the route from the deceased's house, Atkins-road, Balham, to the Church of the Ascension, Malwood-road, Balham Hill, where the first part of the service was held, and thence to the cemetery. Traffic was completely stopped. All blinds were drawn; shop shutters were up everywhere. Windows were full of faces, and even the roofs were occupied by spectators. Probably a quarter of a million people were witnesses of Dan Leno's funeral. More than a hundred carriages followed the hearse.

An unrehearsed incident occurred after the luncheon at Potsdam, to which Sir Frank Lascelles was invited by the Emperor, on the occasion of the birthday of King Edward. His Majesty had given orders that as the British Ambassador drove to the station the band should play "God Save the King" so long as His Excellency remained in sight. Sir Frank Lascelles, however, not knowing of the order, on hearing the band play the familiar tune, told his coachman to stop, and rose in honour of the Sovereign. The result was rather humorous. The Ambassador remained standing as long as the band played, and the band played as long as the Ambassador was in sight. The British National Anthem was thus rendered several times over, until the Emperor, grasping the situation, laughingly ordered the music to stop.

The scheme for the great tournament, which is to take place next year in aid of King Edward's Hospital Fund and certain hospitals, originated with Mrs. Arthur Paget. The King and Queen, and, in fact, all the Royal Family, have given it their warmest patronage, and it is hoped that their Majesties will attend. There is not the slightest intention of copying the Eglinton Tournament; in fact, it will be run on different grounds and by the College of Heralds, and the whole tournament and jousting will be carried out in an absolutely correct manner. With regard to those taking part in it, gentlemen by blood—that is, of four descents—would alone be eligible. The fighting would, of course, take place on the tan, and some wonderful armour will be seen. A committee is being formed, with the Prince of Wales at its head, and His Royal Highness is taking the keenest interest in the whole thing. The executive or working committee is at present headed by Prince Francis of Teck.

FIRES.

A telegram from Fusan, Korea, says that a Japanese school in that settlement was burned down by fire on the night of December 19th.

A telegram from Niigata reports that on Dec. 17th, fire broke out at Murakami machi, the result being that about thirty houses were burned down and one person was killed.

On the morning of Dec. 19th, fire broke out at the village of Sanbon, Kamikita, near Aomori, destroying the post office and nineteen other buildings and three telegraph poles. Telegraphic communication was temporarily suspended.

Early on the morning of December 21st, fire broke out in the Hakushin-sha, a well-known publishing firm, Hisakata-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo, destroying the office, engine room, two godowns, two printing departments, etc. and also some houses surrounding the factory. The publishing firm was established in July, 1897, with a capital of *yen* 200,000.

An extensive conflagration occurred on Dec. 7th at the island of Miyake, one of the Seven Islands of Idzu, under the jurisdiction of Tokyo *fu*, with the result that 330 buildings were destroyed leaving only 22 houses standing on the island. The homeless people are in a very distressed state as no measures of relief have yet been taken. Further the regular service between the group and the mainland is only twice a month so that the supply of wood and other material, provisions, etc., is very scarce.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CONSUMPTION TAX.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—In your reference in the *Mail* of the 14th December to the proposed tax on textile fabrics you state that;—

> "Obviously the simplest way to levy a Consumption Tax is in the Customs before the goods are removed by the importer who, in turn, makes a corresponding addition to his selling price——"

For the convenience of the Japanese Authorities the existing procedure could not well be bettered, but if examined from the importer's point of view it will be seen that there are objections to it.

In treating the Consumption Tax as though it were an Import Duty the Authorities prejudice the interests of the importer and favour the producer in Japan. The former pays tax on the full weight on the day of importation, thus burdening himself with interest and fire insurance on the enhanced value; the latter pays only when delivery is effected from his warehouse.

Take sugar as an instance. An importer receiving 100 tons on the 1st June pays Consumption Tax on the full weight on that date. When the sugar is sold and delivered, say in October, there may be a heavy loss in weight. A refinery completing the manufacture of 100 tons of sugar on the 1st June and selling in October pays on the exact weight that passes out of its warehouse.

Further, should imported sugar be destroyed by fire, water or other accident the Consumption Tax already paid would be lost, whereas in like circumstances the producer would not be called upon to pay excise.

In theory a Consumption Tax penalises equally importer and producer, but in practice it is apt to prove prejudicial to the former unless very carefully collected. The modest little paragraph appearing in the "News of the Day" column on your seventh page affords an additional argument against the present method of levying the impost.

Yours truly, INTERESTED.

Kobe, 15th December, 1904.

THE STOCKING FUND.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge your note, and *yen* 115 contributed through the *Japan Mail* for the stocking fund. I have also had sent to me here directly a little over 200 *yen* as the result of the appeal in your columns. This, with amounts previously given, and the proceeds of a "Candy Sale" in Tsukiji (*yen* 84) will about make up the needed amount.

May I take this opportunity to thank you most heartily for your cordial help and kind response in the matter, and your readers for their generous contributions. The warm response from the foreign community is indeed appreciated by all of our committee, and it is a great joy that the school girl hands so willingly offered will be kept busy. The soldiers, too, can not fail to be glad of the warm stockings.

With grateful appreciation, I am, yours sincerely,

UME TSUDA.

No. 16 Go-ban-cho, Tokyo, Dec. 18th, 1904.

A CHRISTMASTIDE SUGGESTION.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Kindly give the following a place in your columns and greatly oblige:—

Recently, "Christian" made a negative suggestion, in the columns of the *Japan Times*, as to the observance of Christmas,—I wish to make a positive one.

This year, my wife, our three children and I have agreed to refrain from giving each other Christmas presents, and, instead, to give to the poor, who, owing to the war, are a rapidly increasing number throughout the land.

I have but little of this world's goods; but, usually, Christmas presents, in the family alone, cost me about fifteen yen. Doubling this amount, we propose to give thirty yen to the needy through some of the many reliable philanthropic agencies of the country.

The above is one way by which to observe Christmas,—a way which will bring more joy and peace of heart to those who thus do, than it usually does, since "it is more blessed to give than to receive."

MISSIONARY.

Kobe, December 16th, 1904.

A CHRISTMASTIDE SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—Under the above caption "Missionary" enjoins us to refrain from purchasing presents for our relations and friends, giving the money thus saved to the more needy poor.

As long as the suggestion is confined to the family circle, and the agreement is voluntary and mutual, it may be worthy of consideration, but I would emphatically deprecate the attitude taken by many quasi "charitable" people, who seek to acquire particular merit by merely diverting their gifts from the ordinary channels. For instance, if I propose distributing gifts to my friends to the amount of fifteen *yen*, and in a fit of philanthropy I determine to refrain from purchasing these presents in order that I may give the money to the poor, I fail to see where any merit lies. I am in no way depriving myself, for I intended parting with the fifteen *yen*. My friends who have to go without my intended tokens of good-will are the sufferers, and the resulting "blessing" should therefore fall on them.

True charity consists not in giving to one beneficiary what was intended for another, but in depriving *oneself* in order that others may benefit. Granted that our finances are limited, and we feel that the gifts we propose making to our loved ones strain the capacity of our bank account, I would rather see a man curtail his own personal expenses and give the result to the poor, than refrain from those expressions of love and friendship which are seasonable and right at this time of year. Is not the question as to whether we should give to our friends or to the poor met by the reply, "These ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone."

Yours faithfully. DONOR.

Yokohama, 22nd December 1904.

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

By kind invitation of His Excellency Mr. Lloyd Griscom, the annual general meeting of the Society was held at the United States Legation on Wednesday, December 14th, at four o'clock. The President of the Society, Professor Lloyd, said that the minutes of the last meeting had been published in the *Japan Mail*, that doubtless they had been read by most of the members, and that, if no one had any change to suggest, they would be allowed to stand as printed. He then said that the paper to be read was a translation by R. J. Kirby, Esq., from the works of Dazai Jun, entitled "Bubi: Preparation for War." This paper, with a preface by Mr. Kirby, was read as follows.

The meaning of the characters Bu and Bi is to be prepared for war. The character Bi means to be warned and in readiness before an event takes place. The Japanese meaning of the character Bi is Sonoru, which means to be prepared both in mind and body in such a way that when danger has to be faced defeat shall not result from unreadiness. Take for example the fact that water is commonly kept as a precaution against fire and this will illustrate what is implied by this character. It is said that the ancient kings placed learning on their right hand and the art of war on their left. For wisdom and the art of war are like two wheels of a chariot neither of which can be dispensed with; for to discard one would be to destroy the use of the other. In times of great peace wisdom is shown in remembering the arts of war. The character Bu, which stands for war, is said in the Saden to be composed of two characters, Shi to stop and Kwa a spear, the joint meaning of which is to prevent the movement of Kan, shields, and Kwa spears (or, in plain English, prevent war). To employ troops for the purpose of fighting, to defeat armies, to besiege castles, to capture territory and so forth is not the art of war. But the true art of war is to govern one's country carefully, to keep it from invasion by neighbouring foes, to send troops to put down what revolts there may be in adjoining countries, to show the adjacent nations the light of one's fearfulness in war, so as to prevent hostile incursions, and to awake fear in the hearts of men.

I must make many apologies for this paper. It seemed very interesting to me when read in the original. But Dazai, the writer, does not lend himself to translation. In the first place he is full of repetitions, and in the second he makes references to Chinese history and customs, and to old Japanese customs about which I, at least, know very little.

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Then the names of the different ranks of Chinese and Japanese officials of byegone days, when translated, give very little insight as to what these offices really were. The word I have translated throughout this essay as China really means Foreign Country. But as Dazai means the different parts of what we now call China I have thought it best to translate it thus. The names of the different kingdoms of olden China are most difficult to interpret. For Chinese names I have adopted Chinese renderings of the Chinese characters, and for Japanese the Japanese renderings.

I have translated Ko as Daimyo throughout the essay when referring to Japanese Ko. This is the modern reading, but you will notice Dazai explains what a Daimyo really is. I have tried to use as many of Dazai's words as I possibly could and yet make myself understood. The result is far from happy when looked at from the point of view of the English, but if I have thrown some new light on what the state of Japan's military position was for 200 years before the Restoration, I shall feel that my translation has accomplished something.

Dazai, who wrote over two hundred years ago, made it the aim of his writings to show up the weakness of the Tokugawa Government, and he therefore upheld everything Chinese and connected with the Mikado. He denounced Buddhism and upheld what we call Shintoism. He was therefore one of those who two hundred years ago worked towards making the Restoration possible.

The people of a warlike country in time of hostilities learn, and need not therefore to be taught, war. Though they do not study it they acquire the knowledge. They are prepared for any sudden emergency. During long and lasting peace the people within the four seas feel secure and rejoice, putting their swords into boxes and their bows into bags. High and low the people live in ease and profligacy, falling into pleasure's rut, given to sport and forgetting all about war.

It is written in the Shibaho, "Though a country be great, if the people love war it is sure to be overthrown, and though peace prevail, if war is forgotten there is sure to be danger." These are very true sayings. In China during the Three Dynasties the government was by wise Kings. In the Second Dynasty there was rebellion against the King's orders, and also trouble on the frontiers, and the Emperor sent a General and troops to quell these troubles. Subsequent generations saw signs of misrule in these acts, but this was not so; it was rather the deep scheme of a wise man. All people have either external or internal trouble, but with the Sages it was not so: all on a lower plane than a Sage must have either external or internal trouble. This is because they do not fear. If a man has external trouble he becomes afraid and takes great care of his internals and saves them. This reasoning is found in the Saden. For example, a man free from sickness takes no care of his health and then he becomes seriously ill and dies while yet young. A man with a little illness takes great care of his body, and therefore has no serious illness and lives to an old age. The Sages understood this and left a little external trouble in different places so as to cause future lords and retainers not to forget rebellion and to understand and prepare for war. To govern the world well is as it were when a great sea has no wind or waves and then is it known a storm is near, and one governing a country ought not for a day to forget the art of war. The pivot of Military Preparation is the arrangement of Sotsu and Go. The rules of war in China say that five men make a Go and ten men a Jiu. Five Go make a Ryo, a Ryo is twenty five men; four Ryo make a Sotsu, a Sotsu is 100 men; five Sotsu make a Rio, a Rio is 500 men; five Rio make a Shi, a Shi is 2,500 men; five Shi make a Gun, a Gun is 12,500 men. The Go, Jiu, Ryo and Sotsu each have a chief. The Go are what we now call Goningumi Bands of Five. The chiefs of the Go, Jiu, and Ryo are what we now call Kumigashira, Captains. That is to say, they are the senior men chosen from their fellows. The chief of the Sotsu and upwards are similar to what are now called Monogashira, Captains. In the Sosho these are called Senpucho, chiefs of Thousands, and Hyakupucho, chiefs of Hundreds. The heads of the Rio and upward are called Shosui, Generals.

In ancient times it was said that the Hei, soldiers, lived with the No, Farmers. The farmer and the soldier were not distinct. As the soldiers came from the farmers the arrangement of the Sotsu and Go was the same as the rule of the Ringo, Neighbouring Fives. For explanation with regard to the neighbouring fives see the article on "Food and Riches." The military Sotsu and Go are not formed during war and are not raised suddenly during hostilities. The arrangement is permanent and always ready.

In the law of Wells and Fields, five houses are one neighbourhood. This is an arrangement of five houses east, west south and north with one house in the centre. But they are not necessarily so arranged in reality. The houses of the people are actually arranged lengthwise and crosswise on no settled system, only that it takes a collection of five houses to make a neighbouring five.

The residents of the neighbouring fives are there from their birth until they die, living usually in friendly relationship. They go and come day and night to each others' houses, eating and drinking together so that they become known each to the other better than do relations separated by a distance. In the military fives they are never separated in the army. Seeing one of their group from behind they recognize who it is, and on a dark night can tell a person by his voice. In the hour of battle they mutually help each other in danger, so that no unit of the five shall suffer a reverse. They love each other in a way not seen elsewhere. Should one of the five be seen in danger of death in battle and not be saved the other four are sentenced to be beheaded. If one surrenders to the enemy the other four are guilty of the same crime, therefore they always work together so as not to suffer defeat. For this reason when Kuanchung governed the country of Ts'a an important feudal kingdom which existed for 900 years down to 224 B.C. and comprising a large portion of Northern Shantung and Southern Chili, vide Williams, he arranged his men in Sotsu and Go, and kept them in one place. In forming ranks the men were always given the same positions in the Go and Jiu, so that so and so knew he was in front of and so, and so was behind so and so, and so was to the left of so and so. They thus knew their places when arranged in single, double or treble lines, crosswise, goose lines (cross lines?) fish scales (open order), stork wings (curved lines?) and they were taught when thus arranged where to stand. And thus when any event happened, and upon seeing the single movement of a flag or hearing a note from the drum they could run into the position designed for them; without one word being uttered they obeyed the commands of the General. Such men are called trained troops. Unless this were so there could be no war based upon law. Even with a small body of 300 or 500 men they would be of no use without law; how much more does this apply to the handling of a large body of several ten thousands. In China in military matters law is of the very first importance. Should one of the ranks of Go break this law and confuse the ranks it is punished, so the officers and men all carefully guard the law. But the base of the law are the Go and Jiu. Unless the law of the Fives and Tens is strictly adhered to war is not possible. With our Japanese samurai there is no law of fives. In the Sotsuto we have fives, but they are only single bands of fives and usually there is no law of rank of fives. Should ranks be formed it would only be in the face of some energency and then the officer in charge on the spur of the moment would order and point out to one by one that so and so should be next to so and so. This grouping means a rabble. This arrangement might meet the requirements of a small affair, but is not at all enough where large bodies of men have to be moved. And when actual war happens, what would result but disorder. This results from the lack of the law of fives.

For the preparation of war we know we have the Sotsuto. Sotsu is the same as the present Ashigaru (lowest but one rank of samurai), and To, who are the same as the present Chugen (lowest rank of Samurai).

The first need of war preparation is to train the samurai and soldiers. After the Sotsu and Go have been formed then according to an ancient law the samurai and soldiers ought to receive daily training. The meaning of Kunren, training, is Kun to explain and Ren to prepare. In training samurai and soldiers they must first learn the ranks, then learn to stand up, advance and retreat. To learn the ranks is, as mentioned before, to form into fives and to know the right, left, front and back of the ranks. Both samurai and soldiers must each know and remember their own standing place, in the daytime on seeing the movements of the flag, and at nightime on hearing "stand up," "advance" and "retreat," it is meant that on hearing the tone of the drum they must obey the orders of the general, and form straight, cross, round, square, wide, narrow, great, small, long short, direct, and slanting formation at once, as already pre-arranged, without a word being said. They must move in a free and easy way, as the limbs of the body move. In learning to sit stand up, advance and retreat, it is meant that in sitting they are to kneel on the ground, in standing to stand upright, and in advancing to go forward, and in retreating to go back. The art of advance and retreat is what the common people now call kakehiki, bargaining. The law of war it advancing and retreating, sitting and standing. This again is that in accordance with the signs of the flag and the tones of the drum the men of a regiment all move in unison and sit, stand, advance or retrea as if they were one man's body, thus learning to do just as the commander wishes. This kind of training is acquired by the general taking the soldiers under his command to practise numerous times upon a flat moor or wide field. It is only by repeated teachings that they become trained so as to do these things naturally. In battle no matter how strong the individual warrior is, he alone cannot conquer the enemy. By combining the strength of several hundreds, thousands, or tens of thousands into one whole who have been trained so that they will not disorder the ranks of five, and act without losing the periods of advance and retreat, and who can all fight together, these can defeat an enemy even of superior numbers. Thus it is that Hiang Yu of Ch'u* said "The teaching of fencing is only of use against a single foe and it is useless to teach it. The path of the general is 10,000 enemies. For 10,000 enemies it is necessary to know how to handle 10,000 men." Because H'iang Yu knew this he conquered the world. Now there is a great peace, and if training for war is to be undertaken, then we must abolish one enemy and prepare for 10,000.

In the Middle Kingdom, China, the reason given by the former King for hunting during the four seasons was to prevent damage by bird and beast to the people's fields. He chose the times when the farmers were at leisure. It was not his chief aim to take beasts and birds, but through this means to teach war. Without such methods it would have been impossible to take large armies into the country and teach them how to advance and retreat in ranks, and try the courage of the samurai and soldiers. By calling it hunting a large number of people was assembled and they were taught about war.

Since the time of Han there were officers of war who were called Shogun, Generalissimo, just as we now have in the capital the Bangashira of the Oban and Shobangashira of the Inban, etc.

This Shogun carefully trained the samurai and soldiers under his banner. The samurai and soldiers while being trained, donned armour and carried arms, planted their banners, and sounded the drum, just the same as in actual war. The soldiers and horses were imbued with the spirit of the camp and paid attention to soldiering. The men wore their armour as though they thought it were ordinary clothing. Horses seeing men in armour treated them as if they were clothed in the usual way. Thus should any unforseen circumstance happen they could, without any excitement, cope with it. This all belongs to the laws left in the old military teaching of the Senno.

The common people of Japan think that Japan is warlike, making war its first aim, and that China is a country where learning is placed first, and that the laws of war there are crude and the soldiers weak. This is foolish ignorance. Japan does not separate militarism from learning, all samurai being military samurai, but the teachings in war are very crude. In China militarism and learning are separated. The learned samurai aims first at the way of learning, and the military samurai at that of war, and thus the country is governed. The result is that in China the military samurai in military learning are much more advanced than the Japanese military samurai, because they make military studies their chief work. When Toyotomi invaded Korea he sent several ten thousands of troops under Konishi Yukunaga, Kato Kyomasa and other generals and they advanced to Heijo (Pingyang.) When Korea was already in danger the Koreans sent to Ming (China) and begged for assistance. At this time Ming was enjoying a long peace. It was the era of enlightenment, and there were no soldiers available, save those used for guarding the border strongholds. On hearing of Korea's trouble they sent the reliefs returning from the fortresses on the northern frontiers to rescue them. The Japanese Generals, samurai and soldiers were those who had been brought up in a rebellious time and were brave and crafty men similar to tigers and bears, but on fighting with the soldiers of Ming, who had come to the rescue of the Koreans, they were defeated. This is a testimony in quite modern time. By this can we know that the people of the Middle Kingdom are ready in military preparations and their samurai and soldiers trained. In our country there are laws issued for military preparation, and though these preparations ought not to be neglected, the weapons are only such in name and are of no practical use. In acquiring military arts our people are only instructed to learn how to fight a single enemy and as to men with a knowledge of the laws of tactics there are none made use of. Those having the office of generals are simply the heirs of nobles who have from one generation to another been in receipt of official salaries, and who know nothing about handling the large bodies of men under their command.

The officials only learn the art of handling bows, horses and sporting guns, but as to the training of troops this is all neglected. Amongst the Ministers and great men there are none who advise the Government. This is a great mistake.

* A large feudal state existing B.C. 740 C. 330.

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Our Chiefs of Castle Garrisons and Chiefs of the Palace Drawing Room Guards are about the same as the Generals of China. Our Chiefs of fifty guards are about the same as the Chinese portion of Imperial Guard, and Mounted Horsemen. Our patrols are the same as Chinese Infantry, and he who leads these is called a General. His rank is the fifth and over. His vice is called Assistant General or Officer, with a rank of the fifth class or lower. Our present Head of Bands agrees with this.

As already stated the higher officers of China led those under their banners, outside of the cities for training in the ranks and trained them incessantly every day in advancing and retreating. Should they fail to train and become careless they were punished. Every man is therefore careful not to forget his duty. Here we see the difference in Military Preparation between this country and China.

Part of Chinese military preparation is the choosing of chariots and men, and examining them for war. This is done under the name of hunting, or, in other words, what we have already referred to under the term of assembling. By choosing chariots is meant the choice of war chariots, and ■ choosing men the choosing of soldiers is meant. In ancient times there were chariot battles, so chariots were of the utmost importance in military matters. In assemblies those who were entitled to, rode in chariots. When the infantry marched out of a city the commander examined all the chariots, horses and military weapons to see whether they were in good condition or not, and the infantry to see whether they were strong on foot. In examining for actual war, the horses, chariots and military machines and in fact everything used in war were all taken out and examined to find whether they were complete in equipment, as called for by law. As Military Preparation is one of the most important duties of the State military men ought to be fully prepared at all times. In times of continued peace, when there is no war, military machines become defective, and repairs are neglected and the proper number of men and horses, for military purposes, falls short. It is usual to think that when occasion occurs there will be time to get ready, and in times of peace men pass their days in eating and drinking. But the ancients, planning to obviate this state of affairs, arranged to have these assemblies without fail. This is most important for Military Preparation.

In Japan because there has been continued peace for one hundred years, military matters have been neglected and officers have become extravagant, so those even with salaries have become poor and pawned their armour, and thinking other weapons useless many have been sold and parted with, and this applies of course much more to the small officers. Even Daimyo having in their care one or half ■ Gun, province, do not provide for their military officers and men, and all throughout the country the number of horses has fallen off, and military affairs are carelessly administered. Wise men do not forget that during peaceful government trouble may occur and that military preparations must be made, and the defence of the country not slackened.

Therefore even now the old law of choosing chariots and men and the examination of the necessities of war should be put unexpectedly into effect, and it should be found out whether the number of horses, soldiers and weapons in the possession of the Daimyo, great men and officers exist or not, and reward or punishment meted out as the result. Then the officers and those above them would cease being given to extravagance and give their whole hearts to military matters.

The officers of these times never once in a lifetime don their armour at all, they would not therefore know how to wear it should necessity occur. They do not know how to move when clad in armour. Even to be clothed in ordinary clothing and court dress interferes with the free movement of the body, and how much more so is this with the stiff and heavy armour, which if one is unaccustomed to it will cause inconvenience when suddenly worn. If horses see or hear anything out of the ordinary they are easily startled or they will not let a rider mount. Horses therefore should be accustomed to the look of armour and to the sound of conch shells and fowling pieces. The officers of China when out for military practice are accustomed to wear armour and they think of it as if it were ordinary clothing. If Military Preparations are now to be instituted (in Japan) armour ought to be worn and practice made in matters pertaining to war. This is according to the military advice left by the ancients. In the ancient times of the Former Kings troops were lodged in farms, and the saying was that the troops were procured from the farms. In the Han dynasty Chaa-ch'ung-kwo made the law for the militia that the guards of the frontier should work in the fields, and as they could be used as soldiers in case of need they were called militia. This law was first instituted by Ch'ung-kion and it was found so beneficial that it has been largely followed in later times. The Hachioji Seanishiu, Hachioji Multitude of a Thousand, of the present day is somewhat similar to this practice. The separating of the people from soldiers was first made in the T'ang, a famous dynasty which ruled China from A.D. 618 to 913, (*vide* Williams) and it has been kept up in later times. In the Ming dynastry 1368 to 1668 the people of the earth were divided into two bodies, Those who made agriculture their occupation were called People, and those who made soldiering their occupation were called Military. The people were not allowed to change to the military, nor were the military allowed to change to the people. This was in the Ming dynasty and had not been so before. The position of a country is determined by its soldier service. This was the law of the sages. Military Service means Military Work. The meaning of Service is the number of men and horses supplied by a given number of rice fields.

In the law of the Chen, a famous fendal dynasty of Chen which lasted from B.C. 1022 to 255, under 34 sovereigns; (it was so called because the Emperor's power was received everywhere, (*vide* Williams), the domain of the Emperor was called 10,000 mounts and the different Princes 1000 mounts, and the houses of the Great Men 100 mounts. One chariot was called a Mount, therefore 1000 or 10,000 mounts refers to the number of chariots supplied by any place. In time of war expeditions the Emperor supplied six armies, the princes each three. These were composed so that to every chariot there were three officers in armour and seventy-two foot soldiers, and twenty-five men for transport, making in all one hundred men. Four horses pulled the chariot and twelve head of cattle pulled the transport. The transport is the same as the Japanese pack-horse. In other words one army was composed of 12,500 men. Of the 100 men with each rider, 25 were for transport and were not for fighting. Deducting these there were three knights in armour and seventy-two foot soldiers, making in all seventy-five men to the mount. Thus with 100 mounts, there were 7,500 men, and for 1 000 mounts 75,000 and for 10,000 750,000 men; 750,000 composed sixty armies and 75,000 men six armies.

The military service of the Emperor was to supply from the one thousand li in his vicinity sixty armies. In time of war one-tenth, that is to say six armies, was supplied. The military service of the Princes was to furnish from their countries of 100 li six armies each, but of these half were for immediate service and half remained in the country to guard it; therefore only three armies were supplied for war expeditions.

We read in the Rongo that Duke Ching of T'si had 1,000 span of horses. This means horses for 1,000 chariots. Four horses go to a span; 1,000 span means the large number of 4,000 horses. T'si was a great country so they may have had that number. But Lu was a small country, yet in Duke Chao's time we read in the Saden that 1,000 mounts were assembled for hunting at Hung. The Rongo ■ a trustworthy book and the Saden is ■ diary of facts. In Japan no matter how great a Daimyo he is, his province could not be expected to supply as many as 4,000 horses. By this means we know the immense number of horses which exist in China. Men and horses naturally increase. If there were so many 2,000 years ago we know the present number must be very large.

Though Japan has from ancient times, after the manner of T'ang, divided the people from the soldiers, the samurai of those days differed from those of the present time. They lived in the country and worked at agriculture, something like the rich farmers of the present times. People of those days called men Daimyo when they owned large fields in their own provinces. Those who, owning large fields, were rich and reared many servants and retainers were called Daimyo. The present fashion of calling Princes who govern the different provinces Daimyo is a popular error. At the end of the Kamakura era, between the years Genkyo and Kenbu, Ashikaga, Nitta, etc., known as Military Houses, were of the same class as Daimyo, therefore as at that time all men known as farmers acted as soldiers the number of men who turned out was very large.

Since modern times (relatively), when Japan became a warlike country, up to the present times the military houses and farmers have been separated from each o her. Farmers do not serve in the army, only a few as coolies, therefore the number of soldiers now is very small. To speak plainly with regard to the present military knights there is practically no difference between him who receives an income of one hundred koku and one who receives five to six hundred koku. They each go out with a horse and a spear and possibly followed by one or two young men. These young men cannot be included in the ranks but only placed with the Zoku,—evidently a kind of fighting transport—mixed soldiers. When a knight in receipt of one thousand koku income is followed by even one mounted knight he is considered a very good example of what a knight should be. By using this basis for computation we can form an estimate of the number of men available, from the amount of income paid to the military houses. It will be seen that by this means it is impossible to get such a number of men now as was obtained in ancient times. If we require the number the ancients had we must get them from amongst the farmers. For instance if we took the revenue obtained from the farm lands as a means of estimating the number of men available for service, though the number of farmers and horses may differ in the east and west provinces according to the richness or poorness of the soil, it may be taken that even from poor soil ten koku is obtained from one cho. Of this four koku or ten bags are paid as taxes, and about six koku remain as the income of the farmer. He is called a ten koku farmer. A ten koku farmer keeps one horse or a cow. In the eastern provinces it ■ a horse and in the west a cow. A thirty or forty koku farmer has four or five servants, and it would not be difficult for a fifty koku farmer to don armour, mount a horse and carry a spear. One of over one hundred koku ought to be able to clothe one or two of his body servants in armour and have them serve in the ranks, thus a one hundred koku knight should supply two mounted retainers, making with himself three in all. A salary of one hundred koku should find three mounted soldiers, one of five hundred, fifteen, a thousand, thirty, and ten thousand, three hundred men. This is taking into account only where the ground is poor, but where the ground is good the numbers should not stop at this; even twenty or thirty koku farmers ought to be responsible for one horseman, and rich people should furnish about ten horsemen from each house. If troops are raised according to the ancient law from the farmers, then the number of soldiers immediately available would be one cannot tell how many times more than the present state system. But this idea is not adopted and troops are not raised from the farmers. The present soldiers are only military knights, and one hundred koku or five hundred koku means but one mounted knight. These high salaried knights are of no use for war; they keep a number of retainers, but these retainers, especially now, are of no use, as according to military law Chugen and Wakado, retainers, are not admitted into the ranks; they are called mixed soldiers and are only allowed to stand behind, and are of no use in war. It is of no use having ■ number of them.

Leaving the Laws of the Chinese Military Service, for the present, and inquiring into ancient Japanese customs we find they were quite different from those of the present time. According to Nature's law the number of horses and men must be much greater than in former times, but it is a sad state as the number of soldiers has much decreased. There must be some reason. If Military Preparations are to be revised this must be considered.

In China before the Three Dynasties (Hia, Shang & Chen) the fighting was chariot fighting. After T'sin, 221 B.C. and Han, 206. B.C. to 220 A.D. it became cavalry fighting, and no change has been made down to present times. From ancient times in Japan we have had cavalry fighting, but of late years this has been abolished and infantry fighting has been substituted. Chariot fighting means having horses, and cavalry fighting means having horses too. As in war time horses are of the utmost importance, the officer in charge of the troops is called Head of the Horses. The rules of chariot fighting have not been transmitted down to these times, because in later years it was vanquished by cavalry fighting. In japan in modern times cavalry fighting has been abolished and horses are only used on the road. In ancient days it was "Bows and Horses" because bows and horses were of the utmost importance in battle. But as in modern times horses are no longer used in battles the true meaning of these words as used in the war laws has been lost. From now on anyone having Military Preparation at heart ought to study the laws of cavalry and train soldiers and horses well. And in the day of battle if the enemy has only infantry in his ranks, the side with fifty or one hundred cavalry, grasping their spears and having their horses galloping neck and neck can at once break an enemy of even double its number. One can easily understand that the force of the galloping horses makes it impossible for an enemy's infantry, even when double the number, to withstand its charge. Therefore there is nothing more important in future Military Preparation than that infantry fighting be reduced and cavalry fighting learned. In the laws of cavalry there is a difference in training for peace and war. There are two ways and they differ. The rules of the present day for rearing horses and riding are only of use in times of peace, and are only for appearance sake. They are useless for both man and beast in time of war.

It is hard to say what were the customs of the early Japanese knights. During the middle ages the knights were all farmers, just the same as the present mounted knights, living ordinarily in their native villages and towns, working on farms, the rich

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learning the art of horse riding and bows, going hunting for birds and animals in the mountains and fields and catching tortoises and fish in the rivers and marshes, or galloping horses, or swimming, and crossing steep mountains, becoming strong walkers. Poor people usually task their bodies very hard in tilling the ground, enduring cold and heat in their work, they are therefore able to withstand any amount of discomfort. This is the custom of that period. Originally the work of a knight was humble; therefore his hands and feet were horny and tough, even allowing the skin to be torn. They esteemed strong bones and muscles for walking. The military knights of the present era all assemble at the capital, and have done so for generations because of the salaries they inherit. They have thus gradually forgotten their origin, and their minds, bodies and customs are just the same as the Kuge and Joro female court attendants, and but one man in several thousand of their number is likely to have any military value. This is not only the result of a lengthy peace, but because of city life.

According to what some people say there are in the province of Satsuma forty-eight frontier castles. In the smallest of these there are from two hundred to three hundred military knights and the largest have seven to eight hundred. This gives an average of about five hundred per castle, or for the forty-eight castles more than about twenty thousand military knights. They are all Village Knights and their time is usually occupied in agriculture. Again in Tosa the remnants of the Choso Kabe clan now exist as village knights to the number of three hundred. These are commonly called the Single Suit of Armour. These observe the old customs of the ancient military knights. The Hachioji Senninshu of the present day live in the country and till the land. When on military duty they carry long spears and are similar to the knights of old who lodged amongst the fields. Though the Hachioji Senninshu receive but very little pay, as they live in the country, and work as farmers they are not badly off, and can easily keep their parents, wives and children. The retainers who live in the city have no other source of livelihood but their pay, and, living in a gay place, they are extravagant in their mode of life. They become idle and devote themselves to pleasure and many of them cannot keep their parents, wives and children. The hands and feet of fellows of this description become soft, and they cannot stand work. They lose the true spirit of military knights and are of no account in war. If it is intended to reform the State and guard it with soldiers the different knights under the flag must all be caused to live twenty ri in the country, and take turns, at regular intervals, as guard knights and soldiers, to live from thirty to fifty days in the Eastern Capital. For the rest of the time they must work as farmers and learn the bow, horse and art of war; shooting and fishing as amusement. If they followed the customs of the village knights in three to five years their muscles and bones would become hard and they would be strong walkers, losing their Kuge and womanlike customs and becoming true military knights. If they change thus, even if the military art they learnt is crude they would be much better than the military knights of to-day who have learnt the military art. This is the way to return to the old military teaching. And there is no better way to help the poor military men of to day. Manufactures are a country's riches. Since ancient times those governing matters of state have considered it a duty to encourage the manufactures. In military preparation out of all the manufactures it has been considered necessary to foster a large number of makers of military weapons. When war breaks out the roads to neighbouring countries are closed, and we are not at liberty to obtain manufactures. We must repair our weapons of war, build castles. These are things that ordinary men usually cannot do. Then must we have artizans of all kinds. The country that does not foster these cannot be anything in war. This is one of the things relating to Military Preparation.

Now of the different Daimyo there are some we hear who foster the manufacturer. All ought to do this.

As has been mentioned in the former article on Official Work if the work of the different officials is not specialized government is impossible. Especially if military matters are not looked after they cannot be preserved. Leaving on one side the details of the numerous official duties, the literary and military officials ought to be distinctly separated. Of the different officers of to-day from the Obangashira to the bows, horses and guns, those having charge of the different military weapons are performing military duties. These different offices ought all to be under one in the Government with some one to assist him. Everything pertaining to military matters ought to be in the hands of these two men. These would be the equivalent of the Great Chief of the Horse and Small Chief of the Horse. If arranged thus then all of the laws would be one, and military preparation would be complete. The man given the position of Great Chief of the Horse must be one well-versed in military learning and suitable for a general and one fond of military matters ought to be in his charge and he should do nothing else. If the country's military matters were attended to military preparation would be accomplished and military work would be carried out. But at present we cannot say our country is in a state of military preparedness.

Kung Tsz asked about Government and Confucius in replying said: "There must be ample food and soldiers." A country is guarded by the military therefore it is imperative that the government see there is no lack of soldiers. But without food troops cannot be maintained. This places food as the source of soldiers. Therefore the Government must be for food and riches, and the country enriched, this is essential in military preparation. This is a most important factor in political economy.

The President, on behalf of the Society, warmly thanked Mr. Kirby for the paper, which was timely and interesting and which must have cost much labour and trouble. He said that it is interesting to see how in this paper Dazai refers to the decrease of population which, under the strict repressive laws of the Tokugawas, was a striking fact of the Shogunate Era. Dazai emphasized the importance of industry, food, riches, and especially the careful preparation which the Japanese now show.

The reports for the year, which were unanimously accepted by the meeting, follow.

Report of the Council.

In the year ending to-day, eight Council Meetings and four General Meetings of the Society have been held. At a General Meeting held January 27th, Reverend Ekai Kawaguchi lectured on his "Personal Experiences among the Tibetans." On March 17th, Professor Frederick Starr, Ph.D., of the University of Chicago, lectured before the Society on "The Aztecs." On October 12th, a paper by Miss Ballard, entitled "Sketch of the life of Watanabe Noboru," was read before the Society. For to-day, the paper is a translation from the works of Dazai on "Bubi, Preparation for War."

In the matter of publication, the Society has added one number to its list of Transactions. A pamphlet containing a List of Transactions, the revised Constitution and By-Laws and other important information has also been published. Two other short papers are now available for publication. Together they would make an interesting number of the Transactions.

Ten new names have been added to the list of members. By death, the Society has sustained very exceptional losses, seven members in all. Of these, two were Honorary Members—Major J. W. Powell and Sir Edwin Arnold—one a Life Member and four Ordinary Members. One was an active and valuable member of the council.

The Treasurer and the Librarian elected one year ago by the Society were forced by other duties to resign their respective offices. The vacancies were temporarily filled by Council, J. McD. Gardiner, Esq. being made Treasurer and Professor A. Lloyd Librarian.

On invitation, Council appointed Reverend Clay MacCauley to act as Delegate of the Society at the Eighth International Geographical Congress, which was convened at Washington, D.C., in September. Dr. John Milne with regret declined the invitation of Council to act in a similar capacity.

Other actions of Council, which have special interest for Members, were the adoption of a resolution which limits to a period not exceeding two years the time within which the Librarian may use his discretion in supplying gratuitously to Members missing numbers of the Transactions; the adoption of a resolution which makes it the duty of the Librarian from time to time to notify members concerning the acquisition of new works by the library.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

THE HON. TREASURER IN ACCOUNT WITH THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

January 1st, 1904.

		YEN
To Balance in Banks		2,749.07
To Amount credited Cash in error Dec. 30th, 1903		100.00
To Membership Fees		187 74
To Sale of Transactions		249.25
To Interest		39.61
		3,325.67
By Paid for Printing		108.38
By Paid for Binding		68.10
By Paid for Postage		78.73
By Paid for Stationery		16.70
By Paid for Salary Assistant Librarian		175.00
By Paid for Purchase of Books		59.07
By Paid for Sundries		15.45
By Paid for Lecture in Yokohama		29.00
By Paid for Insurance		100.00
By Paid for Rent		100,00
By Paid for Delegate to Geographical Congress		50.00
By Paid for Balance in Banks	2,483.37	
By Paid for Balance in Librarian's Hands	41.87	2,525.24
		3,325 67

December 14th, 1904.

J. McD GARDINER,
Hon. Treasurer.

Examined, compared with vouchers and found correct.

J. T. SWIFT.
RICHARD J. KIRBY.

Librarian's Report.

The Librarian who has been acting temporarily as successor to Mr. Wift, who resigned in the summer, begs to report that the sales of transactions during the current year have amounted to *yen* 423 36. The money for some of these sales may not yet have reached the Treasurer's hands, which will account for any discrepancy between the Librarian's record of sales, and the entries in the Treasurer's books.

The annexed list of transactions in stock will show that the supply of some volumes is running very low, and it will be for the Council next year to decide whether these volumes should be reprinted or not. As a rule when a volume runs low it is a sign that it is a valuable number for which there is some demand.

The volume of Transactions for 1904 will contain in addition to the account of Prof. Starr's lecture and the records of the meetings, two valuable papers, one by Miss Ballard on Watanabe Kwazan, and no doubt one by Mr. Kirby on "Bubi or Preparation for War." It will be sent to the printers immediately.

The Librarian has to thank the members of the Library Committee for much valuable assistance in the re-arrangement of the Library. Books which seemed to be foreign to the direct work of the Society have been removed from the Library, and placed as a loan collection in the Library of the Keiogijuku University. The books remaining in the Society's Library have been re-arranged and re-catalogued, a work which is now almost completed, and some money has been spent on binding and on the purchase of new books.

The Librarian regrets to report that very little use has been made of the Library. Very few books have been taken out, and the visitors to the Library during the year have not been ten persons—indeed the number has been far below that. If we consider that a very great portion of our expenses really concern the Library, it is but natural to ask the question whether it would not be advisable to take some step either to make the Library more useful, or to relieve the Society of a rather profitless burden. This will be a matter for the Council to consider during the ensuing year. ARTHUR LLOYD.

Tokyo, December 14th, 1904.

Officers and Members of Council for the ensuing year were then elected:—

President .....Professor A. Lloyd.
Vice-Presidents' for Tokyo...Dr. D. Macdonald.
" for Yokohama..J. C. Hall, Esq., H.B.M's Consul-General.
Corresponding Secretary ...Professor E. H. Vickers.
Recording Sec'y, for Tokyo. " "
" for Yokohama..Dr. J. L. Dearing.
Treasurer.....J. McD. Gardiner, Esq.
Librarian .....Professor A. Lloyd.

Members of Council:—

B. H. Chamberlain, Esq.
J. H. Gubbins, Esq.
Rev. D. C. Greene, D.D.
Rev. A. F. King.
R. J. Kirby, Esq.
Professor J. T. Swift.
R. S. Miller, Esq.
Rev. Walter Weston.
Professor E. W. Clement.
Rev. H. H. Guy.

The President announced the result of the election and declared the Meeting adjourned.

THE COMPRADORE SYSTEM.

Commercial Intelligence contains the following *resumé* of statements made to its editor by Mr. E. S. Little:—

It was as a missionary that Mr. Little made his first acquaintance with the Chinese. With characteristic thoroughness he mastered the language, and as the result of years of intercourse with the people gained their confidence and esteem. When, after many years of excellent missionary work among the Chinese, Mr. Little resigned his connection with missionary work, he decided to remain in the country

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and to put to the test of practice certain theories which he had formed concerning the correct method of doing business with the Chinese people. We have been told again and again that it is absolutely impossible for Europeans to deal direct with the Chinese traders, and that the services of a compradore, as intermediary, are absolutely essential, but this was not a method which commended itself to this shrewd missionary. As he explained to us, it seemed to him that what was profitable business for the compradores ought to be profitable business for the European, provided that the latter were properly equipped with a knowledge of the people, their customs, and language; accordingly he determined from the outset that he would endeavour to do without the assistance of the compradore altogether.

Perhaps a word of explanation should be given here as to what the compradore system is. The compradores are practically native agents employed to undertake all the direct dealings with the Chinese traders. One Chinaman is very much like another, and the average European is usually unfamiliar with their language, consequently the compradore goes between the European merchant and his prospective customer. Generally speaking, it is he who conveys to the buyer the European's terms and prices, negotiates the business, and merely looks to his European employer to confirm the terms made with the Chinaman. The compradore sees to the collection of the accounts, and undertakes the risk of bad debts, as he is presumed to be able to distinguish between good and bad customers, and to know where credit may safely be given, while the European is often too ignorant of his Chinese customers to be able to undertake this work himself. Formerly this system prevailed exclusively, but in recent years a modification has been taking place.

That is not, of course, an exhaustive account of the compradore system, but merely a bare outline of its main features.

Now, although it is probably true that the average European, who does not take the trouble to acquire a thorough knowledge either of the Chinese language or the people, is unable to deal direct with the natives, Mr. Little saw that the system was open to abuse. As he explained to us, the ordinary European trader has difficulty in finding out what are the actual terms on which business is done in his name between his compradore and the Chinese merchant. He must accept the compradore's version of it and so, to all intents and purposes, give him more or less complete control of his interests.

Mr. Little determined to utilise his knowledge of the Chinese language and people to dispense with the services of a compradore, and at once began to deal direct with the Chinese traders without any intermediary. The results were satisfactory, and others are meeting with the same experience. We asked him whether he considered a knowledge of Chinese sufficient equipment to undertake business on these lines. Mr. Little replied that it was not by any means sufficient, and that it was necessary to have a knowledge of the people and their ways, their methods of thought, and so on.

"Chinese traders," he said, "set an example to some other nations in their adherence to their agreements. But this must not be pressed too far. There appears to be in some quarters an exaggerated opinion as to a Chinaman's honesty and integrity, and that he will always stand by a bargain and meet every debt. This is not true. If it were we should have reached the Millennium in China. When in a tight hole your Chinaman will often endeavour to wriggle much as traders in other lands. He did not find that the Chinese were unwilling to deal with a European. On the contrary, he found amongst them evidence of a feeling of dissatisfaction with the compradores. They, too, were shrewd enough to guess that if only they could deal with the Europeans direct, they would be able to make better terms than if they could only approach them through an intermediary.

We asked Mr. Little for his opinion concerning the competition of other European countries in China. His reply was emphatic.

"In my opinion," he said, "there exists in China a splendid opportunity for many lines of business, but unfortunately our own people do not for the most part master the difficulties of the language and customs of the people, and keep up old and conservative methods of work, and consequently business is going to Germans and others, who have taken the trouble to equip themselves more thoroughly for business in China. It is courting defeat for Europeans to go out to China to open up business there unless they are prepared to make themselves familiar with the manners of the people, to study their language, and to enter into their life. I believe that if men will go out prepared to work and to fill the requisite condition as broadly outlined above, there is a great field for them, but I should like to say here, most emphatically, that firms who send out men whose only thought is to live as near as possible the manners of the English country gentleman, and to subordinate their business pursuits to their sport and amusement, are doing an ill service not only to themselves, and to the men they send, but to the nation itself."

We are sure that our readers will echo our cordial wish that Mr. Little may be long spared to uphold the credit of his country in China. It is indeed a pleasure to us to meet, from time to time, men of his stamp who are keeping in touch with the latest developments of the commercial world, while upholding the credit of their race as the greatest nation of traders in the uttermost parts of the earth.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

SPREAD OF THE REFORM MOVEMENT IN RUSSIA.

London, December 15.

The Moscow Town Council has resolved unanimously that the following reforms are absolutely necessary for the protection of the subject against official caprice:—Abolition of exceptional laws, freedom of conscience, press, and meeting; and popular representation in the Government.

THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

December 16.

Admiral Rojdesvensky arrived at Angra Pequena, in German South West Africa, on Dec. 11th and was reported to be coaling from colliers.

Reuter's correspondent at Aden telegraphs that Admiral Folkersahm's squadron is still at Jibutil waiting Betrovosky's supplementary squadron.

FOLKERSHAM'S SQUADRON.

Later.

Folkersahm's Squadron has quitted the waters of Jibutil.

THE LIBERAL MOVEMENT IN RUSSIA.

The growth of the Liberal movement in Russia is daily becoming more manifest. The newspapers are outspoken in advocating far-reaching reforms, which the meetings of students and educated men are emphatically demanding.

BRITAIN'S FISCAL POLICY.

London, December 16.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has reopened the fiscal campaign by addressing four thousand working men at Limehouse, London. He dwelt especially on the advantages of his policy for the working classes, and said that it was impossible to maintain the protection of labour with unrestricted imports of paupers and cheap foreign goods.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE PRESIDENT KRUGER.

London, December 17.

The funeral of the late ex-President Kruger at Pretoria was attended by a great concourse of burghers and was most impressive. The religious service was conducted by leading Dutch ministers. The leading speaker declared that the Boers were loyal to the new flag, which was the symbol of equality and freedom, but that the Boer nation must follow the lines of development laid down by the late Mr. Kruger.

BOTHA'S ADVICE TO THE BOERS.

London, December 15.

Botha (at the funeral of the late ex-President Kruger) urged his countrymen to carry out Kruger's ideal, by creating a great nation north of the Vaal river, while remaining loyal to the new Government.

NEW BRITISH ARTILLERY.

Later.

It is stated that the British War Office has signed contracts providing for the most modern equipment of the horse and field artillery at a cost of two millions and a quarter pounds sterling.

THE THIRD SQUADRON

London, December 19.

The Russian Admiralty, in deference to popular agitation, has begun to make preparations to fit out the third Baltic Squadron. It will consists of 4 battleships and one cruiser. All the vessels are comparatively small in tonnage and nearly obsolete.

THE CZAR'S RESOLVE.

London, December 20.

Telegrams from Russia indicate that the reactionaries are fast recovering the upper hand. The press is forbidden to mention representative government. It is reported that the Tzar informed his Ministers of his determination to maintain the principle of autocracy for the sake of his son.

THE THIRD SQUADRON.

Admiral Birileff has been appointed to the command of the third squadron. The Russian Admiralty expect it to sail on the 28th of January.

Later.

The third Russian squadron is hastily fitting out at Libau. No attempt is being made to give the ships a thorough overhaul. Workmen are insufficient.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

The Baltic Fleet has passed the Cape, going eastward.

COLLIERS FOR THE BALTIC FLEET.

London, December 21.

Four colliers for the Baltic Fleet are at Lorenzo Marques.

FURTHER TROUBLES AT MOSCOW.

Further demonstrations took place at Moscow yesterday. There were several collisions with the police. A few of the rioters were wounded.

THE NORTH SEA COMMISSION.

Later.

The North Sea Commission is to meet at Paris on Thursday.

LAWLESSNESS IN MOROCCO.

Lawlessness is increasing in Morocco. The Sultan has dismissed all foreigners, regarding that as the easiest way to conciliate the people.

CANADA AND THE BRITISH NAVY.

London, December 22.

Canada is about to establish, in agreement with the British Admiralty, a Canadian squadron, beginning with three cruisers manned by the Canadian naval militia.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

Later.

The Times discussing the suggestion in Russian papers that Great Britain is tiring of the Japanese alliance, says that should such a feeling unhappily arise nothing will induce us to break our plighted word.

THE NORTH SEA AFFAIR.

The papers publish a variety of reports from Hull that secret agents supposedly acting for Russia have been endeavouring to bribe fishermen to swear that there were torpedo boats among the British trawlers on the Dogger Bank.

STOESSEL AND NOGI.

(Received at the Imperial Military Head Quarters from the officer commanding the Investing Army at Port Arthur. Time of receipt, midnight on the 16th of December.)

The following two letters have reached me from General Stoessel with regard to the cannonade of the town by our guns:—

No. 1.

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Dated from the Fortress of Port Arthur on the 14th of December. No. 2,492.

Sir—I have the honour to inform you that the artillery of your army is now firing on our hospitals.

These hospitals are clearly distinguished by means of the Red-Cross Flag, and it should be possible to see this mark from the position of your guns. Therefore I trust that, carrying on an honourable warfare, and in consideration of the respect due to the brave soldiers of our army who ought not to receive such treatment as to be slaughtered while lying wounded in hospital under the Red-Cross Flag, you will interdict this procedure. Among these brave men there are some wounded Japanese.

I take this occasion to renew my assurances of esteem.

(Signed) STOESSEL,
Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Fortress.

To H.E. General Baron Nogi, Commander-in-Chief of the Investing Army.

The above letter was received at the Head Quarters of the Investing Army at 8 p.m. on the 15th inst.

No. 2.

Dated from the Fortress of Port Arthur on the 15th of December.

Sir,—To the bearer of this letter, M. Bazachoff, His Imperial Majesty's Jagenmeister, who is an authorized Chief Manager of the Red Cross Society, I have entrusted the duty of consulting with you with reference to steps for placing the hospitals out of danger during the attack. I need scarcely say that this is without prejudice to your right to regulate your operations in the manner most conducive to success.

I have the honour to be,
&c.

Written on the back of the envelope in pencil were the words :—

M. Bazachoff will have the honour to be present at the same place to-morrow at 1 p.m. to receive an answer to this letter.

The above was received at 8 p.m. on the 15th instant at the Head Quarters of the Investing Army.

In reply to the above, Major Saito of the Staff, accompanied by Professor Ariga and by Mr. Kawazu, Interpreter, was instructed to proceed to the appointed place at Sanlikiao by 1 p.m. on the 16th instant, bearing the following letter :—

"Head Quarters of the Investing Army, the 16th December.

Sir—I have the honour to emphatically state that the Japanese army, respecting the principles of humanity and the terms of conventions, has never once, since the beginning of the siege, intentionally trained its guns on any building or vessel flying the Red-Cross Flag. But a large part of the interior of the fortress can not be clearly seen from our positions, and, as is well known, cannon balls do not invariably reach the desired point. Notably, when a brave resistance has continued so long as yours has, the field of our gun-fire necessarily becomes extended, and unfortunately we can not guarantee that our shells shall never strike unanticipated places.

I take this opportunity to renew my expressions of respect.

(Signed) NOGI.
General, Commanding the Investing Army.

To His Excellency General Stoessel, Commander-in-chief of the Kwantung Fortress."

The details of the meeting which took place on the 16th instant at 1.30 p.m. between the enemy's delegate and ours are as follows :—

Enemy's Delegate—The Japanese troops are training their guns on buildings flying the Red-Cross Flag.

Our Delegate—I totally deny that there is anything of the kind.

E.D.—We ask that no fire shall be directed against the new town of Port Arthur or against the north-east of the old town.

O.D.—We can not possibly consent to limits of locality.

E.D.—I shall submit a map showing the positions of the hospitals and I trust that as far as possible these positions will not be fired on.

O.D.—We will examine the map showing your wishes.

The Enemy's delegate answered that he would bring the map on the 18th instant.

(Received at the Imperial Naval Head Quarters, at 2.55 p.m. on the 18th December.)

REPORT FROM ADMIRAL TOGO.

THE SHIPS AT PORT ARTHUR.

There is no doubt that the enemy's ships sunk in Port Arthur can not again go into action. There is also reason to consider that the *Sevastopol*, which lies outside the harbour, is no longer capable of navigating the high seas, but her condition can not yet be observed with sufficient clearness to justify an absolutely certain conclusion. Investigations are now being made from several quarters. Further, it is sure that at least six of the enemy's destroyers are still in existence.

The following is added for purposes of information :—According to reports received from the Naval Staff attached to the Investing army, the condition of the enemy's ships inside the harbour is as follows :—

The *Peresviet* (battleship) is lying 200 metres to the north-west of the extremity of Tiger's Tail, her head pointing N. E. ½ N. At full tide the water reaches to her torpedo-tubes at the bows and to her stern-work behind. She is undoubtedly on the bottom, but she has no list. Her central smoke-stack is much injured.

The *Poltava* (battleship) is lying 200 metres to the north of the extremity of Tiger's Tail. She is heading S.E. by E.½ E. At full tide the water is over her deck at the stern. She also is undoubtedly on the bottom but she has no list.

The *Retvizan* (battleship) is lying 100 metres east of the *Poltava*. She heads in the same direction as the latter. She is on the bottom, sunk still deeper than her consorts, her stern-deck being always under water. She has a list of 5° to starboard.

The *Pobieda* is lying 220 metres north-east-one-half-east from the point of Tiger's Tail. She is heading N. E. ½ N. and she has a list of 20° to starboard. The starboard side of her stern-deck is under water at full tide, and she is probably on the bottom.

The *Pallada* (protected cruiser) lies 100 metres eastward and a little north of the *Pobieda*. She heads S. W. ½ S. and has a list of 5° to port. At full tide her stern-deck is submerged to much the same extent as that of the *Peresviet*. She is undoubtedly on the bottom.

The *Bayan* (armoured cruiser) is lying 400 metres S. S. W. ½ W. from the entrance to the dock, and heads N. E. by E. ½ E. She has a list of 25° to port and is probably on the bottom.

The above four battle-ships and two cruisers have no men on board nor are there any boats in their vicinity. It appears that the enemy has altogether abandoned them.

Report from the same received at 1.30 p.m. 17th instant.

On the night of the 14th a number of our torpedo-boat squadrons carried out a very bold attack against the enemy's ships. At about midnight the various squadrons reached the entrance to Port Arthur harbour. The leading squadron, under (Commander Uchida) and the special squadron (Commander Yokoo) pushed in close to the enemy for the purpose of reconnoitering, and at 1 a.m. they attacked in the face of a cannonade from the enemy's ships and batteries conducted by means of search-lights. One torpedoer (Lieutenant Mitamura) was struck once, another (Lieutenant Nakamuda) four times. The latter had 3 warrant-officers and one man wounded. The squadrons then determined upon their plan of attack. The first squadron (Commander Kasama) was to break the enemy's obstructions and to draw off his search-lights and fire. The second (Commander Sumikyo), the third (Commander Otaki), the fourth (Commander Seki) and the fifth (Commander Kawase) were to follow in and deliver their attack at close quarters. This programme was bravely carried out between 2 a.m. and 4 a.m. The Third Squadron (Commander Otaki) attacked with special vehemence, but all, closing up, discharged their missiles at very short range and withdrew in order. During the withdrawal one was suddenly struck by a number of shots. Her commander, Lieutenant Nakabori, and 5 of her crew were killed and one was wounded. The boat also became unmanageable. Her consort, under the command of Lieutenant Nakahara, under a shower of the enemy's balls, took all measures to save her and with difficulty got her in tow. But the rope was cut by a shot, the towing boat was struck once and had one of her men killed, and the towed boat, receiving a number of additional hits, was reduced to a sinking condition. There was nothing for it therefore but to save the survivors of her crew and to abandon her, which was done. Another boat of the same squadron, under Lieutenant Mizuno, was struck twice; and in the squadron which attacked last and which was exposed to a very heavy fire, one boat (Commander Kawase) was struck once and had two men killed, Lieutenant Takahashi and two blue-jackets being wounded; while yet another boat (Lieutenant Shono) received one ball which killed a warrant-officer and wounded 5 men. This last boat also became unmanageable for a time, but being assisted by two of her consorts under Lieutenant Watanabe and Mori, she returned safely. All the other boats, though exposed to heavy fire and carrying out a bold attack, happily escaped without injury. The results of the operation are not yet clear, but not a few torpedoes discharged by our boats were actually observed to strike the mark, and on the following morning observations from the look-out on shore showed that the *Sevastopol* was down by the head deeper than she had been on the previous heading day. She was S.S.E. and was not swinging to the tide or sensible of the wind. Her position being very close to the shore in shallow water, it is impossible to determine the exact degree of her injuries, but I desire to express my thorough satisfaction with the altogether orderly and brave manner of our boats' attack, and with the skilful seamanship and courage shown by the boats which went to the rescue of their comrades, and to say how profound is the confidence which such conduct inspires."

(Report from the same received at 1.13 a.m. 18th instant.)

On the night of the 15th our torpedo-boat squadrons again attacked the enemy's ships lying under Chingtaushau, namely, the *Sevastopol*, the *Otvazni* and several destroyers. During the engagement one squadron, under Commander Seki, making her way through the snow-storm, reached the ships' anchorage at 4.30 a.m. and passed between the *Sevastopol* and the destroyers. All the boats headed for the *Sevastopol* and the *Otvazni*, and discharged their missiles at short range, every one being observed to hit. Moreover, they engaged the enemy's destroyers at a range of about 100 metres and inflicted more or less loss. A torpedo discharged from one boat of the Commander Seki's Squadron appeared to strike one of

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the enemy's destroyers. Throughout this bold attack the enemy kept up a hot fire, but possibly on account of the very close range our Squadron did not suffer at all. The second Squadron, under Commander Jinguji delivered its attack next, and among several torpedoes discharged three at least were seen to explode. This squadron also engaged the enemy's destroyers, and then emerged into the open sea. One of its boats had an engineer, Watanabe, slightly wounded. Another had two men killed and one wounded. A third (Lieutenant Yokochi) required some repairs, and while these were being made the order for attack was issued. All haste was made but she became separated from the other boats and was unable to accompany them. The commander of the Squadron to which she belonged, commander Ezoye, went on board and she set out to deliver her attack alone. She approached the *Sevastopol* and discharged her torpedoes. Commander Ezoye was killed and one man wounded but the boat returned safely. It is strange that while delivering attacks on consecutive nights and succeeding in discharging torpedoes which were seen to hit their mark, our squadrons, though numerous, sustained so little injury at the enemy's hands.

According to reports received to-day from the shore look-out, one of the enemy's destroyers with her mast broken is visibly run on shore. At low tide the bottom of her hull and her screw are out of water.

[Later accounts show with regard to the torpedoer which is described as having delivered her attack alone, that she was undergoing repairs at the base when the Squadrons were ordered to make the attack. She could not be got ready in time to accompany them, and Commander Ezoye, regretting this bitterly, obtained permission to take her in alone when her repairs were effected. She seems to have been determined from the first to deliver a most daring attack. When the boat reached Chingtaushan the snow was falling thickly, and there was no possibility of distinguishing objects ahead. This was welcomed as likely to dim the enemy's searchlights. The boat pushed on boldly until she came so near as to be able to distinguish the sound of voices on the Russian ships. She then discharged one torpedo and approaching still closer, stopped and discharged another. The enemy had by this time opened a heavy fire. One shot struck Commander Ezoye in the stomach and cut him right in two. On the other hand, the men in the torpedoer had the satisfaction of hearing the sound of their missile as it burst on striking and seeing the column of water sent up. They gave three shouts of *banzai* and steered home without further hurt.—ED. *J.M.*]

(Received at the Imperial Naval Head Quarters at 1.52 p.m., 21st instant.)

REPORT FROM ADMIRAL TOGO.

On careful examination of Port Arthur harbour from the look-out I find that the *Sevastopol*, which was recently attacked by our torpedo-boats, is lying under Chingtaushan in shallow water at about 400 metres from the shore. Her crew are ceaselessly endeavouring to pump out the water from her injured part, but her list has become fully 10°, and she is a little down by the head. Under the circumstances now existing at Port Arthur, there can be no hope of repairing her, and I am convinced that she is not fit either to fight or to navigate the high seas. Further, I observe that one of the enemy's destroyers is wrecked, doubtless by the attack of our torpedo-boats.

(Received from the same at 10.10 p.m. 21st inst.)

According to the statements of a trustworthy prisoner captured by our squadron, 8 of our torpedoes struck the torpedo-net of the *Sevastopol* in the attacks from the 13th instant onwards, and as least one struck the ship herself. Apparently the latter was on the night of the 15th. Early on the morning of the 16th her crew were in a state of confusion and were seen to be rigging out a large net. The torpedo struck on the port side near the stern, smashing the rivets of her plating through an arc of about 80°. The ship's bow is now pointing outward, her stern is on the bottom, the muzzles of the guns in her waist are nearly touching the water, she has a list to starboard, and the port-holes of her lower deck from the stern to the third are under water. A torpedo-boat at her stern on the starboard side, a pumping vessel at her stern on the part and a torpedo-laying boat are all working their hardest to keep the water down in her, but it can scarcely be possible to make her fit for sea. A destroyer received a torpedo at her bows the same night and is now stranded. The *Sevastopol* had no netting attached to herself. A royal-yard had been rigged from her bows and from this the netting was stretched. At about 30 or 40 feet farther ahead a beam square in section and about 6 inches thick, had been run out and fastened with chains so as to form a salient angle. To this also a steel net was attached. On each side of this boom an upright, serving as a mark, had been attached.

(Published by the "Nichi Nichi Shimbun," 3 p.m. 19th.)

LATEST FROM PORT ARTHUR.

News has been received in a certain quarter that the left wing of the Investing Army has captured the North Fort of Keekwanshan.

[Published by the "Asahi Shimbun" 3.15 p.m. 19th.)

In the sequel of sapping operations, the Left Wing of the Investing Army blew up an important part of the North Fort of East Keekwanshan, and at 2 p.m. on the 18th instant captured the fort.

At about the same time the Right Wing, advancing from High Hill to an important position some 1,000 metres south-east of the latter, captured it. The troops now threaten to attack the new town of Port Arthur, and to penetrate into the district between the main lines of Port Arthur and the Liaotishan forts.

(Received at the Imperial Military Head Quarters on the afternoon of the 20th December.)

The spoils taken with the North Fort of East Keekwanshan were as follows:—Five 8.7 cent. quick-firers (now under examination as to their condition); two 74-mill. quick-firers (one usable); two 24-mill. quick-firers (one usable); four machine-guns; 161 rifles; cartridges 461 (under examination); 47-mill. cartridges 350; 24-mill. cartridges 280; machine-gun cartridges 1,150; rifle ammunition 15,000; hand-grenades 80; star-shells 9; (the above ammunition is all serviceable); gunpowder 6 boxes; boards 1,600; baulks (timber) 120; earth-bags 750, garments, &c., 170.

[Received at the same, 11.30 p.m. on the 20th December from the officer commanding the Manchurian Armies.]

At 5 p.m. on the 19th the enemy's artillery posted on the east of Tashan bombarded the vicinity of Kinglungtun, and a force of his infantry at 1 a.m. on the 20th attacked on the south of Pienniulupau while another force attacked Tatszpau. They were repulsed. At the same time bodies of his infantry delivered assaults against Kinshantun, Heilintun and the vicinity of Hwangchi. The fight at Kinshantun lasted about one hour. All were driven back. We had no casualties.

CAPTURE OF EAST KEEKWANSHAN FORT.

(From the Officer commanding the investing Army at Port Arthur.)

At 2.15 p.m. on the 18th, our troops blew up the parapet of the North fort of Eastern Keekwanshan and then charged in. A severe fight with hand grenades ensued. The enemy made a most stubborn resistance and the fire of his machine guns temporarily checked the progress of our attack. At 7 p.m. Lieut.-General Samejima placed himself at the head of the reserves and advancing into the counterscarp gallery, led his men to the fighting line. A furious charge was then made and at 11.50 p.m. the fort was captured. Immediately on our taking the fort we threw up entrenchments and by morning were firmly established. The enemy in retiring blew up a mine which they had themselves laid near the gorge of the fort. With the fort we captured 5 9-cent. field guns, 2 machine guns, and a large quantity of ammunition. The enemy left from 40 to 50 dead. Our casualties are not yet ascertained, but they cannot be large.

(Received at the Imperial Military Head Quarters on the afternoon of the 22nd instant.)

REPORT FROM THE INVESTING ARMY AT PORT ARTHUR.

This morning at about 5 o'clock a part of the Right Wing, taking advantage of a movement on the enemy's part, dislodged him from the highland on the north of Housanyangtau and took possession of the latter. Subsequently, at 7 a.m. we expelled the enemy from the promontory on the West of this village and occupied the promontory, capturing a siege-gun of small calibre. After we had occupied the promontory the enemy made a counter-attack but was at once driven back, and our tenure of the place is nearly assured.

FROM THE SHAHO.

(Received from Field Marshal Oyama.)

From half-past 6 till 11 o'clock at night on the 17th the enemy made three attacks on our outposts near Santaokongtsz. Also on the next night about 12 o'clock he made an advance near Hingkingchin and Hunghoshankau. All these attacks were repulsed. At half past 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 18th, the enemy's heavy guns bombarded Sinfantai. They fired some 80 shells at the railway, bridge over the Shaho, but did no damage.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

MR. TAKAHIRA.

Mr. Takahira, having nearly recovered from his illness, is to return to Washington during next week.

PRAISE FOR JAPAN.

The London newspapers strongly applaud the invincible resolution shown by the Japanese in prosecuting their attack upon the fortress and the Squadron at Port Arthur. They express pity for the helplessness and inaction of the Russian ships. *The Times* of the 16th instant says:—"Reading how the crews of the Japanese destroyers all vied with one another in entreating for permission to undertake the task of attacking the *Sevastopol*, and how they made their way through a snow-storm to accomplish the feat, we are inevitably reminded of the daring and courage which the men of the Japanese Navy showed to the world in their desperate fighting at the beginning of the war. We consider that the main object of the investment of Port Arthur has now been practically

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achieved by the powerful cooperation of the Japanese Navy and Army." The other newspapers write in a similar strain. They say that the day of the fall of Port Arthur must be now within measurable distance.

THE SPANISH CABINET.

There has been a change of Cabinet in Spain. General Askalaga has become Prime Minister and Senor Agillee do Campo has taken the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

Prince Fushimi set out on the 16th instant at 8 p.m. for San Francisco, His Imperial Highness will spend a night at Ogden.

GENERAL KAULBARS.

General Kaulbars, commander of the Third Army, is stated to have reached Mukden on the 16th instant.

THE "ASKOLD" AFFAIR.

On the afternoon of the 15th instant two Russian sailors of the *Askold* got into a fight with *jinrikisha* coolies about a fare. One of the Russians seized an axe that was at hand and struck an unconcerned Chinaman on the head who was passing. The man died the same evening. Yesterday the witnesses of the affair were examined at the Russian Consulate, but no public trial took, and the accused was handed over to the Russian naval authorities. All the local newspapers vehemently condemn the inefficiency of Russian discipline and the impropriety of such legal procedure.

THE PORT ARTHUR SHIPS.

The Austrian newspapers, reporting the complete destruction of the Port Arthur Squadron, express astonishment that it did not sortie from the harbour when there was a possibility of doing so.

The *Fremdenblatt* says that the first result of the destruction of the Squadron is to produce a greater disparity than ever between the sea-powers of the two combatants. The fall of Port Arthur is now a question of days or hours.

THE YARROW AFFAIR.

According to London journals warrants have been issued for the arrest of the two men engaged in the transaction of selling Yarrow destroyers to Russia. They are both abroad.

THE THIRD SQUADRON.

The *Novoe Vremya* says that Admiral Virimeff, accompanied by the Port Admiral and an expert engineer, inspected the following ships, which are to form part of the third Baltic Squadron:—The *Slava*, the *Alexander II.*, and the *Pamiat Azova*.

AMERICAN OPINION.

American journals do not comment editorially on the destruction of the remaining portion of the Port Arthur fleet. They consider that the doom of the fortress had for a long time been fixed and that the destruction of the remnant of the squadron will hasten by one step the final result.

They do not believe that the Baltic squadron can arrive in time to save the fortress.

GERMAN OPINION.

The *Norddeutsche Allegemeine Zeitung* says that it is clear that the Port Arthur squadron, is no longer competent to inflict any injury on the Japanese ships, neither can it render assistance to the Baltic Fleet in the arduous undertaking which lies before it. On the other hand the Japanese ships are as strong as ever and are now in a position to make full preparations for their next operations. We have thus practical proof of the important results which have followed upon the capture of High Hill. The Baltic fleet is proceeding leisurely on its way. The squadron which left Jiboutil on the 14th is probably cruising about in the vicinity of that port.

It is generally believed in Germany that there will be no reason for the Baltic squadron to continue its voyage to the East, and that even if it does get out there it cannot do any damage to the Japanese squadron.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

According to a report received from the Japanese force in Hamheung, an officer's reconnoitering party of 12 men came into collision with 30 Russians at Kowon on the 20th instant at 10 a.m. The enemy had one killed; other particulars unknown. We had no casualties. The dead Russian had no tunic, only an over-coat.

A Wolff telegram says that a Russian Squadron passed the Cape of Good Hope on the 19th instant.

Admiral Birileff, now in command of the Third Russian Squadron, has been appointed to command the Third Pacific Squadron and has already left Kronstadt for Libau.

His Imperial Highness Prince Fushimi arrived safely at San Francisco at 3.30 a.m. on the 20th instant, according to a report from Mr. Consul Uyeno.

(Received in Tokyo.)

THE UNREST IN RUSSIA.

According to all reports the movement for reform in Russia is becoming very important. It is not confined to students and agitators, but has extended to the upper ranks of society and even to officialdom. It has attracted the whole attention of the nation to such a degree that the war occupies a secondary place. The organs of the advocates of a constitution say that when the Minister of the Interior learned that representatives of the local assemblies were about to hold a secret meeting in Moscow, he advised the Tzar to summon them to a public meeting in St. Petersburg, inasmuch as if the control of a secret meeting in Moscow were left in the hands of Duke Sergius, Governor of that city, who is also the Conservative leader, he would certainly take steps likely to greatly accentuate the situation, which would not be amicably composed except by recognition and by gentle treatment. Besides, if the meeting were held in St. Petersburg it would be under the direct control of the Government. But contrary to expectation, this step gave a great impetus to the movement, in consequence of which the Conservative leaders became excited and strongly represented the danger to the Tsar, saying that the Home Minister's method would certainly lead to a revolution. Thereupon the Tsar withdrew his consent, and ordered that the assembly be either postponed or abandoned. But things had gone too far for either step, and over one hundred delegates, in defiance of the Tsar's veto, held a three days' meeting at which vehement speeches were delivered and strongly Liberal resolutions were adopted. These resolutions they caused to be presented to the Tsar by the Minister of the Interior. It is not known to what extent the Home Minister was prepared to carry his Liberal reforms. He apparently did not understand the depth of the popular desire for constitutional government. Similar movements have been going on for some days in all the provinces, and sometimes officials have taken part. It appears that there is now a conflict at Court between the Liberals and the Conservatives. The Home Minister has tendered his resignation, but the Tsar, dreading the effects of accepting it, has declined. A well-informed Russian, who recently visited Vienna, says that the question whether Russia will have a constitution or the Conversatives will retain power depends upon whether the country's arms are successful or otherwise in the war. This is generally believed in Vienna.

THE "SEVASTOPOL."

News has been received in a trustworthy quarter that in consequence of the attack of the Japanese torpedo-boats the *Sevastopol* has a list of at least 10° to port.

It is further stated that the Japanese guard-ships have seized a steamer called the *Kinasa* (?) which was attempting to leave Port Arthur.

According to trustworthy information the portion of the Baltic Fleet which passed the Suez Canal left Jibouti on the 14th instant, and the main squadron which went *via* West Africa, passed the Cape of Good Hope on the 19th instant. It is stated that a Third Squadron is to be got ready with all speed.

(Received by the "Asahi Shimbun.")

A telegram from Chefoo dated the 20th says that the *Sevastopol* and the *Otvazni* are still under the shelter of Mantaushan.

The *Sevastopol* is gradually sinking.

(Special to "Japan Mail.")

KOBE "GO-AS-YOU-PLEASE" RACE.

Kobe, December 18, 3.45 p.m.

In the "Go-as-you-please" race there were ten starters, Gansden was the winner in three hours and thirteen minutes; Thompson being next in three hours forty minutes. Four others finished: Spence, Moffat, Murray, and Hall.

(From the "Jiji Shimpo.")

THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

London, December 20th.

Sixteen ships, including some transports belonging to the Baltic fleet, passed last night 30 miles south of the Cape of Good Hope. Their destination is believed to be Delagoa Bay.

THE NORTH SEA COMMISSIONERS.

President Loubet of France has received the Commissioners of the Hull affair.

CONSERVATIVES IN RUSSIA.

The Conservatives have been victorious in the matter of the local assemblies, and the Czar has prohibited further discussion of a Constitution.

THE SULTAN.

The Sultan of Turkey has proclaimed a state of siege in Salonika.

OBITUARY.

Sir Lowthian Bell, F.R.S., D.C.L., is dead. He was 88 years of age.

(From the "Tokyo Asahi Shimbun.")

A RUSSIAN REPORT.

London, December 20.

A report from the Russian head-quarters at Mukden represents the Japanese as experiencing difficulty in replenishing their ranks and as using next year's supply of recruits, as well as Koreans and Chinese.

KUROPATKIN'S REQUIREMENTS.

Kuropatkin requires a force of 500,000 troops in order to assume the offensive.

THE THIRD RUSSIAN SQUADRON.

Preparations for the dispatch of the Third Baltic Squadron are still being carried on.

RUSSIAN ENGINEERS.

London, December 21.

Five hundred and ninety engineers have held a conference at which it was decided that industries in Russia will not be properly protected should a constitution not be promulgated. Six thousand others who were not present expressed to the meeting by letter their appreciation of this decision.

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THE BALTIC SQUADRONS.

A Libau dispatch of Nov. 16th said :—The second division of the Russian second Pacific squadron sailed to-day. It consists of the cruisers *Oleg* and *Izumrud*, the auxiliary cruisers *Kuban*, *Terek* and *Orel*; the cruisers *Rion* and *Dnieper* (formerly the *St. Petersburg* and *Smolensk*), and the torpedo-boat destroyers *Liany*, *Resity*, *Gromkl*, *Grazny* and *Prozorliny*. The division is expected to overtake Rear-Admiral Voelkersam's division.

A correspondent at Canea, Crete, reported on Nov. 21st :—Disgraceful scenes transpired yesterday when several groups of officers and men of the vessels belonging to the Baltic fleet in this port, left various drinking-houses and paraded the streets. The Russians were evidently intoxicated. Brandishing their swords and other weapons, they made a wild rush at the peaceful passer-by. At least five of these were murdered by the drunken Russians, many others wounded and a large number cuffed and beaten. The brawls continued until late into the night. Under cover of darkness the drunkards grew wilder still and their shouts and loud talk scared most people into their houses. The streets became practically deserted by the residents. It is reported that at least 40 of the Russian sailors have so far deserted

Evidence of unimpeachable character exists showing that the discipline on board the Russian ships is unparalled in its laxity and that the men, being intoxicated most of the time, cannot be controlled by the few sober and serious-minded officers.

A Port Said telegram of November 24th said :—A section of the Russian Second Pacific Squadron has arrived here. All precautions have been taken to prevent an untoward incident during the passage of the vessels through the Suez Canal. All the ships are fitted with wireless telegraphic apparatus. The ships are not ordered to coal here, but will take water, fresh provisions and hay for their live-stock. The Russian Admiral exchanged visits with the Commander of the *Furious*. Though the larger warships were not ordered to coal here, the torpedo-boat destroyers are coaling from transports, and will enter the Canal at dawn to-morrow, and the rest of the division an hour later. Admiral Volkersam indignantly denied that the Russian officers or sailors created disturbances at Canea, Island of Crete. He says a few drunken sailors were carried on board, but no one was killed or wounded. There were no desertions, as reported by an English newspaper.

The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at Port Said asserted on Nov. 25th that the Russian Volunteer Fleet steamer *Vodonets*, which passed the Dardanelles as a transport, had three submarine boats on board, and that the *Yaroslav*, which passed the Dardanelles lately, had a large amount of Hotchkiss guns. Evidently once through the canal, says the correspondent, they will emulate the Volunteer steamers *St. Petersburg* and *Smolensk*,

A Suez dispatch of Nov. 25th said :—Two Russian battleships, three cruisers, seven torpedo-boat destroyers and nine transports from Port Said have arrived safely at the Bitter Lakes, in the Canal, where they anchored for the night. Under instructions, the destroyers left the remainder of the squadron and came on to Suez, where they anchored, preceding the transports, which will come through under electric light, arriving here at 2 a.m. While the destroyers were passing through the canal, men were stationed at their guns and torpedo-tubes. The cruisers and battleships will leave the Bitter Lakes at daylight. While the warships were traversing the Canal both banks were strongly patrolled by Egyptian soldiers and coast guards. The Russian Admiral's intention is said to go to Diego Suarez, Bay of Madagascar.

A St. Petersburg correspondent reported on Nov. 26th :—Confirmation has been received here of the statement made in a private telegram from Sebastopol on November 24th that a portion of the crews of the Black Sea Fleet mutinied on November 22nd under the influence of the revolutionary propaganda, and that the trouble was subsequently quelled by force of arms, several of the mutineers being wounded.

The cruisers *Oleg* and *Izumrud*, of the Second Division of the Russian Second Pacific Squadron, according to the *Daily Mail's* Copenhagen despatch, left Skaw on the night of November 24th, by order of the Danish authorities, while coaling in Danish waters. The Russian Commander, the correspondent adds, protested that he was awaiting despatches from St. Petersburg, but finally agreed to leave.

A London telegram of Nov. 26th said :—The steamer *Fitz-William*, with a cargo of oil, has been given up for lost. She left Liverpool on October 29th, for Gothenburg, and no vestige of her has been seen since. There is a theory that the *Fitz-William* was sunk in the North Sea by a Russian shell, about November 2nd, when, according to rumours, a vessel was thus sunk.

GOVERNMENT BY EXPERTS.

Berlin, November 5.

"What," I exclaimed, "are there no poor in this city, are you altogether without rags and wretchedness?"

"My dear friend," said the German, winking a heavy eyelid, "we are a very clever people. We do not show our dustbins."

Now, there is this difference between London and Berlin—the one is ruled by anybody who can talk with sufficient glibness to catch votes: the other only by men of the highest probity and proved ability in municipal affairs. So that when the stranger comes to London—the London of unlimited philanthropy and well-nigh universal charity—he is shocked by the eternal squalor and destitution of our streets; and when he visits Berlin—the Berlin which is practically irreligious, and certainly with nothing of London's charity—he is amazed by the cleanliness and prosperity, not only of every street, but of every citizen.

Berlin is ruled by municipal experts. It has its wretchedness and its despair, but these things are not permitted to increase. To be out of work in Berlin is a crime, even as it is in London, but with this difference—in Berlin the municipality legislates for labour in a fashion which makes idleness all but indefensible.

CITIZEN BIOGRAPHIES.

The laws to this end may not commend themselves to English minds, for the German is not soft-hearted in such matters; but they have this engaging recommendation, they succeed. Let a ragged man make his appearance in Friedrichstrasse or the Lindens, or in any of the numerous open spaces, and a policeman is at him in a minute. "Your papers!" demands the man of law. The beggar produces his documents. If it is proved that he has slept in the asylum for the homeless more than a certain number of nights, he is forthwith conducted, willy-nilly, to the workhouse and made to labour for his board and lodging.

Now, the workhouse in Germany is not a prison, but the vagrant would as lief go to the one as to the other. The administration of the workhouse is conducted with iron severity; every ounce of bread and every drop of thin soup consumed by the workhouse man is paid for a thousandfold by the sweat of his brow. So it comes about that the man least disposed to work, the born vagabond, finds it more agreeable to toil for his bread in the market than to fall into the hands of a paternal Government.

Berlin takes advantage of the system in Germany which numbers and tickets every child born in the Fatherland. No man can roam from district to district, changing his name and his life's story with every flitting. He is known to the police from the hour of his birth to the hour of his death. For a few pfennigs I can read the history of every person in Berlin. Therefore, the municipality has an easy task. Every citizen's life-story is known to them, and every vagrant is punished for his crime against the community,

INSURANCE FOR EVERYBODY.

Moreover, every person of humble means is insured by the State. Even clerks, shop assistants, and servants are compelled to insure against sickness and against old age. This insurance is effected by the pasting into a book of certain stamps every week, and it is the duty of each employer to see that this contract is faithfully obeyed. And now the State has built at Beelitz an enormous sanatorium, costing ten million marks (£500,000), where the invalided citizen is sent with his pension, in order to expedite his valuable return to the ranks of the wage-earners. It pays the city of Berlin to nurse its sick and cherish its invalids. The whole object of the municipality is to secure the physical and intellectual well-being of its citizens; and on this task it concentrates its labours with amazing energy.

I have talked about this subject with Dr. Freund, the Chairman of State Insurance for Berlin. He is a favourite with the Kaiser, and the British King and Queen have discussed with him the subject of the health of the working classes. No man understands his business better than this small, neat German. The State, he holds, should do every thing to fit its citizens for the battle of commercial competition; and when it has done everything, when it has first equipped, then safeguarded, and afterwards assisted in distress, it should punish sternly and steadfastly the lazy and the indolent. Fall sick, says the States to its workpeople, and we will nurse you back to vigour; drop out of employment, and we will find you fresh work; grow old, and we will provide you with bread and butter; but become lazy and vagabond, and we will lock you up and make you work till you have paid the uttermost farthing of your debt.

BEGGARS IN HIDING.

Berlin has erected a building resembling a factory, where the unemployed—whole families—are received and provided for. But no one must take advantage of this hospitality more than five times in three months! Consider this point of view. If you are homeless five times in three months, you are dubbed a reckless creature and packed off to the workhouse. Private enterprise, with the Socialist Herr Singer at its head, has provided another asylum, where the homeless may come five times in one month and where the police are not allowed to enter at night. I have visited this place and seen the people who attend it—some decent enough, others criminal in every line of their faces. There are many of these desperate men in Berlin, many of them dirty, ragged, and unhappy wretches—doomed from the day of their birth—but they dare not show themselves in the decent world as they do in London. They slink into these asylums at five o'clock, they have their clothes disinfected, they cleanse themselves under shower-baths, they eat bread and drink soup, and then they go to bed at eight like prisoners to their cells.

Now this system is a hard one, for when once a man gets down in Berlin, it is almost impossible for him to rise. But it has this clear advantage—everybody feels that it is better to work than to fall into the hands of the law.

WORK FOR THE WILLING.

Rags and misery dare not lie about in the parks or scatter disease through the crowded streets. If there is any virtue in the unemployed the State will certainly develop it as well as it is possible to do so. There is a central bureau for providing men with work, and when a man knows that not to work means the workhouse, he solicits employment here and elsewhere with such a will as almost compels wages. In one year the State has secured employment for 50,000 men.

The citizen is provided with sanitary dwellings, with unadulterated food, with schools and technical colleges, and with insurance for sickness and old age. For a penny he can travel almost from one end of Berlin to the other by electric tramway or electric railway. His streets are clean, brilliantly lighted, and noiseless; his cafes and music halls are innumerable. He lives in a palace. And all this is the result of municipal government by experts instead of by amateurs.

"But," say you, "the German workman is a Socialist!"

"True enough," I make answer; "but the German workman is a German. You remember Goethe's phrase, 'the spirit of eternal contradiction.'"

HAROLD BEGBIE.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer	Date.
Hongkong.....	O. & O. Co.	Doric 1	M. Dec. 26
America.....	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic 2	Sa. Dec. 31
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co	Tartar 3	Sa. Dec. 31
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Roon	Sa. Dec. 31
Hongkong.....	P. M. Co.	Manchuria	M. Jan. 2
Tacoma.....	B. T. Co.	Lyra 4	Tu. Jan. 3
America.....	P. M. Co.	Siberia 5	W. Jan. 4
Hongkong.....	B. T. Co.	Pleiades	W Jan. 4
Europe	M. M. Co.	Australien	Th. Jan. 5
Hongkong.....	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	F. Jan. 6
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co	Em. of India	M. Jan. 9
America.....	P. M. Co.	Mongolia	Su. Jan 15
Hongkong.....	C. P. R. Co	Em. of China	Th Jan. 19

1 Left Hongkong on the 13th inst
2 Left San Francisco on the 13th inst.
3 Left Vancouver on the 13th inst.
4 Left Seattle on the 12th inst
5 Left San Francisco on the 13th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line.	Steamer	Date.
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Seydlitz	Sa. Dec. 24
Portland	P. & A. Co.	Aragonia	Su. Dec. 25
America	O. & O. Co	Doric	W. Dec 28
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Bengloe	W. Dec. 28
Europe	M. M. Co.	Dumbea	F. Dec. 30
Hongkong.....	C. P. R. Co	Tartar	Sa. Dec. 31
Hongkong.....	O & O. Co.	Gaelic	M. Jan. 1
America	P. M. Co.	Manchuria	W. Jan. 4
Hongkong.....	P. M. Co	Siberia	Th. Jan. 5
Hongkong.....	B. T. Co	Lyra	Th. Jan. 5
Tacoma.....	B T. Co.	Pleiades	Th. Jan. 5
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co	Athenian	Sa. Jan. 7
Hongkong.....	C. P. R. Co	Em. of India	M. Jan. 9
Hongkong.....	P. M. Co.	Mongolia	M. Jan 16
Vancouver.....	C P. R Co	Em. of China	F. Jan. 20
Hongkong	P. & A. Co.	Numantia	Su Jan. 22

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Ganges, British steamer, 2,721, W. Sibbald, 15th Dec.,—Muroran. Coal.—Hokkaido Tauko Kaisha.

Rugby, British steamer, 2,110, W. Brown, 16th Dec., —Otaru, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

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Shawmut, American steamer, 6,195, Roberts, 16th Dec.,—Puget Sound ports, and Seattle, Wash., 23rd Nov., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Nicomedia, German steamer, 2,808, Wagner, 16th Dec.,—Portland, Ore., and Astoria, 22nd Nov., General.—P. & A. S S. Co.

Priam, Norwegian steamer, 761, Samoe, 16th Dec., —Moji, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Brand, Norwegian steamer, 1,519, J. Johannessen, 17th Dec.,—Moji, Coal.—Hirama.

Croydon, British steamer, 2,410, C. J. Kerr, 17th Dec., —New York via ports, and Kobe, 15th Dec., General.—American Trading Co.

Sleipner, Norwegian steamer, 1,387, Holm, 17th Dec.,—Wakamatsu, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Khalif, British steamer, 2,219, J. H. Middleton, 17th Dec.,—Kobe via Shiotsu, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nichiyei Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,427, S. Matsume, 17th Dec.,—Formosa via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Wingsang, British steamer, 1,644, W. Stalker, 17th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinano Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,835, T. Murai, 18th Dec.,—Kobe, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Keemun, British steamer, 4,897, Conradi, 18th Dec., —Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 17th Dec., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Kanagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,813, J. W. Wale, 19th Dec.,—Kobe, 17th Dec., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Inverness, British steamer, 2,401, E. Hopper, 19th Dec.,—Tacoma, Wash., via Muroran, 15th Dec., General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Nereus, German ship, 1,714, N. Moeller, 19th Dec., —New York, 13th July, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Seydlitz, German steamer, 4,971, C. Dewers, 19th Dec.,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe, 18th Dec., Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Macquarie, British steamer, 2,073, St. John George, 19th Dec.,—Moji, Coal.—Yamagataya.

Heathdene, British steamer, 2,277, W. J. Milburn, 19th Dec.,—Otaru, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

Socotra, British steamer, 3,896, C. J. Benton, 20th Dec.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 18th Dec., Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 20th Dec.,—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kintuck, British steamer, 2,881, D. Robinson, 20th Dec.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 18th Dec., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Romford, British steamer, 1,930, M. H. Scott, 20th Dec.,—Muroran, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

Tateyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,347, Taguchi, 20th Dec.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Teijio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,538, N. Teranaka, 20th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Korea, American steamer, 5,651, W. B. Seabury, 21st Dec.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 3rd Dec., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Bruemar, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 22nd Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Norge, Norwegian steamer, 1,924, Boe, Jr., 22nd Dec.,—Otaru, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 22nd Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 21st Dec., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Yawata Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,364, A. E. Moses, 22nd Dec.,—Melbourne and Sydney via ports, and Kobe, 21st Dec., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Tonkin, French steamer, 2,327, R. Schmitz, 16th Dec.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Kagoshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,716, T. Tibballs, 17th Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, Frank E. Beadnell, 17th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Tremont, American steamer, 6,195, T. W. Garlick, 17th Dec.,—Hongkong and Manila via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Benlomond, British steamer, 1,752, David Clark, 17th Dec.,—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Nichiyei Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,474, S. Matsume, 18th Dec.,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Nicomedia, German steamer, 2,808, Wagner, 19th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, General.—P. & A.

Khalif, British steamer, 2,219, J. H. Middleton, 19th Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ganges, British steamer, 2,721, W. Sibbald, 19th Dec.,—Muroran, Ballast.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

Deucalion, British steamer, 4,476, Geo. D. Keay, 20th Dec.,—Amsterdam, London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Shinano Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,835, T. Murai, 20th Dec.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shawmut, American steamer, 6,195, Roberts, 20th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 21st Dec.,—Ujina and Moji, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kanagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,813, J. W. Wale, 21st Dec.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wingsang, British steamer, 1,644, W. Stalker, 21st Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Claverhill, British steamer, 1,827, W. H. Seldon, 21st Dec.,—Uraga, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Tateyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,347, Taguchi, 21st Dec.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Socotra, British steamer, 3,896, C. J. Benton, 22nd Dec.,—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Keemun, British steamer, 4,897, Conradi, 22nd Dec., —Puget Sound ports via Muroran, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Sleipner, Norwegian steamer, 1,387, Holm, 22nd Dec.,—Wakamatsu, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Prima, Norwegian steamer, 761, Samoe, 22nd Dec., —Wakamatsu, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Hounslow, British steamer, 1,860, H. Adshead, 22nd Dec.,—Karatsu, Ballast.—Yokohama Coal Co.

Rugby, British steamer, 2,110, W. Brown, 22nd Dec.,—Otaru, General.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Wingsang*, from Shanghai via ports:—Mrs. A. Graham, in cabin; Mrs. F. Shimamura, and 1 Chinese, in second class; 21 Japanese, and 10 Chinese in steerage.

Per German steamer *Seydlitz*, from Europe via ports:—Miss H. L. Conder, Miss A. H. Conder, Mr. and Mrs. L. Temme, Mr. V. Herrmann, Miss F. Barbour Smith, Miss L. Hopkinson Smith, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Tegner, Mrs. Denoie and servant, Miss A. Harrison, Miss I. Harrison, Mrs. Tuttle, Mr. Maass, Mr. G. Diederichsen, Mr. G. D. Conder, Capt. Trummler and boy, Mr. H. Beeck, Mrs. Aubert and boy, Miss Buller and amah, Mr. F. E. Burts, Miss O. Julius, Mr. W. L. Mitchell, Mr. F. Reichel, Mr. W. Pingstone and servant, Mr. W. Pingstone, Jr., Mr. Ed. Bahr, Mr. E. E. Spencer, Mr. Carl Tobitius, Mr. Horarior, Mr. L. Bagnel, Mr. Sasakawa, Mrs. Wongsi, and Mr. Fryday Fuller, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Korea*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. H. F. Alexander, Mr. M. J. Akamatsu, Mr. H. Anasagasti and servant, Miss A. Atomi, Mrs. W. Austin, Mr. J. G. Campbell, Mr. S. Doi, Mr. E. W. Frazar, Mrs. E. Frazar, Miss A. L. Frazar, Master E. W. Frazar, Mr. F. Kohler, Miss Jane Goldthwaite, Bishop M. C. Harris, Mrs. L. J. Healing, Miss Hyslop, Miss A. E. Knight, Mr. R. Kitajima, Mr. B. Kobayashi, Mr. T. Kuni, Miss E. B. Leach, Mr. A. Lerrie, Mr. Ignacio Lopiza, Mr. A. McMillan, Mr. K. Mitsukuri, Mr. K. Mikamoto, Mrs. E. J. Post, Mrs. E. Jacobsen, Mrs. E. H. Sanford, Miss L. W. Stebbins, Mrs Mary Stern, Mr. M. Takenouchi, Rev. Naomi Tamura, Mr. C. A. Wheeler, Mr. C. Albert Wheeler, Mrs. Ida Woodworth, and Miss Ruth Woodworth, in cabin. For Kobe:—Mr. H. D. Lazalle, Miss Camellia Sargent in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Miss A. M. Casterson, Mr. and Mrs. N. T. Drake, Dr. A. A. McFadyen, Rev. C. T. McRae, Miss Mary E. Melton, Rev. and Mrs. L. J. Moffett, Miss A. Mees, Mrs. Geo. D. Pitzipios, Master Frank Pitzipios, Mr. T. L. Seaton, Miss Clara Seaton, Rev. J. L. Stuart, Mrs. Stuart, Miss Gladys Puttle, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mrs. B. J. Adams, Mr. C. S. Banks, Mr. J. R. Banks, Mr. A. B. Burkholder, Mrs. A. B. Burkholder, Miss C. M. Church, Miss C. J. Costcher, Miss Emma Kostcher, Mr. Ahko, Mrs. Ahko and child, Mr. Jackson A. Due, Dr. J. N. Force, Mr. H. L. Ford, Mr. Jose Galass, Mr. L. T. Gibbens, Rev. A. K. Gurney, Mrs. A. K. Gurney, Miss Ching Yoh Ling, Miss Ching Yoh Kung, Miss Ching Yoh Ban, Mr. H. C. Gray, Mrs. H. C. Gray, Mrs. L. La Grave, Mrs. H. W. Langheim, Mr. Barbour Lathrop, Miss Laura Lay, Mr. Thos. R. Manas, Mr. Drummond McGor, Mr. F. H. Waeber, Mr. W. D. Wisdom, and Miss Pilar Lamara, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, from Hongkong via ports:—Surgeon R. J. McKeown, R.E., Mr. G. T. Assomull, Mr. Lin Chung Wing, Mr. T. D. Smart, Mr. T. K. Ritson, Mr. P. H. Wooton, Mr. D. Cox, Mr. G. A. Adam, Mr. T. Hayes, Mr. R. Sale, and Miss Sale, in cabin; Mrs. Lan Si and child, Mr. Tang Soy Ung, Mr. Lai Chak Hoi, Mr. Lai Man Yue, Mr. Lai Chu Chow, Mr. Leong Man Ying, Mr. J. P. Leung, Mr. Cheung Leng Chow, and Mr. Cheung Leng Chop, in intermediate; 2 native servants, in steerage. In Transit:—Lieut. W. E. Cornabe, R.N., Lieut. K. N. Humphreys, R.N., Mr. J. Gabaldon, Mr. T. Hamilton, Mr. C. Young, Mr. H. L. Kopp, Miss D. Masters, and Mr. A. D. Lowe, in cabin; Mr. T. P. Gleason, Miss Ginnett, Mr. H. Noble, Mr. Soo Duck, Mr. Luke Lee, Mr. Mark Goey, Mr. A. R. Whibley, Mr. Mark Hing, Mr. S. May, Master F. C. May, Mr. Chu Lee, Mr. L. S. Hong, Mr. Pang Suey, Mr. Lew Jim, Mr. Li Tay Shing, and Mr. T. Zakawa, in intermediate; 7 Indians, 83 Chinese, and 5 Japanese, in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Tonkin*, for Marseilles via ports:—Mr. Saint Fort Mortier, Mr. Earl H. Lyal, Mr. Bure, Mrs. Bure, Miss Bure, Mr. V. Gielen, Mrs. V. Gielen, Mr. Villetard de Laguerie, Mrs. Roixin, Mrs. Cully and amah, Master Cully, Miss Cully, Mr. A. Nussberger, Mr. M. Kimura, Mr. K. Inagaki, and Mr. K. Saito, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Coptic*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. A. E. Acker, Mr. J. Ambrose, Mrs. M. A. Bennett, Mr. H. E. Bohne, Mrs. L. M. Camera, Mr. Homer J. Carleton, Mrs. M. J. H. Chapman, Mr. W. E. Dougherty, Mr. T. W. Grentter, Mr. C. A. Graham, Mr. James E. Hartwell, Mrs. L. Henderson, Mr. E. O. Heyl, Mrs. E. O. Heyl, Mr. E. H. Himrod, Mr. F. H. Hollingsworth, Mrs. M. V. Lauver, Miss Lauver, Mrs. M. Marshal, Mr. E. L. Pallies, Mrs. E. L. Pallies, Mr. J. S. Piet, Mr. Sao-Ke Alfred Aze, Capt. W. B. Williams, Mrs. W. B. Williams, Mrs. Henry McK. Benson, Miss Benson, Mr. Allen Cameron, Mrs. Allen Cameron, Mrs. Carleton, Mr. Wm. Grebst, Mr. R. E. Haas, Mr. S. L. Levy, Mrs. S. L. Levy, Mr. P. H. McKay, and Miss Stevens in cabin.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw & Waste silk shipped per steamer *Tonkin*:—

	Raw.				Waste.			
	Lyon	Marseilles	Italy.		Marseilles	Milan.	London.	
Siber, Wolff & Co...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P. Dourille	38	34	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.....	—	—	—	—	413	—	—	—
Bavier & Co.....	—	—	—	—	9	103	—	—
Cl. Eymard	—	—	—	—	115	—	—	—
Total.....	43	34	—	—	537	103	—	—

Silk shippers by the P. M. steamer *China*, which sailed for San Francisco via Honolulu, on the 14th inst. were as follow:—

	Bales.
Siber, Wolff & Co.	135
Vivanti Bros.....	116
F. Strahler & Co.	60
Herbert Dent & Co.....	56
China & Japan Trading Co.	35
Sieber & Co.	20
L. Mottet	15
Varenne & Co.....	10
Kiito Gomei Kaisha.....	299
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	100
Doshin Kaisha.....	27
Total	873

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, December 23.

The market is still quiet.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER YARD.
White Shirting—{40 yds. 36 in.} {50 yds. 36 in.} ...	0.10 to 0.18
	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—8¼lb, 38¼ yds. 39 inches	3.90 to 4.50
Grey Shirting—9lb, 38¼ yds, 45 inches	3.90 to 4.50
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches...	2.80 to 4.00
	PER YARD.
Cotton Italians and Satteens...	0.20 to 0.30
WOOLLENS.	PER YARD.
Flannels	0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in....	0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches...	0.16 to 0.22
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 10.0
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches ...	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches... ...	0.50 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66

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	PER PIECE.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.80 to 10.80
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches...	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches...	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALE.
Nos. 16/24, Singles	Nominal
Nos. 28/32, Singles	—
Nos. 38/42, Singles	—
Nos. 32, Doubles...	Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	250.00 to 260.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	300.00 to 310.00
Nos. 2/100 Gassed	440.00 to 470.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling...	28.00
Indian Broach...	27.00
Chinese	26.50 to 27.00

METALS.

A moderate business continues to pass.

	PER PICUL.
Round and square ½ inch and upward...V.	4.05 to 4.35
Iron Plates, assorted	4.30 to 4.60
Sheet Iron...	4.65 to 6.90
Galvanised Iron sheets	10.00 to 10.95
Wire Nails, assorted	6.85 to 7.15
Tin Plates, per box...	7.40 to 7.65
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.20
Hoop Iron (⅜ to 1¼ inch)	5.00 to 5.50

KEROSENE.

No special change.

American	$3.38
Russian	3.15
Langkat	2.60

SUGAR.

The upward tendency continues.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	V.10.50 to 10.90
Brown Manila...	10.50 to 11.50
Brown Daitong	9.00 to 9.50
Brown Canton...	10.00 to 12.30
White Java and Penang...	13.00 to 14.00
White Refined...	15.00 to 17.60

INDIGO.

Nothing new to note.

	PICUL.
Java, Medium to best...	210.00 to 260.00
Calcutta, Medium to best	140.00 to 220.00
Madras (*Kurpah*), Medium to best ...	100.00 to 140.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ..	—

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Prices are again advanced especially for full sizes, and taking into account the present quality, silk is beginning to look dear. News from Lyons is still dull at present, and there is no business doing for that market, settlements for the week being almost entirely for the New York trade.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ...	...V.1,070 to 1,080
Filatures—Extra, Fine	— —
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	Nom.
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	—
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	...1,000 to 1,020
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	Nom.
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	980 to 990
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	980 to 990
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	— —
Common—Coarse	— —
Re-reels—Extra	— —
Re-reels—No. 1	...1,000 to 1,020
Re-reels—No. 1½	980 to 995
Re-reels—No. 2	960 to 970
Re-reels—No. 3	930 to 950
Kakedas—Extra	980 to 990
Kakedas—No. 1	950 to 960
Kakedas—No. 1½...	920 to 930
Kakedas—No. 2	900 to 910

WASTE SILK.

A strong market with good daily business. Prices for Filature Kibiso have advanced, and everything is strong all along the line.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	170 to 175
Noshi—Filatures, Good	160 to 165
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	160 to 165
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	145 to 150
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	135 to 140
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	110 to 115
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	100 to 105
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	165 to 170
Noshi—Bushiu, Good...	155 to 160
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	145 to 150
Nsohi—Joshiu, Best	100 to 105
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	90 to 95
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	130 to 140
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	120 to 125
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	110 to 115
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	55 to 60
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	50 to 55

WILD WITH ECZEMA

And Other Itching, Burning, Scaly Eruptions with Loss of Hair.

Speedy Cure Treatment.

Bathe the affected parts with Hot Water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly take Cuticura Resolvent Pills, to cool and cleanse the blood. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, scaly, pimply humours, eczemas, rashes, irritations, and chafings, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants and the anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter, and salt rheum,—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. Such are the CUTICURA remedies, the purest, sweetest, most speedy and economical curatives for the skin, scalp, and blood ever compounded. Mothers are their warmest friends.

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TEA.

Practically no business in this market.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	—
Choice	—
Finest	—
Fine...	—
Good Medium	—
Medium	—
Good Common	—
Common	—

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, December 22.

London silver rather firmer, no alteration in China sterling quotations and local rates keeping steady for the mail per steamer *Empress of Japan* as under.

London	—Bank T.T.	2/0¾
—	— Bills on demand	2/0⅞
—	— 4 months' sight	2/0⅜
—	Private 4 months' sight	2/0⅛
—	— 6 months' sight	2/0⅛
Paris & Lyons	Bank sight	254½
	Private 4 months' sight	259
—	— 6 months' sight	260
Hongkong	Bank sight ... per $100.	56*
—	Private 10 days' sight do.	94*
Shanghai	—Bank sight	74*
—	Private 10 days' sight	76*
India	—Bank sight	150¾
—	Private 30 days' sight	152½
America	—Bank sight	49¾
—	Private 30 days' sight	49⅞
—	Private 4 months' sight	50⅜
Germany	—Bank sight	206
—	Private 4 months' sight	210¾
Bar Silver (London)		28⅛

* Nominal.

JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, December 23, a.m.

Mean prices for Cash Delivery of Bonds and Shares, which may be held by Foreigners in their own names.

	Paid up.	Div'd.	Q'ation.
	Yen.	per cent.	Yen.
Provincial Exchequer Bonds 1st Issue ...	95	5	90.00
Provincial Exchequer Bonds and Issue ...	42	5	36.00
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri) ...	100	5	*85.10
War Bonds (Gunji) ...	100	5	*85.10
5 % Imperial Bonds (Goburi).	100	5	81.40
Navy Bonds (Kaigun) ...	100	5	82.10
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	*96.20
Y'hama Water-works Bonds .	100	6	*89.20
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	89.00
Osaka Harbour Bonds ...	100	8	*86.40
Sanyo Railway Debentures 2nd	100	6	87.20
Sanyo Railway ...	50	8	60.00
Sanyo Railway, new ...	12.50	8	25.70
Kyushu Railway ...	50	8	54.70
Hokkaido Colliery Railway ...	50	11	68.70
Sobu Railway...	50	8	53.30
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha).	50	11	*71.20
Tokyo Street Railway (Shigai)	50	8	*70.60
Tokyo Street Railway new ...	12.50	—	*27.60
Tokyo Electric Railway(Denki)	50	—	46.50
Tokyo Electric Railway, new.	30	—	27.30
Yokohama Electric Railway..	27.50	—	25.50
Odawara Electric Car ...	50	2.7	20.00
Keihin Electric Railway ...	50	5	*49.00
Tokyo Marine Insurance ...	12.50	12	27.00
Yokohama Fire Insurance ...	12.50	10	14.80
Tokyo Fire Insurance ...	12.50	12	19.00
Kanegafuchi Spinning ...	50	6	40.30
Fuji Cotton Spinning...	50	—	40.30
Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning.	50	8	49.00
Yokohama Dock ...	33	10	44.30
Yokohama Electric Light...	50	15	82.50
Tokyo Electric Light ...	50	12	*67.10
Tokyo Electric Light. new ...	12.50	12	*24.90
Osaka Electric Light...	50	20	95.00
Kobe Electric Light ...	45	17	78.20
Tokyo Gas...	50	14	82.90
Tokyo Gas, new...	1	—	17.10
Osaka Gas new ...	25	—	32.00
Tokyo Rope Manufacture ...	50	12	*80.00
Tokyo Rope, new ...	35	17	*59.50
Nippon(Tokyo)Sugar Refined.	50	15	*89.50
Nippon (Osaka) Sugar Refining	35	20	92.50
Nippon Beer Brewery (Yebisu)	50	20	96.50
Nippon Beer Brewery, new ...	25	20	52.00
Japan Beer Brewery (Kirin)...	50	17	66.00
Osaka (Asahi) Beer Brewery..	50	10	50.50
Marusan Beer Brewery...	50	—	6.50
Y'hama Chuo Godown ...	50	12	56.50
Yokohama Boeki Godown ...	20	12	24.30

* Ex dividend.

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For NEW YORK, via ports and Suez Canal, Prompt Despatch, the "CROYDON."—American Trading Co.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "SATSUMA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, Dec. 24th, at 9 a.m., the "SEYDLITZ."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

For PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 25th, the "ARAGONIA."—P. & A. S.S. Co.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), Dec. 25th, at Noon, the "KOSHUN MAUR."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Dec. 28th, at Daylight, the "C. FERD. LAEISZ."—C. Illies & Co.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Dec. 28th, the "DORIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Dec. 28th, at 4 p.m., the "BENGLOE."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, Dec 30th, at 9 a.m., the "DUMBEA."—M. M. S.S. Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Dec. 31st, the "TARTAR."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For AUSTRALIA, via ports (from Kobe), Dec. 31st, the "AUSTRALIAN."—Cornes & Co.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Port Said, Dec. 31s, at Noon, the "KINTUCK."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Jan. 1st, the "GARLIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.

For BATAVIA, Cheribon, Samarang, Soerabaya, and Macassar, about January 1st, the "TJIPANAS."—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

For TAKAO, via Kobe, Ujina, Moji, Nagasaki, Keelung, Pescadores and Anping, Jan. 2nd, the "KOTSU MARU."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, Jan. 3rd, at Daylight, the "HYSON."—Butterfield & Swire.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Jan. 4th, at 3 p.m., the "MANCHURIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Jan. 5th, the "SIBERIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For BONIN ISLANDS via ports, Jan. 5th, the "HIOGO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji, and Manila, about Jan. 5th, the "LYRA."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For GENOA, Marseilles, and Liverpool, Jan. 6th, at Daylight, the "HECTOR."—Butterfield & Swire.

For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 5th, the "PLEIADES."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Fiume, about January 7th, the "GISELA."—Pollak Bros.

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31ST, 1904.

MARRIAGE.

SINGLETON-DAVIS.—On the 25th October, at St. Mary's Church, Caulfield, Melbourne, by the Rev. A. Priest, R. G. DOUGLAS SINGLETON, to M. C. PAULINE, daughter of Mrs. Davis and the late Hon. Geo. Davis, M.L.C., "Cambria," Caulfield, and "Riversdale," Gippsland, Victoria.

DEATH.

On Christmas Day, MIYATA KIN-ICHIRO, aged 19 years, the adopted son of Samuel Cocking.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

COUNT INOUYE and family left on Dec. 27th for his villa at Okitsu.

A RUSSIAN colonel will arrive on Dec. 30th at Ujina from the front.

SIR EDWARD HOBART SEYMOUR has been appointed Admiral of the Fleet.

RUSSIAN prisoners in Japan numbered on Dec. 23rd, 3,631, including 110 officers.

IT is reported by Tokyo papers that the Empress is suffering from a slight cold.

A TELEGRAM from Shimonoseki reports that a boat with 20 coolies capsized on December 24th and seven are missing.

A LONG distance telephone between Taichu and Kelung, Formosa, was opened on Dec. 26th.

THE steamers *Chiyo*, *Riojun*, *Nanyetsu* and *Chishima* have been released from a special mission.

THE steamer *Manshu Maru* arrived on Dec. 28th at Nagasaki and the following day left for the front.

A SEOUL telegram says that Mr. Ying Yong-son, formerly Councillor of the Cabinet, died on December 21st.

THE British steamer *Claverhill*, purchased by Mr. Itaya, residing at Otaru, for *yen* 120,000 was recently renamed *Hokuto Maru*.

PRINCE YAMASHINA, who returned on December 25th from the front, was received on the following day by the Emperor in audience.

THE American transport *Sherman* with 16 officers and 682 privates arrived on Dec. 21st at Nagasaki from Manila on her way home.

IT is reported by the *Yorodzu* that Mr. Sato, of the Kobe *Yushin Nippon*, was arrested on Dec. 24th on a charge of having obtained money by menace.

THE funeral of Captain Nakayama and ten other naval officers killed at Port Arthur will take place at 10 a.m. on Dec. 31st at the Aoyama cemetery.

AT 2 a.m. on Dec. 28th, two freight trains collided at Ofu near Nagoya, with the result that a locomotive was severely damaged and two persons were injured.

THE repairs of the steamer *Suma Maru* having been completed in Dalny, she left on December 23rd for Kobe. She was damaged by a floating mine off Port Arthur.

ADMIRALS TOGO AND KAMIMURA returned to Tokyo on Friday. Everywhere along the journey from Kure to the capital they were the recipients of tremendous ovations.

THE steamer *Sado Maru* passed Moji strait on the evening of Dec. 27th for the west. This is her first voyage after repair at Nagasaki of damage inflicted by the Vladivostock squadron.

CAPT. T. W. GARLICK, of the steamer *Tremont*, which arrived at Yokohama on Dec. 13th, has been fined ten *yen* on a charge of having omitted two hundred bales of cotton from the ship's manifest.

ACCORDING to investigations made on Dec. 28th, the stock of raw silk in Yokohama was as follows: Filatures, 14,084 bales; Zaguri, 3,349 bales; Orikaishi, 2,006 bales; and Hamatsuki, 246 bales.

A TELEGRAM from Moji reports that a foreign steamer has gone ashore in the neighbourhood of Mutsure island. On December 26th she was still aground but measures to float her were being carried on.

MR. TANABE, Japanese Consul at Bangkok, telegraphed on December 24th to the effect that according to the Siamese Sanitary Bureau, some cases of the plague had appeared among the natives in that city since December 16th and eight had ended fatally. The Government was carrying out the necessary measures to prevent the pest from spreading.

THE Dutch Premier informed the States-General in the beginning of last month that an extradition treaty with Japan was ready. He also stated that the naval forces in Acheenese waters were to be decreased.

ON the night of December 19th, a freight train on the Seoul-Fusan Railway was derailed at a point near Kinchong, the result being that Mr. Kosato, an engineer, was killed and two Japanese women were severely injured.

A CONTINUOUS rise in the price of Japanese bonds is reported from London. Quotations received by the Specie Bank on Dec. 28th were 4 per cent, £76⅝; 6 per cent, £96.5; and premium on new bonds 1.25 per cent.

THE Minister for Agriculture and Commerce intends to grant thirty thousand *yen* as a subsidy to the Shuppin Kyokai, which society is trying to exhibit Japanese products at the Portland Industry Exhibition, which will be opened in the coming year.

M. MASAGO, who was charged with having attempted to derail a train on the Sanyo Railway, at the iron bridge over the Saba river, was acquitted on Dec. 28th in the Hiroshima Appeal Court on the ground that the evidence against him was insufficient.

A SAD affair occurred on Dec. 26th at Matsuyama, an old man named T. Marui, and his wife, attempting to commit suicide by cutting their throats with knives. It seems that their only son was killed at the front and the old people were left helpless.

A FREIGHT train on the Tokaido Railway, which left Shimbashi at 1 a.m. on December 25th for Kobe was derailed at 9.30 p.m. the same day at Tarui station, owing to the negligence of a pointsman. Damage was caused to the permanent way but repairs were completed in about six hours. No one was injured.

PRINCE IWAKURA AND VISCOUNT SUGI have been decorated with the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun; Mr. S. Nagasaki, Superintendent of the Imperial Provision Bureau, and four others with the Sacred Treasure, Second Class; and Mr. Kubota, Minister for Education, and twelve others with the Sacred Treasure of the Third Class.

THE steamer *Manshu Maru* left Yokohama at noon on December 26th with about thirty passengers, including some military and naval attachés of the foreign legations, eighteen members of the Upper and Lower Houses; Lieut.-Commander Takarabe and a few other naval staff officers. The destination of the ship is believed to be Dalny, or the neighbourhood of Port Arthur *via* Japanese and Korean ports. She is expected to return within about three weeks.

THE *Jiji* says that the compilation of the *Kaikoku Gojunen Shi*, which is a history covering the fifty years that followed Japan's entry upon friendly intercourse with western countries, is completed. The principal writers were Prince Tokugawa, Marquises Ito and Yamagata, and Counts Matsukata, Inouye, Okuma and Soyejima. Of these Marquis Ito dealt with the origin and development of the Constitution, Marquis Yamagata with the military system, Counts Matsukata and Okuma with finance, Counts Inouye and Soyejima with foreign relations, etc. The book has been translated into English, French and Chinese. It is now in the press.

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PORT ARTHUR.

It seems to be agreed that the extension of the Japanese right so as to command Pigeon Bay is not a strategical movement, but is intended solely to cut off the supply of provisions which the Chinese have been smuggling into the place from that direction. At the base of the promontory captured by the Japanese there falls into the sea a river which communicates with the stream well known as forming an important feature in the engineering programme for opening a navigable canal from the West Harbour to Pigeon Bay. This stream has given access to junks and has consequently proved of great service to the garrison. Practically the whole of the neighbouring Chinese coast is a basis of supply for the Russians. A Chinaman will take any risk for money, not that he loves it by nature more than other nationals do, but that the struggle for existence in his crowded country compels him to sacrifice everything on the altar of sustenance.

A fortified hill called in the telegrams Kotei-zan is said to have been taken on the same day that saw the capture of Keekwan-san. No allusion has been made to this in official intelligence, but simultaneously with the news of Keekwanshan's fall the *Asahi* and the *Jiji* both published a statement that the right wing of the besiegers had pushed a thousand metres south-east of High Hill and had taken an eminence from which they threatened to sever the communications between Liaotishan and the town and even to penetrate the latter. "Kotei-zan" is evidently a Japanese rendering of a Chinese name, and the latter is difficult to divine. We suspect, however, that Wujen-shan is the place in question. It lies to the south-west of Taiyang-kau fort and except as a position for guns has no immediate importance.

It is noted that the Russians have made no attempt to recover either the North Fort of Keekwan-shan or the above unidentified hill, nor do they even bombard them from the neighbouring positions. What inference is to be drawn from this quiescence must be matter of conjecture, but Japanese journals interpret it to mean that the garrison is losing spirit.

It must have been remarked that in the list of spoils taken at the capture of the North Fort of Keekwanshan, no big guns are mentioned. Yet this fort has always been spoken of as part of the permanent fortifications and siege guns must have been in position there. Possibly they had been shattered and dismounted by the fire of the besiegers, but even on that hypothesis some mention of them might have been expected in the official report.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* alleges that by the 20th instant the besiegers had mounted heavy artillery at High Hill and at the position south-west of it captured on the 18th instant. From the 20th, our contemporary says, this artillery opened on the new town and on the small craft of various kinds still taking refuge in the harbour. The results are said to have been disastrous to the buildings and also to the torpedo-craft, several of which were sunk at their moorings. If this intelligence be accurate we shall doubtless have some official confirmation before many hours have passed. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* is seldom misinformed. It is stated that from High Hill the people can be seen moving about the streets of the new town. If that be so, guns planted on High Hill would soon destroy the whole place. We do not know, however, that the loss of the buildings would be fatal to the duration of the defence.

A Japanese officer who has just returned from Port Arthur alleges that one can see in the harbour 2 hospital ships and 5 transports, but two of the latter are in an almost sinking condition.

It is strange that we have no further official intelligence of the Russian plaint about the danger to which the hospitals were said to be subjected. On the 18th instant they were to produce a map showing the exact position of the hospitals, but we know nothing about the 18th except that it saw the capture of the North Fort of Keekwanshan and of Wujenshan (?) The presumption is that the Japanese curtly rejected the Russian proposals, as they were fully justified in doing. It is the first duty of a commanding officer to remove his sick and wounded beyond the line of fire, and if his position has been so completely invested as to render that impossible, then his business is to surrender or at least to hand over his disabled folk. The Japanese, while reminding him of these elementary facts, might have added a protest that to whatever risks General Stoessel chose to subject his own people, he should take care not to endanger the lives of the Japanese wounded whom he represented as sharing the dangers of his hospital under fire.

The *Jiji Shimpo* quotes a well-informed authority as saying that whereas the Russian losses on the north-east face during the fourth Japanese assault (26th of November) were small, they had an immense list of casualties at High Hill, especially in the attempts to retake it. There the marines fell in hundreds, and it is supposed that this slaughter has materially weakened the garrison's capacity for defence.

The prisoner, or prisoners, from whom information was obtained as to the state of the *Sevastopol*, and whom Admiral Togo describes as trustworthy, are supposed to have been taken with the *King Arthur*, which, as will be remembered, fell into Japanese hands while attempting to escape from Port Arthur. The *Asahi* speaks of them as having been part of the crew of the battleship, officers and men.

A curious misapprehension seems to have arisen in reading the last official message of Admiral Togo. The Admiral, transmitting the report of the prisoners, spoke of the *Sevastopol's* crew as rigging out a big "hawser" from the shore to the ship on the morning of the 16th, the purpose being, we presume, to prevent her from heeling over. The Chinese character for *hôsa*, a hawser, differs only in a very slight degree from that for *kôsa*, a net, and in some of the reports the former rendering was taken, in others the latter. The "hawser" reading is the correct one.

Saturday, December 24.

The *Jiji Shimpo* thinks that some important news may soon be expected from Port Arthur, but our contemporary is uncertain whether the next attack will be delivered against Sunshushan and Urlungshan, or whether it will be made from Yangshukau (or Yangshufang, as some pronounce the name), which has recently been occupied. There can be no doubt that by this time the saps have been carried very close to Sunshushan and Urlungshan, and that these forts may at any moment be served as North Keekwanshan was served, namely, they may have a part of their parapets blown up, whereafter the assault would follow immediately. Even though these forts fell, however, a further prolonged resistance might be made at Liaotishan, and it is partly to prevent that, doubtless, that Housanyangtau has been occupied, and that the Taiyankau forts are to be made an object of speedy attack. In the *Asahi* it is explained that on the hills immediately north of Housanyangtau, and on the opposite promontory of the Bay there are still some outlying works which have to be reduced, but the latest official report shows that these have been taken.

It appears that the proposed armistice for carrying away the wounded and burying the dead after the capture of High Hill did not take place after all. The circumstances as related are very difficult to understand. In the first place the Russians, on the 6th instant, despatched an envoy carrying a letter written in French. This letter proposed a truce of 5 hours for the purpose of "removing the dead." The letter made no reference whatever to the wounded. It was arranged that the answer of the Japanese should be given the following day at 2 p.m. at an appointed place. There a meeting was held as pre-arranged, but the Russian envoy now announced that General Stoessel withdrew his previous application, it being too late to succour the wounded. The Japanese pointed out that there had been nothing about "wounded" in the original application, to which the Russians replied that the omission was doubtless due to some clerical error, the letter having been written in French. Lt.-Colonel Saito, who, accompanied by Professor Ariga and an interpreter, represented the Japanese, asked whether it did not seem a pity to abandon the humane intention of the original application, but the Russians insisted that it was too late. They added that any Japanese wounded who had fallen into Russian hands were receiving kind treatment, and the Japanese, on their side, offered a similar assurance. All this does not explain the "too late" of the Russians. They seem to have assumed that by the 7th instant any wounded men not already carried off must have perished from neglect and exposure. It is wholly shocking to contemplate such a supposition. We have no doubt that this affair will by and bye be grossly misrepresented to Japanese prejudice, and it would be well that all the facts were published in the clearest form.

As intelligence comes of the details of the capture of High Hill, we begin to realize what a fearful struggle took place there. When folks in Tokyo believed that the hill had been seized the struggle for its possession was still quite undecided. Five times the Japanese captured it and five times the Russian counter-attacks drove them out. It was not until the sixth assault that the place finally fell into the possession of the besiegers, and so great had been the losses on both sides that a second high hill, it is said, might have been built up with the corpses. This awful carnage is suggested by a new method which has been adopted in writing the name of the hill. Previously it had been spoken of as *Nireisan*, that is to say, "Two cipher three hill" (203 metre hill). It still retains that appellation, phonetically speaking, but the ideographs used in writing it, as suggested by General Nogi, are "the mountain (*san*) of your (*ni*) spirits (*rei*)." No estimate is published as to the actual number of casualties, and probably it will fall short of public expectation for the simple reason that in attacking such a position only a comparatively small force can be employed. The case is very different from that of a battle extending over a very wide front. Another point is that the Russians probably

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lost quite as heavily as the Japanese, for the sanguinary duty of assault had to be undertaken by the former as well as by the latter.

Sunday, December 25.

There appears to be an impression that the operation of the Japanese right wing in seizing Houyangshukau and subsequently capturing a fortified eminence on the east of it, preludes a charge into the New City. We do not see how such an operation would be possible unless it were preceded by the reduction of the North Fort of West Tayangkau, which, being an important part of the permanent fortifications, is not likely to be carried by simple escalade. However, we record the fact that such a belief exists, and we supplement it by a hope that there will be no more of those desperate assaults which can only succeed by inconceivable efforts on the part of the besiegers, efforts beyond the capacity of flesh and blood. It remains to this day a profound mystery why General Nogi imagined that he could capture such a fortress without recourse to the recognised methods of approach. The feat might have been achievable in old times, before the days of magazine-rifles, machine-guns, quick-firers, search-lights and electrically-charged wire entanglements, but in the face of such weapons it bore the character of an enterprise rash almost to madness. Unprecedented demands have already been made on the self-sacrificing valour of the besieging army, and the time has come when nothing should be neglected to save these gallant soldiers' lives. The very best troops may be ultimately demoralized by such continuous demands on their courage, and the world is growing shocked at this endless procession of heroes chanting *morituri te salutamus*

Some particulars are given of the torpedo-attacks made against the *Sevastopol* on the nights of the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th instant, but not much is added to previous knowledge. Heavy snow was falling on the whole four nights and a rough sea broke over the little craft, the water freezing on the deck and on the clothes of the crews to such an extent that the men sometimes found it difficult to move. As they approached they found themselves the cynosure of six search-lights directed from Liaotishan, Laoluichui and Hwangkinshan, and a heavy fire was opened on them from machine-guns posted at the first-named place. We hear again of a "Special torpedo-boat" but whether she was intended to cut the nets protecting the *Sevastopol* or to draw off the fire of the Russian guns by some unexplained manœuvre, it is not possible to discern from the reports. The battleship was lying in 5 fathoms of water, and as she draws 25 feet, not much interval separated her from the bottom. One of the torpedo-boats, that commanded by Lieutenant Nagata, actually made its way between the battleship and the shore, but it seems to have never emerged. At all events it has not since been heard of and thus the Japanese lost altogether two boats, this commanded by Lieut. Nagata and the one that had to be abandoned in a sinking condition. The *Sevastopol* being protected with nets on three sides only, Lieut. Nagata's intention doubtless was to strike at her from the unguarded quarter, namely the direction of the shore, but this most gallant attempt resulted apparently in the loss of the boat and all her crew. Had it succeeded the battle-ship must have been wholly destroyed so far as torpedoes could destroy her, but since she was actually sunk not much more need be desired. The enterprise proves that even the most elaborate netting does not suffice to protect a ship against really determined torpedo attacks.

An officer who left Port Arthur on the 20th says that careful observations made on the 19th—whence it is not clearly stated—showed 6 Russian destroyers anchored in the neighbourhood of the hospital ships. Signals were made to them to change their berth, and they replied by asking for 6 hours' respite. But 6 hours would have brought nightfall, so doubtless their request was ignored. Nearly all the Tokyo journals publish this item, which we consequently presume to have come from a news agency, but the extraordinary nature of the Russian request makes it difficult of credence, and had fire been opened against the destroyers on the 19th we should probably have learned something officially ere now.

Commander Okuda, of the *Saiyen*, which was sunk on November 30th in Louisa Bay, says that Captain Tajima, who was in command of the ship, refused to leave her, and was never seen after the officers and crew had been precipitated into the sea. The vessel struck a mine just forward of her engine-room and went down in two or three minutes. Five men were killed by the explosion, and out of a total complement of 161, the lost numbered 31, including these five. Commander Okuda alleges that the Russian batteries on shore fired on the men while they were struggling in the water.

Tuesday, December 27.

There is not a word from the direction of the fortress this (Tuesday) morning. The only news is an appreciation of the results accruing from the recent movements of the besieging army's right wing, which movements have placed the Japanese in complete command of Pigeon Bay and also of the communications between Liaotishan and the fortress. The idea is that there has been much smuggling of provisions and ammunition *viâ* three points on the coast of Pigeon Bay and Liaotishan, and that these routes are now definitively closed. Certainly that may be true so far as Pigeon Bay is concerned, but we do not credit it altogether about Liaotishan, for so long as the Japanese are not in actual occupation of the coast line, it is hard to see how secret landings can be effectually prevented. The navy has hitherto been supposed to be discharging this function, but even Togo's vigilance did not and could not suffice to render completely effectual a blockade undertaken in such conditions. The whole of North China may be said to be a basis of supplies for the Russians, and the whole of North China's population may be described as their carriers, so potent is the dollar in that part of the world.

The *Kokumin* writes as though the siege operations were making emphatic progress. It speaks, somewhat enigmatically, of a new movement likely to result from the Japanese occupation of positions on the west of the fortress, and it says that as the saps have advanced greatly towards Sunshushan and Urlungshan, some destructive operations may speedily be expected there. But we imagine that the difficulty on the north-east is not the mere question of capturing the forts in this sector, but the impossibility of holding them in the face of the terrible fire that can be concentrated on them from Wangtai and Pehyushan. These two latter forts act as auxiliaries. They are planned so as to constitute a second line of defences, and when the first line—Sunshushan, Urlungshan and Keekwanshan—fall into the enemy's hands, a storm of shells and bullets can be poured upon their occupiers from the second line. This is a problem to be solved by some method of which we have as yet no cognisance. General Nakamura's attempt against Peyushan and against another fort which serves to protect Sunshushan in rear, suggests the strategy that General Nogi contemplated on the occasion of the last grand attack. Nakamura was recalled probably because it was found that the seizure of Sunshushan and Urlungshan would cost too heavily in the then condition of the approaches, but if the attack from the east and the north is to be pressed home, it will probably have to be accompanied by some heroic effort such as Nakamura's, even though Sunshushan and Urlungshan be completely wrecked by explosives. This group of inter-auxiliary forts in the north and north-eastern sectors seems to be the most stupendous work of defence ever constructed by human hands. When we read the whole story of Port Arthur, it will probably stand quite alone in warlike annals.

The *Official Gazette* contains an announcement which, as it stands, appears to be a simple statement of recent casualties in the navy at Port Arthur. Eight officers, one warrant officer and sixty-five men are returned as lost at Port Arthur, without any statement as to the manner of their death. Among them is Captain Nakayama, formerly second in command of the cruiser *Takasago*. In re-publishing this list the *Kokumin Shimbun* adds the intelligence "detailed for special duty." We are perplexed to interpret the announcement. Lieut. Nagata's torpedo-boat, which pushed in between the *Sevastopol* and the shore and was never afterwards heard of, had 18 souls on board, all told. These have been reported missing, and already the names have been published of the officers and men lost in the torpedo-boat operations on the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th. Hence this new lost of 74 fatal casualties needs explanation, especially as it includes two "servants." Doubtless the exact circumstances will soon be published.

Wednesday, December 28.

There appears to be a consensus of opinion that very important operations commenced at Port Arthur on the 27th instant. The right wing of the Japanese army has certainly encountered comparatively little resistance in clearing the enemy from the hills about Pigeon Bay. These hills were not included in the original scheme of fortifications, and it was for their protection that Stoessel requisitioned the guns of the now defunct squadron. But whether his strength has been so decimated by months of fighting on the north and east and especially by the terrible engagement at High Hill, he does not appear to have made any really strong effort to hold the positions on the west, though all authorities agree that their loss means the final interruption of supplies from without. The prevailing impression suggested by rumours now current in Tokyo and by statements contained in the columns of leading journals is that a simultaneous attack will soon be delivered, or was commenced on the 27th inst., from the east, north, and west. It will be remembered that the last assault against Sungshushan and Urlungshan was accompanied by a demonstration on the west, but the latter did not bear the character of a determined attack, its object being rather to divert a part of the enemy's forces from the faces which formed

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the real point of onset. Now, however, the idea is that the advances from all directions will be in grim earnest. The saps are said to have been carried within crucial distance of Urlungshan and Sungshushan, and these will be treated as the North Fort of East Keekwanshan was recently treated. All this is very encouraging, but there remains terrible difficulty so far as attacks on the north and east are concerned, namely, that troops successfully escalading the outer forts are thereafter brought under an irresistible fire from the forts forming the secondary line of defences. On the west, this obstacle is less serious, but there, on the other hand, the command of the forts over the ground which must be traversed by an assaulting force is said to be great. In fact, from whatever quarter the effort be made, it can not fail to cost heavily, and truly when we recall what terrible sacrifices Port Arthur has already entailed, we can not but think that the most leisurely methods might now be justly adopted. People have talked lightly of the capture of the place, but expert opinion is now agreed that never since the curse of war afflicted humanity has so strong a fortress been invested. The French and the English in combination required a year to reduce Sevastopol. If the Japanese reduce Port Arthur within six months—they have now been engaged on the task for a little over four—, Port Arthur, which is probably equal to six Sevastopols rolled into one, they will have achieved a feat altogether unprecedented in history. So far as concerns the success of the attack now pending, or actually in progress, it has to be remembered that, so far as we know, no saps have been carried within destructive range of the Tayangkau forts, which forts stand in the path of any force attempting to enter the New City from the west.

Arithmetic becomes a perplexing study when applied to Port Arthur. Assuming that the garrison numbered ten thousand effectives on the eve of the attack at 203-metre hill—an assumption which can not be called pessimistic from the Russian point of view—, the next factor in the calculation is that there are some 50 forts in all. Suppose that only one half of these forts are actually threatened, all those on the sea face being outside the pale of immediate operations. It is tolerably certain that at least 2,000 Russians were put *hors de combat* at High Hill. Eight hundred corpses are said to have been counted by the Japanese, and that would mean some 4,000 killed and wounded, but we take one half of the figure. Then to man 25 forts 8,000 men are available, or 320 men per fort. Hence, even assuming that there is only one relief in 24 hours, the number of men actually on duty in a fort becomes 160. But of course no troops could long stand the strain of only one night in bed out of two. One out of four is counted the smallest practical allowance. These figures then convey some idea of the terribly harrassing nature of the garrison's work. Of course its available forces may be much larger, but accounts do not indicate that they are.

It is semi-officially stated in Tokyo that Lieut.-General Kondrachenko is dead; that Lieut.-General Smylnoff has fractured his ribs and is in hospital, and that General Stoessel has been hurt by a fall from his horse.

The stern of the *Sevastopol* is ashore, and she has two holes in her bows and two in her steering room.

The garrison of the fortress are said to have a vague hope that they will be relieved in March. They lost 5,000 men in the attack at the close of November, bnt they declare that they are determined to hold out to the last man. There are provisions enough to last the military until February, but the naval men have sufficient for January only. Meanwhile a pound of beef sells for 1½ roubles and a pound of horse-flesh for 6 kopecks, a pound of dog's flesh for 25 kopecks, a turkey for 150 roubles and a hundred eggs for 160 roubles. For more than a month past there has been no intelligence from Chefoo by Chinese junks.

Forenoon, 29th instant.

The belief is persistent that Port Arthur was subjected to a new attack on the 28th. It is not clear whether the Right Wing was engaged, but we gather not. We gather that the Right Wing is making preparations for a movement which will take place in a few days and which is expected to have important results. The attack now in progress is at the old positions, Sungshushan and Urlungshan. These have been apparently treated, by way of preliminary, in much the same way as the North Fort of East Keekwanshan was treated and are said to be at present undergoing assault. Some accounts speak of the assault as having commenced on the 27th instant, and others suggest that bombardment only was then employed, but all agree that some cardinal news may be expected at any moment.

The *Asahi* publishes a detailed statement of the defenses confronting the Right Wing of the besieging army, but without a very accurate map the account is incomprehensible. Broadly speaking the facts resolve themselves into this, namely, that southward of the permanent forts on the west face in the direction of Liaotishan the fortifications are not of a permanent character and may consequently be attacked with better chance of success, though they are certainly strong enough to offer sanguinary resistance. If captured, their tenure by the Japanese would render the continued occupation of the main fortress by the Russians extremely precarious. It appears to us, however, that few hopes can be safely built on such contingencies. The Russian engineers have done their work in the most thorough manner. No weak spot offers in the defences and nothing may be reasonably looked for except a continuance of the slow process of detrition which has hitherto been the rule. Inch by inch the besiegers are eating their way into the great stronghold, and man by man its defenders are falling. Their effective strength has already been enormously reduced, but with modern weapons and under the shelter of parapets, covered galleries and kaponiers even a handful of men can deal destruction to an assailing force. Stoessel, or Fock, or some other of the stout-hearted Russian commanders has succeeded in creating in the minds of the garrison a delusion that March will bring relief, and they are desperately bent upon holding out until then. Seven months would not be an extraordinary limit of life for such a fortress. On the contrary, it would be an almost humiliatingly brief existence. So there is everything to counsel continued resistance; everything, that is to say, except tangible fact. For to people looking on from a distance the potentialities of the Baltic Fleet for purposes of relief are insignificant, and Kuropatkin's prospect of breaking through the Japanese armies, recovering Liaoyang and sweeping down the peninsula to the beleaguered stronghold is the veriest chimera. But so do not think the garrison of Port Arthur. Their isolation is responsible for ignorance which nerves their arm.

In the *Asahi Shimbun* we find a statement that the enemy has largely abandoned his operations of countersapping. Some work of this kind is still carried on, but it is of a desultory and comparatively ineffectual character. If that be true it is an eloquent fact. To suffer the Japanese saps to be carried forward uninterruptedly is like sitting with folded hands to await the slow but sure coming of destruction.

The *Chuo Shimbun* alleges that the Japanese casualties in the attack on Port Arthur at the close of November aggregated six thousand. We have it on good authority from Russian sources that the enemy's casualties reached five thousand. It would thus follow that in the engagements at Sungshushan, Urlungshan and the North Fort of East Keekwanshan something like eleven thousand men were struck down. Altogether the Japanese are said to have had some fifty thousand killed and wounded in the attempt to reduce Port Arthur.

The two officers who are said to have distinguished themselves most highly are Major-General Tomoyasu and Major-General Saito. The latter it was that finally succeeded in capturing High Hill. Tomoyasu, a man of nearly 70, had been engaged at this point again and again, and after capturing it once, had been driven back with overwhelming losses. He asked to have the duty entrusted to another, and it was then that Saito with the troops of the Seventh Division—the latest arrivals, whose headquarters are in Hokkaido—marched in and completed the task. There was for a moment some apprehension that jealousy would be caused among the men, since those who had really prepared the way for the victory of the Seventh Division, did not actually share it. But the soldiers do not seem to have given a thought to such matters. Their sole idea was to capture the place, no matter by whose brave efforts. Major-General Tomoyasu commands the troops which have recently been carrying position after position on the west of the fortress. General Saito himself denies all merit on his own account or his men's. He says that they had simply the good fortune to be employed at the happy moment.

Later.

The rumours alluded to above as to an attack made against the north-east of the fortress on the 28th instant, have been confirmed. Official telegrams received at midnight on the 28th show that after 9¼ hours' fighting Urlungshan was won by 7.30 p.m. that day. A part of the parapet having been blown up, just as was done at the North Fort of East Keekwanshan, the troops crowned the parapet by escalade. They had already won a similar success on the occasion of the November assault—with the exception of blowing up the parapet—but had been unable to push their advantage, or even to retain possession of the position, owing to a crushing fire from the gorge of the work and from the adjacent forts of Wangtai and Pehyushan. On this occasion, however, the storming body seem to have been followed quickly by a large force of sand-bag bearers, who were doubtless able to reach the crest of the parapet with comparative ease owing to the path made by the explosion. Thus, although exposed to a heavy fire of rifles and machine-guns, the gallant assailants managed to effect a stable lodgement by about 4 p.m. Thence they made their second rush into the interior of the work, and, sweeping the enemy back from

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the berm and from the positions of the heavy guns, pushed on to the gorge, where the remnant of his forces made a stubborn resistance. They were unable, however, to withstand the Japanese dash, and by half-past seven in the evening the whole fort was in the possession of the besiegers. It must be understood that the slopes of the hills on which all the permanent forts are built, have their own defences of redoubts, trenches, entanglements and other obstacles, the reduction of which was in itself a heavy task preliminary to the assault of the main forts. Presumably the operations against Sungshushan Fort, or Pine Tree Hill as the Russians call it, have been carried nearly if not altogether as far as were those at the Urlungshan position immediately prior to the final attack which has now been crowned with success. But Sungshushan has the disadvantage of being fully open to the guns of Wangtai, Antszshan and Itszshan, and possibly there may be a necessity to reduce these latter before completing the seizure of Sungshushan. Such does not seem to be the case, however, for all recent accounts agree in representing continuous sapping against Sungshushan as well as Urlungshan.

A noticeable point in this report is that it speaks of the siege-gun positions. No siege-guns were captured in the North-Fort of East Keekwanshan, to which General Nakamura refuses to assign the honour of being a part of the permanent fortifications. There can be no doubt about Urlungshan, however. It is Urlungshan, also, which has frequently been spoken of as almost unapproachable by the method of sapping, the hill on which it stands being a solid rock, out of which its ditches are carved. To dig their way up to such a fort must have been a stupendous task for the Japanese. Its accomplishment may well be held to mark the beginning of the end.

ARMISTICES.

Some strange records will be collected with regard to the question of armistices at Port Arthur. It is known that the Russian proposal for an armistice to bury their dead and collect their wounded after the battle at High Hill ended in failure. The Japanese consented without difficulty, but there had been an error in the Russian application, and this error entailed a delay of a day, whereafter the Russians adopted the strange opinion that it was too late to do anything for the wounded and that the bodies of the dead might be left as they were. There will be some fuller explanation of this singular business, for as it stands it is inconceivable. But the Russian mood about such matters is illustrated by another incident. When Major-General Nakamura's force penetrated the line of defences on the 26th of November and were recalled, they left many dead under the muzzles of the enemy's guns. There was, of course, a keen desire to collect the remains of these brave men, but no opportunity could be found: the siege operations were practically continuous. At last on the 11th of Dec. Colonel Watanabe at the head of a party of stretcher-bearers, approached Sungshushan and asked permission to perform the office of sepulture. The Russians consented at once. But when sixty bodies had been buried, the officer in command on the enemy's side sent an aide-de-camp to say that he had no authority to grant an armistice without reference to General Stoessel and that he suggested the sending of an application to that authority. The Japanese complied. Stoessel's reply was that he would agree to a five hours' armistice provided it was universal. Of course General Nogi could not agree to that; could not agree to suspend the siege operations at every quarter for the sake of collecting the bodies of the dead at one position. Stoessel must have known quite well that his condition was prohibitive, and it would thus appear that the amenities of warfare do not find favour in his eyes. What did succeed, however, was a proposal emanating from the Japanese that each side should furnish to the other a detailed list of the prisoners held. This was done on the 14th instant. The list handed in by the Russians contained 105 names, including the men of the navy as well as those of the army, and therefore doubtless including those captured in connexion with the blocking operations. But the Russians explained that the list was not complete, as some of the Japanese prisoners declined to give their names or to indicate the corps to which they belonged. The Russians then asked whether the Japanese would undertake to convey letters and telegraphic messages for them to their families in Russia. The Japanese agreed at once, and a number of letters were handed over. But the Japanese refused to receive postage dues, as well as 200 roubles which were offered in payment of telegrams, and finally the Russians handed over this money to the Japanese Red Cross Society.

Another touching incident was that the Russians produced a sword which, they said, had been worn by a Japanese officer who fought with conspicuous bravery in the attack on the 26th of November, and who fell within the lines. It was a Japanese blade, evidently by some celebrated smith of ancient times, and the Russians had the noble thought that the dead man's family would like to have this memento. Colonel Watanabe received the sword with all thankfulness and reverence. The name of its dead owner has not yet been discovered, but there is no doubt that it will be.

PERFORMANCE AT THE SHOREIKAI.

A pretty and clever performance was given by the pupils of the Shoreikai in the main hall of the building on the afternoon of the 23rd instant, the proceeds being devoted to the relief of families of soldiers at the front. The room was filled to overflowing with a very picturesque audience, the majority being young ladies dressed in beautiful costumes. Much praise is justly due to the acting, the singing and the musical pieces. It had been expected that the programme would conclude with a Japanese farce in one act by the Misses Von Fallot but owing to the indisposition of Miss Margot von Fallot this arrangement had to be abandoned, and Miss Schereschewsky gave instead one of the recitations for which she is famous. The programme was as follows:—

PROGRAMME.

1.—Welcome,—Mrs. Kishi.
2.—Piano Duett.—Miss Uchida. Miss Oyama.
3.—English Play.—Miss Hattori, Miss Sonoda, Miss Kobayashi, Miss Uchida, Miss Yamamoto, Miss Miyahara.
4.—Tableau.
5.—Koto. (Chidori)—Miss Okura, Miss Hattori, Miss Horiguchi.
6.—Song. (Snow Stars)
7.—English Recitation.—Miss Arahata.
8.—Tableau.
9.—Koto. (Sato-no-Akatsuki)—Misses Okada, Miss Horiguchi.
10.—Song. (Corn-Harvest)
11.—The Wonderful Rose.—Miss Ishiguro, Miss Ueda, Miss Ito, Miss Okada, Miss Oyama.
12.—Tableau.
13.—Song. (The Star of Bethlehem)—Miss Hayashi.
14.—Recitation—Miss Schereschewsky. Kimi-ga-Yo.

MUKDEN.

Saturday, December 24.

It is stated, non-officially, that Major-General Akiyama's cavalry force, being attacked by the Russians at some date immediately prior to the 14th instant, crossed the Hun after repelling the enemy, and occupied the latter's position on the right bank. There was no difficulty in crossing the river as it is now completely frozen. That the Japanese left, or some part of it, should be spoken of as holding a position on the northern side of the Hun is nothing new. It was pointed out long ago in these columns that the official reports showed General Oku's left to be at Machwantsz, which is on the high road that runs nearly parallel to the Hun along its right bank.

The Russians, according to some reports, are receiving large re-inforcements along the Shaho and seem to contemplate an attempt to bear back the Japanese by weight of numbers, but other sources of information represent the enemy as transporting large quantites of store from Mukden in the direction of Tiehling, and apparently making preparations for a retrograde movement.

Tuesday, December 27.

A statement from Yingkow is to the effect that the Russians are employing the services of hundreds of Chinese women in Mukden to knit warm socks for the troops. Fifty thousand pairs have already been sent to the front.

On the 15th instant seven thousand reinforcements are said to have arrived at Mukden, and after spending a night at the station, they were sent to the front on the 16th.

It is stated that the Russians have constructed look-outs about 10 feet high all along the line of railway from Mukden to Harbin, and that men are constantly stationed there on the watch.

A string of Chinese carts 5 miles long, all laden with provisions, is said to have been seen leaving Hsimintun for Mukden.

Thursday, December 29.

The *Kokumin* says that there are no signs of the Russians assuming the offensive in the Shaho regions. They have certainly received some reinforcements since the last great battle, but, on the other hand, they are suffering from the cold to an extent not anticipated considering the climate to which they are accustomed, and consequently their sick list is very heavy. They continue, therefore, to hold their positions without essaying any attacking enterprise, and the Japanese, who have everything to gain just now by waiting, do not play the Russians' game by moving to the attack. So the probability is that there will not be any engagement for the present.

Seoul reports that on the 23rd instant a skirmish took place at Sungshukau between 50 Russian troopers and a body of Japanese. The former were driven back with a loss of 4 killed and 4 wounded, the Japanese having no casualties.

On the 25th also a force of 30 Russians crossed the river at Lutauhotsz, moving towards the south. They were driven back.

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KOREA.

Saturday, December 24.

A railway accident is reported to have taken place on the night of the 19th in the neighbourhood of Kinchhon. The train ran off the rails, and an engineer was killed and two Japanese women severely injured.

It is stated that there are no Russian troops stationed south of Pukchhon, and that the body which engaged recently in a skirmish with the Japanese at Kawon was only an outpost, which had pushed far afield.

Tuesday, December 27.

It has been decided that the chief local officials in Hamgyongdo shall be Japanese-speaking. This will cause a complete change in the personnel of the present incumbents; a good measure, doubtless, for these latter have shown themselves singularly facile in everything that concerns the Russians now occuping the north-eastern part of the province.

Thursday, December 29.

Riots of a somewhat serious nature are reported from Seoul. It is already known to the public that two parties in the capital, who claim to be inspired by motives of reform, recently joined hands for the purpose of procuring the expulsion of the band of necromancers and soothsayers whose pernicious counsels are believed to have much influence on the decisions of the Court. Recently the police arrested two prominent men of these parties, whereupon a large crowd of their followers repaired to the police-station, and loudly demanded that the trial of the prisoners should be conducted in public. Presently a strong force of constables mustered, and resorting to force, they dispersed the mob causing several casualties among the latter. Thereafter the people repaired to the Palace and cried for justice. They were induced to disperse in consideration of the fact that the *convenances* were violated by such a demonstration at the Palace gates while the Court was still in mourning. But although they left the Palace it was only to proceed to the Bell Tower, where, in the main square of the city, they listened to harangues by their officers. Presently the police again appeared upon the scene, and again had recourse to the strong hand, with the result that there were further casualties. The Emperor is reported to be consulting with General Hasegawa as to the most effective method of restoring tranquillity.

CHINA.

The unwarlike Chinese Government naturally has frequent fits of trembling when it looks abroad and observes the menaces growing on the horizon of the empire. Should Russia emerge victorious from the present war, what will be her attitude towards the Middle Kingdom, then lying completely at her mercy? She will have under her hand an immense instrument of coercion. No outside Power will possess the means or the inclination to stand between her and the *spolia opima* of so costly a war, and China herself can not project any wiser role than feeble acquiescence in everything dictated. The permanent addition of Manchuria to the Russian empire will be the smallest part of the results. If Japan wins, the case will be very different, but what troubles China is the other contingency, and well it may trouble her; for in the constant remonstrances addressed to her by Russia with reference to Hunghutsz and other complicating factors, she must clearly discern the compilation of an account which, should occasion arise, will show the Middle Kingdom heavily in debt to the Northern Colossus. It appears that Mr. Wang Chih-chung, who recently escaped assassination, or at any rate assault, at Shanghai, has again been playing on these fears, and that he is assisted by Mr. Yang, the adopted son of the late Li Hung-chang and inheritor of his eminent father's political beliefs. These two men have been urging upon Peking that Russia must win in the long run; that her might is irresistible, and that the only wise course for China is to agree with her enemy quickly while he is in the gate. The Peking statesmen are reported to have been thrown into a state of considerable trepidation by these counsels, conveyed again and again by letter and by telegram, the latter medium being adroitly used by Wang and Yang, who have cleverly gauged the disturbing influence exercised on an ordinary mind by the receipt of a telegraphic message. But rumour says that some degree of serenity has been restored in the Chinese capital by the report of a high official of the Board of Records—we can not identify his transliterated name—who recently returned from a tour of inspection in the Mukden district, and who declares, as the result of his own personal observation, that the Russians can not win. We wonder whence the next alarm will come to Peking, and we can not but speculate what the Wai-wu-pu would do in the presence of any symptoms of Japanese discomfiture.

THE SHANGHAI RUSSIAN SHIPS.

It is stated (*Asahi Shimbun*) that the Russians have agreed to three demands made by the Chinese Authorities; the first is that no coal must be taken on board the *Askold* or the *Grosovoi* without previous application to the Taotai; the second that the ships must not leave the East China S. S. Co.'s wharf; and the third that no repairs shall be undertaken. But the Russian Consul declines to agree to a three-monthly roll-call in the presence of Chinese officials; declines to forbid the entry of his men into the foreign settlements, and declines to hand over to justice the murderer of an unoffending Chinaman. Can anything be more contradictory than the idea of efficient internment when the interning authorities have not power even to assure themselves of the presence of the men for whose safe-guarding they are responsible?

With reference to the above it is stated that the Ningpo men of Shanghai have informed the foreign Consuls that unless the trial of the murderer takes place in the presence of a duly constituted Chinese legal adviser and the Russian Consul, they will not be answerable for the consequences.

How faithfully history repeats itself! The story of Occidental relations with China abounds with incidents cognate to the above—brutal outrages perpetrated by foreign roughs against native life and property, and riotous attempts on the part of the Chinese to secure the execution of justice on the offenders.

Rumour is persistent as to the *Diana* having filled her bunkers and being prepared to leave Saigon so soon as the Baltic Fleet comes within reach. Similar statements were circulated about the *Askold* in Shanghai, but an official examination made by the Japanese Consul at that place is said to have demonstrated the untruth of the rumour. Concerning the *Diana*, however, there is on contradiction, and in some quarters the story is credited. So far as the vessel's fighting capacities are concerned, it is conceivable that such parts of her armament as have been removed might be replaced if she fell in with the Baltic Fleet, and of course the same is true of the *Askold*. But what is not conceivable is that France should deliberately cast neutrality to the winds for the sake of adding one cruiser to Rojestvensky's force. Much evidence is needed to convince us that anything of that kind is contemplated. Concerning the *Askold*, the same argument applies in a converse sense. Will the Russians deliberately and flagrantly violate Chinese neutrality by taking the vessel out of Shanghai? That also seems exceedingly problematical. But if it be proved that the commander and crew of the *Grosovoi* are on board the *Nigretia*, having fled from Shanghai in the steamer, then Japan will have to consider whether she is to be continually harassed by the possibility of Chinese neutrality being abused to her disadvantage. Chinese neutrality is a veritable farce at best. It exists only by the good will of the parties concerned, and good will is a weak reed to lean on when war is raging.

THE LIMITATIONS OF JAPANESE GENERALSHIP.

The article on the above subject from the pen of "Calchas" in the *Fortnightly Review* has attracted much attention in Japan. Apparently the general view taken coincides with that set forth in these columns, but we observe that the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, while ridiculing the idea that captains who have invariably suffered defeat should be credited with strategical gifts denied to their victors, and while pointing out that the conditions of modern warfare militate against any repetition of the striking coups for which old-time leaders were famous, is nevertheless disposed to think that Japanese devotion to the mechanical systems of Germany may have cramped the originality of her people. Our contemporary imagines that both in administrative and in military matters this strict obedience to rule and measure may be observable, and that its countrymen would act wisely if they paid serious attention to comments like those of "Calchas," however harsh may seem their application in this particular instance. The *Nichi Nichi* in this matter shows its usual wholesome liberality. There is one point, however, which we desire to bring to its attention. All experience shows that when men are required to carry out a system to which they have hitherto been strangers, they cling with desperate tenacity to rule and regulation, seldom if ever venturing to exercise any measure of discretion. We have often thought that such a mood must prevail largely among the Japanese, and we have sometimes thought that more obtrusive evidences of its existence should be observable. For the Japanese, throughout this *Meiji era*, have been clothing themselves continuously in new garments, garments entirely unfamiliar to them and requiring continual adaptations and adjustments to render them even tolerably well-fitting. Can one reasonably look for great freedom of movement under such circumstances? That there has not been even a more slavish adherence to the letter of the law is, on the whole, remarkable. But it is difficult to detect any grounds for applying this criticism to the

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strategy of the present war. Theoretically one can easily see how immensely the conditions of modern generalship differ from those of earlier times, and practically one may reasonably wait for some display of original genius on the Russian side before denying it altogether to their conquerors. After all, success or failure is the final test.

MINE-OWNERSHIP BY FOREIGNERS.

This question has been debated by the General Committee of the *Seiyu-kai*, in connexion with the decision formulated by a majority of the Special Committee appointed by the Lower House to examine and report upon the project of the revised Mining Law which the Government has submitted to the Diet. Our readers are already acquainted with the amendment proposed by the Special Committee, an amendment designed to abolish all restriction upon foreign ownership. The Party's General Committee did not show themselves conspicuously favourable to this amendment. A point was made as to the Government's attitude. It was stated by a member of the Special Committee that the Government Delegate, being interrogated, explained that the Government had no objection whatever to the amendment, whereupon a somewhat captious member of the General Committee expressed the opinion that the Government themselves, if they favoured unrestricted foreign ownership, should have drafted the Bill in that sense. But it may reasonably be suspected that had the proposal come from official quarters, that very fact would have discredited it in the eyes of many of the party politicians, or would at any rate have induced them to oppose it. Another point made was that the only apparent motive for changing the present law was a desire to meet the convenience of a few Japanese mine-owners who wanted to dispose of their property at a profit to foreigners. Finally, after a debate which seems to have been singularly deficient in breath of view or signs of genuine interest, it was decided that as the matter did not press for settlement, the views of the Party in general meeting should be consulted.

MAJOR-GENERAL NAKAMURA'S VIEWS.

Major-General Nakamura, who was wounded at Port Arthur last month when leading a storming party, has been interviewed by a representative of the *Kokumin Shimbun* and is quoted thus:—"Port Arthur is not to be easily taken. However great the sacrifices made to capture High Hill, it is not part of the permanent fortifications. The North Fort of East Keekwanshan, also, which has now come into our possession is not one of the principal fortresses. Sunshushan and Urlungshan, which were taken by us some time ago and which we lost by counter-attacks—these were a part of the permanent enceinte. On the 26th of November our saps had been carried far enough to justify an assault which was made. It failed, but there has been no relaxation of effort and possibly these places may soon be captured. But it will be a most difficult task for the enemy is determined to fight to the death. People talk lightly of the fall of Port Arthur but it will not lightly fall. Rumour underestimates its present garrison, It must have some ten thousand effectives. Not a few of the men wounded in July and August have probably returned to the fighting line. In spite of the losses at High Hill, the figure can not be less than ten thousand, as all the crews of the ships are fighting on shore. As to the reported scarcity of ammunition, the truth of the story is questionable. In July and August the garrison fired three shots for every one of ours, and it is a fact that of late they have become very economical, but such economy does not of necessity indicate scarcity. They exchange fire freely with us at present, which shows that they have still an abundance of ammunition. In fact they have not lost the power of manufacturing it nor have their supplies from outside sources ceased. In the matter of provisions, it is safe to say that they are even better provided than in that of ammunition. There is little doubt that Port Arthur is in wireless telegraphic communication with Russia *viâ* Chefoo. Matters of special importance are conveyed by messenger sent direct to the latter place, and probably some Chinese serve in the capacity of news-bearers. The strictest orders were recently issued against Chinese subjects visiting the enemy's lines, but none the less they occasionally find an opportunity of doing so. Port Arthur is not to be easily taken. The more we push our attack, the more desperately does the enemy resist."

The Major-General's views have the hue of sickness.

In epitomising in a recent issue the views expressed by Major-General Nakamura, we observed that they had "the hue of sickness." A correspondent writes that this language seems to reflect on the morale of the gallant officer, and to suggest that the suffering and debility caused by his wound have imparted an unduly pessimistic tone to his opinions. That our words admit of such an interpretation we frankly admit, but they were not used in any disparaging sense. The bravest and most indomitable man inevitably finds his outlook changed when a crippling wound excludes him from the field of action. For the rest, we believe that what Major-General Nakamura says about Port Arthur and the difficulty of capturing it is only too true. Long ago we expressed the conviction that it is the strongest fort ever besieged—incomparably the strongest when the value of modern weapons is considered—and we also pointed out that it had been invested for only 3 months at the time of writing. The investment is now just four months old. Nothing more need be said than to repeat our view, namely, that if it be soon captured, the wonder will be not the delay but the celerity of its fall.

GENERAL NOGI.

The greatest sympathy seems to be felt with General Nogi. He is said to be universally beloved by the officers and men under his command, and the death of his two sons within the brief space of a few months has shocked the army. In the *Chuo Shimbun* there is a report of an interview with the General. He is in excellent health and he shows all the stoicism of the *samurai* in the presence of affliction. Asked as to his wife's anguish at the loss of her two only sons and only children—there is no daughter—Baron Nogi replied that before leaving Tokyo he had taken pains to make her appreciate the probability of such a disaster, and he had no doubt that she was resigned. His own family was now extinct. Anticipating the possible loss of his two sons, he had made arrangements that the only child of his younger brother should succeed to the title, but this lad also had been killed. Nevertheless he derived in his bereavement the great consolation of knowing that if many under his command had found death before the fortress, their spirits and their families would recognise that the General who led them had also suffered. His groom, who had been in his service for many years, and his favourite horse also had been killed, so, as he laughingly observed, it might almost be said that five members of the Nogi household had been sacrificed.

It is stated that the news of his son's death, carried to him during the attack on High Hill, did not produce any visible effect on the General. He continued to direct the operations actively, and when success had been achieved, his congratulations to his officers were as hearty and as gladsome as though no calamity whatever had befallen himself.

THE "NIGRETIA."

It is stated to have been clearly shown that certain Russian naval officers and bluejackets were on board the *Nigretia*, which was recently seized by the Japanese. Some accounts speak of the Captain of the *Ryeshitelni* being among the number. His escape at Woosung is ancient history, but whereas he was then supposed to have left Shanghai immediately afterwards, this latest story would suggest that he lingered there until the departure of the *Nigretia*. The expectation is that the presence of these officers and men in a steamship bound for Vladivostock will raise a very serious question as to China's ability to discharge her neutral duties. It is interesting to quote here a paragraph from the *North-China Daily News* and a letter it elicited from the agents of the *Nigretia*:—

When the Russian officers on board the *Askold* assured our lady correspondent the other day that, much as they would like to be back in a Russian port, they could never break their parole, they probably meant the "never" to be understood in the sense for which there is a distinguished naval precedent, the sense of "hardly ever." At all events there seems little room for doubting that eleven of the interned Russians were in the crew of the steamer *Nigretia*, which left here on Friday for Vladivostock, and whose captain was able to find substitutes for his recalcitrant crew with an astonishing rapidity, of which this is the explanation.—*N.-C. Daily News*.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—We notice in your to-day's issue a paragraph referring to the Russian officers of the navy who have been supposed to have proceeded up to Vladivostock. As agents of this steamer, we would ask you kindly to most emphatically deny this in every respect. The past and present duly enlisted men were shipped and chosen for the steamer under our presence and many were known to us: there were shipped four foreigners and eight natives.

We are, etc., MOLLER BROS.

19th December.

*** We gladly insert this letter, but we cannot undertake to comply with the request it contains. —ED.

If the *Nigretia* really carried naval fugitives, some employment will probably be found for M. Lessar. His latest exploit is said to have been a protest addressed to the Chinese Government in the sense that the export of raw cotton from Chili to Japan was a breach of neutrality and that China would be held responsible for the consequences. Is it conceivable that he made such an extremely silly representation? We can not think so, but certainly he is almost as unfortunate as M. Pablov in the record assigned to him by rumour. What would be his opinion, we wonder, as to the responsibility of China in respect of these *Nigretia* fugitives?

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CAPTURED AMMUNITION.

A telegram to the *Jiji Shimpo* says that thirty thousand cases of small-arm ammunition have been seized by the Chinese railway authorities when *en route* for Shanhaikwan. The parcels were wrapped in sheep's skins for purposes of concealment, and they had been despatched by a German firm—the name reads like Collins & Co.,—in Tientsin, the intention being to ship the ammunition at Chingwantao, whence it would be carried by junk to Port Arthur.

An Englishman who visited the railway station (Hotai is the name given) on the Tientsin-Shanhaikwan line where a quantity of ammunition, supposed to be for Port Arthur, was recently seized in transit, is represented as saying that there are 3,600,000 rounds and that the nickel-casing of the bullets is manufactured somewhat after the dum-dum type. A Russian officer is looking after the ammunition. Mr. Matsui, Japanese Charge' d'Affaires in Peking, is said to have made very strong representations to His Excellency Na Tung on the subject of this contraband, and to have received an answer that it will certainly be confiscated. One rumour alleges that the ammunition came *via* Mongolia, a very roundabout route but well devised for the purposes of the deception said to have been adopted, nameiy, wrapping the packages in sheep's skins. It is believed that the Russians have successfully smuggled considerable quantities of ammunition into the beleagured fortress by this route.

Fuhtai is now stated to be the name of the railway station where 3½ million rounds of small-arm ammunition were captured a few days ago. On the 25th instant the ammunition was carried to Tientsin by order of Viceroy Yuan. But M. Lessar did not show himself wholly resourceless on the occasion. He entered a formal protest in the sense that the ammunition was intended for the Russian troops forming part of the foreign guards in Pechili, and he demanded that it be restored. To this remarkable plea Lien Fang is reported to have replied that if the ammunition had such a destination, he was unable to understand, first, why some official intimation of its transit had not been conveyed, and, secondly, why an evident attempt had been made to conceal it by wrapping the packages in sheep-skins. One expects to learn that M. Lessar denied the concealment altogether, but apparently that was too palpable, so he fell back on an excuse even more marvellous than his original pretext, namely, that had official notice been given and had not concealment been resorted to, the ammunition would have been in danger of seizure by the Japanese. Our readers will share our incredulity that a clever diplomatist like M. Lessar can have resorted to such manifestly silly falsehoods as this account attributes to him, but we have only to set down the facts as they are current in Tokyo. That the ammunition was *en route* for Port Arthur there can not be any reasonable doubt.

Rumour now represents in larger terms the arms and ammunition recently seized at Fuhtai on the Tientsin-Shanhaikwan Railway. There were, it is said, 300 rifles, 300 guns and sixty thousand boxes of ammunition. The consignment is said to have been made by a German firm, and sheep-skins to wrap up the goods were obtained at Changkiakou, whence they were taken to Peking where the packing was done. Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company's name is mentioned but that firm most assuredly was not engaged in any smuggling operations. Considering the route taken by this consignment M. Lessar's plea that the munitions were for use by the Russian garrison in Chili looks rather thin.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

"Without France's assistance the Eastward voyage of the Baltic Fleet would be impossible." That is what the *Svet* says. Recently a Russian paper expressed much satisfaction at the helpful action of Great Britain in connexion with the passage of the Fleet through the Canal, and another, at an earlier date, spoke thankfully of Germany's friendly attitude. All such remarks are to be taken with salt. They are probably intended for domestic consumption. But to a different category belongs a statement published by the *Asahi* that according to a recently returned traveller, the *Diana*, now lying disarmed at Saigon, has loaded all the coal she can carry. There is some reason to credit the truth of this, and if so it can only point to the emergence of the cruiser at the critical moment to act as a coal carrier for the Baltic vessels. Her armament, or some part of it at any rate, is supposed to be in the possession of the French authorities, and therefore the *Diana* could not well go out to fight, but her departure from the harbour under any pretext, above all for the obvious purpose of cöoperating with the Baltic Fleet, would be a step fraught with the gravest consequence.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun* is not less outspoken than the *Asahi* on the subject of violations of neutrality by France and Holland. It refers explicitly to the statement that 4 steamers are lying in the harbour at Sabang, waiting to supply coal to Rojestvensky's ships after their passage of the Straits of Sunda. Our contemporary has nothing to say against Russia. Her desperate anxiety to wrest victory from the hands of a small Power which she can not endure to recognise as her equal in the lists, naturally impels her to employ every expedient that offers. But the Powers which, in open violation of their neutral obligations, are placing facilities at her disposal, must be recognised as deliberately thrusting themselves into the arena of the struggle, and must take the consequences of involving Europe in a complication which might easily have been restricted to Asia. For the *Yomiuri* thinks that England, in view of the alliance, can not possibly sit with folded hands in the presence of interference which amounts to active cöoperation on the part of other Powers.

The *King Arthur* arrived at Saseho on the 24th. Her crew consisted of 7 British subjects, 4 Germans, 11 Chinese and 34 Lascars, 56 in all. It is said that she had long devoted herself to the transport of contraband, doubtless a very lucrative business. Her commander's name seems to be Kock, and her registered tonnage is put at 1,407.

There is some likelihood of a dispute between the Upper and Lower Houses on the question of taxing textile fabrics. The Government's original proposal was a tax of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. This the Lower House changed to a stamp tax of the same amount to be affixed to goods at the time of sale, but a special arrangement was effected with regard to fabrics already manufactured, namely, that the quantity in stock should be reported to the authorities, whereafter the tax (stamp duty) should be imposed as above stated but need not be paid for the period of one year. In this form, which received the Government's consent, the Bill went to the Upper House. The Budget Committee of the latter, however, seems to be divided in opinion, one section advocating a tax of 5 per cent. on already manufactured goods, while another section would restore the Government's original programme. The Government, on their side, are understood to be unwilling to reopen a question which has been settled by agreement with the Lower House. What troubles some members of the Peers' committee is that the plan of deferring payment in the case of already manufactured goods will inevitably lead to large importations in evasion of the tax.

Viscount Okabe met with a very serious accident on the night of the 24th instant. He was driving home at 11.30 p.m. from a meeting at the Nobles Club, when his horse took fright and dashed into the moat in the vicinity of the Meiji Fire Insurance office. Viscount Okabe managed to get out of the window of the carriage and to mount the roof, whence he was rescued by the attendants of Count Okimachi whose carriage passed soon afterwards. He was unhurt, and as he hastened back to the Nobles Club and obtained a change of clothing, no evil results followed in his case. The driver of his carriage, however, was drowned. It was 3 a.m. before the carriage could be raised. The horse had broken loose and made its way to shallow water.

Telegrams continue to arrive indicating that some Japanese vessels have touched at Singapore *en route* westward. A statement from Hongkong and another from London call the ships 2 battleships and 2 cruisers, but whereas Hongkong speaks of 4 destroyers accompanying these vessels, London tells of 12 destroyers. There has been talk also of auxiliary cruisers, the *Nippon Maru* and the *Hongkong Maru*, to which rumour now adds the *America Maru*. It is hard to know how much truth there may be in these stories. Battleships and big cruisers are scarcely likely to be engaging in such an enterprise, but auxiliary cruisers may be looking out for Russian colliers. At any rate it is important to obtain accurate information as to what measures are being taken to assist the Russians on the penultimate stretch of their voyage from Singapore to Saigon. What renders the news more perplexing is that the Japanese ships are described as having steered westward from Singapore, whereas it is through the Straits of Sunda that the Russians are expected to come.

According to the *Jiji Shimpo* the Dutch Government, replying to diplomatic representations by Japan, has declared that to allow men-of-war to load coal and provisions in a neutral port is not inconsistent with strict discharge of neutral obligations. No thinking person can imagine a responsible and rational State adopting such a position, but our contemporary is very explicit. Of course should the Government at The Hague adopt that policy, and should the result be that Sabang becomes a base for the Baltic Fleet in its operations against Japan, the latter will have no course but to treat Holland as an open enemy. The arguments bearing upon this question need no repetition. They are incontrovertible and palpable—so incontrovertible and so palpable that until we have more definite intelligence we must refuse to credit Holland with these extraordinary

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intentions. The *Kokumin Shimbun*, too, takes the line that over-much importance should not be attached to this question of neutral obligations. Several Powers may be said to have assisted Russia, and she has openly acknowledged her gratitude to England and to France, while in Spanish and German waters also she has been benevolently treated. But all these Powers have been careful to observe the strict letter of the law of neutrality, and Japan's best plan will be to reckon up the advantages she may herself derive by claiming in neutral ports the same privileges as those accorded to Russian vessels. Now that, owing to the destruction of the Port Arthur Squadron, she has a free hand to strike at a distance; her wisest course, perhaps may be to avoid remonstrating against conditions which inure to her own profit.

Europe recently told us, on the strength of an Associated Press telegram, that the *Yashima* had shared the fate of the *Hatsuse* and was now at the bottom of the sea. Many rumours in the same sense have circulated in Japan, but not a word has been said in official reports, and it is eminently noticeable that in his recent general order to the squadrons under his command, Admiral Togo, though carefully enumerating the ships lost since the commencement of the war, said nothing about the *Yashima*. The only way to reconcile these rumours with official silence was to assume that the ship had been badly wounded, but not actually lost, and that since there was a possibility of repairing her to take her place in the line of battle, she was not included in the list of fatal casualties. That idea is borne out by a paragraph which now appears in the *Yorodzu Choho*. Our contemporary does not mention the *Yashima* by name, but it says that a big ship about which there had been much anxiety, has now happily been repaired, that her guns have been mounted, and that she is on the point of rejoining the fleet, a notable addition to its strength at this critical time. We have no information of our own as to these statements, and even the language of the *Yorozu* is not altogether clear, but every one will hope that it is accurate.

THE BOOKSHELF.

"*Dai Nippon*; *The Britain of the East*," by HENRY DYER, C.S., M.A., D.Sc., London, BLACKIE AND SON.

WHAT Mr. Dyer set himself to do he was certain to do well, and an excellent book he has now given to the world. He is one of the men, the few men, who, after laying the foundations of signal success in Japan, have enjoyed the gratification of being able to say *finis coronat opus*. The Engineering College in Tokyo was organized by him, and he presided over it throughout the best part of its existence. It is unnecessary to speak of this college in the ears of those possessing any knowledge of Japan's modern history, but the uninitiated should be told that among the country's later-day educational institutions, none has excelled—were we expressing our own belief alone we should say, none has equalled—the *Kobu Daigakko* from the point of view of the results it achieved during the limited term of its existence. Mr. Dyer devotes his introductory chapter to the story of the college, partly because it well deserves such prominent notice, but mainly for the sake of introducing himself to his readers and disclosing to them the nature of his personal equation. He then gives them nineteen chapters, each a complete essay in itself, a rich mine of latest information, which the author arranges, marshals and discusses in a satisfactory and serviceable manner. The headings of the chapter are "The Fall of Feudalism," "The Japanese Mind," "Transition," "Education," "Army and Navy," "Means of Communication" "Industrial Developments," "Art Industries," "Commerce," "Food Supply," "Colonisation and Emigration," "Constitutional Government," "Administration," "Finance," "International Relations," "Foreign Politics," "Social Results," "The Future" and "Recent Events." Reading the book carefully we conclude that almost every valuable and trustworthy publication relating to Japan has been consulted by the author, but instead of disfiguring his pages with frequent references, he appends to each chapter a bibliographical note indicating the best sources of authority with regard to the subjects treated in the chapter. He also gives an appendix containing a list of books and publications useful to students seeking detailed information about Japan's development, but the truth is that his own book supersedes many of those on the list.

Not the least striking feature of this valuable work is the author's frank and liberal attitude towards Japanese civilization; not her imported civilization but the indigenous product. His eyes are open to the very grave blemishes that disfigure Occidental culture as it appears to-day, and he doubts whether the importation of foreign civilization, though necessary to save Japan from aggression, was an unmixed blessing to her. "The problem of the future," he writes, "is how best to take full advantage of all that is good in Western civilization while retaining the special characteristics of Japan and bringing them into organic harmony with those of other nations." Mr. Dyer does not go as far as the candid critic who, to a friend condemning Japan because her veneer of Occidental civilization is only skin-deep, retorted "thank God that is all as yet." But he fully recognises the extravagance of the idea that a nation can pursue its destiny successfully with a borrowed mind, or that an edifice of durable progress can be built on purely alien foundations. Most true is it that the civilization represented in the life of the Occident today is monstrously disfigured by blemishes, and that our much-vaunted systems, whatever be their intellectual merit, tend to develop moral degenerations and practical abuses repellent to an intelligent outsider. To this phase of the record, Mr. Dyer refers often, directly or indirectly, and we learn from him that whenever his influence could be judiciously exercised to promote a wholesome conservatism among the Japanese, it was so exercised.

His chapter on the fall of feudalism is a succinct and instructive *resumé*. If there be any room for criticism it is in his treatment of the conversion of the anti-Shogun party to a pro-foreign creed. There, possibly for the sake of brevity, he scarcely carries his analysis far enough to elucidate a point which has perplexed many students of Japan's modern history. When he discusses "the Japanese Mind," however, in another chapter, he probes more deeply the motives of that extraordinary conversion, and his finger is very near the truth as he writes:—"If I were attempting to sum up briefly the qualities of the Japanese which have enabled them to make such wonderful developments in such a short time, I would mention as the important factor the intense loyalty of the people, which compels them to make any sacrifice—even life itself—when they consider it necessary for the honour of their country."

One of the prominent excellences of this work is that every catalogue of facts and almost every table of statistics has a corollary of moral deduction. Thus in the chapter on "Industrial Developments," a subject which Mr. Dyer is specially qualified to treat, after dealing with the records of the Patents Bureau, he discusses and dismisses the often quoted fallacy that the Japanese are merely imitative and not initiative. "The figures which have been given," he says, "are sufficient to disprove the statement that the Japanese have no original ability. In mechanical engineering all over the world the designs of almost all the principal machines are essentially the same, the variations being in details to suit special conditions, and in this respect the Japanese have not shown themselves deficient. Not only have they modified Western designs to suit the conditions in Japan, but they have in many respects shown decided originality."

It is difficult to convey within the compass of a brief review anything like an adequate idea of such a book as this of Mr. Dyer's. To call it a digest of sound and accurate information on wellnigh all things Japanese, would be to ignore the analytical and synthetical threads that run through its various parts, not only linking them together but also weaving the innumerable details into a homogeneous whole. The appeal made is to the intelligence not to the memory of the reader, though every proposition is accompanied with a wealth of proofs. Thus in the chapter on "Finance," the author, after a full exposition of this intricate subject, says:—"The real position of a country can not be estimated simply by looking at purely financial results: due regard must be had to its general economic and industrial conditions. The survey which we have made of the progress of Japan in agriculture, fishing and mining, and of the development of her manufacturing industries, her railways, telegraphs, posts and telephones, her mercantile marine, her banks and all the organisation connected with finance and commerce, forces us to the conclusion that her economic progress has been far more rapid than that of any other country. Moreover that progress is not by any means superficial, but has been built on a sound basis of education which in some respects affords a lesson to Western nations. The financial results which have followed from the industries founded almost entirely by Japanese capital are proofs of business capacity of a very high order."

In discussing international relations, a sphere where treaty revision necessarily bulks largely, the author may be said to endorse the views that were persistently represented in the columns of this journal at the time when that burning question troubled men's minds. We venture to believe that the publicists who then attacked us bitterly would not now be disposed to reassert the justice of their contentions. Actual experience has taught them another lesson, and the action of England in taking Japan for her ally must have dissipated the last cloud of prejudice. "Now that Japan has attained a position of equality with other nations," writes Dr. Dyer, "she asks no favours but she means to insist on her rights. . . . She has in many ways made it clear that she has no wish for territorial aggrandisement, but she may be driven to

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take steps to protect her interests and reach her ideals which may seem to be opposed to the strict letter of some of her words. If that be so, the Foreign Powers will have themselves to thank."

Many readers will find special interest in Mr. Dyer's chapter on "The Future." He is thoroughly optimistic. Though essentially a believer in the best form of Christianity and an earnest practiser of its doctrines, he is by no means one of those that would pronounce a sentence of ostracism on every nation not professing the creed of the Nazarene, nor has he any sympathy with the smug self-sufficiency of the average propagandist. "If they wish their work to prosper, religious teachers must not only take to heart the lessons of science, but they must also free themselves from the fatal distinction and breach between the Church and the world which is the very negation of the central teaching and privilege of Christ. They must not only place the doctrine of their religion on a proper basis, but they must remember that it is not only a creed but a life. No society has a right to call itself Christian which lives by principles that turn the earth into a battlefield and in the evening summons the ambalances, picks up the wounded and sheds tears of pity over the dead. Intelligent Easterns will be inclined to judge of a religion, not so much by its dogmas as by its results on the lives of the individuals who profess it and on the social conditions of the people. On the other hand we may rest assured that they will not be content with the cast-off theological garments of the West. The work of doctrinal reconstruction is only beginning, but already some of the most repulsive beliefs have been replaced by others of a more rational nature. The old material Hell of the theologian has practically disappeared, and a new Heaven is being imagined which shall have at least its foundations laid on this earth and its superstructure in similar parts of the universe; while Buddhism, that wondrous creed by which every human life is the Heaven or Hell of a life which preceded it, is insensibly permeating the best thoughts of our modern preachers and scientific men. If its fundamental principles were clearly understood and acted on, they would have most important results not only on individual conduct but also on social conditions." Thus thinking, Mr. Dyer concludes his gaze into the future by declaring that "A new Power has arisen in the Far East which has not only a large share of Anglo-Saxon virility, but is also deeply imbued with Eastern thought, and it may have very important functions to perform not only in the domains of industry, commerce and politics but also in the realms of thought. The tendencies of the present day seem to show that Eastern philosophy, streaming back to the West, will produce a fundamental change in our thought and knowledge and profoundly affect social and political conditions. It has been argued with no little force that to reconcile the East with the West, to be the advocate of the East and the harbinger of the West, is the mission which Japan is called upon to fulfil."

We are conscious that what has here been written conveys but a very inadequate idea of Mr. Dyer's valuable work. As a serious contribution to the world's knowledge of Japan it seems to us to stand in the very foremost rank; for, marked by all the accuracy of a scientific mind, it is absolutely free, so far as we can judge, from errors or exaggerations, and at the same time the sympathetic trend of the writer's thoughts enables him to interpret the Japanese with exceptional fidelity. None among the many books that Japan has inspired deserves a more prominent place in the library of the earnest student.

Evolution of the Japanese. By SIDNEY L. GULICK; Fleming H. Revell, Publisher, $2. THIS, at the time of its publication, was almost the first really serious and convincing attempt that had been made to analyse Japanese character and to determine whether it has any essential and immutable traits which differentiate it permanently from Occidental character. The subject is at once large and fascinating. It has attracted several writers, and we must frankly say that their theses have generally been exasperating rather than instructive. Nothing is less pardonable than the act of a man who, because he is endowed with a large measure of the gift of speech and because he is inordinately ambitious of fame, undertakes to dissect and describe the moral qualities of a nation, trusting that the eloquence of his diction will conceal his sciolism and that the ignorance of his audience will protect him against exposure. That most attractive yet most fallacious work, "The Soul of the Far East," is a case in point. Its author could not converse seriously with a Japanese in the latter's language; could not read a Japanese book even when transliterated; had lived only a brief space in Japan. Yet he undertook to lay bare to the gaze of the Occident that mysterious thing called the soul of the Far East. It may have been an instance of fine assurance, but it certainly did injustice to a people whom the versatile writer had studied with even less earnestness than he has devoted to the inhabitants of Mars. Nevertheless the literary quality of his work and the bright play of his fancy won, and deserved to win, the confidence of the reading public, and thus by his own high gifts he was betrayed into an act entirely contrary to his kindly and truth-loving disposition. Mr. Gulick approaches the same task with very different qualifications. He is a sinologue; has passed many years in Japan, living in close contact with the people, and has evidently devoted special study to biological evolution. His basic proposition is that the physiological theory of national character has no truth whatever. Racial traits are not the factors that differentiate nations. It is entirely a question of what, for lack of a better term, the Occident has agreed to call civilization. Holding that view, Mr. Gulick's aim in this highly interesting thesis is to analyse the apparent traits of Japanese character, to trace them to their origin and to demonstrate that they are not racial. "Separated branches of the race," he says in his introduction, "that for thousands of years have been undergoing divergent evolution, producing radically different languages, customs, civilizations, systems of thought and psychological differences, are now being brought into close contact and inevitable conflict. But at bottom it is a conflict of ideas, not of races. The age of isolation and divergent evolution is passing away, and that of international association and convergent social evolution has begun. Those races and nations that refuse to recognise the new social order and oppose the cosmic process and its forces, will surely be pushed to the wall and cease to exist as independent nations, just as, in ancient times, the tribes that refused to unite with neighbouring tribes were finally subjugated by those that did unite. Universal, economic, political, intellectual, moral and religious intercourse is the characteristic of the new æon on which we are entering. What are to be the final consequences of this wide intercourse? Can a people change its character? Can a nation fully possessed by one type of civilization reject it, and adopt one radically different? Do races have souls which are fixed and incapable of radical transformations? Is what has taken place in Japan a profound or only a superficial change in psychical character? Are the destinies of the Oriental races always unalterably determined?" Such, in the words of Mr. Gulick himself, is the problem he endeavours to solve. The difficulty of inter-racial interpretation is quite plain to him. Some approach it with pre-conceived theories to which they fit everything. Some are so impressed by external differences that they can never see deeper. Some are wholly convinced that everything "pagan" must necessarily be inferior. But above all these impediments stands the erroneous conception that society is a biological organism whereas it is really a psychic development. This last mistake it is that betrays men into inability to credit the reality of Japanese progress, which to them appears a mushroom growth without any roots firmly fixed in the soil of the nation's past. This fundamental error Mr. Gulick applies himself primarily to correct. He denounces the fallacy of imagining that the changes which have taken place in Japan during the past 30 years are revolutionary not evolutionary; a cutting down and burying of the old tree of civilization and the importing and planting of a new one. It is true that the Japanese seem to have upset some of the West's cherished theories. They have shown that what we call "heathendom" is no bar to the successful utilization of the forces of civilized Christendom. They have shown that national growth need not be a slow process, a gradual evolution extending over cycles or centuries, but that it may take place in a single generation. Were the Occident's theories wrong? No. What is wrong is the hypothesis that modern Japan has been building on the ruins of her own past, whereas really she has been grafting upon the tree of her own civilization. We are not witnessing the process for the first time in her history. More than a thousand years ago she absorbed Chinese civilization, yet while retaining what was best in it, modified it so as to suit her own idiosyncracies. More than a thousand years ago she took the religion of India, but changed it so as to bring its doctrines into harmony with her own instinctive conceptions of life and its sequel. More than a thousand years ago she took a foreign ideographic script and modified it so that her writings could not be easily read by its originators, though they suited all her own purposes. If we know why she did these things then and what mental traits induced or compelled her to make such adaptations and such transformations, we should probably know why she acted similarly in the 19th century. Mr. Gulick sets himself to work out this problem and arrives at the conclusion that "the process by which old Japan has been transformed into new Japan is perfectly natural and necessary; has been a continuous growth; is not the mere accumulation of external additions; does not consist alone of the acquisition of the machinery and the institutions of the Occident, but is rather a development from within, based upon already existing ideas

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and institutions. New Japan is the consequence of her old endowment and her new environment. Her evolution has been in progress and can be traced for at least a millenium and a half during which she has been preparing for this latest step." Mr. Gulick's work was copyrighted in New York in May, 1903, though there are internal evidences that a part of it at any rate was written as early as 1900. Now in the fall of 1902 there was published in Boston a work by the writer of this review called "Japan: its history, arts and literature," in which the author, by studying the story of the nation in all its phases, reached a conclusion very similar to that of Mr. Gulick. Mr. Henry Dyer's just published book "Dai-Nippon" advocates the same view.

One obvious corollary of Mr. Gulick's contention is that civilization consists not in the manifold appliances which render life luxurious, but in the social, intellectual and ethical state of a people, and to the examination of this state among the Japanese he brings much research, much keen observation and much penetrating judgment. No one at all interested in Japan can fail to recognise the absorbing character of such a study. Every line of his book is full of vivid interest, and the pleasure of reading it is largely enhanced by his pure, lucid and polished style. We do not always agree with his detailed arguments. But we entirely share his conclusion that the civilization which Japan is rapidly developing will be neither purely Occidental nor purely Japanese, but rather a compound of the better parts of both and therefore probably superior to either.

BLUFF HIGH SCHOOL.

The closing exercises of the Bluff High School, conducted by the Misses Kilby, took place on Thursday at the Van Schaick Hall and were largely attended by parents and others interested in the work of this very successful institution.

Miss Kilby opened the proceedings by giving a record of the year's work. She said:—Ladies and Gentlemen: On behalf of our school we have great pleasure in welcoming you here to-day at this our first public distribution of prizes. I only wish to say a few words this afternoon relating to our doings during the last twelve months. Not only has work been going on steadily but we have found time for play and other recreations. We have been most fortunate in obtaining the services of Mrs. Hall and Miss Grautoff for French and German, under whose able teaching the girls have been progressing very nicely. Last April, a friend offered two prizes for the best composition on the Japanese, and all the competitors took a keen interest in working up their subject. When the prize-giving day arrived, instead of ending the programme with an entertainment as we hope to give this evening, it was preceded by a most enjoyable picnic to the Makado Hotel, and on our way home the results of the composition competition were made known, and two beautiful prizes given. Through the kindness of the Committee of the Ladies' Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club a part of the Bluff Gardens has been reserved for us twice a week for hockey. The ground may not be quite the correct shape, or size, but still we have had many an enjoyable game there. Once we played a match against the Ladies' Hockey Club; we lost, but, remembering the old saying, "He conquers who believes he can," we will still do our best and hope that in the not very distant future we may be more fortunate. Another event which marks each month as it comes round is our Dorcas meeting. We met for the first time at the beginning of the year and our object has been to make Christmas presents for Japanese children; not only do we get great pleasure out of the work we do when we thus gather together, but I think some of us, at all events, have begun to think more seriously than ever before what a great responsibility we owe to these people in whose land we live. "Fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind," and I feel sure that the "fellow feeling" has been most strongly felt by some of our Dorcas workers, and they have greatly enjoyed making Christmas time happier for the Japanese. I must not keep you any longer but will ask Mr. Weston if he will now kindly give away the prizes, each of which has been well earned by the recipient; I hope in future years they may be reminders of happy schooldays.

Rev. W. Weston spoken pleasantly and at some length before distributing the prizes, congratulating the Misses Kilby on christening the institution the Bluff High School, by which name it is to be henceforward known.

The prize list was as follows:

FORM PRIZES.

V. Anna Tripler.
IV. Norah Stone.
Lower IV. Marjorie Fearon.
III. Dorothy Hayes.
II. Frank Kilby.
I. Barbara Fearon.
Preparatory. Orris Grimmesey.

ARITHMETIC PRIZES.

Form V. Alice Blundell,
IV. Mollie Tripler,
Lower IV. Marion Fox.
III. Gordon Ray.

SCRIPTURE PRIZES.

Upper School. Daisy Neville.
Lower School. May Neville.

CONDUCT PRIZE.

Edith Cain.

Mr. E. W. Kilby thanked Mr. Weston for kindly distributing the prizes and put down the success (if he might call it so) of the school in a very great measure to public interest, and more specially to the interest and confidence in the school maintained by the parents and guardians of the scholars, and also to the happy, hearty and energetic spirits of the pupils themselves. He also expressed the wish that the school might prosper and be one of which all sincerely interested therein might be proud.

At the close three cheers were given for the Misses Kilby, and hearty wishes were tendered to them. Two baskets of flowers, one from the scholars, were presented to them during the entertainment. "God Save the King" brought the proceedings to a close.

Following was the programme:—

PART I.

Song. "Forty Years On"—School.
Recitation. "My Shadow"—G. Ray, W. Stone, W. Fuller, F. Kilby, O. Grimmesey, H. Tresize.
Recitation. "Visite à Mon Oncle" (Paysannerie)—F. Eagling.
Recitation. "Un Compliment à Ma Tante"—G. Tresize, N. Stone.
Song. "Spring Flowers"—M. Fearon, M. Fox, M. Knapp, E. Unite, E. Showler.
Recitation. "A Laugh in Church"—B. Fearon.
Recitation. "Der Vogel am Fenster"—N. Stone.
Song. "Pickles"—Forms. IV. and L. IV.
Recitation. "Les Compliments de Normandie"—A. Tripler, A. Blundell.
Recitation. "Le Pater"—D. Stone.
Recitation. "6 by 9"—P. Abbott, M. Edwards, B. Fearon, E. Mallett, M. Neville, E. Showler.

PART II.

The Merchant of Venice, by W. Shakespeare.

Prince of Morocco } Suitors to Portia { A. Tripler.
Prince of Aragon.. } { E. Talbot.
Bassanio..... { A. Blundell.
Servitor .....W. Stone.
Portia.....A rich heiress.....G. Tresize.
Nerissa.....Portia's waiting maid....M. Tripler.

Act II. Scene VIII.—Act II. Scene IX.—Act III. Scene II.

TABLEAUX.

"Little Bopeep"—P. Abbott, D. Austen. E. Fox. S. Fuller, G. Wilson, N. Holmes, P. Leppere.
"Little Boy Blue."—O. Grimmesey.
"Going A-Milking"—E. Cain, D. Neville.
"Little Tommy Tucker,"—H. Tresize, B. Cahusac, A. Unite.
"Three Jolly Sailor Boys."—W. Stone, R. Tipple, G. Ray, D. Hayes, F. Kilby, M. Neville, W. Fuller, E. Mallett, B. Cahusac, M. Edwards.

PRESENTATION TO CAPT. ZURBONSEN.

A dinner was given on Monday evening at the Grand Hotel to Capt. Zurbonsen and the officers of the German steamer *Willehad*, which arrived here the other day with a large number of Japanese refugees from Russia. Governor Sufu presided, and among those present were Count von Arco Valley (German Minister) Consul-General von Syburg, Dr. Mudra (Vice-Consul) Dr. Ohrt (Interpreter to the Consulate-General) Mr. A. Harmssen (Agent N.D.L. S.S. Co.) etc.

Governor Sufu previous to dinner presented to Capt. Zurbonsen a silver vase, which he hoped would always remind the recipient of his (the speaker's) esteem and gratitude. He said it was with great pleasure that all his countrymen received the news of the Norddeutscher Lloyd steamer *Willehad* having entered the harbour of Nagasaki, feeling how the 829 refugees on board must be glad at being able to return to Japanese soil. They had all read in the papers with much emotion the hard experiences of the refugees in Russia on the outbreak of the lamentable war, but they also read with glad hearts how kindly they had been treated by the whole German nation from the time of their arrival in the territory of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany. On their way from the German frontier to Bremen, they were everywhere given a hearty reception, and on their arrival at Bremen, they were most warmly received by the population of that city. Many cases of clothing and other useful articles were presented to them by charitable German subjects, and the Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamship Company fitted out a special steamer to convey them back to their native country. During their stay in Bremen they were kindly assisted by the Japanese honorary Consul, Mr. Max Noessler, a German subject, and the most sincere thanks of all his (Governor Sufu's) countrymen were due to all those who had shown so much sympathy with the refugees. It was with the object of expressing their profound gratitude that that dinner-party had been arranged. He was especially grateful to Captain Zurbonsen and the officers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd steamship *Willehad*, who had brought home his countrymen, so eagerly awaited. His Majesty the Emperor of Japan had already recognised Captain Zurbonsen's valuable services by granting him the fourth class Order of the Rising Sun, and they, on their part, wished him and his officers to carry away the assurance of their sincere respect and their deepest gratitude.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.

The Week of Prayer will be observed as usual during the first week in January by special services opening with Sunday morning at eleven o'clock at the Union Church, when Bishop Harris, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who has recently arrived in Japan, will preach. Sunday evening at six o'clock Dr. Saunders will preach at Van Schaick Hall, and each evening through the week at 5.30 o'clock services will be held at Van Schaick Hall with the following leaders and subjects:—

Sunday, January 1, 1905.—Morning Service, Union Church, Rev. M. C. Harris D.D., LL.D., Bishop Methodist Episcopal Church for Japan and Korea. Evening Sermon, Van Schaick Hall, Dr. Saunders.

Monday, January 2, 1905.—Rev. John L. Dearing, D.D., Leader. Praise and Prayer for the "One Body" of which Christ is the Head.

Tuesday, January 3, 1905.—Rev. E. S. Booth, Leader. For Nations and their Rulers.

Wednesday, January 4, 1905.—Mr. Isaac Bunting, Leader. For Our Own Land and Possessions.

Thursday, January 5, 1905.—Rev. J. W. Frouth, Leader. For Families, Educational Establishments, and the Young.

Friday, January 6, 1905.—Rev. H. Loomis, Leader. For God's Ancient People Israel.

Saturday, January 7, 1905.—Rev. F. G. Harrington, Leader. Foreign Missions.

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THE SINGAPORE REPORT.

THE *Asahi Shimbun* writes a very outspoken article about the report that two Japanese auxiliary cruisers, the *Hongkong Maru* and the *Nippon Maru*, reached Singapore on the 21st instant at noon and left the same afternoon. Our contemporary asserts, with apparently complete confidence, that the purpose of these ships is to capture or destroy steamers engaged in the operation of supplying coal to the Baltic Fleet. It has long been supposed that the Dutch Government would grant some special facilities for the convenience of the Fleet on its arrival at the East Indies, and recently rumour has pointed definitely to the port of Sabang in the island of Banda as the place where the Russian war-ships would be allowed to enter and take in coal. Supposing them to have assembled at Madagascar, and steered thence eastward, they will have no possible port of call until they pass the Straits of Sunda, and it will be almost imperative that they should then put in somewhere speedily. Sabang would exactly suit their purpose, and it appears to be believed that some definite arrangement has been concluded with Holland. The *Asahi* alleges that in reply to representations made by the Japanese Foreign Office at The Hague, an answer was received which, while it did not definitely announce Holland's intention to disregard her neutral obligations in Russia's favour, amounted to a confession that to discharge them fully did not lie within her competence. If such be the case, if, in short, Japan finds that the commonest measure of justice is denied to her by the Powers of continental Europe, then it becomes her obvious duty to protect herself by seizing or destroying all ships found upon the high seas or even in nominally neutral ports, should there be evidence that such vessels are engaged in performing services for the Baltic Fleet. The *Asahi* says that Japan will not hesitate to send her cruisers into Sabang or any other harbour where unlawful facilities are afforded to the enemy's forces *en route* to the scene of war, and that the consequences must be on the head of the Power which neglects its neutral duties. It is reported that a number of steamers have left Shanghai laden with stores for the Baltic Fleet. If these vessels can be intercepted, it will be perfectly right to intercept them.

We need scarcely point out how intensely interesting the situation is becoming. Arrived at the East Indies, the fate of the Baltic Fleet will depend largely upon the attitude of Holland and France. Germany may be omitted, we think, for whatever understanding, if any, exists between the Courts of St. Petersburg and Berlin, no open breach of her neutral obligations will be committed by Germany. She will not allow the Russian ships to coal or refit at Kiaochou, and there are no signs that any attempt to do so will be made by them. But Holland and France are both unknown quantities. In France's case it must be confessed that her procedure up to the present has given ground for the gravest anxiety. To Japanese remonstrances she is said to have pleaded that her regulations do not fix a limit of time for the stay of a belligerent's war-vessels in her ports; an explanation which amounts to saying that her own municipal laws are to be the measure of her international obligations. That Japan should be content with such fallacious reasoning is out of the question. She is fighting for her existence, and if France thus ranges herself on Russia's side, the world must absolve Japan of responsibility for what follows. The public of the Occident, and essentially the Japanese public, recognise and sympathise with the difficult position that France holds, but there can not be any allowance for sentiment at such a crisis. Therefore it is that we seem to be now approaching the most critical period of the war.

THE BUDGET FOR 1905-6.

AN analysis of the Japanese Budget, while it entails very great trouble for any one attempting to make it, has no compensatory interest for the general reader. Yet the figures derive so much importance from the circumstances of the time that we shall here endeavour to convey a broad idea of them.

The main feature of the Budget is that the revenue accruing from taxation has been expanded in a very notable degree. This process of expansion commenced in the current year and is to be continued in 1905-6—the Japanese fiscal year, be it remembered, commences on April 1st, so when we speak of the current year, we indicate the year ending on March 31st, 1905. Doubtless the best way to exhibit what has been done in the way of taxation is to set down the figures for three consecutive years, namely, the year immediately preceding the war, the current year through which fighting has been continuous, and next year when it promises to be equally continuous. This we proceed to do :—

REVENUE FROM TAXATION.

	1903-4. Yen.	1904-5. Yen.	1905-6. Yen.
Land Tax	46,845,971	70,782,184	82,284,112
Income Tax ...	6,109,809	11,397,124	18,385,886
Business Tax...	6,604,003	11,640,202	18,153,478
Sake Tax	63,805,207	63,983,691	63,099,780
Soy Tax.....	3,328,499	4,467,451	5,149,768
Sugar Tax.....	6,077,005	14,289,387	16,457,364
Drugs Tax.....	116,976	116,976	215,487
Woven Stuffs Tax	—	2,138,661	2,183,602
Mining Tax ...	774,091	853,206	2,320,810
Exchanges Tax	1,087,180	1,620,026	1,848,271
Convertible Notes Tax ...	1,145,416	1,145,416	997,202
Customs Duties	17,200,031	19,536,062	23,981,013
Tonnage Dues..	336,353	336,353	393,038
Stamp Tax.....	14,304,951	17,928,268	29,464,115
Communications Tax.....	—	—	3,188,180
Succession Duties	—	—	4,309,596
Salt Monopoly.	—	—	16,239,667
Kerosene Consumption Tax	—	1,238,599	—
Totals.....	167,735,492	221,473,606	288,671,369

What is most striking in this table is the rapid increment of the people's burdens. According to official statements, the increase for 1904-5 is upwards of 62 million *yen*, and that for 1905-6 exceeds 74 million *yen*. But these figures include the revenue derived from the tobacco monopoly, which scarcely belongs to the category of fiscal burdens and may therefore be classed independently. The actual increases, as shown by the above table, are, in round numbers, 53¾ million *yen* in the current year and 67¼ millions in 1905-6; a total of 121 millions, or 72 per cent., for the two years. In other words, the Government contemplates, and the Diet has sanctioned, an addition of 72 per cent. to the taxes to assist in defraying the expenditures on account of the war in the first two years.

The communications tax, the succession duties and the salt monopoly are all new imposts. In the Lower House little opposition was offered to the succession duties, but the Peers showed a strong though not persistent disposition to rebel against this form of tax, and their objection is natural, for it is upon them and their system of entailed property that the burden will fall most heavily. The communications tax seems to have been regarded as a legitimate source of revenue. It will not be greatly felt. Fifty *sen* on first-class tickes for distances of 200 miles and over; 40 *sen* for distances between 50 miles and 200; 5 *sen* for distances under 50 miles; about one half of these amounts for second-class tickets, and no impost on third-class. The most objectionable of the three taxes is the salt monoply: objectionable on account of the nature of the object taxed, and objectionable because all official monopolies suggest abuses. However, the circumstances of the time stifled scruples, and, after all, consumers will scarcely feel a tax which is not to exceed 2½ *yen* per *koku* (5.13 bushels).

The great increase of the stamp tax is understood when we remember that under this heading is included the tax on textile fabrics. This is a subject which has already been discussed in our columns, and we need not revert to it.

We have now to consider the further sources of revenue, that is to say, sources other than taxation. They are :—

	Yen.
Revenue from State Industries.....	74,112,893
Revenue from Miscellaneous Sources....	2,209,870
Interest on State Funds.....	4,290,833
From Sinking Fund of Formosa Public Works Bonds	1,742,595
Total	82,356,191

Parenthetically it may be explained that the principal items of the Revenue from State Industries are :—

Income from Posts and Telegraphs.....	25,712,310
" Railways	10,467,712
" Tobacco Monopoly.....	32,011,072
" State Forests	3,165,999
" Camphor Monopoly	1,050,916

There are minor items which need not be enumerated.

In every Japanese Budget there is an "extraordinary revenue." It is derived from such sources as sales of State proper-

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ties, sums carried over from previous accounts, temporary accommodations, moneys returned from communal grants and so forth. This extraordinary revenue aggregates 7,435,237 *yen* for 1905-6.

Yet another item calling for explanation is a sum of 8 million *yen*. It represents interest on the special funds which existed prior to the war, having been set aside out of the Chinese Indemnity for purposes of naval maintenance, famine relief and education.

One more point has to be noted in connexion with the revenue. The Government's programme, when presented to the Diet, put the land tax for 1905-6 at 96,705,583 *yen*. This figure the Lower House cut down to 82,284,112 *yen*, thus creating a deficit of 14½ millions. By way of compensation, increases aggregating 4½ millions were made in other directions, and the Cabinet was asked to obtain the remaining 10 millions from administrative economies. Such a sweeping measure could not be effected. Economies to the extent of one million were promised, however, and it was agreed that a sum of half a million should be diverted from the arms manufacturing appropriation. With these explanations we are in a position to set down all the items of income :—

	Yen.
Income from Taxes	288,671,369
Income from State Industries &c.	82,356,191
Extraordinary Revenue	7,435,237
Interest on Special Funds	8,000,000
Administrative Economies and Money diverted	1,500,000
Contributions, voluntary	1,500,000
	389,462,797

The expenditures, independently of outlays on account of the war, are shown as follow :—

	Yen.
Ordinary Expenditures	179,060,822
Extraordinary Expenditures	31,463,614
Total	210,424,436

Comparing these two totals of revenue and expenditure, it is seen that an excess of 179 millions, in round numbers, appears on the side of revenue. To this a further sum of 30 millions has to be added for a reason requiring special explanation. In the Budget analysed above there appears a sum of 62,450,190 *yen* on account of the ordinary expenditures of the Navy and the Army, being 23,797,187 *yen* for the Navy and 38,653,003 *yen* for the Army. These are the amounts required under normal circumstances, and they are necessarily included in the usual Budget. But in time of war the cost of maintaining the two services is largely defrayed out of the war chest. The Financial authorities calculate that a sum of over 30 million *yen* is thus affected and may be deducted from the budgetary outlays. Adding this, therefore, to the 179 millions obtained above, we obtain a total surplus of 209 million *yen* (179 + 30) on the side of revenue. This surplus is carried to the war chest for 1905-6.

The final question is, what sum does the Government consider sufficient for the war chest? From the documents submitted to the Diet we learn that a total of 780 million *yen* is deemed necessary. This is made up of 80 millions for the service of debts contracted in connexion with the war, and 700 millions for naval and military expenditures. Since, then, there is a budgetary surplus of 209 millions, the ultimate result is :—

WAR FUND FOR 1905-6.

Income.	Millions.
Budgetary Surplus	209
Loans	571
Total	780
Expenditures.	
Service of Debts contracted on account of War	80
Outlays for Army and Navy	700
Total	780

These are the figures approved by both Houses of the Diet. The loans would have been smaller by 5 million *yen* had the Government's proposal as to the land tax been adopted, but on the whole it must be admitted that remarkable accord has been attained.

THE IMPERIAL DIET.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met on the 24th instant at a little after one o'clock. Before the Order of the Day was taken, Mr. Kusume explained a Question introduced by him with reference to the discharge of their duties by Customs officials. He declared that in consequence of inefficiency on the part of these officials the Japan Sugar Refining Company (Nippon Seiseito Kaisha) had succeeded in defrauding the State to the extent of over a quarter of a million *yen* annually for the past five years, the method adopted being to extract 20 per cent. of the sugar from the boxes during the latter's transit from the ship to the shore, duty being thus paid on only 80 per cent. of the imported staple. How did the Government intend to correct such abuses?

Mr. Hanai Takuzo spoke to his Question about the tenure of the land on which the Cathedral of the Greek Church stands at Surugadai. (This matter has already been explained in our columns.) He disavowed any desire to treat Russian subjects inhospitably or to lay at the Government's door any charge of laxness. He merely wished to ascertain the legal aspect of the matter.

The Order of the Day was then taken.

A Bill introduced by the Government for amending the Postal Savings Banks Regulations which had been in force since 1890 and therefore needed alteration, was favourably reported by the Special Committee, with some amendments, and the House passed it.

The next Bill was also a Government measure. It aimed at affording protection to practical alterations, adjustments or improvements effected by mechanics or others in connexion with manufacturing instruments or articles, provided that such alterations, &c., did not infringe patents or inventions. The House passed the Bill, as it also did a Government Bill for the prevention of silkworms' diseases.

The following measures also were passed :—

A Bill for exempting from income tax the interest on Treasury Bills and Savings-Bank Debentures

A Bill authorizing holders of Treasury Bills to assess them at their lowest issue price for purposes of security. (This provoked some opposition on the ground that such securities are now assessed at their market value which is generally below the issue price, and that to assess them at the latter would be misleading. But the objection was over-ruled inasmuch as the proposed arrangement would facilitate the floating of public loans).

A Bill for reducing to 150,000 *yen* the yearly grant by the State to old temples and shrines, such reduction to continue so long as the war lasts.

A Bill for supplementing the working capital of the Tobacco Monopoly and the Iron Foundry in the event of any deficiency arising, such supplementing to be effected by means of negotiable cheques, not exceeding 7 million *yen* in the case of the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau and 5½ millions in the case of the Iron Works.

A Bill relating to the Capital of the Naval Factory (*Kaigun Kōshō*). (The Naval Arsenals and the Naval Dockyards to be amalgamated into Naval Factories, the latter's funds to be placed in a special account, and their surplus to be annually added to their capital up to 9½ million *yen*).

A Bill for rescinding the Finance Law relating to the running capital of the Hokkaido State Railways; (i.e. a bill for transferring these accounts to the direct control of the Department of Communications).

A Bill for amending the Special Finance Law relating to the Empire's settlements in Foreign Countries, in the sense of raising the limit of temporary loans from 1 million to 1½ million *yen*.

A Supplementary Budget for the fiscal year 1904-5.

Income	¥ 1,443,065
Expenditure	8,953,780

A Supplement to the Special Budgets for 1904-5.

A Supplement to the Obligations devolving on the Treasury in connexion with contracts.

A Supplement to the Budget for 1905-6.

Income	¥ 1,333,192
Expenditure	1,464,412

(In connexion with these supplementary budgets, which included an item for the State purchase of communal lands injured by emanations from copper-mines, an attack was made on the Government, the charge being that the lands were to be bought up at unduly low rates, and that their original value, prior to depreciation owing to poisoning, should be taken for basis, with which object the matter should be deferred. But the Minister of Home Affairs declared that no other method of speedily assisting the distressed villagers suggested itself, whereas the need was pressing).

Two other Supplementary Budgets.

The private Bill for preventing juvenile drinking was rejected by a majority of only 3, on the ground that such matters do not fall within the proper province of law.

Two other private Bills were handed to special committees and the House rose at 5 p. m.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House met at 10.15 a.m.

A proposal to fix a limit of time for the Budget Committee's report on the various supplementary budgets was rejected, and the Committee was directed to report as soon as possible.

The House then unanimously gave *post-facto* approval to Imperial Ordnance No. 212, which changes the Law of Military Service in the sense of making the Territorial Forces eligible as reserve reliefs.

Consent was also given to Ordinance No. 228, under which a sum of 120 million *yen* had been raised abroad, and to a Bill authorizing the Government to obtain by temporary loans, or by the issue of Treasury bills or by special financing, a sum of 455 million *yen*. (N.B.—The Government had originally asked for 450 millions, but the House of Representatives added 5 milions by way of compensating for reductions effected in the Government's programme of increased taxes). The latter Bill caused some incidental discussion. Viscount Okabe, Chairman of Committee, reported that the financial measures projected were not immediately imminent, but that the Bill merely conferred authority to take these steps should necessity arise. Count Ohara then moved that further readings be dispensed with and the Bill be passed at once, but Mr. Kimura objected that as the measure had a close relation to the extraordinary special taxes, it should be deferred until the latter came up for discussion. Viscount Tani seconded the objection, but on being put to the House it was disapproved. Viscount Soga then contended that Mr. Kimura's explanation and the President's statement had not made the matter clear. He therefore offered a full *exposé* and asked that the question be again put to the House, but the President refused to take such an unexampled step, and Count Ohara's motion was passed.

The Government's Bill for establishing a salt

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monopoly was then favourably reported on by Viscount Tokugawa, Chairman of Committee, and the House passed it without further readings.

The following two Bills were then handed to special committees of 9, namely, a private Bill sent up from the Lower House for amending the Urban Organization, and a private bill sent up from the Lower House for amending the Law of Chambers of Commerce.

The House rose at 10.50 a.m.

THE PEERS AND THE REPRESENTATIVES.

The threatened collision between the Peers and the Representatives with regard to two items of the Budget has been averted. The items were the textile fabrics tax, which the Peers wished to reduce, and the succession tax, which they desired to make operative during the period of the war only. When these intentions became known the General Committee of the *Seiyukai* met, and, on the motion of Mr. Ooka Ikuzo, decided that after the Lower House had approved these taxes with no little reluctance, radical alterations by the Peers could not be suffered, and would indeed amount to a violation of the rights of the Representatives. The Progressists being of the same mind, it was resolved that, should the Peers seek a conference of the two Houses, the Managers elected by the Representatives should be all taken from the two big parties. Whether the programme influenced the Peers, or whether official remonstrances moved them, it appears that when the Special Committee of their House met on the 27th instant at 2.10 p.m., and, when detailed explanations had been given by Baron Sone, Baron Ki and Viscount Soga, withdrew the amendments they had formulated with regard to the tax on textile fabrics and the succession duties, and the Bills were adopted by the Committee in the form sent up from the Lower House.

The House of Peers met at 10.55 on the 28th instant.

Before proceeding to the Order of the Day, the President announced that Admiral Togo and Vice-Admiral Kamimura were about to visit Tokyo, and that, if the House approved, he proposed to go to the Shimbashi station in his capacity of President to meet the two officers. This was unanimously agreed to.

The House then received the reports of the Budget Committee and the Special Committees with regard to the various financial projects introduced by the Government and sent up from the Lower House, as well on the Budget and Supplementary Budgets for 1905-6. The reports of the Committees were all favourable, except in the case of the Succession Duties, with regard to which Prince Nijo, Chairman of a Special Committee, stated that the Committee recommended a limit of time for the operation of the new law, such limit to be fixed as the duration of the war. Viscount Tani, supported by Mr. Murata Tamotsu and much applauded by the House, strongly objected to any such modification. He denounced the idea of having a contention with the Lower House on such a trifling subject, and he characterized the Committee's suggestion as "unworthy." The House rejected the Committee's amendment by an overwhelming majority and passed the measure in the form sent up by the Representatives.

When the project of a tax on Textile Fabrics came up for discussion, Marquis Kuroda, Chairman of Committee, said that there had been some controversy in the Committee, but that the explanations offered by the Government Delegate had satisfied them.

The whole Bill relating to changes of the Statutory Tariff and all the other taxation and financial measures were adopted without any dissent.

Count Katsura then ascended the rostrum and said :—

"I desire to express my gratitude to the House. It is a matter of sincere congratulation in the interests of the country that all the important bills and financial measures submitted for your examination have secured your earnest consent and been passed thus expeditiously. I have no doubt whatever that when these facts become known to the men who are fighting at the front, they will be nerved to yet more strenuous diligence in the discharge of their duties to their country. Allow me again briefly to convey my thanks."

The House then received a Special Committee's report in favour of a private bill sent up from the Representatives for amending the Chambers of Commerce Law, but decided against reading the bill a second time.

The President then announced that this ended the business of the year, and that the House would rise for the New Year's recess, re-assembling on the 20th of January.

The House of Representatives met at 1.20 p.m.

The President read the following address which, in the name of the House, he proposed to present to Admiral Togo on the latter's arrival in Tokyo, which was expected soon :—

"The Empire's United Squadrons having destroyed the enemy's fleet in Port Arthur, a portion of them is released from the duties of blockading. The great result to-day recorded is due to the unfailing and competent discharge of their duties by officers, warrant officers and men, but it could not possibly have been achieved had not the strategy of Admiral Togo, Commander-in-Chief of the United Squadrons, been well adapted to the occasion and had not his leadership been good. This House on the occasion of the victorious return of Admiral Togo, Commander-in-Chief of the United Squadron, extends to him its hearty welcome."

The reading of the Address evoked a storm of applause from the House.

Two bills having been handed to special committees, the President announced that, there being no further measures before the House, the New Year's recess would commence on the 30th and continue until the 20th of January.

The House rose at 1.55 p.m.

CHRISTMAS AT THE CHURCHES.

As usual a midnight Christmas mass was held at the Roman Catholic Church, No. 80, Yokohama. It was very largely attended and some fifty persons had to be content with standing room. The officiating priest was Rev. S. Spenner, of S. Joseph's Institute, who delivered a short address in English, appropriate to the occasion. The Mass sung was Hummel's mass in B Flat, with the exception of the Credo, which was taken from the Chorals of S. Bach. Rev. E. Papinot rendered the organ music. Solos were sung by Mrs. Mollison, Mrs. Baker and Miss Mendelson, and assistance was given in the choir by those ladies and Mesdames Adam, Hall, Lacroix, and Skrimshire and Misses Baker, Mecre, Miller and Parker.

The service at the Union Church, Yokohama, on Christmas morning attracted a fairly large congregation. The little Church was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The service was conducted by the Rev. B. Chappell, who preached a seasonable sermon. Two anthems were sung by an augmented choir and the congregation joined heartily in singing the well-known Christmas hymns.

The Christmas Services at Christ Church began with Festal Evensong on Christmas Eve, which was followed by the singing of Carols by the choir. The church was very prettily decorated, the altar flowers being white, and red berries predominating elsewhere. On Sunday the church was well filled at all the services, and the congregation joined heartily in the well-known Christmas hymns. The Incumbent, the Rev. W. Field, whom all were glad to see in Church again after his recent illness, preached at Matins from the text "Let us now go even unto Bethlehem." At Evensong the Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis were sung to Bunnett in F., and the hymns were "O! Come all ye faithful," "Hark! The Herald-Angels sing," and "While shepherds watched their flocks by night."

On the afternoon of Dec. 27th, Madame d'Ambro, the wife of the Austro-Hungarian Minister, proceeded to the Palace to enquire as to the condition of the Empress, who has been slightly indisposed.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The annual meeting of subscribers of the Yokohama General Hospital was held on Friday afternoon in the Masonic Hall, at No. 78. Mr. James Walter was in the chair and these were also present Messrs. A. M. Knapp (Chairman of the Committee), M. Russell (Hon. Treasurer), H. J. Neville (Hon. Secretary), L. J. Healing, E. W. Frazar, F. J. Abbott, H. Lefeber, and F. W. Horne.

MR. KNAPP, who opened the meeting from the chair, said the Committee, on looking over the records of the Hospital found that it was the custom to invite some prominent member of the community, outside the Committee, to preside at these meetings. They decided to follow ancient custom and in following it he had the additional pleasure of introducing to them one who needed no introduction, Mr. James Walter—(applause).

MR. WALTER took the chair vacated by Mr. Knapp. He thanked the Chairman for doing him the honour of asking him to preside, though he was afraid he had no qualification for the work beyond the fact that he was one of the oldest grumblers in Yokohama about hospital matters. At any rate he craved their indulgence. This was the annual meeting of the Hospital, called for the presentation of the report and accounts for the past year. He suggested that the minutes of the last meeting should be taken as read.

On the motion of Mr. Knapp the minutes were taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN said they would remember that at the last meeting the following gentlemen were nominated as the Committee: Messrs. H. W. Buckland, E. W. Frazar, E. Flint Kilby, A. M. Knapp, T. M. Laffin, L. Mottet, and M. Schellenberg. The Committee, having power to add to their number, appointed also Messrs. M. Russell and H. J. Neville. They had to record the sad death of Mr. Flint Kilby who, as they all knew, gave on every occasion his best abilities to the Hospital in helping it and assisting it in all possible ways. He thought the community would agree with him that it would be impossible to get a stronger or more representative Committee for this work. At the meeting it was decided that the Settlement should be canvassed for subscriptions—which had always been the case every year that he could remember. The result of that was that Mr. M. Russell, the Hon. Treasurer, took up the matter of canvassing and they knew that through his energetic canvassing and the noble response to his efforts a sum of *yen* 16,892 was collected for Hospital purposes. Mr. Frazar, Chairman of the Committee, having left for home, his place was taken by Mr. Knapp, the present Chairman. The money having been obtained, trouble began. What were they to do with that sum? Put it in the bank, spend some of it on repairs to the buildings, and come to the community with the balance wrapped in a napkin, because they were afraid of the public of Yokohama? Nothing of the kind. They decided to spend it. If the community would think back as to what the General Hospital was before the present committee took it in hand they would remember that there were only two entrances, both down narrow lanes. Everything seemed to be done to keep patients out, not to invite them in. He had no conversation with Mr. Frazar or with any other member of the Committee as to the building scheme, but he imagined he saw the work of Mr. Frazar's brain in connexion with the changes that had taken place on that lot. It was a difficult problem, as anyone could see, what was to be done with the Hospital in its then condition. Were they to pull down the buildings and erect new ones? That could not be done; they had not sufficient funds. But the Committee resorted to the device of turning the buildings round, levelling down and making the present beautiful approach to the Hospital and grounds, and now the sun shone on them in the morning and the afternoon sun reached every part of the buildings. The community were fortunate, indeed, in having the Hospital again to themselves. Under Dr. Mecre's management they knew he did all that he could; he never

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made a fortune out of it and it was fortunate for them that he did not because as the result it was now in their hands again. It would never have been in the efficient condition that it was now in. Thanks were due to the Ladies Advisory Committee, who had been of very great assistance, as he knew, to this Committee, in raising funds to provide the Hospital with a trained nurse and they had been fortunate in obtaining the services of Miss Gray, so well-known and beloved in Hongkong. They would remember that two donations were promised, one of *yen* 3,000, for the supply of surgical instruments to the Hospital and another sum of *yen* 2,500. This *yen* 3,000 was contingent upon a suitable building being put up on the Hospital grounds for an operating room or theatre. The conditions had now been fulfilled and they were in possession of a theatre which was now in operation. The donation of *yen* 3,000 was obtained from a friend of Mrs. Clarence Martin, who had ever shown great interest in the Hospital, and Mrs. Mollison was also a direct agent in obtaining funds for the building of the present operating room. The importance of rendering any Hospital attractive was, he was sure, patent to all in Yokohama, and that it had been rendered attractive was shown by the very great favour in which the Hospital was now held. During this summer patients were unable to find admission, the Hospital being too small, and if they would remember at last meeting the complaint was made that it was too large. On looking at the working account they would find that there was a deficit of *yen* 1,395. Now this was not a large sum at all. They all knew that very few, if any, Hospitals in other countries were able to cover their expenses: they were generally more or less in debt. But the showing last year of the local Hospital had been most gratifying, and it was evident from the accounts that in all probability it would never be necessary to call on the community for such a large sum as was collected last year. The total deficit was *yen* 3,533.83, a deficit largely due to the infectious diseases ward. Fortunately the ward had not been required, there having been only one patient in there all last year, but it would not do at all to be without it for they all knew what often came in the wake of a war such as was now going on; they might have an epidemic such as cholera, as they had had before, and in that case the ward would be of the greatest service to the community. As to the deficit of *yen* 3,533 he thought there was no cause for alarm. It was not a large amount and he did not think the Committee need fear any adverse remarks from the community of Yokohama on that score. He was very much encouraged a few minutes before coming to the meeting by receiving the following letter:—

No. 50, Yokohama,
December 23rd, 1904.

DEAR MR. WALTER.

I understand that you are to take the Chair at the Hospital meeting to-day. I am very sorry that I am not able to attend it (but I have to attend another meeting and cannot manage both).

I wish, however, to say that I am prepared to subscribe *yen* 50.00 towards the deficit shown in the accounts.

I think that the Committee have done exceedingly well, with the means at their disposal, and deserve every support at the hands of the community, in their *voluntary* work for a public institution like the Hospital.

I think, too, that they are to be commended for declining to take any public notice of the anonymous letters attacking them and their doings, which have appeared in the papers.

Had "Subscriber" any real grievance or complaint to make, it would have been more manly of him to lay same before the Committee. If he got no satisfaction from them, it would have been open to him to write to the papers, under his own name; and then the public would have known whether he had any right to his "nom de plume." My *yen* 50 is ready for the Hon. Treasurer whenever he likes to send for it.

Yours sincerely,
F. J. HALL.

P.S.—You are quite at liberty to use this as you see fit.

That he considered to be encouraging, for it showed what the community had done. He quite coincided with the feelings of Mr. Hall. He understood the Committee did not intend to make any immediate appeal to the public for funds. There were other schemes for obtaining money which the Committee had perhaps already under consideration and would use when the time came; and he was sure the public would respond liberally.

In reply to Mr. Lefeber, Mr. Knapp said the sums due from patients were not bad debts; they were really an asset.

The CHAIRMAN said he had omitted to mention that besides Mr. Neville and Mr. Russell, Mr. Abbott and Mr. Healing were elected to the Committee.

On the motion of Mr. Lefeber, seconded by Mr. Horne, the report and accounts were adopted.

Mr. KNAPP said there need be no feeling of disappointment because of the deficit in the improvement account. They had had the experience of every builder since Adam constructed his first house. When he (the speaker) was building his first house he was advised by the architect, whom he asked how much it was going to cost, to get estimates from a number of carpenters and take not the average but the sum of their estimates. Especially when old buildings had to be repaired it was inevitable that the expenditure should exceed the estimate. He added his appreciation of the admirable work done by the Ladies Advisory Committee, who had not only secured the efficient services of Miss Gray, the head nurse, who had given universal satisfaction, but they had furnished flowers, looked after the housekeeping arrangements and given altogether most efficient and satisfactory help.

The CHAIRMAN sincerely hoped the present Committee would serve again and thereby earn the gratitude of the whole community. He proposed the re-election of the Committee.

Mr. HORNE seconded and the proposal was agreed to.

Mr. KNAPP said there was something so attractive, so absorbing, and so interesting in hospital work that he was sure the Committee were not tired of it.

Mr. WALTER added that they had at last a Hospital they were proud of.

Mr. FRAZAR thanked Mr. Walter for what he had said, but remarked that the Committee had been a guild, every member of which had responded promptly when called and had stayed to the very close of their meetings, which sometimes lasted for three or four hours. There might have been some mistakes but the Committee would agree with him that their intentions all through had only been to do what was right. Mr. FRAZAR added that he had on many occasions visited hospitals, large and small, while absent from Yokohama, and found the conditions very similar to those here. All over the world hospitals were barely self-supporting; they had to be kept up by voluntary contributions or by taxation, and the charges for patients were on lines similar to those of the Yokohama Hospital. He found that the latter was being conducted as economically and efficiently as anywhere else. He met while away the donor of the money for the instruments, who was very much pleased with the progress made and gave him a cheque which he (Mr. Frazar) now handed to the Hon. Treasurer for the difference between the actual cost of the instruments and the former donation—*yen* 362 57.

In reply to Mr. Horne, Mr. FRAZAR said one of the conditions of the gift was that the name should not be made known.

Mr. Lefeber proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Committee, to the Ladies Advisory Committee, and to those who so liberally subscribed.

Mr. Walter seconded the vote and it was cordially given.

Votes of thanks to the Chairman and to the Freemasons for the use of the room were heartily given and the proceedings then closed.

The following was placed at the disposal of the press:—

BALANCE SHEET.

Liabilities:—

To certain members of the Committee, loans (free of interest)	3,552.43
To overdraft at Chartered Bank	1,460.77
Total	5,013.20

Assets:—

	YEN
By Sundry debtors	1,086.95
By Cash in hand	392.42
By Balance	3,533.83
Total	5,013.20

FOOTBALL.

A game of Rugby football was played on Saturday afternoon between Whites and Colours, the teams being as follows:—

Colours:—L. Stornebrink, S. Wheeler, H. W. Kilby, E. W. Kilby, H. J. Hearne, H. E. Hayward, W. S. Moss (Capt.), O. Strome. A. Hills, J. T. Mayes, J. Helm, W. Graham.

Whites:—W. Goddard, J. L. Graham, J. S. Cartwright, A. E. Cooper, E. H. Moss, T. W. Kilby, F. W. R. Ward (Capt.), A. Kingdon, C. A. S. Palmer, D. Weed, F. J. Correa, W. B. Mason.

Mr. B. C. Lambert was referee. It was only possible to muster twelve a side though the game was half an hour late in starting. Soon after play commenced Wheeler got away and passing to Hayward the latter touched down. The angle was a difficult one, however, and this, combined with the strong wind blowing across the field, prevented conversion. A fairly fast game followed for some time and then Strome obtained another touch down for Colours, but again at a difficult angle and the kick for goal failed. Whites then made a determined attack and were very near scoring, scrum after scrum taking place quite close to touch. Colours cleared, but shortly after Moss secured a try for Whites, and a good kick for goal by J. L. Graham fell short owing to the strong wind. Then Colours had another innings and Moss converted a try secured by Wheeler. When the whistle blew for half-time the score was: Colours, 1 goal 2 tries (11 points); Whites, 1 try (3 points).

In the second half the game was fast and the play showed some improvement. Whites were hard pressed for a time, but in turn vigorously attacked their opponents. Play ensued in midfield and then J. L. Graham broke away and secured a try for Whites in a good position, and taking the kick converted. Soon after Cooper touched down for Whites and Graham again converted. This brought Whites' score up to 13 points, and as Colours failed to increase their score in the second half of the game the victory fell to Whites. The final score was: Whites, 2 goals 1 try 13 points); Colours, 1 goal 2 tries (11 points).

A six-a-side football match was played at the Cricket Ground on Wednesday between the Modern School and the Tokyo Foreign Children School, resulting in a win for the former by 4 goals to *nil*.

CUSTOMS STORAGE.

Baron Sone, Minister for Finance, has revised the rate of storage on goods stored in warehouse in the Customs compound and issued a notification enforcing the same on January 1st, 1905. The new rates are as follow:—

1.—Woven goods, *sen* 1½ to *sen* 4½ per cubic foot per 10 days.
2.—Yarn and thread, *sen* 1½ to *sen* 11½.
3.—Clothing and accessaries, *sen* 1½ to *sen* 3.
4.—Provisions, *sen* 1½.
5.—Wines, Spirits, etc., *sen* 1½.
6.—Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, *sen* 1½ to *sen* 4.
7.—Sugar, etc., *sen* 1½.
8.—Drugs and Chemicals, *sen* 1½ to *sen* 18,
9.—Dyes, Colours and Paints, *sen* 1½ to *sen* 4½.
10.—Metal and metal manufactures: A, *sen* 1½ to *sen* 30; B, *sen* 1½ to *sen* 4½ per 100 *kin* per 10 days.
11.—Watches, Clocks, Machines, scientific, etc., *sen* 1½ to *sen* 6.
12.—Horn, Ivory, Leather, Hides, etc., *sen* 1½ to *sen* 5½.
13.—Glass and Glass manufactures, *sen* 1½.
14.—Oil and Wax, *sen* 1½ to *sen* 4½.
15.—Paper and Stationery, *sen* 1½ to *sen* 19½.
16.—Sundries, *sen* 1½ to *sen* 3.
17.—Precious articles, 5 per cent. *ad valorem* per 10 days.
18.—Hazardous goods, *sen* 4½ per cubic foot per 10 days.

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YOKOHAMA YACHT CLUB.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Yokohama Yacht Club was held on Wednesday evening at the Masonic Rooms, No. 78. Mr. G. H. Scidmore, Commodore, occupied the chair and there were also present Messrs. R. Boyes, A. Owston, A. R. Catto, C. S. Averill, H. Gunn, E. Eddison, F. J. Hall, T. Herlihy, Capt. Olsen, Messrs. T. Abbey, J. Abbey, C. H. Abbey and G. W. Brockhurst (Hon. Secretary).

The Hon. Secretary read the proposed alterations of rules to consider which the meeting was called. They were as follows:

PROPOSED ALTERATIONS OF RULES.

Rule 3, to read:—Election to the Club shall be by ballot of the Committee, and candidates must be proposed in writing by one member, and seconded by another. Subscription for the current year must be paid upon the election of every candidate before he can partake of the privileges of membership. Active members of the Kobe Sailing Club visiting Yokohama, shall, on giving notice to the Hon. Sec., be considered honorary members during their visit. The Committee, &c.

Rule 4, to read:—That the *General* Committee shall consist, &c.

Rule 5:—All notices of General Meetings shall be given by advertisement in a daily newspaper for three consecutive issues.

Rule 7, to read:—That the *General* Committee may, &c.

In Rule 10 insert the word "*General*" before "Committee."

SAILING RULES.

Rule 1:—(Appeals to the General Committee) but such appeal must be made within 24 hours from receipt of decision of Racing Committee.

Rule 3:—Entries shall be made with the *Racing Committee*, at least, &c.

Rule 13, to read:—When rounding any buoy, vessel or *other object* used to mark out the course, &c.

Rule 18, to read:—"Must not touch any buoy, vessel or *other object* used to mark it out, &c.

Rule 28 to be deleted up to last paragraph.

Rule 29 delete (E).

Courses, delete.

Mr. H. GUNN proposed and Mr. CATTO seconded the first alteration—that on Rule 3, with reference to the election of members and the payment of subscriptions.

Mr. A. OWSTON asked the reason for this proposed alteration.

Mr. CATTO explained that there had been under the old rule a certain amount of friction owing to the admission of members who did not pay their subscriptions, and there being no provision to enforce the collection of dues. Besides the alteration would bring the rule into line with the provisions of rules adopted by other clubs.

Mr. OWSTON contended that the proposal aimed at the very basis upon which the Club was formed—namely that all who were interested in yachting should be admitted, and that there should be no social element in the Club. Besides the rule had worked satisfactorily for 18 years.

Mr. CATTO took exception to the statement that it was aimed at the original basis of the Club. It had been said that it had worked well for 18 years. He questioned that.

Mr. GUNN said the Club should have faith in the Committee that they elected. There had been a certain amount of friction with men who had entered under the old rule and had not lived up to their obligations.

Mr. OWSTON said there was a rule to provide for such cases.

The CHAIRMAN read Rules 9 and 10, which provide for removal from the list of members and expulsion, and the recommending of members to resign.

As to the collection of fees, Mr. G. W. BROCKHURST (Hon. Secretary) said Mr. Owston should be Treasurer for a year and then he would see how the dues came in. In reply to the Chairman,

The SECRETARY said there were about 40 yacht owners including the "Larks."

The CHAIRMAN said the Club relied very largely upon non-yacht owners and pointed out that there were many who never saw the races yet paid their subscriptions and some of them gave prizes.

Mr. CATTO explained as to another proposed alteration that the Kobe Club had a rule making Yokohama members honorary members of the Kobe Club.

Mr. F. J. HALL suggested that a Committee should be appointed to consider the whole of the rules. If wholesale alterations be made that would involve reprinting. He suggested that the Committee should consist of three, that they should consider the rules as a whole and that another meeting should be held to receive their alterations.

Mr. CATTO agreed with Mr. Hall.

Mr. GUNN withdrew his motion with the consent of his seconder.

Mr. HALL then moved that the proposed alterations be referred to a Committee of three appointed to consider the rules and submit their revisions to a future meeting.

Mr. HERLIHY seconded and the proposal was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. HERLIHY then proposed that Messrs. Owston, Boyes and Catto should be the revising Committee.

Capt. OLSEN seconded and the motion was adopted, the Commodore being added by acclamation.

This concluded the business.

The annual general meeting was then opened.

The report and accounts, having been in the hands of members for some time, were taken as read.

After some observations from Mr. CATTO, who thought it was not right to appraise the value of the presented prizes, and that instead the names of the donors should be given and the names of those who won such prizes,

Mr. T. ABBEY proposed and Capt. Olsen seconded the adoption of the report and accounts. This was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN said the next business was the election of officers. It was a matter for congratulation that they had had such a prosperous year and that yachting in Yokohama had been quite as much of a success as it had been during the last 18 years. The past season had been marked with enthusiasm and a great deal of enterprise, especially among the younger members of the Club. He thought it was his duty to call attention to the energy of the members of the "Lark" class—(hear, hear). This he considered to be one of the best nurseries of the Club. The young men took a great interest in it and never failed to turn up on Saturdays; they had shown pluck, enterprise and enthusiasm, and as soon as they had more money and increased in years they would buy larger boats and add to the importance of the Club. One interesting feature of the season was the cruise of "Lark" No. 6, owned by Mr. H. A. Poole, who made a long voyage of two or three weeks duration in that part of Japan lying to the east of Tokyo. This district was remarkable for its extensive lagoons and beautiful scenery, and though he had not himself visited it he had been informed that it very much resembled that part of England known as the Norfolk Broads, and that it was a field well adapted for cruising by shallow draught yachts. Mr. Poole made an interesting voyage and had done him (the Commodore) the honour of presenting to him an album containing a printed account of his trip which would be treasured as a souvenir of the past season. In addition to his enterprise they must also congratulate other members on their pluck in making voyages outside. Mr. Catto had distinguished himself by making one or two trips to Vries Island, and that afternoon he (the speaker) had the pleasure of meeting and congratulating Capt. Weston on his safe return from Vries Island. To a certain extent the war had interfered with their cruising outside Kannonsaki but that had not been a serious hindrance, and they were in hopes that at the close of the war they would be able to extend their cruises. And they again hoped that they might have the pleasure and the honour of the accession of Japanese yachtsmen to their numbers. In conclusion he hoped the Club would have a long and prosperous existence, and that the interest kept up during the 18 years that had elapsed since their honoured Vice-Commodore (Mr. A. Owston) helped to organize the Club might continue. (Applause).

While the ballot was going on the Chairman invited remarks.

Mr. HERLIHY said he thought the terms of a protest should be made known to the member whose boat was protested against. He suggested that the matter should receive the attention of the Revising Committee.

Capt. OLSEN remarked that, taking into account the different nationalities and the number of races sailed, he thought they had got on splendidly.

It was stated that the ballot for officers had resulted as follows: Commodore, Mr. G. H. Scidmore; Vice-Commodore, Mr. A. Owston; Secretary, Mr. G. W. Brockhurst.

The General Committee was elected as follows: Messrs. T. Laffin and F. J. Hall.

Messrs. R. Boyes, A. R. Catto and H. Gunn were elected the Racing Committee.

The CHAIRMAN said there was one more officer, the Official Measurer, Capt. Olsen, who deserved the thanks of the Club for his labours and they hoped they might have the benefit of them during the coming year.

Elected by acclamation.

Capt. OLSEN thanked the meeting.

On the motion of Mr. HERLIHY a cordial vote of thanks was similarly accorded to the Hon. Secretary, the CHAIRMAN remarking that any one who had held the office, as he had, would understand the care and trouble that it called for.

Mr. SCIDMORE thanked the meeting for the honour done him in re-electing him Commodore.

Mr. Catto said it had been suggested that steps should be taken with the view of having meetings during the winter at which, with the assistance of models, the rules of the road and other matters connected with yacht racing in general could be discussed and thus the interest in the Club be kept up. The meetings might begin at 5.45 and last till 6.30 p.m.

Sympathy was expressed with Mr. CATTO in his loss of prizes by fire recently, and a vote of thanks to the Commodore for presiding closed the meeting.

The following are the report and accounts of the Yokohama Yacht Club:—The Commitee beg to submit their Report for the Season just past, the eighteenth of the Club's existence:

The season of 1904 has been marked by increased activity in all classes racing under the Club pennant. During the season, 72 races were sailed, as against 62 last year.

The 39 Rater Class, threatened with extinction by the wreck of the *Golden Hind*, and the departure of *Haidee*, was revived by the *Kingfisher* once more entering the lists, and in 10 races out of the 12 started, the three yachts in the Class all took their part. *Mary* again proved her superiority, finishing first in every race she sailed, and taking the Championship flag with a total of 18 points. Only one race, the first on the programme, was sailed on Club time, and the rest on arbitrary handicap. The prizes were fairly equally divided.

The Cruising Class provided as good sport as any of the divisions in the Club. They sailed 20 races, and the six boats aggregated 102 starts, a very good average. *Asagao* started in every race, taking 8 first prizes and the Championship flag, scoring 13 points. *Nina* was well to the front with 10 points, but only won 2 first prizes. *Daimyo* made a good showing in the earlier part of the season, and gained 9 points, but fell off towards the end, when stronger winds prevailed. *Kathleen*, next to *Asagao*, was most successful in winning prizes, taking 4 firsts and 3 second prizes, but only gained one record point, which shows that she was leniently treated in the handicaps. *Spray* began the season badly, but did much better later on. She was, however, the first of the Class to go out of commission, and did not start in the last six races. In spite of the great difference in the boats of the Cruising Class, the handicaps, on the whole worked out very well; the corrected times at the finish of most of the races being very close together.

The 21 Raters sailed 13 races during the season. *Winsome* began well by winning the first two races straight out, but the *Pele*, having undergone some alterations, then began to come to the front again, and although both boats won 4 first prizes, *Pele* gained 13 record points, and *Winsome* 10, so that *Pele* took the Championship trophy. The new scow won 2 first prizes, including the 4th July Cup, in both cases winning without the aid of a handicap. But she was not altogether the success that was expected, being very difficult to sail, and in some conditions showing lack of lateral resistance. *Vixen*, with an increased sailplan, showed none of her former form, even in races sailed in a good amount of wind, and

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under their changed conditions *Pele* seems to be the better hard weather boat.

The Lark Class sailed 27 races, and the 13 boats aggregated 198 starts. No. 11 heads the list, with 15 first prizes out of 25 starts. In addition to the regular Club races, the owners in this Class arranged a series of extra races during the season, and the Class has provided very good sport.

The thanks of the Club are due to the donors of many handsome prizes during the season.

The Finances of the Club are in a healthy condition.

The income from all sources shows an increase, and we carry forward a balance of *yen* 55.86 against a balance of *yen* 4.21 last year.

Eighteen new members have joined the Club during the Season, while we regret the loss of ten old members, who have resigned.

A list of present members attached to this report will prove of interest to all, there being 26 Hon. Members, 143 Active Members, 30 Absent Members.

Taking it all round, the members of the Y.Y.C. can congratulate themselves that the Season 1904 has been the most prosperous in the history of the Club, and it rests with the Members to go ahead and surpass themselves in the Season of 1905.

G. H. SCIDMORE. A. R. CATTO.
C. S. AVERILL. T. M. LAFFIN.
R. BOYES. F. J. HALL.
G. W. BROCKHURST, Hon. Sec. & Treas.

BALANCE SHEET, 1904.

DEBIT.

	YEN
To Balance from 1903	4.21
To Annual Subscriptions	444.00
To Registration Fees	169.00
To Sale of Flags and Codes	12.40
To Entrance Fees	507.00
To Prizes presented	720.00
Total	1,856.61

CREDIT.

	YEN
By Prizes including 25 *yen* for Sendos race..	1,509.50
By Printing and Advertising	99.85
By Hire of Room	5.00
By Stamps and Messenger Boys	10.00
By Subscription to Lloyd's register	10.30
By Expense re Cruising permit	10.00
By Chinese Assistant, Officer of the Day	50.00
By Japanese Sendo, Officer of the Day	9.40
By Collector's Commission	20.00
By Hire of Flag Boats	26.30
By Pennants	12.00
By Flags for starting and marking Course..	8.50
By Repairs to Club Dingby	9.00
By Y.A.R.C. for use of landing stage for dingby	3.00
By Flag Buoy for Lark Class	3.40
By Cartridges and Gun repair	12.50
By Tape line for measurer	2.00
By Balance in hand	55.86
Total	1,856.61

G. W. BROCKHURST.
Hon. Treas.

Compared with vouchers and found correct,
A. P. MILLER.

FERRIS SEMINARY.

The Christmas entertainment of the Ferris Seminary was held in the Van Schaick Hall on Saturday afternoon before a large company of the friends of the school. The Hall was tastefully decorated with bamboo and greenery interspersed with stars of silver and gold. A feature of the occasion was the omission of the customary Christmas tree with the exchange of gifts, and the substitution of a presentation ceremony to the representative of the Kencho of the gift of the school for the aid of the destitute families of soldiers and sailors.

The Principal, the Rev. E. S. Booth, in a few words spoke of how the noblest human arts had been ennobled and enriched by Christianity; but of them all the art of true living, of right conduct had received most from Christianity. Speaking of the privilege of those peoples who had received this blessing to carry it to others, he said it had been his privilege to watch for a quarter of a century the avidity with which the Japanese had taken up with the spirit of Christmas—which is to make others happy. Referring to the custom of giving presents, he said that in view of the great amount of suffering there was at this time it had been decided to forego the custom, and by each of the pupils and teachers contributing a fund had been raised. This was then brought forward on a tray by the baby of the school, who held the collection of gold coins before the representative of the Kencho while it was presented in the following words.

"Sincerely and humbly we beg His Majesty's Imperial Government to graciously accept, as a Christmas gift from the loyal daughters of this school and the earnest friends of Japan's righteous cause, this 'mite' which represents the willing self denial

'Of free, strong minds and hearts of health,
The riches of the Commonwealth,'

accompanied also with the prayer that He who gave the Gift of Gifts to men will hasten the time when 'Peace on earth and good will toward men' shall be not only the thought of heaven; but shall become the glorious experience of all men who dwell upon the earth.

"Presented by the pupils and teachers of the Ferris Seminary, Yokohama, for the relief of families of soldiers and sailors."

With a few gracious words the gift was accepted and the exercises were brought to a close by a chorus and the benediction pronounced by Pastor Inagaki.

The following programme was then very creditably rendered:—

Chorus	"Glad Tidings."
Prayer	Principal.
Chorus	"From the Western Mountains."
English Recitation	Preparatory Dept.
Chorus	"Christmas Stars."
Scripture Recitation	
Chorus	"Happy voices Blending."
Recitation	"Story of Christmas."
Choruses	The guiding Star. / Little town of Bethlehem.
English Recitation	Toshi Kawanuma.
Chorus with solo	Miss Hayashi.
Address and Presentation	Principal.
Response.	
Chorus	"Three Kings of the Orient.
Benediction.	

AMERICAN POLITICS, BOOKS AND RELIGION.

Ithaca, N.Y., Nov. 15th, 1904.

The presidential campaign is over, and the victorious Republicans of New York are gathered for a "buckwheat breakfast" at the neighbouring town of Owego, to celebrate with Senator Platt the triumph of their cause. In this town of Indian name, which the continental soldiers in Sullivan's great expedition of 1779 burned to ashes, the Republican organizer and whilom dictator of campaign policy spent his boyhood. Here also is the home of the Pumpellys, one of whom, Raphael, was the pioneer mining engineer and explorer in Japan of Tokugawa days, whose book, "Across America and Asia" opened to us the wonders of artistic and economic Japan. Prominent among the speakers at Platt's breakfast is the ever smiling Chauncey M. Depew, who though past seventy, is still the silver-tongued orator. Probably his very fluency of after-dinner oratory has prevented him from having his name associated with real constructive statesmanship. In 1861, he declined the appointment of Minister to Japan offered him by President Lincoln. His place was taken by Robert H. Pruyn, of Albany, whose son, Robert C. is now bank president in the capital city of the Empire State.

Americans are as fond of celebrating as are other folks afar off. While we are waiting to hear that all the Buddhist temple bells of Japan have boomed out the news of Port Arthur's fall, we at home have had a mild pandemonium of our own on election night. Tin horns were at a premium, though sold on every street corner. In old days, the "election sermon" and the spirit of Whittier's inimitable poem, "The Eve of Election Day," pervaded the minds of our ancestors, who, however, spoiled more noses and eyes, and who were fonder of fisticuffs at the polls than their children. Almost as calm as a church aisle on an August Sunday were New York city and state this year, November 8th. It was "Republican weather," that is, gold and blue from morn till eve, with plenty of celestial "pomp that brings and shuts the day," and as registration is the iron rule, calm prevailed even to dulness. So perfect is the network and working of telegraph and telephone, that as early as eight-thirty in the evening, Judge Parker was able to transmit with a flash his congratulations from Esopus to the White House. Yet long before that time, "the cry of tin" was heard in the land. Probably twenty thousand squawks, squeaks, strains and blasts were already desolating the air of the island on which Tammany Hall holds undisputed sway. Nor were these tin tubes the "horns of elf-land faintly blowing." I do not know what were the statistics of deafness next day, but I was in the new subway when the armies of lads and lassies were coming "down town" on the wonderful underground road to read the election returns and to help vibrate the atmosphere. Until past midnight the racket continued.

Only five days, or rather evenings before, I was in New York in Sherry's big hotel and gorgeous reception rooms, to celebrate the Mikado's birthday. Having received invitations to enjoy the same function at St. Louis and Boston, with Baron Kaneko, or Commissioner Tejima, I concluded to split the geographical difference by meeting Consul General and Madame Uchida in Manhattan island. Probably fifty or more Japanese gentlemen were present. They were arraged in what Mr. Okakura in his book, just out, "The Awakening of Japan," characterizes as "the pathetic indications of an attempted protective coloring against the universal condemnation of Eastern customs; or, in other words the latest cut of a (New York) tailor's evening dress." One wonders also at the amazing popularity of spectacles among the Mikado's subjects in lands afar. There were present also Bishop and Mrs. Potter. (We used to know him years ago in Schenectady as "Hank" Potter, for the Mohawk valley Dutchman makes "Hank" of Henry, as surely as Washington Irving is responsible for "Hendrick" Hudson, whose plain English name was Henry.) Rev. Chas. Cuthbert Hall and Bishop Harris were there, and General and Mrs. Steward Woodruff, Prof and Mrs. Ladd, the Belmonts, grandsons of Commodore Perry, Mr. Spedon, who was in Commodore Perry's fleet in 1854, and many others interested in Japan. Most of these believe that "Mikado" is a vastly more honourable title of the chief ruler of Japan, than that of Emperor, which on our continent is associated with the head of whatever order or government exists on the island of Haiti.

All attempts—thus far none of them serious, it must be confessed—to organize a relief fund in aid of the widows and orphans of deceased Japanese soldiers, have not amounted to much. This week, however, after carefully laid plans, the organization of the Japanese Relief Fund is likely to take place, and of the result you shall hear later.

Politics having now dropped from the strenuous into the routine stage, and not likely to excite much public attention until Congress meets in December, the world of books is being more generally entered for enjoyment. It is true, however, that publishers fear less the paralyzing effects of political campaigns or even seasons demarcated by heat, cold, finance or fashion. One beholds in our time the most serious works in literature launched in every month of the year. The library movement, that compels the rearing of a handsome edifice and a good collection of books in nearly every town of importance in the northern states, provides a welcome for a good book regardless of temperature or public excitement, and the Book-lover's Clubs, now nearly everywhere, by themselves alone create an atmosphere of culture. Hence publishers, as it were, observe the wind and clouds less and pay more attention to the warmth in the soil.

This season is marked especially by the advent of the native Japanese writer. Onota Watanna (was she ever in Japan?) has the usual dainty novel, as light as a prismatic bubble, on tinted paper and pictured page. Noguchi writes freely in biographic sketch of Japanese military and naval heroes. Sadakichi Hartmann and Adachi Kinnosuke are with us in matters of art and literature. Mr. Nobushige Amenomori, in the *Atlantic Monthly*, reaches the high water mark of eloquent prose in a plea for the recognition of Japan's true spirit and motives. Baron Kaneko has written several forcible review articles. His address in the early spring at Harvard University,

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on the causes of the War between Russia and Japan, is a masterly statement. In pamphlet form it was circulated in the Episcopal convention in Boston, but all efforts of friends of Japan there, such as Rev. Edward Warren Clark, in that religious body, to secure some expression of sympathy with the island nation failed. In the list of Japanese writers, one must place the name of the late Lafcadio Hearn, whose letter in the last *Atlantic Monthly* was posthumously printed. Certainly his last work, "Japan: An Attempt at Interpretation," is a profound study of an unique civilization even yet but slightly understood in Europe or America. I have already read this book twice through. I believe it will rank as a noble and enduring work, scientific in its method, though one can hardly see how so close, even slavish, adherence by the author to the late Mr. Spencer's notions about the origin of religion can make the book a contribution to real and enduring science. Mr. Hearn's self-effacement for study's sake will ever remain among the stories of glad and willing martyrdom. His life, if fully written, might make a romance of fact and human experience more fascinating than even his own books. By heredity and diligently acquired powers, he seemed like a sensitive plate that photographs not only the stars, but those wonderful realities in the deeps of space that defy ordinary human perception.

Mr. K. Okakura, author also of "The Ideals of the East," has sent forth another message interpretive of Japan's civilization. It is as though an American wrote the history of the United States, with profound knowledge of tendencies and events, of ideals and origins, of age and civilizations indeed, yet with emotions and impressions rather than with pragmatic regard to details of date, person or place. He re-reads and re-presents Japanese history, showing that while Christendom struggled with mediaevalism, the Buddha-land was a garden of culture. Japan gets her inspiration from Asia, of which she is the epitome; but the Mongol outburst destroyed the unity of Asia and Japan was buried alive for nearly 270 years. He pictures Nippon in a chrysalis, interprets the function of the faiths of India and Japan, and then tells of the "Voice from within"—of the three schools of thought (of classical Chinese Learning, of Oyomei and of the Historical School) in awakening the nation. He shows that almost every one of the leaders of 1868 (now statesmen, admirals, generals, etc.) and even Katsu Awa were Oyomei scholars. Uniquely he shows how "The Boudoir" of Yedo overcame the cabinet in the days when women ruled behind the curtain, in Japan, as they yet rule in Korea and China. Happy in his treatment of the Transition and the Restoration, he tells of the Reincarnation,—how Japan accepts the new without sacrificing the old—and closes by claiming for his country an ability both to resist by discrimination the real dangers of the "White Disaster" and to explode, by manifestation of reality, the yellow Peril—that bogy of Germany's guilty conscience.

Another little book promised is a popular life of Katsu Awa by Edward Warren Clark. Dean John H. Wigmore's two volumes on the Law of Evidence are nearly off the press of Little, Brown & Co. of Boston. Professor Asakawa, of Dartmouth College, is to issue through Houghton, Mifflin & Co., a work on the Economic and other causes of the War between Russia and Korea. Professor T. Iyenaga of Chicago University is now lecturing in New York on Japan and the Problems of the Far East. "Corea, the Hermit Nation," in its seventh edition, with a chapter on "The Economic Condition of Corea," and a narrative of affairs to 1904, is just out by Charles Scribner's Sons. "Japanese Life in Town and Country," by Professor Doctor George William Knox, formerly of the Tokyo Meiji Gaku-in, is a charming picture of life in Japan as a scholar sees, interprets, and presents it. "Dux Christus: An Outline Study of Japan" is now the text book which both young and mature people in many States are using in order to make acquaintance with the wonderful country and her people, in this day when both sham Christianity and ethic religions are being brought under the searchlight. I find also Dr. De Forest's "Sunrise in the Sunrise Kingdom" in many tables. In these days, every library of importance lists promptly the books on Russia and Japan.

Yet among the multitude of minor lights, four fixed stars still hold the literary heavens, and to Satow, Aston, Chamberlain and Brinkley, the debt accumulates and expression of acknowledgement increases. When with the vigorous scientific methods of these English scholars, Japanese writers can reinforce their subjectivity, the world will profit vastly. Even the superb work edited (rather loosely) by Mr. Stead, "Japan by the Japanese," suffers because it is so much like the morning breeze of Mr. Key's "Star Spangled Banner"—it "half conceals, half discloses." In reality, the Japanese contributors in this interesting book hold back more than they give forth. So long as this is the method of Japanese writers—to conceal more than they reveal—Japan will not allay suspicion or gain the confidence of the world; "The Yellow Peril"—a ridiculous bogy to an American who believes in public schools and takes Jesus Christ seriously—will still exist to disturb the dreams of those ignorant of Yamato Dameshii. So, let us have Hearn with Aston, Satow with Nitobe, Chamberlain with Kaneko, and Brinkley along with the writers of "Japan by the Japanese."

Meanwhile, we beyond seas who set store on the movements of mind, even more than of its product, matter, offer our constant thanks for what the *Japan Mail* and the "Writer of the Summary" send us. Nor is it for us to make any hostile or unappreciative criticism, but rather to tender our unalloyed thanks. Nevertheless, were the Summary writer dwelling in the theological climate of 1904 in the United States, he would find a notable lessening of its rigors of a generation ago, and an amount of freedom from dogma that might surprise him. He might even learn that Dr. De Forest's book does not give a false impression at home, and that American Christians are less anxious to convert the Japanese to the Roman law, Greek philosophy, mediaevalism and metaphysical notions that compose so much of the popular Christianity—now happily disintegrating—than to win them to personal allegiance to Jesus and obedience to what He, rather than His later interpreters taught. Unless many years close observation of religion in the United States—to say nothing of that in Great Britain—be in vain, we declare that the whole trend of religious thought and organization is away from metaphysical theology and in the direction of vital acquaintance with the word and way of Jesus the Christ. In missionary growth and nurture, the prevalent idea at home, as well as abroad, is "to every seed a body of its own." Those who think that Christianity is in the main a set of opinions or an investment for the benefit of "the clergy" are the ones most likely to suffer disappointment in the future. One sign, the latest visible on the horizon,—already bigger than a man's hand—is the issue by the American Bible Society—so long thought to be hidebound and beyond hope in its conservatism—of the American Revised version of the Bible. Surely this is a mighty blow at those edifices of pseudo-Christian rationalism called creeds and catechisms and in the direction of pure Christianity. Critical scholarship, so dreaded by the ignorant and vulgar, is steadily revealing the Christ's life and searchings. It is making religion more the business of the laity—as it was in the lifetime of Jesus—and less an exclusive affair of the man who earns his living by clericalism. Whoever has kept informed of the rather practical controversy in the London newspapers of the last month or two, must surely reach this conclusion. Why Christ's religion should be the especial monopoly of any corporation passes the mental ability of a student of the Greek New Testament to conceive. Any translation of the scriptures, which puts the results of critical research into the hands of the common people must have the effect of weakening church dogma and clericalism and of reinforcing lay religion. It was a true instinct in the October Congress in Boston to refuse even the permissive use of the revised version in the churches of this particular denomination. It seems certain that the effect of critical science and of real righteousness, as apart from the monopoly of sect and priest, must work for the growth of real Christianity in Japan.

W.E.G.

THE LAW COURTS.

CLAIM AGAINST THE O. & O. AGENT.

In the Yokohama District Court the hearing of a case instituted by a Chinaman named Lee Huan Tang, No. 146, against Mr. B. C. Howard, Yokohama agent of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Co., claiming *yen* 108.90, came up on Dec. 23rd before Judge Nakanishi.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that Plaintiff's representative in Honolulu shipped on Oct. 8th by the steamer *Gaelic* 30 bundles of bananas, valued at *yen* 60.90, for which he paid *yen* 45 as freight and *yen* 3 as shipping charges. They were consigned to plaintiff. The steamer arrived on the 20th of the same month at Yokohama. On the arrival of the ship, the Chinaman enquired at defendant's office for the cargo but no definite reply was given. Meanwhile the *Gaelic* left for Hongkong without landing the fruit, so that it was missing by the negligence of the agent.

Defendant's Counsel contended that the ship's agents in Honolulu and in Yokohama never received instructions to carry such goods as stated by the plaintiff from the islands to Japan and that the defendant had no responsibility as to the claim of the plaintiff.

For the preparation of evidence, Plaintiff's Counsel asked the Court to adjourn the hearing. The Court, having consented to the request of Counsel, decided to resume the hearing on Jan. 19th.

CLAIM FOR LIFE INSURANCE.

The hearing of a case filed by Mrs. Ai Kawakatsu, guardian of her daughter named Shige Kawakatsu against Mr. W. Harris, Yokohama agent of the Manufacturers Life Insurance Co., claiming *yen* 5,781, was resumed on December 23rd in the Yokohama District Court when F. Yano, residing in Osaka, was called as a witness.

The witness stated that about ten years ago he was employed by Haseyama one of the acquaintances of Kawakatsu, who died in Jan. this year. A few years ago, witness saw the deceased but since then he had not seen him. Witness did not know where the deceased was living in August last year or whether the latter was in ill-health. After being warned by the Court as to the punishment for making false statements, witness said he never heard during last year of the illness of the deceased. Witness did not remember in what month the deceased became ill.

Plaintiff's Counsel asked the Court for leave to examine Dr. Hasegawa, who attended to the deceased, and defendant's Counsel asked for Nakagawa as a witness. The Court consented to both requests and adjourned the case *sine die*.

CLAIM AGAINST THE NIPPON RAILWAY CO.

In a case instituted by B. Sugano, residing in Fukushima prefecture, against the Nippon Railway Company, claiming thirty thousand *yen*, judgment has been given in the Tokyo Appeal Court dismissing the Plaintiff's claim.

It may be remarked that on Oct. 7th, 1899, when a heavy storm was experienced, a train on the Nippon Railway was derailed at a point near the Hahaki river and a carriage in which was Z. Sugano, the father of the plaintiff, fell into the river, with the result that he was drowned. Plaintiff subsequently lodged the present claim in the Tokyo Appeal Court where judgment was delivered in his favour, against which defendants appealed.

The gist of the judgment given in the Appeal Court was that the accident originated in heavy winds which could not be anticipated, so that defendants were not responsible for the damage sustained by the plaintiff.

THE ALLEGED ADULTERY CASE.

The petition of Mr. S. H. Kuhn filed against his wife, Sophia Kuhn, and F. S. Boyes, alleging

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adultery, which accusation was under investigation by the Preliminary Judge in the Yokohama District Court, was rejected on Dec. 26th.

PRINTING PLANTS SEIZED.

The printing plant of the Kokuko-sha, a well-known publishing firm in Tokyo, has been seized by order of Judge Hirano, of the Tokyo Appeal Court. It appears that the *Heimin Shimbun*, an organ of the Socialists, was always printed by the firm and the paper was prosecuted on a charge of having published a report injurious to social order in its issue of November 6th. As the result of the accusation, the printing plant was seized for confiscation in accordance with the Press Regulations. It is added that the appeal of the editor and proprietor of the *Heimin Shimbun* will be heard on Jan. 11th.

CLAIM FOR BICYCLES.

In a case lodged by Mr. J. L. O. Eyton against Yamamoto claiming *yen* 223 for three bicycles delivered to defendant who had promised to act as selling agent, judgment has been delivered in favour of plaintiff, with costs.

A DIVORCE CASE.

According to the calendar of the second civil section of the Yokohama District Court, the divorce suit between Mr. Charles F. Rhine, No. 220, Bluff, and his wife, Mrs. Gretchen Marie Dorothea Rhine, Hamburg, will be heard on April 24th next.

ALLEGED RUSSIAN SPY.

The preliminary examination of H. B. Collins, who is charged with having undertaken to communicate Japanese military secrets to Russia, having been concluded, he was committed to trial on Dec. 28th. The day of his trial in the criminal section of the Yokohama District Court is not yet fixed.

MOSQUITO YACHT CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Mosquito Yacht Club was held at the Yokohama United Club on Friday. The chair was occupied by Mr. F. J. Hall (Commodore) and there were also present Messrs. H. Gunn (Vice-Commodore), J. J. M. Carst (Sec.), A. C. Hutton Potts, J. F. Cox Edwards, W. H. Percival, E. Eddison, J. Catto, M. Schellenberg, W. B. White and C. Allen.

The report and accounts, which showed 11 races sailed, and funds of *yen* 475.80 (working account) and *yen* 500 on deposit, were adopted and the election of officers resulted as follows:—Commodore, Mr. F. J. Hall; Vice-Commodore, Mr. H. Gunn; Hon Treasurer, Mr. W. B. White, and Hon. Secretary, Mr. A. Hills. Messrs. A. R. Catto and Eddison were elected to the Committee. On the motion of the Commodore it was decided to transfer the sum of *yen* 250 to fixed deposit account.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Over fifty kinds of spoil captured at High Hill were brought on Dec. 26th to Tokyo.

Five hundred and fifty invalids, including 25 officers, arrived on December 25th at Ujina from the front.

The prospectus of the Chemulpo Electric Light Co., Ld., appears in the *Korea Daily News*. The capital is *yen* 125,000 in 2,500 shares of *yen* 50 each. The provisonal directors are Messrs. C. Wolter, Kaku Eitaro, Tanaka Sashichiro, and Hori Rikitaro.

K. Oguri, chief accountant of the Osaka Cotton Spinning Co., has been arrested at Sakai, near Osaka, on a charge, was reported by the *Asahi*, of having embezzled over half a million *yen* belonging to the firm, during the period from 1892 to August this year.

The *Japan Herald* was put up for sale by public auction as a going concern at the rooms of Jno. W. Hall on Tuesday afternoon. The bidding commenced at *yen* 10,000 and ran up to *yen* 12,000, at which figure the auctioneer requested the bidder to let his offer stand in abeyance for a time, in order that the vendors might consult as to its acceptance. We learn that it was decided later not to accept the bid.

According to the latest official investigations, says the *Kokumin*, Japanese prisoners in Russian hands are: 7 military petty officers, 17 naval petty officers, 1 naval paymaster, 1 naval clerk, 1 military surgeon, 16 engineers, etc., 203 men, crew of a transport, 10 merchants and 8 stonemasons. Some Japanese bluejackets who are believed to have been captured at Port Arthur in the blocking operations are not included in the foregoing list as there is no information from Russia about them.

The closing scene of the Kobe Social Circle took place on Friday night. It was in the form of a dance, and during the evening it was decided to allow the Circle to die out, or at any rate to sleep through the present winter. The attendance was not large and there were never more than twelve or fourteen couples on the floor at the same time. Only two sets turned out for the lancers, and in consequence of so few people being present no extras were given. In spite of this, those who were present undoubtedly had a good time, and they had no cause for regretting having left their firesides.—*Kobe Herald.*

Mr. Chalmers arrived at Kobe a few days ago from Moji and went home on leave accompanied by Mrs. Chalmers on the German Mail steamer *Seydlitz*. Mr. E. A. Griffiths, who, for the past few months, has been Vice-Consul, is now at Moji, where he is Acting Consul. It is understood, says the *Kobe Herald*, that his appointment will shortly be confirmed from home. Mr. Griffiths joined the Consular service in 1884 and has served here on several different occasions. Mr. Rentiers is now Acting Vice-Consul here and it is understood that this appointment will also be confirmed. When Mr. A. M. Chalmers returns to the East he will take up the duties of Consul at Tamsui, in Formosa.

On the afternoon of Dec. 28th, Admirals Togo and Kamimura arrived at Kure from the front and were warmly welcomed by Mr. Yamada, Governor of Hiroshima prefecture, Mr. Arao, Mayor of Hiroshima, and many other officials and prominent private persons, as well as by Admiral Shibayama, Commander-in-chief of the Kure Naval station, and his staff. On the same evening, the Admirals were entertained by Admiral Shibayama at the Kure Naval Club and spent the night there. The following morning they left by the 5.40 a.m. train for Tokyo.

An Oxford edition of Shelley's poems is nearly ready for publication. It will contain material which has never yet been printed; the early poems first published in Professor Dowden's Life of Shelley, but omitted from his edition of the poetical works, and all other poems which have appeared in any previous edition; and the important fragments recovered by Mr. C. D. Locock from the Bodleian MSS. The volume will be uniform with Canon Beeching's Oxford Milton, and will consist of about 1,000 pages, with three collotype illustrations, one of the Bodleian portraits of Shelley, the other two facsimiles of his handwriting. Mr. Thomas Hutchinson, editor of the Oxford Wordsworth, has seen the new Shelley through the press, and he has supplied footnotes where the variant readings are important, in addition to a few longer notes and a general preface.

Kings have hard work these days to keep up the illusion that they are really essential to the well-being of a nation. The youthful King of Spain found his recent tour anything but a pleasure trip. The innumerable deputations he was compelled to receive allowed him no time to enjoy himself. One morning, it is recorded, he was routed out of bed at an unearthly hour to receive a delegation of workmen, who wanted him to fix things so that they wouldn't have to work more than eight hours a day. An amusing sequel followed this visit which has only just leaked out. That same afternoon King Alfonso presented a petition to Senor Maura, the premier, written up in the form with which he had become so wearisomely familiar, humbly beseeching that his own working day hereafter be limited to eight hours. Of course it was meant as a joke and was treated as such. The young King has been taught that in order to maintain a tight grip on his crown he must expect to work a great deal more than eight hours a day. His schooling is still kept up. On board his yacht, the *Giraldilla*, he is always accompanied by three of his professors. There are now with him M. Merry del Val, the brother of the Cardinal, who instructs him in English; Herr Bruns, who teaches him German, and M. Georges, who is putting him through a course of French literature.

The Right Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, Colonial Secretary, speaking at the annual dinner of the Leamington Rifle Club, the other day, remarked that they had lately the most astonishing spectacle of frontal attacks by the Japanese infantry, probably the finest infantry in the world at the present moment. There was something almost sublime in the orders that had been given in this war. Lately he believed an order was given after seven unsuccessful attacks had been made upon a Russian position, as laconic as it was gallant, "Reinforce and attack again in the morning." They did it and took the position. That Japanese order reminded him in its laconic valour of the old admiral in the Nelson wars, whose despatch home, unlike those they now sent occupying several newspaper columns, was in this manner, "Met enemy and took ships as margin." We had all been asking ourselves what this astonishing courage on the part of the Japanese was due to. It was due to patriotism. A Japanese has explained how this patriotism was engendered, fostered, and maintained. "It is quite simple. We teach it in the elementary schools." He believed that in the teaching of patriotism in the early period of life, really as a religion, they had the explanation of the astonishing valour that the Japanese had shown in this war.

CONSULAR REPORTS.

Japanese Consuls abroad, according to the *Official Gazette* of Dec. 27th, send the following business reports:—

Shanghai, December 24.

A demand for Japanese cotton yarn has been reported from the Hsichong district, but owing to the present prevailing rates no business resulted. Demand from the Yangtze valley is poor. Having been overshadowed by the fall in the price of Indian yarn, the Japanese output must also lower rates. In spite of large stocks, the import of Indian yarn increases and the prices have further fallen. The stock of Japanese is 3,600 bales and Indian 40,000 bales. The market in cotton is generally dull.

Lyons, December 24.

The raw silk market is still quiet, but promises an active aspect in the near future and thus quotations are steady. Japanese filature, No. 1½, 9-11 deniers is 46½ francs. Business in habutae silk shows no alteration.

New York, December 23.

Transactions in raw silk are scarce, but prices are very steady. Japanese filature, No. 1, $4.12½ to $4.15. Cotton futures are weak.

FIRES.

Early on the morning of Dec. 24th, fire occurred in a small shed having a stone idol in it, at Kawasaki. After the accident the dead body of a woman was found in the ashes.

On the night of Dec. 26th, fire broke out in the compound of Shimonoseki station, on the Sanyo Railway, destroying a building which was used as a club by the employees.

Fire broke out on the morning of Dec. 28th at Fukagawa, Tokyo, destroying two dyeing factories and ten dwellings. Two young men employed in the factories were severely injured.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

JAPANESE MILITARY FUNERALS ON SUNDAY.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—For some weeks past each "Day of Rest and Gladness" has been the occasion of much noise and mourning owing to the practice of the Japanese of holding their local naval and military funerals on Sunday. Throughout November and December I think there was an average of twelve processions passing my house each Sabbath, discoursing the most mournful parodies of familiar and strange tunes, with diligent and persistent drum accompaniment. Sincere sympathy with the bereaved relatives and friends outweighed any inclination I had to protest against these painful exhibitions of "how not to do it," but I hope the day is not far distant when the good people amongst whom we dwell will find other and more suitable methods of honouring their dead heroes than by the production of diabolical sounds emitted by untrained bandsmen from untuned instruments.

Be that as it may, however, I now desire to ascertain why there were no such funeral processions on the 25th inst? Was it by mere coincidence, or were the "powers that be" actuated by a desire to respect the wishes of those foreigners, who, on that day above all others desire "Peace and Good-will"? If this most welcome cessation from these mournful pageants was dictated by any such courteous consideration, I, for one, desire to express my keen appreciation. The climatic conditions of the day were perfect, the cloudless sky, the seasonable temperature, and the calm of the atmosphere were features which lent harmony to the spirit of the Day, and the introduction of a succession of discordant sounds such as we residents on the Bluff have been obliged to recently accept as our Sabbath portion, would have seemed doubly sacrilegious. To whose foresight are our thanks due?

Yours faithfully, GRATITUDE.

Yokohama, December 27th, 1904.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION ARMY WORK.

A Day at Wiju.

The following letter has been received at the Young Men's Christian Association Army Department headquarters from their representative, Mr. C. V. Hibbard.

"On Tuesday, shortly after one o'clock, a modest little procession consisting of four Chinese coolies and myself started for Wiju. The commandant kindly supplied the coolies and a letter of introduction to the commandant of Wiju, in which was set forth the fact that I, an American citizen, representing the Young Men's Christian Association, was proceding to Wiju in order to bring comfort and amusement to the invalids and soldiers there. As we had just had several warm days most of the floating ice had disappeared and we crossed to the opposite bank of the Yalu without difficulty. The change marked by the river is distinct and well defined. On the shore ice of the Korean side a couple of native women squatted, beating out the household washing in the icy water of the river. As we clambered up the steep bank we found ourselves in the midst of a Korean village with its pigs, chickens, children, donkeys and men. About the houses were ranged bundles of giant cornstalks in a windbank which by its height gave testimony to the richness of the alluvial soil along the river. In places the court before the house was beaten smooth in a manner to suggest the "threshing floor" of Bible story. Great mounds of shelled corn, golden in the clear sunlight, larger piles of white cobs, the white costumes of the leisurely Korean farmers, pausing in the labour of shelling or winnowing the corn to watch the passing foreigner, the low brown thatch, all those set against the golden brown of the nearer plain and the blue haze of the distant hills, made a picture at once picturesque and exquisitely beautiful. Perhaps the great charm of the landscape was in its absolute restfulness. Even the vivid blue-green of the river, with its fringe of clear white ice, was mellowed and softened by the rich colours of the hills. Yet this is the site of the first important battle of the war. From those quiet hills the Russian cannon thundered out their rude greetings and across this very plain swept the Japanese advance in the first of the long series of victories that have driven the Russian troops before them over more than two hundred miles of territory. Presently, in the broad stony bed of a branch of the river we come upon a battle group of invalid soldiers, making their way slowly and by easy stages from hospital to hospital in the long march from the front back to the nearest open harbor and the hospital ship that is to take them home. One man, exhausted, has thrown himself down in the soft sand and the wan face that looks out from the fur collar of the army overcoat is covered with great beads of sweat. A hospital attendant, leaving two men that he has been helping across the sands, turns back to encourage the man to another trial, and so, slowly but very patiently, the little company moves on its way, bearing heart-breaking testimony to the cost of war.

By this time we are nearing Wiju and the ancient wall of the city running back from the precipitous bluff facing the river is clearly visible. Just before we reach the city the path leads down to another branch of the river and we come upon the remains of the military bridge on which the troops crossed in the face of the Russian fire. Just under the city wall we pause on a little ridge to wait for a leisurely coolie. Close by is a little group of posts making the graves of some Japanese officers. Some of the dates marked are historic. A little further up are a half dozen graves marked with the black cross by which the Japanese distinguish the graves of Russian dead. The straggling Japanese letters struggle bravely in their effort to spell out the hard Russian names, and the date points to a time before the battle of the Yalu. "Only an encounter of scouts" we read in the paper, but as one stands there by the graves and looks across to where the little company came unexpectedly on the Japanese advance guard, somehow that "Encounter of Scouts" takes on more heroic proportions.

My companions are not troubled by any such sentimental cogitations, however. One coolie stripped to the waist has turned his padded jacket inside out and is engaged in a frank hunt for vermin. Judging from the frequency with which he snaps the unhappy offenders between his strong white teeth, the hunt does not lack the zest of the achievement. The two other coolies, watching the sinking sun chafe angrily at their tardy companion. If in the absence of more accurate knowledge one may trust to what teachers of elocution call "thought tones," I should say that the future of the leisurely member of our party was blasted so far as mere words could accomplish that end.

At last, a united party, we file into the military headquarters and are right cordially received. Having heard that a couple of American missionaries are in Wiju on a tour among the churches, we propose quartering ourselves on them. This clearly is a welcome suggestion to the hospitable mind of the commandant, for it is not easy to find an acceptable place for a foreigner in a miserable Korean town, already overcrowded with soldiers. With a soldier for guide, it is only a few minutes walk to the church and there we receive a right cordial welcome at the hands of two fellow Americans, Messrs. Kearns and Whittemore of the Presbyterian mission. Doubtless they are both entitled to be called "Reverend," but there was nothing in their bearing or conduct to make that fact oppressive Fortunately they had both been reprovisioned by a cart up from the home station fifty miles down the country, and soon we were discussing a right royal feast of fried chicken, fresh home-made bread and good American vegetables.

Wednesday was a busy day, and when at nine o'clock a Japanese soldier, a Korean soldier and a coolie came to escort me and the necessary baggage to the place the commandant had appointed for our gathering, I already had little parcels made up consisting of ten ordinary franked military post cards ten new year's post cards and a paper bound gospel. In an old shrine were gathered the commandant, several of his sub-officers, the head of the gendarmes, the chief of the hospital, a half dozen civil officers, as many invalid soldiers as could get up from the hospital near by and practically all the soldiers in the place not on active duty. The room had been made attractive with clean matting and army blankets from the hospital. How I did long for a command of the language. Well, for everything there has to be a first time and I made a speech. It won't go down to posterity with the Gettysburg oration, though it might perhaps claim the virtue of brevity. For the most part I think I was understood, however, and when I ran out of material there was the phonograph to fall back on. All in all the little gathering was a distinct success, due entirely to the novelty of the phonograph. At the close I took a picture which I hope to be able to send on soon. In the hospital court was a group of men eating their luncheon as they sat on the rough stretchers, waiting to begin the eight days' journey overland to Chinnampo. All of these were wounded men from the front, and the dark stains on coat and blanket gave silent testimony to the quality of their patriotism. After presenting to the men the little gifts above mentioned, the head of the hospital took me on through the different wards, in each of which he introduced me as "the American Y.M.C.A. man who had come to comfort the soldiers." In each room as we withdrew he closed the ceremonies by saying: "Now this gentleman understands Japanese very well, thank him." There had been more than sufficient thanks before, but this never failed to bring forth a shower of gratitude. At the branch hospital where the men had been out of hearing of the first performance, the phonograph was again pressed into service. In every case the men accepted the gospels and in not a few cases men asked eagerly for them before I offered. It was well after four when I finished up the day's work and returned to the little Korean room at the church to find a half dozen bottles of beer with compliments of the commandant awaiting me.

After supper I attended the closing meeting of the Bible conference that my missionary friends were holding. Seated at the desk in the angle of the "L" shaped church, we faced the men in the section to the right and the women in the section at the left. To look on that gathering was a revelation in Korean life. A few months ago, two hostile armies marching back and forth through Wiju stabled their horses in that church and used the doors and windows for fuel. But before this conference the native Christians raising *yen* 200 (equivalent in labour buying power to six or eight hundred dollars in America), themselves renewed the doors and windows, re-papered the interior and made the simple little church very attractive. The audience of four or five hundred were clean and bright-faced. They sang with something of the enthusiasm of a negro audience, with an occasional figure swaying in the music. A part of the meeting was open to voluntary speaking, and colporteurs, missionaries, Korean pastors, and lay members sprang up in quick succession, to speak earnestly and manfastly with effect. After the meeting the phonograph was produced as a surprise to all, and for an hour they listened with the keenest interest, then, when the performance was over, pressed about the table to get a closer look, and, if possible, secure one of the discarded needles as a souvenir. Ten thirty found us holding an impromptu reception in our room to those who came in for a farewell "Go in peace." Quiet, simple people with a very charming way. I am glad to have seen them at their best, and at their best they surely are in the Christian church.

A little glimpse of the tragedy of Korean non-Christian living contrasts painfully with the pleasant memories of the church. In one of the narrow streets I came suddenly upon the banners and palanquin that one learns to recognize as the advance guard of a funeral. Presently the casket, borne aloft on the shoulders of what appeared to be professional mourners, came into view. The wailing of the mourners was obviously artificial, but close by, under the low roofed, mud-walled gate of the dead man's house a woman lay prostrate on the earth. Her bare breasts, soiled clothing and tear-stained, swollen countenance would have been revolting but for the genuineness of her grief. As cry after cry, throbbing with heart-breaking anguish followed the vanishing dead, a Korean coolie resting his head against a bank of earth laughed coarsely. But it was not funny.

Early Thursday morning Mr. Kearns was off for a hard day's travel afoot in the face of the biting north wind, to visit the next church in the mountains to the north. A little later, Mr. Whittemore and I set out together, he to visit one of his churches and I to return toward Antung. Cold and exquisitely clear, it was a charming day, but the streams were all frozen again, though the ice was not yet strong enough to be safe, and we had some troubles in crossing. When we reached the main stream of the Yalu, we found it filled with fields of ice, borne swiftly on in the strong current. A little Korean boat, with the gunwale scarcely six inches above the water was a precarious conveyance when it rode level, but as it jammed in the ice it never did ride level, so that one gunwale was always reassuringly high. Once we had to put back to the Korean shore and lighten our load, but the next time the ice opened up a little and we got through without incident. The ferryman collected some twenty-five cents all told from his passengers and seemed well pleased with the profits of the enterprise.

Returning to our lodgings I saw beside the road a pitiful little group. Two worn-looking Chinese women, four or five small children and a half-starved looking coolie. The children were weeping beside the baskets in which they had apparently been brought in from the country, while the man cried continually "Shohai, shohai yu" "Children, children, I have children." A Chinese bystander who spoke a little Japanese laughingly explained that the people had no more food and had come in to the city to sell their children. While I stood watching, one of the women loosened her jacket, caught up the smallest child, and slipping its feet on either side of her body, clasped it close against her bare breast and wrapped the jacket about them both, and soon its cries were silenced. I don't understand it nor do I know how much of it was for effect, but it, looked dreadfully real.

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GENERAL NOGI, THE ARBITER OF THE FATE OF PORT ARTHUR.

BY ADACHI KINNOSUKE.

One day—it was toward the close of the fifth moon of the thirty-seventh year of Meiji (that is to say, 1904 of the year of Christian grace)—General Nogi received a message from His Majesty the Emperor. It was the pleasure of His Majesty so the message ran, to confer upon General Nogi the highest distinction for the fighting men of Nippon. His Majesty appointed him as the Commander-in-Chief of our forces besieging Port Arthur. General Nogi was happy. On the same day came the news of the battle of Nanshan. To General Nogi the report of the Nanshan battle brought the news of the heroic death of his son Sheten. The General said:

"I am glad he died so splendidly. It was the greatest honour he could have. As for the funeral rites over his memory, they might as well be postponed for a while. A little later on they may be performed in conjunction with those of the two other members of his family—of Hoten, his brother, and of myself."

General Nogi is the type of soldier upon which the ideals of the elder days of the samurai would look down with pleasure. Some say he is somewhat out of place in the waking days of the new century. Simple, with that rugged simplicity of a man who is too great for adjectives, his heart is somewhat greater than the polite accomplishments of the day. Both his friends and foes have styled him a peculiar man. He is peculiar in many things. He is peculiar in his conception of the life of a soldier. In these happy days, when the soldiers of so many countries all over the world are given to the gold cloth and parade, he has put his conception of the soldier in the following sentences:

"A soldier is a soldier, after all, and after a man becomes a soldier he must be perfectly willing to lead a life that is somewhat different from the life of an ordinary man in society. It is impossible for him to enjoy liberty and wealth such as so many of his fellow men seem to enjoy. . . . I refer to this point more especially because of a simple fact—namely, that the soldier who would perform his duties with credit on a battlefield must, of necessity, have trained himself to perform all that is expected of him in the days of peace. There ought not to be any defects in his daily life. The conqueror of himself in the time of peace must be a man if he would aspire to the honour, with any right, of being a fighting man under the Sun-flag."

Unlike so many historic men of fame, who make free gifts of splendid precepts and glittering periods and straightway forget those beautiful virtues in the doings of their daily life, the General did not stop with mere words. There is a famous story told of him of his love for shojinryori. (Now, shojinryori means the food prepared for priests and monks). It was upon his return from Formosa. He was appointed the Commander of the Eleventh Division, stationed at Zentsuji, in the Province of Sanuki. The division in question was passing through the busy period of organization. Devoted always, first of all, to his duty to the state, the General left his family in Tokyo. Only three servants accompanied him. Not far from Zentsuji there is a modest village called Kinzoji Mura; in the village stands a humble temple called Kinzoji, after which the village is named. The General found a little corner in the temple which never was meant to entertain any one or anything more pretentious than an "out-of-the-world," as the monk is called in our country—a man absolutely indifferent to the luxuries of this life. There was a young priest in the temple who did the cooking for every one who stayed on the compound. Upon the food, which is simple beyond all the dreams of simplicity, the Commander of the Eleventh Division sustained his life. For four years he lived upon the simple food of the monk.

As soon as the news this rigorous simplicity of diet reached his family at Tokyo, Mrs. General Nogi wrote him at once advising him of her visit to the distant post. As she looked upon it, it was a crime that he should allow himself, in his devotion to the simplicity of life, to do a permanent injury to his physique and health through the coarse food prepared by the monk. Without waiting for the answer from the General she started in company with their son Hoten, taking the first train that left Tokyo. If the General were to live so rigorous a life in his devotion to duty that called him she certainly was entitled to share. Of one thing else she was sure, she should aid to moderate the hardship of life for him. Happy in the conviction, she spent some four days on the trip and at last found him living a full-fledged ascetic. The General declined this kindly offer point blank. The pleasure of a home life, he said, was beyond his ability to enjoy in those days of crowded duties, and in spite of the strong persuasions of the officers under him, especially of Major Ashiwara, the General begged his family to make their way back to their Tokyo home.

If the General does not take very enthusiastically to wine, women and the social graces of a ballroom, if he carries about him the reputation of being simple to the point of ruggedness, it must not be forgotten that he has never been recreant to the old ideal of the samurai. He is a scholar before all things, a gentleman as well as a soldier. A classic Chinese poem is upon the lips of the cultured Nippon of to-day. Men do not seem to be able to repeat its lines with dry eyes, without chokings in their throats. The lines begin:

"Sei ba summazu hito katarazu," etc.

They were composed just outside the castle walls of Kinchau, under the shadow of the Nanshan, made sacred by the heroic memories of Nogi Shoten and his comrades, and the author of these lines, the pathos of which had melted the heart of the entire country, is General Nogi. The lines have passed into history. More, they have passed into the rare and goodly company of the Japanese standard literature.

Perhaps the greatest monument that the General has built unto himself was the work he has done as the Governor-General of Formosa. The work accomplished when the General returned home, the men who knew what the Formosa of scarce ten years ago was marvelled at the miracle wrought by the genius of Nogi. If there be any colonial powers in the world who could teach a few things to General Nogi to his profit they have not given as yet the slightest sign of their ability.

On the historic 6th of June, 1904, on the day when Togo, Nishi, Yamamoto and the rest of the distinguished company were promoted, Nogi was given the full rank of General.

GERMANY'S WAR OF EXTERMINATION IN AFRICA.

Were it not for the absorbing character of the Russo-Japanese war, in the opinion of the Austrian military organ, the Vienna *Reichswehr*, the "crucial character" of Germany's struggle with the revolted tribesmen who are defying her in Africa would long since have fixed the attention of the whole civilized world. Not only is the situation "serious in itself," as regards the outlook for the Berlin Government, but it is even portending a revolt of menacing proportions throughout South Africa generally. Should the worst fears of other European journals be realized, the governments of Great Britain, Portugal, and Germany will be face to face with rebellion of the whole black race against white rule. This aspect of the struggle presents itself thus to the *Journal des Debats* (Paris):

"Even since the Boer war there has been manifest, in British territory as well as in the neighbouring European dependencies throughout South Africa, a certain spirit of revolt among the blacks. It would seem that the spectacle of the whites—English and Boers—in mutual conflict has caused the blacks to lose something of their respect for the conquering and dominant race. Were this state of mind, which has already come to be known as' Ethiopianism,' encouraged by military successes gained over the whites, it might easil spread, from south to north, among all the black populations of Africa. For the moment, it is more particularly the British Cape Colony which, next to the Portuguese colony of Angola, is most menaced with subjection to this contagion. The English are so well aware of this that they are not at all disposed to rejoice at the Germans, notwithstanding the colonial rivalry which exists between them. Hence, it may be the inferred that in case the black revolt spreads and is aggravated, the German, British, and Portuguese governments, which are chiefly concerned in the maintenance of order in South Africa, will understand the necessity of concerted action."

The situation in German Southwest Africa, according to the best informed German dailies, is now as serious as it could well be. The acknowledged failure of Berlin's efforts to subdue the Hereos, the formidable tribe in the north of the colony, has led to the revolt of one race after another elsewhere, until at present the whole country has risen. In the Hereo rising, according to the *Kölnische Zeitung*, Germany has lost every army officer who knew anything of the theatre of the war. The new commander and his staff are wholly dependent upon black guides and interpreters whose loyalty is suspected. The revolted tribes appear, to a great extent, well armed, a fact for which the Berlin dailies are not quite able to account. The struggle is rapidly assuming a guerrilla character, and, thinks the *Vossische Zeitung*, the cost of suppressing it may reach some $75,000,000. The Social Berlin *Vorwärts* declares that the blacks are rebelling against the exclusively militarist nature of the German colonial system. "Bureaucrats and army officers systematically maddened the natives," it thinks. Some of the tribes would have remained passive, it adds, but for the application of rigourous methods to prevent a spread of the revolt. "The result was the opposite of that intended." A well-informed authority writes in the London *News*:

"The colonial Jingoes [in Berlin], supported by the military party, appear to have got the upper hand. Their opinion was that it was the mild rule of Colonel Leutwein [the German governor], who was untiring in negotiating with the tribes and treating them as humanely as possible, that was the cause of the insurrection. These Jingoes also months ago charged the missionaries with having made the natives haughty and insubordinate by treating them too leniently. In reality, the poor missionaries, who are risking their lives, did their best to keep the natives in check, but certainly not by fire and iron.

"The Witbois [the latest tribe to rebel] have seen with their own eyes how their countrymen were treated as an inferior race, and it is not improbable that they themselves felt on their own bodies the change of system since Colonel Leutwein's manner of ruling was discarded. What will happen now? I am afraid a war of extermination, and that the famous watchword, 'No quarter,' will also in Southwest Africa become a terrible truth. Thousands of soldiers will be sent to Southwest Africa, and several dozens of millions of marks spent on a war solely waged for prestige, a word which has proved fatal in politics. 'Prestige' prevents any attempts to mediate between Russia and Japan, and it is also the false conception of honour called 'prestige' which prevents the Germans putting a stop to the bloodshed in Southwest Africa by building golden bridges for the native foe. The male population will either be killed or driven away and the country devastated, but the 'prestige' will be saved."—Translations made for *The Literary Digest*.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE ALLEGED BRIBERY AT HULL.

London, December 23.

According to the newspapers it has been ascertained that the alleged Russian agents mentioned in yesterday's cablegram, are two better class English seafarers, named Walsh and Becett. In the course of an interview they admitted that they were in Russian employ and that they had obtained four statements confirming that there were torpedo-boats among the Hull trawlers. These statements were signed before the Russian consul. The men denied bribery and said that they only compensated the informants for loss of time. The Russian Consul at Hull, also an Englishman, interviewed, said he anticipated that an official statement would be issued shortly. It was only his duty to take down the statements.

DENSE FOG IN ENGLAND.

London, December 23.

There is almost an unprecedented fog in England since yesterday, creating chaos and paralyzing locomotion and business, particularly in London. Christmas trade is at a standstill, involving enormous losses.

THE HULL AFFAIR.

The Russian Consul states that only the *Ava's* boatswain signed a sworn statement. He did not think the man was drunk. Others had made statements, which they were afraid to sign.

The boatswain, interviewed, declared that he was drunk when taken to the Consulate.

THE FOG.

London, December 24.

The fog, which paralysed London for two days, has now lifted, but is still general throughout England, and shipping is at a standstill.

UNREST IN MOROCCO.

The situation in Morocco is creating uneasiness. The unrest there is increasing, and it is feared that France will find difficulty in pursuing a policy of peaceful penetration without a display of force.

COLLIERS.

London, December 25.

The *Yeddo* and *Claverley*, for Mozambique,

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with 10,000 tons of coal, have discharged their cargo at Port Said into a German steamer, which is taking part thereof to an unknown destination.

VENEZUELA'S STRONG INTIMATION.

London, December 26.

Venezuela has planted guns at La Guayra and Porto Cabella. It is supposed that she has done so with a view to giving a strong intimation that the Washington Government must mend its ways and discharge its obligations to foreigners.

REVOLUTIONARY RIOTS IN POLAND.

London, December 27.

Revolutionary demonstrations took place on December 25th at Radom, in Poland, where the work of mobilization is proceeding. The demonstrators fired on the troops, with the result that a colonel was killed. One of the demonstrators was also killed.

THE TSAR AND REFORM IN RUSSIA.

London, December 28.

The Tsar has issued a Decree declaring the conjunction and undeviating maintenance of the immutability of the fundamental laws of the Empire. It is the duty of the Government, His Majesty adds, to meet any change in the needs of the people which proves to be a mature event, though it involves innovations in legislation. He directs his Ministers to consider the means and the possibility of introducing various administrative reforms, and to report to him at the earliest possible moment.

THE TSAR'S DECREE.

Later.

The St. Petersburg papers express their most unqualified satisfaction with the Decree, which the *Novoe Vremya* describes as a second enfranchisement of the peasants.

THE AGITATION IN RUSSIA.

London, December 29.

A banquet, attended by a thousand persons, has been held in the Pavloff Hall, St. Petersburg, to protest against the war. A day was chosen for celebration as the anniversary of the revolution of 1825. The speakers declared that the restoration of peace was hopeless as long as Russia had no Constitution. This was vociferously applauded.

A very excited meeting of Zemstvos of the province has been held at Moscow. It caused demonstrations in the streets, where thousands unable to obtain admission cheered noisily.

RUSSIAN FERMENT.

London, Dec. 29.

The assemblage at the Pavloff Hall, St. Petersburg, was widely representative, and was called a banquet in order to evade the prohibition of meetings. The meeting did not conclude till half-past-two in the morning. The speeches were of the most perfervid nature, and the resolution adopted denounced the war and demanded a legislature, to be elected by means of ballot.

The President and forty members of the Chernigoff Zemstvo have resigned, in consequence of a communiqué from the Government. The council has therefore been dissolved.

Prince Galitzin, the Mayor of Moscow, has resigned.

These and other signs indicate a growing ferment.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

(Received at the Imperial Head Quarter Staff; from the Commander-in-Chief of the Manchuria Armies.)

On the 22nd instant the enemy's artillery bombarded Kinglungtun from Shanchutsz, and that night at about one o'clock bodies of his infantry moved against the highlands on the South of Pienniulupau and the north-east of Hsiapingtaitsz. These attacks were repulsed.

On the 23rd instant at about 1 p.m. the enemy's heavy guns which are in the vicinity of Takukiatsz fired occasionally on our position.

(Received at midnight on the 23rd from the Port Arthur Investing Army).

On the 22nd instant we opened with heavy artillery against the enemy's defensive works on the highland east of Houyangshukau, against Sungshushan, Urlungshan and H. Fort, inflicting considerable damage. Availing ourselves of this a force of our right wing attacked the enemy on the highland east of Houyangshukau at dawn on the 23rd, and at 7.40 a.m. our men captured the crest line. The enemy then concentrated his fire from the Tayangkau and the Yahuchi forts on the position we had taken, and thereafter, at 8.20 a.m. made a violent counter-attack, using hand-grenades. We finally drove him back and as his fire subsequently relaxed somewhat, we effected some works of entrenchment so that our tenure of the place is now nearly secure.

Owing to the fire of our heavy guns before and after the attack a large conflagration was started in the North Fort of West Tayangkau, a 15-cent. gun was put out of action in H. Fort, and much injury was done to the shelter trenches.

According to statements made by a prisoner taken in the North Fort of East Keekwanshan on the 18th instant, as well as of a prisoner who came from the direction of Itzshan on the 22nd instant and surrendered, Lieut.-General Kondrachenko, commander of the Seventh Division of the East Siberia Rifles, and Major-General Ilman were killed, and Lieut.-General Fock, commander of the Fourth Division of the East Siberia Infantry, was wounded.

ADMIRAL TOGO'S REPORT.

(Received at the Imperial Naval Head Quarters.)

Report of Admiral Togo, Commander-in-Chief of the United Squadrons. Received at 3.00 p.m. on the 22nd instant.

The daring and dauntless attacks of the incomparably gallant Investing Army having placed our troops in possession of High Hill, which commands the life of Port Arthur, the fire of our siege-guns and other heavy artillery against the enemy's ships in the harbour developed ever-increasing efficiency. The *Poltava* and the *Retvizan* were immediately sunk; the *Pobieda*, the *Peresviet*, the *Pallada* and the *Bayan* followed them to the bottom, and although one, the *Sevastopol*, on the morning of the 9th inst., escaped outside the harbour, where, in order to avoid the fire from the land side, she took refuge at an anchorage under Chingtaushan, she too, wounded by the resolute and continuous attacks of our torpedo squadrons, was deprived almost entirely of her fighting force and of ability to navigate the high seas. Thus the strength of the Port Arthur Squadron has now been annihilated for practical purposes. There remain only the comparatively worthless *Otvazni* and a few torpedo-destroyers. Here then a part of the United Squadrons which, since the 1st of May, have been marshalled for the purposes of a strict blockade, has become unnecessary and may be removed. But at the same time stringent watch will be kept for ships attempting to break the blockade either from within or from without, and the remaining warships and steamers of the enemy will be carefully guarded.

Throughout the long days and months of this blockade dangers from contact and floating mines, from sea and storms and from dense fogs had to be perpetually encountered. First the *Miyako*, the *Yoshino*, the *Hatsuse* and the *Kaimon* were lost; then followed the sinking of the *Heiyen* and the *Saiyen*, and with these vessels not a few officers and men died loyally. But fortunately we were able to maintain the blockade, and to defeat the enemy's attempts to escape when he made them, so that in the end, owing to the very powerful cooperation of the Investing Army, we have seen the destruction of almost the whole of the enemy's fleet in these seas. The Vladivostock squadron also received such a severe blow at the hands of our Second Squadron that it had not force to emerge a second time.

We have but to record our profound sense of the vast influence of His Majesty the Commander-in-Chief's virtues.

I believe it to be my duty towards my superiors and my inferiors alike to explicitly report how very greatly the successes obtained in fighting and in maintaining the blockade have been due not only to the constantly faithful discharge of their duties by all under my command, each according to his ability, but also to the men who, sacrificing their lives, carried out the blocking operations, to those who with unflagging industry sowed mines in the track of the enemy's war-ships and other vessels, to those who, braving danger, undertook the special task of clearing away mines laid by the enemy, and to those who, from advanced look-outs, exposed to the enemy's fire, watched his ships-

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(Received at the Imperial Military Head Quarters on the 25th instant.)

REPORT OF THE ARMY INVESTING PORT ARTHUR.

At about 10 p.m. on the 24th instant a part of the Right Wing attacked the enemy by surprise at Sanyangtau and Hsiaofangtsun and occupied the two places. Thereafter the enemy was gradually driven back and by 2.15 a.m. the whole of Taliukiatun was in our possession. For some days back the various attacks made by us have been uniformly successful. All the enemy's advanced positions on the side of our Right Wing have now been captured by us.

(Received at the Imperial Naval Department.)

THE "ERMAK."

According to intelligence from Kiel, the injury suffered by the Russian ice-crushing steamer *Ermak* in the Straits of Denmark when acting as pioneer look-out, was greater than the original estimate. She was rendered quite unfit to continue her voyage, and the authorities had her towed back to Libau, the second ice-crusher being despatched in her stead.

(Received at the Foreign Office.)

A SNUB FROM THE CZAR.

On the 19th inst. the President of the Local Assembly of Chernigoff submitted by telegraph to the Czar the purport of a petition from the local assembly of that place with reference to various matters and the question of national administrative business.

The Czar, according to the *Official Gazette*, replied as follows:—

Having read the telegraphic summary of the petition we declare that the act of the President of the Assembly is rude and wanting in discrimination. The powers of local assemblies are clearly determined by law and the question of national administration does not fall within their province.

The *Novoe Vremya* of the 21st instant says that orders have been issued directing the enforcement of martial law in districts where mobilization is ordered, the enforcement to take place from the date when mobilization commences. This measure extends to officers commanding in such districts the power of ordering the immediate execution of men refusing to join the colours.

(From another source we learn that the districts affected are Warsaw, Wilna, Kief, Kazan, Moscow, St. Petersburg and Odessa, 241 communes in all.—Ed. *J.M.*)

The *Journal d'Italie's* Canea correspondent, writing under date of the 16th instant with reference to the Baltic Fleet says:—"I venture to say that those who have once seen the Baltic Fleet will find nothing strange in Rojestvensky's avowal that he has no hope of beating the Japanese

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Squadron. After the torpédo-destroyers reached Suda Bay it was discovered that all the ball-bearings were deficient, and an attempt was made to supply their place with ball-bearings obtained from bicycles on the spot, but enough of these could not be obtained. Nor was that all. The whole of the wireless telegraphic apparatus proved to be out of order, and German experts were summoned to repair it before reaching Suez. Immediately on reaching Suda Bay extensive repairs had to be undertaken on the *Navarin* and the *Svietlana*. The method adopted in employing artificers was most laughable. On boarding the ship they were required to swear not to divulge anything they saw or heard, during their work they were closely watched, and when it was finished they were blindfolded and taken ashore. The *Navarin* and the *Jemtchug* were the only ships provided with torpedo-nets. The torpedo-boats were of obsolete pattern."

The correspondent further writes about the want of discipline shown by the officers and men. At the close he says:—

"The Japanese torpedoers will have no difficulty in destroying a fleet which is in such a pitiable condition."

The Russian *Official Gazette* of November 9th contains instructions with reference to the treatment of Japanese prisoners of war. The furniture of rooms where officers are confined and other appurtenances are to be strong and simple, the cost being defrayed out of the war fund. In the case of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, the furniture already in the buildings is to be used. These instructions were issued to the whole Army by Order No. 622 on the 25th of October.

Referring to the Imperial Message recently addressed to Admiral Togo, the *Neue Frei Presse* says:—"The Emperor of Japan publicly recognises the splendid deeds achieved in the course of a year by the squadrons fighting in the country's cause, and has addressed this message to them, thus showing his greatness as a Sovereign. Alike on sea and on shore the Japanese have earned renown and have won the world's applause. Above all, the labours of the torpedo craft have been conspicuous, whether in attacking the enemy, in guarding their own ships, in enforcing the blockade, or in watching for the transport of contraband. Braving the greatest perils and enduring the worst hardships from weather, the officers and men of these boats, offering their lives to their country and wholly oblivious of self, have discharged their duty so as justly to draw from the Sovereign this earnest, appropriate and highly eulogistic expression of appreciation."

The *Nord-Deutche Allegemeine Zeitung* does not altogether credit the telegrams reaching London as to Japanese battle-ships and cruisers having reached Singapore. It thinks that Japan's sole intention at present is to disturb the supply of coal to the Baltic Squadron and to reconnoitre the route of the latter.

Another German newspaper says that there is general uneasiness in St. Petersburg with reference to the transports accompanying the Baltic Fleet, for the latter's movements are dependent on the transports and these could easily be seized by the quick Japanese cruisers. Probably the Japanese Squadrons will go to meet the Baltic Fleet in the Indian Ocean, westward of the Straits of Sunda.

Die Post says,—"It is almost certain that the Baltic Fleet's battle-field will be the Indian Ocean. This may be inferred from the fact that two Japanese auxiliary cruisers have arrived at Singapore and communicated with the Japanese Consul there. It is also said that the crews of the cruisers announced the pending arrival of a strong Japanese squadron. From Japan's point of view the Indian Ocean is an obviously advantageous place to fight. For the Baltic Fleet has no base in that region whereas the Japanese squadron has made full preparations. We believe that the duty of the above auxiliary cruisers is to attack the Russian coaling steamers. But should they by any possibility have received orders to strew floating mines in the path of the Fleet, that would be to expose the commercial marine of the world to danger and would be a plain violation of the rights of neutrals. The Baltic Fleet is now divided into two sections which are some 2,000 miles apart. We think that the Japanese Navy will not lose this good opportunity, but will take prompt advantage of it."

(One would suppose that Japanese men-of-war were flying machines.—ED. *J.M.*)

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

(Received at the Imperial Military Head Quarters, at midnight, 28th inst.)

On the 28th instant at 10 a.m. the force forming the centre of the Investing Army's Left Wing blew up a large part of the parapet of Urlungshan, and, charging at the same time, occupied the parapet. Immediately, under cover of a cannonade from our heavy guns and field-pieces, and in spite of the enemy's rifle-fire and gun-fire, the men bravely constructed defensive works, and when these had been well-nigh completed, another rush was made into the interior line at 4 p.m. where the heavy guns were mounted. This position was speedily seized, and from thence an advance was made towards the gorge, which the enemy's remaining troops were holding obstinately. They were driven out, and by 7.30 p.m. the whole fort was in our possession.

(Received at midnight on the 28th from the Officer Commanding the Manchuria Armies.)

From 3 p.m. on the 27th the enemy's heavy guns and field-pieces opened on the positions near the Shaho railway bridge and the station, and his artillery in the neighbourhood of Talientun fired on the positions between Kihsiangtun and Shulintsz. At sunset on the same day the enemy's cavalry attached Heilintun but was repulsed by our cavalry. Again, at 8½ p.m., his cavalry, advancing between Kinsantun and Litajentun, succeeded in temporarily surrounding one of our outposts, but the latter being assisted by a force in the vicinity, the enemy was driven off. We had three killed and wounded.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

A Reuter telegram from St. Petersburg, dated the 27th of December, says that the Tsar has issued a Decree to the Council of State, calling it "a Project of State Administration Reform." In the preamble His Majesty says that the fundamental law of the empire must be eternally preserved, and that at the same time it is the duty of the Government to pay due regard to the lasting requirements of the nation. Should the time for reforms be found mature, measures for carrying them out must be appropriately taken. The Decree also alleges that the condition of the agricultural classes' life is a source of the greatest solicitude to His Majesty, and that with reference to steps for improving that condition a special committee has already beea organized which is now making every possible effort to investigate the facts. Thereafter the Decree details the cardinal points of general reform, namely:—

I.—In order that under the guarantee of the laws private and public individuals may enjoy security of life, it is peremptorily essential that means be found such as may suffice to fully secure the complete operation of the laws. Therefore every office must make it its first duty to apply the laws impartially and strictly without any distinction of person. Unlawful conduct must not be suffered to elude the responsibility imposed by law, and persons who suffer by such conduct must be assured of obtaining the remedy lawfully provided.

II.—The various local and municipal bodies, in dealing with matters that relate to the tranquillity of the district, must be given the fullest possible powers, and within the limits of law their essential independence should be recognised. Representatives of the people in each locality whose material interests are connected with local affairs should be allowed to take part in the business of such bodies, and in districts of smaller limits than prefectures or Zemstvo areas public bodies should be established for dealing with local affairs.

III.—In order to give universal currency to the principle that in the eyes of the law all men are equal, there must be no discrimination in dealing with petitions, and the independence of the judiciary must be assured.

IV.—To provide large protection for workmen, a project should be drawn up for a system of State insurance.

V.—The extraordinary laws recently enacted to meet the case of exceptional increases of law-breakers must be reformed, and the utmost circumspection must be observed in applying them.

VI.—The laws relating to the rights of congregations and individuals professing religions other than Christianity must be reformed.

VII.—The laws now in force in certain localities curtailing the rights of foreigners and natives must be amended.

VIII.—Needless limitations in the law of publication must be removed, and no restrictions must be placed on freedom of speech and pen other than those clearly prescribed by existing laws.

The final clause of the Decree runs thus:

We desire soon to effect large reforms within the country, and We deem the time suitable for making known the basic principles of such reforms. All the state officials with one mind should mutually co-operate and mutually assist to draft and present to Us such laws as shall be effective for carrying out the objects We have in view.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

A rumour was recently circulated that the Russian officers interned at Kiaochou, having applied for leave of absence, on the plea of sickness, were making their way to Shanghai in disguise. The Japanese Government accordingly made enquiries of the German Government, through Mr. Inouye, the Japanese Representative in Berlin, and received an assurance that the story was baseless. No leave had been given, and a medical officer who had asked for permission to leave Kiaochou was refused. This enquiry was made about the 10th of December.

(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

THE TZAR'S UKASE.

London, December 27.

The Tzar has issued a decree with reference to the reform of the political organization without trenching upon the autocratic prerogatives. In his declaration he promised somewhat ambiguously to introduce the necessary administrative innovations with regard to the peasants.

OBITUARY.

The well-known aeronaut, Rev. John Mackenzie Bacon, is dead.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The Indian National Congress has been opened at Bombay.

INDIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

The eldest son of the Ameer of Afghanistan is visiting Calcutta, and also paid a visit to-day officially to Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India.

(FROM THE "SINGAPORE FREE PRESS.")

THE BURDEN OF THE NAVY.

London, December 12.

Mr. Balfour, Mr. Lyttelton and Mr. Austen Chamberlain have received a deputation headed by Sir Michael Hicks Beach, urging that at the conference mentioned on Oct. 4 the Colonies should be urged to share more largely in the burden of the Navy, which is becoming greater than the tax-payers of Great Britain alone are able to bear.

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Mr. Balfour said that no Premier had received a more important deputation. The distribution and increase of armaments were certainly not becoming less menacing to the Empire. The World's tendencies demanded greater watchfulness and effort than ever. The Colonies' share of the burden was at present relatively unimportant, but the duty of doing more as they grew older must be realised by themselves. It was impossible to press it nevertheless at the Colonial Conference, which, if it was desired, need not confine itself to discussions of commercial relations.

AN IMPORTANT RESIGNATION.

Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg says that Muravieff, the Minister of Justice, has resigned. In a letter to the Tsar he says that autocracy has been the guiding principle of his policy, but even the officials of his department are permeated with absolutely contrary ideas. Hence he is unable longer to serve the Tsar.

ALLEGED CONTRABAND.

Reuter's correspondent at Perim says that the British steamer *St Leonards* bound for Mozambique with coals, alleged to be for the Russians, was boarded off Perim by a boat from H. M. S. *Fox* and brought to Port for enquiry. She was released and is proceeding.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

Mr. G. Holden Pike, author of "Oliver Cromwell and his Times," "Wesley and his Preachers," &c., has written a book on "Dr. Parker and his Friends." It will be published by Mr. Unwin.

A copy of the Bible, reputed to have belonged to Shakespeare, of the second or authorised version, and bearing his signature, "William Shakespeare, 1614," has just been sold in London for £210.

"Strategy Illustrated by British Campaigns" is the title of a new work by Captain Macquoid, D.S.O., which will shortly be published by Messrs Cassell & Company, illustrated by maps and plates. It will contain an introduction by Field-Marshal Earl Roberts.

"The King's Homeland" is the title of a volume by Mr. W. A. Dutt which Messrs. A. & C. Black are about to publish. The author, who was graciously afforded special opportunities for acquiring information, gives a description of Sandringham, together with the delightful grounds and gardens and the many other interesting features of the Royal estate. Special features of the book are an introduction by Mr. H. Rider Haggard, and numerous page illustrations in line by Gordon Home.

We understand that Admiral Fremantle's new work, "The Navy as I Have Known It," is in a forward state of preparation, and will be issued shortly by Messrs. Cassell & Company. The Admiral's grandfather, commanded a line of battleships both at Copenhagen and Trafalgar, and was one of Nelson's most intimate friends. Admiral Fremantle entered the Navy in 1849, and in this work he will record his experiences and observations during a distinguished career extending over more than half a century.

St. Giles's, Cripplegate, founded 24 years after the Conquest, is one of the most ancient churches in London, being one of the few which escaped the Great Fire. The quaint tower has a peal of twelve bells, and the hours are chimed from a set of chimes said to have been made by a poor working man. In the church Oliver Cromwell was married to Elizabeth Bourchier in 1620. The sacred building shelters in their last resting-place many notable people, among whom are the gallant old Frobisher and Milton.

The parish church of Coxwold, in North Yorkshire—famous chiefly because of its association with the name of Laurence Sterne—has just been reopened, after restoration, by the Archbishop of York. Coxwold is a quiet, old-world village lying at the foot of the Hambleton Hills. There, in what was the vicarage, but is now a farmhouse, immortalised by the name of Shandy Hall, Sterne wrote his "Tristram Shandy" and "A Sentimental Journey." Sterne's successors in the living made a home for many years at the Grammar School opposite the church—probably because in those days the perpetual curate of the parish was head master of the Grammar School also.

An interesting fragment of a specimen from Caxton's Press was sold the other day at Messrs. Hodgson's rooms in Chancery-lane. It consisted of 36 leaves of "The Mirrour of the World," printed by Caxton in 1481 (and the second book printed by him with woodcuts), and though only comprising one-third of the book, it realised no less than £100, paid by Mr. Quaritch. It was sent to Messrs. Hodgson with a small library, but as the owner was ignorant of its value he had tied it up with a quantity of waste paper, and it was discovered by one of the cataloguers employed by the firm.

One of the most interesting passages in the recently published "Life of Lord Coleridge" gives Mr. Gladstone's estimate of the relative merits of the Lord Chancellors who were his colleagues in the Cabinet. "Cladstone told me," wrote Coleridge to his father, "that of six Chancellors with whom he had sat in the Cabinet, far the most 'useless' (it was his own word) was Westbury, and (what surprised me) Campbell, the next. He was speaking apart from law, on which, he said, Campbell was a master. He spoke very highly of Lyndhurst, but, he said, probably from indolence, he was not so useful a man as Hatherley." This letter was written in 1873. The other two occupants of the Woolsack with whom, up to that date, Gladstone had been associated, were Lord Cranworth and Lord Selborne. He had only one other Lord Chancellor as a colleague, and that was Lord Herschell. If Lord Westbury was "useless" as Lord Chancellor, he gave Mr. Gladstone "invaluable aid" as Solicitor-General. A handsome acknowledgment of his services in connection with the Budget of 1853 is to be found in Mr. Morley's life of the Liberal Leader.

One of the hardest duties of the novelist is to select a good and, at the same time, suitable title for his book. It is easy enough to choose a well-sounding title, and one that will at least attract attention but to fit it on to a book is a good deal harder. One has to compress the whole meaning of the book into a few words. Everyone who has written at all—that is to say, every adult nowadays—admires Shakespeare for the splendid carelessness with which he ignored the title difficulty altogether. "Twelfth Night; or, What You Will," stands, and will continue to stand, as a monument of genius. A lesser man, after a week of headaches, would have called it "The Girl and the Earl," or "The Duke, Some Cross-Garters, and Toby Belch." Just now there is a boom in sons. Mr. Hall Caine produces "The Prodigal Son." Somebody follows suit with "The Other Son," and there are, we suppose, more to come. The loathsome "and Co." title was particularly fashionable not long ago. It had the merit of being exactly suited to every kind of book. No book was ever written to which the name of its principal character with "and Co." attached would not make a sufficient title. Dickens could have called "A Tale of Two Cities" "Sidney Carton and Co." Thackeray could have called "Vanity Fair" "Becky and Co." It is greatly to their credit that they did not.

In an article in *Harper's Monthly* by Dr. Henry S. Williams on "Some Greek Anticipations of Modern Science," the writer remarks that in the world of thought, whatever is is Greek. Such, at least, has been the popular verdict of many generations of enthusiastic commentators. Before the Greeks, chaos of ideas; with the Greeks, creation; after the Greeks, decay and degeneration, or at best rediscovery along Greek lines. We are told that the Greeks first conceived the idea that the world is round; they first reached the conception that the sun, and not the world, is the centre of our planetary system; they first imagined a non-anthropomorphic deity; they first thought of the world as made up of particles of matter; they first investigated the processes of mind itself; they first conceived of the brotherhood of man and gave that thought expression in an attempt at democratic government. They did many inconsistent things as well, but these do not greatly concern us here; no progressive movement ever starts exactly on the right lines at first. Still, we shall best appreciate the real progress of the Greek if we take account also of some of his false steps. We shall see that upon the whole his progressive march carried him far toward the truth; so far, indeed, that after he was forced to leave the field no successor was able to push much beyond the outposts of Greek thought for a thousand years. That being true, the enthusiasm with which commentators have all along regarded the Greek is surely justified. If it be urged that the resuscitated history of the old Orient brings to light curious anticipations of Greek civilisation, it may be urged with no less validity that the Greek departure from the Oriental models amounts in many directions to re-creation rather than mere evolution. Plato made a modest estimate when he said, "Whatever we Greeks receive from the barbarians we improve and perfect." He might almost have said, "Whatever we receive we transform, metamorphose, and recreate."

Lord Beaconsfield, it would seem, is at last coming into his own. He has always had to be reckoned with as one of the great political forces of the nineteenth century. Until recently, however, he has never been considered seriously as an author. His books were pooh-poohed by the critics on their first appearance. After a sensational temporary vogue they were neglected alike by publishers and public. From the time of his death until now the writings of Benjamin Disraeli, empire builder, poet, prophet, statesman, and novelist, have remained uncollected. The emission is at last to be supplied by Mr. M. Walter Dunne, of New York. A complete and authoritative edition of the prose and poetry of one of the most remarkable of Englishmen is for the first time to appear under the auspices of an American publisher. There will be twenty volumes in all. All excellent critical estimate by Edmund Gosse and a conscientious and scholarly biography by Robert Arnot add to the value of this edition. Best of all, Mr. Dunne succeeded in obtaining the co-operation of the late Lord Rowton, who, as Montagu Corry, was for many years the confidential secretary and intimate friend of Disraeli, and to whom were entrusted all the Beaconsfield papers and other material for the official biography which Lord Bowton never found time to write. Under Lord Rowton's supervision was prepared an exhaustive set of "keys," identifying the originals of the political and social personages introduced into the novels and satires.

A new Thackeray "find" which has been contributed to *The Daily Chronicle* by Mr. Lewis Melville is extremely interesting, and would be even more so if the evidence were conclusively in favour of the letters to which attention is drawn having been written by Thackeray. In January 1838 certain letters on "Old England" appeared in *The Times*, and these letters are parodies of Carlyle's style. Thackeray—a very prince among parodists—was writing for *The Times* at that period, and had recently reviewed Carlyle's "French Revolution" in that journal. Such is the evidence, though it is perhaps strengthened by Carlyle's belief that Thackeray did write the letters; referring to them when writing to his brother he said, "It is that dog Thackeray (my Reviewer on the *Times*. . . .); he, I am persuaded and no other." Carlyle's ascription of them to Thackeray is apparently made on very much the same evidence as we have to-day; had he known of the authorship he would have spoken more decidedly. Judging from the letter cited the "Old England" series is, as Mr. Melville recognises, wholly unlike Thackeray's own style, but we cannot decide against their being his on that ground alone, for, skilful as he was, he could largely sink his own manner in an exaggeration of that of the man he was parodying, as he showed in "Codlingsby" and its companions. The "Letters" are doubly interesting, firstly as giving us an early parody of Carlyle, and secondly, in that they may have been written by Thackeray.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Washington, November 26.

The State Department has made the announcement that this Government hopes soon to conclude with Great Britain an arbitration treaty identical with those recently signed with France, Germany and other Powers. The treaty will be signed by Secretary Hay and Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador.

Berlin, November 26.

The Imperial commission appointed by the Government to investigate the relations between bovine and human tuberculosis met yesterday. Dr. Weber, one of the most eminent members of the commission, reported that investigations hitherto made showed bovine and human tuberculosis bacilli to be absolutely different biologically and one never develops changes into the other. The examination of fifty-six persons who died of tuberculosis showed the presence of human bacilli only in fifty. There was bovine bacilli, however, in six, three of whom were young children. The surmise is permissible that the latter received the bacillus from the milk of diseased cows. Two other cases which Dr. Weber regards as most important was where the corpses showed bovine bacilli in the glands and human bacilli also in other portions of the body. They were distinct cases of double infection. The commission reached the conclusion that tuberculosis in human beings was caused by human bacillus, but urges careful use of all prescribed measures to prevent infection with bovine bacillus.

St. Petersburg, November 26.

Intelligent Russians are puzzled and astonished by the publicity permitted of the sweeping changes proposed by the conference of representatives of the Government. The fact that the new internal administration permits these recommendations to be made public leads to hope that the power of the bureaucracy will be broken or curtailed and constitutional government finally conceded. The present contrast with the Plehve policy of only five months ago is fairly startling, but there is reason to fear that the change is more apparent than real. It is evident, at all events, that every effort will be made to placate popular feeling by at least pretensions of liberal concessions. There is no real sign, however, of weakening bureaucratism of power or otherwise absolute control by the Grand Ducal cabal. The Tsar is as powerless as ever to resist his mentors, and the present outward change of policy is probably approved, if not suggested as as an expedient move, by the Grand Dukes themselves. No real concessions have yet been made to the people, and until something substantial is done in this direction the pretended change of heart on the part of the Government must be regarded with suspicion.

St. Louis, November 26.

Promptly at midnight on December 1st a force of seventy-five men employed by the General Service Company of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will shunt 200 freight cars loaded with empty cases into the several exhibit palaces and the work of dismantling the world's fair will begin. Piled at different parts of the exposition grounds are 1,500 carloads of empty packing cases, while outside the grounds are others, aggregating 100 carloads more. These will be distributed as rapidly as possible and the packing of exhibits will be rushed. At daylight on December 2nd another large force of men will begin to tear up the walks that conceal the tracks about the exposition grounds. They will also tear up the switches in the rear of the stadium and lay tracks connecting the main line with each of the exhibit buildings. A bond has been filed with the United States Government, through the Treasury Department by the World's Fair Terminal Railway making it a common carrier, which will facilitate the removal of the exhibits, as freight cars can be dispatched direct from the exposition grounds to their destination. With the exception of Germany, in which case special permission was secured, not a single exhibit has been withdrawn, nor will be allowed to be withdrawn until December 1st. Only a few of the German exhibits have been taken away from the world's fair grounds and they were shipped direct to the imperial palace at Potsdam. P. E. Phenneger, of Seattle, has been appointed general superintendent of the General Service Company and declares that all the exhibits will be out of the exposition grounds by March 1st.

Kishineff, November 26.

The Jews of Kishineff and other parts of Bessarabia tendered a reception in the synagogue here today to Prince Ourousoff on the occasion of the latter's departure to assume the Governorship of Tver, and presented him with an address and a Bible. The Prince, who was greatly touched, expressed deep respect for this mark of sympathy from the Jews.

St. Petersburg, November 26.

The supreme prize court to-day confirmed the legality of the seizure of the British steamer *Cheltenham* and her cargo, captured by the Russians and taken to Vladivostock early in July.

London, November 26.

The Dowager Duchess of Manchester, Consuelo Yznaga, had a narrow escape from asphyxiation today. She awoke in her house in Portman-square to find her bedroom full of smoke. She ran out and aroused the servants, who called the fire brigade. After some difficulty the fire, located on the floor beneath the Duchess' bedroom, was found to be due to the overheating of a beam and was quickly put out. The Duchess was none the worse for her experience.

Washington, November 26.

It was announced at the State Department to-day that Spain had accepted in principle the President's invitation for another peace conference at The Hague, reserving for further discussion the fixing of a date for the meeting.

Paris, November 27.

According to private, but trustworthy correspondence from Warsaw, the recent riots in the capital of Russian Poland, organized by the Polish Socialist party as a protest against recruiting for war, were very sanguinary. It is stated that never since the great revolt of 1863 had there occurred in Warsaw so determined a hand-to-hand struggle between the populace and police and soldiery. There was a general fusillade between the police and the demonstrators. At least ten persons were killed. Thousands were arrested. Most of the fighting occurred at the doors of a church in Grzybowski place, which church, being defiled with blood, is now closed to the public. The Polish Socialist party the following day issued a manifesto couched in violent terms, calling on workmen to continue the struggle in the name of Socialism.

Budapest, November 27.

As a result of the order of the rector of the university forbiding students to participate in political demonstrations which yesterday culminated in rioting in which several students were injured, it was feared that there would be further trouble to-day, but the big meeting of the opposing parties was held and dispersed quietly after speeches had been made by Francis Kossuth, Count Apponyi and others, violently denouncing Premier Tisza.

Paris, November 27.

Colonel Sylvestre, the French military attache in Manchuria, recently applied for leave to return, saying that hostilities would be suspended during the winter. The Minister of War telegraphed his refusal owing to the receipt of official information that hostilities are likely to be resumed shortly.

London, November 27.

Foreign Minister Lansdowne has written a letter to the Chamber of Shipping, Chamber of Commerce and other similar bodies, giving further warning with reference to British colliers and the Russian Baltic squadron, explaining that British owners chartering vessels for such purposes as following the Russian fleet with coal and supplies might render themselves liable to proceedings under the foreign enlistment act, the applicable sections of which he quotes. Lord Lansdowne refers to the fact that a similar question arose during the Franco-German war, when Gladstone laid down the principle that such colliers would to all intents and purposes become store ships to the fleet. "Therefore," concludes Lord Lansdowne, "although neutral traders may trade in contraband at the risk of capture, they should bear in mind the conditions of the English law."

St. Petersburg, November 27.

As soon as the new Russo-German treaty is ratified Russia expects to open negotiations for the revision of commercial treaties with other Powers. One of the most important results, doubtless, will be the ending of the trade war with the United States which arose over the imposition of a countervailing duty on Russian sugar a few years ago. Russia retaliated, imposing the maximum duty on American importations and destroying the growing Russian market for American manufactured goods. The loss to American trade has been about $10,000,000 annually.

Constantinople, November 27.

The Porte has issued orders to the authorities at Trebizond to cease interference with the sale of American Bibles, and to restore those that have been seized.

Portsmouth (England), November 28.

A singular accident, resulting in the death of two men and injuries to a number of others, occurred in Portsmouth harbour to-day. Two launches belonging to the British torpedo school ship *Vernon* were engaged in an instructional course of sweeping the harbour for mines when suddenly an explosion occurred on board one of the launches, which immediately sank. Those who were on board of her were thrown into the water and were rescued with difficulty. The second launch was so seriously damaged that she sank. The official report says the explosion was due to an unsuccessful effort to fire a counter-mining explosive charge used during the sweeping operations.

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

STEAMERS.

NAME.	FROM.	REPORTED.	
Alesia	Hamburg	Left	Dec. 6
Ajax	Liverpool	Left	Dec. 3
Andalusia	Hamburg	Left	Dec. 1
Arcadia	Hamburg	Left S'pore	Dec. 24
Athenian	Hongkong	Left	Dec. 28
Australien	Marseilles	Left H'kong	Dec. 28
Aztec	San F'cisco	Left	Nov. 27
Baralong	London	Leaves	Dec. 9
Bayern	Hamburg	At Aden	Dec. 20
Benarty	London	Leaves Kobe	Dec. 31
Bentarig	London	Passed Canal	Dec. 8
Bucentaur	London	Left	Nov. 18
Denbighshire	London	Left	Nov. 12
Em. of India	Vancouver	Left	Dec. 26
Ferndene	Batoum	Passed Canal	Nov. 14
Formosa	London	Leaves	Dec. 10
Ghazee	Middlesbro'	Due Kobe	Dec. 30
Gaelic	San F'cisco	Left	Dec. 13
Glaucus	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Dec. 8
Glenroy	London	Passed Canal	Dec. 8
Glenlogan	London	Passed Canal	Nov. 24
Glenturret	London	At S'hai	Nov. 16
Hindustan	New York	Left	Dec. 22
Hyson	Liverpool	Left H'kong	Dec. 19
Idomeneus	Liverpool	Leaves	Dec. 16
Indrapura	New York	Leaves	Nov. 10
Indrasamha	New York	Passed Canal	Nov. 14
Indravelli	New York	Left H'kong	Nov. 12
Iyo Maru	Seattle	Left	Dec. 12
Java	London	Left S'pore	Dec. 17
Jeseric	New York	Left	Oct. 30
Lowther Castle	New York	Left	Dec. 3
Lyra	Seattle	Left	Dec. 12
Malta	London	Left S'pore	Dec. 11
Manchuria	Hongkong	Left	Dec. 27
Massapequa	New York	At St. Vincent	Oct. 20
Menelaus	Liverpool	Left S'pore	Dec. 16
Numantia	Portland	Left Astoria	Dec. 12
Palma	London	Passed Canal	Dec. 12
Persia	Trieste	Passed Canal	Dec. 12
Peleus	Liverpool	Left	Nov. 10
Priam	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Dec. 1
Prinsesse Marie	Copenhagen	Left S'pore	Dec. 14
Ri'mond Castle	New York	Left	Oct. 23
Roon	Hamburg	Left S'hai	Dec. 27
Satsuma	New York	Left H'kong	Dec. 22

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
America	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic 1	Sa. Dec. 31
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co	Tartar 2	Sa. Dec. 31
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Roon 3	Sa. Dec. 31
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Manchuria 4	M. Jan. 2
Tacoma	B. T. Co.	Lyra 5	Tu Jan. 3
America	P. M. Co.	Siberia 6	W. Jan. 4
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Pleiades	W. Jan. 4
Europe	M. M. Co.	Australien 7	Th. Jan. 5
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian 8	F. Jan. 6
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India 9	M. Jan. 9
America	P. M. Co.	Mongolia 10	Su. Jan. 15
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co	Em. of China	Th Jan. 19
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Su Jan. 22

1 Left San Francisco on the 13th inst.
2 Left Vancouver on the 13th inst.
3 Left Nagasaki on the 29th inst.
4 Left Hongkong on the 27th inst.
5 Left Seattle on the 21th inst
6 Left San Francisco on the 17th inst.
7 Left Hongkong on the 28th inst.
8 Left Hongkong on the 28th inst.
9 Left Vancouver on the 26th ult
10 Left San Francisco on the 28th inst

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line.	Steamer.	Date
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co	Tartar	Sa. Dec. 31
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Bengloe	Sa. Dec. 31
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	M. Jan. 1
America	P. M. Co.	Manchuria	W. Jan. 4
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Siberia	Th. Jan. 5
Hongkong	B. T. Co	Lyra	Th. Jan. 5
Tacoma	B. T. Co.	Pleiades	Th. Jan. 5
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Roon	Sa. Jan. 7
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co	Athenian	Sa. Jan. 7
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	M. Jan. 9
Europe	M. M. Co.	Australien	F. Jan. 13
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Mongolia	M. Jan. 16
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	F. Jan. 20
Portland	P. & A. Co.	Nicomedia	Sa. Jan. 21
Hongkong	P. & A. Co.	Numantia	Su Jan. 22
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Tu Jan. 24

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LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dumbea, French steamer, 2,785, Charbonnel, 23rd Dec.,—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 22nd Dec., Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Moyune, British steamer, 3,016, D. P. Campbell, 23rd Dec.,—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 21st Dec., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Takao Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,660, S. Shirakawa, 23rd Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kensington, British steamer, 2,247, Gower, 24th Dec., Panama, 12th Nov., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Marie Jebsen, German steamer, 1,771, Lorensen, 24th Dec.,—Moji, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Dean, British steamer, 958, Sinclair, 25th Dec.,—Nemuro, General.—Yamagata-ya.

Aragonia, German steamer, 3,324, Schuldt, 25th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 24th Dec., General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Tjipanas, Dutch steamer, 2,475, P. Zwart, 26th Dec., —Macassar via ports, and Kobe, 24th Dec., General —Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Longships, British steamer, 2,843, J. T. Clucas, 26th Dec.,—Hongkong via Kobe, 24th Dec., General. Captain.

C. Ferd. Laeisz, German steamer, 3,799, C. von Hoff, 26th Dec.,—Hamburg via ports, Tsingtau, 21st Dec., General.—C. Illies & Co.

Tateyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,347, Taguchi, 26th Dec.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 27th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 26th Dec., Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Hin Sang, British steamer, 1,536, Sawer, 27th Dec., —Hongkong via Kobe, 25th Dec., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Kalibia, British steamer, 3,149, Walker, 27th Dec., —Shanghai via Kobe, 25th Dec., General.—Sale & Co., Ltd.

Dukwich, British steamer, 2,111, F. Dudley, 27th Dec.,—Moji, Coal.—Yokohama Coal Co.

Yorihime Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,199, S. Kirai, 27th Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 28th Dec.,—Moji, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hector, British steamer, 3,006, J. Edmondson, 28th Dec.,—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 27th Dec., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Ambria, German steamer, 3,288, Porzelius, 28th Dec.,—Hamburg via ports, and Shanghai, 24th Dec., General.—C. Illies & Co.

Palawan, British steamer, 2,996, J. D. Andrews, 28th Dec.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 27th Dec., General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Chiyoda Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,039, H. Tanaka, 28th Dec.,—Moji, Coal.—Nishikawa.

Crossmont, British steamer 1,821 E. Fleetham, 29th Dec.,—Karatsu, Coal.—Japanese.

Ganges, British steamer, 2,721, W. Sibbald, 29th Dec.,—Muroran, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

Bengloe, British steamer, 1,933, H. W. Bee, 29th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ravn, Norwegian steamer, 795, A. Dedekam, 29th Dec.,—Chefoo, Beans and Bean cake.—Chinese.

Shinshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,053, Ashida, 29th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinano Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,835, T. Murai, 29th Dec.,—Hakodate, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 23rd Dec.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General. —C. P. R. Co.

Brand, Norwegian steamer, 1,519, J. Johannessen, 23rd Dec.,—Hiogo, Ballast.—Hirama.

Yeijio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,538, N. Teranaka, 23rd Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kai-sha.

Korea, American steamer, 5,651, W. B. Seabury, 24th Dec.,—Hongkong via Kobe and Nagasaki, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Braemar, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 24th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Seydlitz, German steamer, 4,971, C. Dewers, 24th Dec.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Inverness, British steamer, 2,401, Georege Clarkson, 24th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Croydon, British steamer, 2,410, C. J. Kerr, 25th Dec.,—New York via ports and Suez, General.—American Trading Co.

Heathdene, British steamer, 2,277, W. J. Milburn, 25th Dec.,—Muroran, Ballast.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha

Takao Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,660, S. Shirakawa, 25th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Dean, British steamer, 958, Sinclair, 26th Dec.,—Hiogo, General.—Yamagata-ya.

Moyune, British steamer, 3,016, D. P. Campbell, 26th Dec.,—Amsterdam, London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Kensington, British steamer, 2,247, Robt. Dower, 24th Dec.,—Hongkong, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Aragonia, German steamer, 3,324, Schuldt, 26th Dec.,—Portland, Oregon, General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Tateyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,347, Taguchi, 27th Dec.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tjitpanas, Dutch steamer, 2,475, P. Zwart, 27th Dec., —Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Kintuck, British steamer 2,881, D. Robinson, 28th Dec.,—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Longships, British steamer, 2,843, J. T. Clucas, 28th Dec.,—Moji, Ballast.—Captain.

Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 28th Dec.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Willehad, German steamer, 3,012, B. Zurbensen, 28th Dec.,—Brisbane and Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Kalibia, British steamer, 3,149, Walker, 28th Dec.,—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Sale & Co., Ltd.

Hin Sang, British steamer, 1,536, Sawer, 28th Dec., —Moji, Ballast..—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Marie Jebsen, German steamer, 1,771, Lorensen, 28th Dec.,—Moji, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Romford, British steamer, 1,930, M. H. Scott, 28th Dec.,—Muroran, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Yorihime Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,199, S. Kirai, 28th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

C. Ferd. Laeisz, German steamer, 3,799, C. von Hoff, 29th Dec.,—Havre, Bremen and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per French steamer *Dumbea*, from Marseilles via ports :—Mr. Carpentier, Mr. Rene Yonnes and boy, Mrs. MacBain, 5 children and amahs, Mr. F. G. V. Carr and boy, Mr. R. S. Freeman, Mr. Kuniyoshi, and Mrs. H. Kuniyoshi and child, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Doric*, from Hongkoug via ports :—Mr. T. Becker, in cabin. For San Francisco :—Mr. J. P. Lowrie, Mrs. J. P. Lowrie, Mr. E. W. Joy, Mrs. E. W. Joy, Capt. J. B. Briggs, U.S.N., Lieut.-Com. J. C. Gillmore, U.S.N., Surgeon L. L. von Wedekind, U.S.N., Assist.-Paymaster T. H. Sanderson, U.S.N., Mr. R. G. Woods, Mr. M. K. Gwyn, U.S.M.H.S., Mr. R. G. Beebe, Mr. W. F. Barney, Rev. M. L. Stimson, Mrs. M. L. Stimson, Mr. A. Putnam, Miss E. Putnam, Mr. C. C. Buckland, Mr. J. F. Wright, Miss L. F. Gould, Mr. W. F. Jenkins, Mrs. W. F. Jenkins, Mr. A. H. White, Mr. A. Knox, Mr. H. H. Parkes, Mr. N. Tooker, Miss M. R. Tooker, Miss G. Tooker, and Miss M. Tooker, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Vancouver, B.C. :—Mr. M. Baggalay, Mr. T. Bieber, Mr. M. T. Buchanan, Lieut. W. E. Cornabe, R.N., Mr. I. Gabaldon, Mr. J. Hamilton, Lieut. K. N. Humpreys, R.N., Mr. F. S. Kelly, Mrs F. S. Kelly, Mr. H. L. Kopp, Mr. A. D. Lowe, Dr. Luella Masters, Capt. H. C. Thacker, R.C.A., and Mr. C. Young, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Korea*, for Hongkong via ports :—Mrs. B. J. Adams, Mr. C. S. Banks, Mrs. I. R. Banks, Mr. A. B. Burkholder, Mrs. A. H. Burkholder, Miss A. M. Casterson, Miss C. M. Church, Miss C. J. Cretcher, Miss Emma Cretcher, Mr. N. F. Drake, Mrs. N. F. Drake, Mr. Jackson A. Doe, Dr. J. N. Force, Mrs. A. N. Force, Mr. Jose Galvez, Mr. L. T. Gibbens, Miss S. La Grave, Mr. H. C. Gray, Mrs. H. C. Gray, Rev. A. K. Gurney, Mrs. A. K. Gurney, Mrs. E. Jacobsen, Mr. Oh Ko, Mrs. Oh Ko and 4 children, Mrs. H. W. Langheim, Mr. Barbour Lathrop, Miss Laura Lay, Mr. H. D. Lazalle, Mr. Thos. R. Mans, Dr. A. A. McFayden, Mr. Drummond McGaven, Rev. C. F. McRae, Miss A. Mees, Miss Mary E. Melton, Rev. L. I. Moffett, Mrs. L. I. Moffett, Mrs. Geo. D. Pitzipios and son Miss Camellia Sargent, Miss Clara Seaton, Mrs. T. L. Seaton, Rev. J. L. Stuart, Mrs. J. L. Stuart, Miss Gladys Tuttle, Mr. F. H. Waeber, Mr. W. D. Wisdom, Miss Pilar Zamora, Mr. F. E. Barto, Mr. C. Crowther, Miss Daisy Esdale, Mr. Hong Tse Hong and native servant, Mr. W. A. Lamont, Rev. Paul H. Linn, Mrs. Paul H. Linn, Pay-Insp. M. McDonald, Mr. P. J. Stuchbury, Miss Alice Summers, Mrs. R. Taubman, and Mrs. L. R. Tuttle, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Seydlitz*, for Europe via ports :—Mr. G. Willey, Mr. E. Karchler, Capt. W. E. Wilmer, Mr. Geo. Dodwell, Misses Dodwell (2), Mr. J. P. Dowling, Mr. M. Terrand, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Wenyon, Mr. Walter Hoffmann, Vice-Consul and Mrs. Hagen, 2 children and nurse, Mr. H. Rose, Mr. R. von Lockstadt, Mr. & Mrs. C. Homann, Miss Daisy Neville and amah, Mr. C. C. Wykoff, Mr. and Mrs. G. Binford, Mr. Carl Trobitius, Mr. Wm. H. Seldon, Mr. Betteridge, Mr. C. Widdicombe, Mr. W. Megill, Mr. F. W. Jones, Mr. L. Morrison, Mr. T. Beresford, Mr. Herrmann, Mr. I. Ogawa, Mr. Yanuh Lek, Mr. K. Tsuruga, Mr. P. Driscoll, Mr. Constantin, Mr. Khronis, Mr. P. Falzon, Mr. G. Lincluna, Mr. W. Jansson, Mr. G. Sundstrom, Mr. F. Fornros, Mr. W. Helm, Mr. J. Kelly, Mr. A. Grinfeldt, Mr. W. Kessler, Mr. J. Butler, Mr. J. Johnson, Mr. J. Niemila, Mr. W. B. Williams, Mr. Ganrulson, and Mr. Wald, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Doric*, for San Francisco via Honolulu :—Mr. Otto Auerbach, Mr. W. F. Barney, Capt. E. Barnardiston, Mr. R. G. Beebe, Mr. C. C. Buckland, Dr. D. Eastlake, Mr. R. W. Ferrari, Lt. Com. J. C. Gillmore, U.S.N., Miss L. F. Gould, Mr. T. Hodzumi, Mrs. T. Hodzumi, Major E. V. Hugo, Mr. W. F. Junkins, Mrs. W. F. Junkins, Mr. E. W. Joy, Mrs. E. W. Joy, Mr. A. Knox, Mr. P. B. Lawson, Mr. J. P. Lowrie, Mrs. J. P. Lowrie, Mr. H. R. Parkes, Mr. A. Putnam, Assist.-Paymaster T. H. Sanderson, U.S.N., Mr. D. Slimmon, Rev. M. L. Stimson, Mrs. M. L. Stimson, Mr. N. Tooker, Miss G. Tooker, Miss M. Tooker, Miss M. R. von Wedekind, U.S.N, Mr. A. H. White, Mr. R. C. Woods, and Mr. J. F. Wright, in cabin.

CARGO.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—

From.	Canada.	TEA. Chicago & West.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total Pack. ages.
Hongkong .	1,529	—	—	1,100	—	2,629
Amoy	6	—	—	—	—	6
Foochow ...	300	—	—	70	—	370
Shanghai ...	607	3,505	358	444	—	3,914
Kobe	772	326	320	—	—	1,418
Yokohama..	2,252	431	—	71	—	2,754
Total...	5,466	3,262	673	1,685	—	11,091

From.	New York.	SILK. Easton Pa.	Phila-delphia	South Man'ter.	Mon-treal.	Total. Bales.
H'kong & Canton	155	—	—	—	—	155
Shanghai	242	—	—	—	—	242
Yokohama 2,767		20	10	25	7	2,829
Total 3,164		20	10	25	7	3,226

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw and Waste Silk shipped per steamer *Seydlitz* :—

	Raw.				Waste.			
Nabholz & Co.....	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salzer Rudolph & Co.	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sieber & Co.	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boyer, Mayet Guillee.....	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siber, Wolff & Co..	8	—	—	—	290	—	—	—
Otto Streuli & Co..	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaitsu Gomei Kaisha.....	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ct. Eymard	—	—	—	—	94	—	—	—
Robison & Co.	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	—
Dell'Oro & Co.....	—	—	—	—	158	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.....	—	—	—	—	45	—	—	—
	307	—	—	—	627	—	—	—

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, December 30.

The market continues quiet.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—	{40 yds. 36 in. {50 yds. 36 in.	PER YARD. ... 0.10 to 0.18
Grey Shirting—8½ lb, 38½ yds. 39 inches		PER PIECE. ... 3.90 to 4.50
Grey Shirting—9lb, 38½ yds, 45 inches		... 3.90 to 4.50
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches...		... 2.80 to 4.00
Cotton Italians and Satteens...		PER YARD. 0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

Flannels	PER YARD. ...Y.0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in....	0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches...	0.16 to 0.22
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches ...	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	PER PIECE. 9.80 to 10.80
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches...	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches...	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65

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COTTON YARN.

	PER BALE.
Nos. 16/24, Singles	Y. Nominal
Nos. 28/32, Singles	—
Nos. 38/42, Singles	—
Nos. 32, Doubles...	Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	250.00 to 260.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	300.00 to 310.00
Nos. 2/100 ,Gassed	440.00 to 470.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling...	28.00
Indian Broach...	27.00
Chinese	26.50 to 27.00

METALS.

A fair business going on.

	PER PICUL.
Round and square ⅜ inch and upward...	Y.4.05 to 4.35
Iron Plates, assorted	4.30 to 4.60
Sheet Iron...	4.65 to 6.90
Galvanised Iron sheets	10.00 to 10.95
Wire Nails, assorted	6.85 to 7.15
Tin Plates, per box...	7.40 to 7.65
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.20
Hoop Iron (⅝ to 1½ inch)	5.00 to 5.50

KEROSENE.

No special feature to report.

American	$3.38
Russian	3.15
Langkat	2.60

SUGAR.

No special change.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	Y.10.50 to 10.90
Brown Manila...	10.50 to 11.50
Brown Daitong	9.00 to 9.50
Brown Canton...	10.00 to 12.30
White Java and Penang...	13.00 to 14.00
White Refined...	15.00 to 17.60

INDIGO.

No new feature.

	PICUL
Java, Medium to best...	210.00 to 260.00
Calcutta, Medium to best	140.00 to 220.00
Madras (*Kurpah*), Medium to best ...	100.00 to 140.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ..	—

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The market is strong and in some cases higher prices have been paid. There is not much business doing this week, but a few settlements have been made for delivery after the new year at top prices.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ...	...Y.1,070 to 1,080
Filatures—Extra, Fine	— —
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	Nom.
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	—
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	...1,000 to 1,020
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	...1,010 to 1,030
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	... 990 to 995
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	... 990 to 995
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	— —
Common—Coarse	— —
Re-reels—Extra	— —
Re-reels—No. 1	...1,000 to 1,010
Re-reels—No. 1½	... 980 to 995
Re-reels—No. 2	... 960 to 970
Re-reels—No. 3	... 940 to 950
Kakedas—Extra	... 990 to 1,000
Kakedas—No. 1	... 960 to 970
Kakedas—No. 1½...	... 930 to 940
Kakedas—No. 2	... 900 to 910

WASTE SILK.

There has been a fair business at full rates, and news from consuming markets is somewhat better. Holders are very strong, considering the high prices of raw silk, and think they should obtain yet farther advances on their holdings of waste.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	170 to 175
Noshi—Filatures, Good	160 to 165
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	160 to 165
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	145 to 150
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	135 to 140
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	110 to 115
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	100 to 105
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	165 to 170
Noshi—Bushiu, Good...	155 to 160
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	145 to 150
Nsohi—Joshiu, Best	100 to 105
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	90 to 95
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	130 to 140
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	120 to 125
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	110 to 115
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	55 to 60
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	50 to 55

TEA.

Market closed.

FOR BABY'S SKIN SCALP AND HAIR

Something for Mothers to Think About

EVERY CHILD born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp, and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available, viz., THE CUTICURA TREATMENT.

Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, gentle anointings with CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, to be followed in the severer cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (see below), to cool and cleanse the blood, are all that can be desired for the alleviation of the suffering of skin-tortured infants and children and the comfort of worn-out, worried mothers. A single set is often sufficient to cure when the best physicians fail.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are prepared to meet the wants of delicate women, and sensitive children, and are pure, sweet, and tasteless. They are beyond question the most successful blood purifiers and humour cures yet compounded.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney. British Depot: F-33, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "All about the Skin," free.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, December 29.

London silver ⅛ higher and China sterling quotations ⅛ higher have caused local rates on China to be again lowered.

London —Bank T.T.	2/0⅝
— — Bills on demand	2/0⅛
— — 4 months' sight	2/0⅝
— Private 4 months' sight	2/0⅛
— — 6 months' sight	2/0⅛
Paris & Lyons —Bank sight	254½
— Private 4 months' sight	259
— — 6 months' sight	260
Hongkong —Bank sight ... per $100.	97*
— Private 10 days' sight do.	95*
Shanghai —Bank sight	73*
— Private 10 days' sight	75*
India —Bank sight	150½
— Private 30 days' sight	152½
America —Bank sight	49¼
— Private 30 days' sight	49⅜
— Private 4 months' sight	50⅛
Germany —Bank sight	206
— Private 4 months' sight	210½
Bar Silver (London)	28¼

* Nominal.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS.

LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, December 29.

Kirins are obtainable at *yen* 65 for cash. Offers for shares are wanted for forward delivery. Grand Hotels changed hands at *yen* 210. Helms, a few shares can be placed at *yen* 60. Offers wanted for Nickels. Langfeldts, sellers at *yen* 25.

	Yen.	
Brett & Co., Limited	7	Nominal.
Club Hotel, Limited	50	Nominal.
Grand Hotel, Limited	210	Buyers.
Helm Bros., Limited	60	Sales.
Langfeldt & Co., Limited	35	Sellers.
C. Nickel & Co., Limited	32	Sales.
Japan Brewery Co., Limited	65	Sales.
Yokohama E. & I. Works	80	Nominal.
Hirano Mineral Water Co., Ltd.	30	Sellers.

Telephone No. 323.

JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, December 30, a.m.

Mean prices for Cash Delivery of Bonds and Shares, which may be held by Foreigners in their own names.

	Paid up.	Div'd. 1 year.	Q'ation.
Provincial Exchequer Bonds 1st Issue	Yen. 95	per cent. 5	Yen. 89.80
Provincial Exchequer Bonds 2nd Issue	47	5	41.10
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri)	100	5	*84.50
War Bonds (Gunji)	100	5	*84.50
5 % Imperial Bonds (Goburi).	100	5	81.60
Navy Bonds (Kaigun)	100	5	82.80
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	*97.20
Y'hama Water-works Bonds.	100	6	*89.50
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	89.50
Osaka Harbour Bonds	100	6	*86.60
Sanyo Railway Debentures 2nd	100	6	87.20
Sanyo Railway	50	8	60.20
Sanyo Railway, new	12.50	8	25.20
Kyushu Railway	50	8	55.50
Hokkaido Colliery Railway	50	11	*68.50
Sobu Railway	50	8	53.50
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha).	50	11	*73.80
Tokyo Street Railway (Shigai)	50	12	*72.60
Tokyo Street Railway new	12.50	1½	*29.10
Tokyo Electric Railway(Denki)	50	—	48.70
Tokyo Electric Railway, new.	30	—	29.50
Yokohama Electric Railway..	27.50	—	24.00
Odawara Electric Car	50	3	20.00
Keihin Electric Railway	50	5	*50.00
Tokyo Marine Insurance	12.50	12	27.00
Yokohama Fire Insurance	12.50	10	15.15
Tokyo Fire Insurance	12.50	12	19.10
Kanegafuchi Spinning	50	6	*40.10
Fuji Cotton Spinning	50	—	40.50
Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning.	50	8	48.50
Yokohama Dock	33	10	42.50
Yokohama Electric Light	50	15	83.00
Tokyo Electric Light	50	12	*68.20
Tokyo Electric Light, new	12.50	12	*25.00
Osaka Electric Light	50	20	95.50
Kobe Electric Light	45	17	78.20
Tokyo Gas	50	14	83.00
Tokyo Gas, new	1	—	19.00
Osaka Gas new	25	—	32.00
Tokyo Rope Manufacture	50	12	*80.00
Tokyo Rope, new	35	17	*59.50
Nippon(Tokyo)Sugar Refined.	50	15	*90.00

* Ex dividend.

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By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

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Cure Indigestion, Bile, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Palpitation, and all Internal Disorders.

THESE PILLS ARE PURELY VEGETABLE; they contain no deleterious matter, and may be taken by the most delicate.

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Bovril supplies to the body the nourishment it requires, and makes good the muscle, tissue and energy spent during the hurry and worry of the day's work. The very embodiment of strength and sustenance in a digestible form is Bovril.

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For NEW YORK, via ports, and Suez Canal, Prompt Despatch, the "SENECA."—Standard Oil Co.

For NEW YORK, via ports, and Suez Canal, Prompt Despatch, the "SATSUMA."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "SATSUMA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For GENOA, Marseilles, and Liverpool, Jan. 1st, at Daylight, the "HECTOR."—Butterfield & Swire.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Jan. 1st, the "GAELIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.

For TAKAO, via Kobe, Ujina, Moji, Nagasaki, Keelung, Pescadores and Anping, Jan. 2nd, the "KOTSU MARU."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, Jan. 2nd, at Daylight, the "PALAWAN."—P. & O. S.N. Co.

For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Jan. 3rd, at Daylight, the "AMBRIA."—C. Illies & Co.

For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, Jan. 3rd, at Daylight, the "HYSON."—Butterfield & Swire.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Jan. 4th, at 4 p.m., the "TAISANG."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Jan. 4th, at 3 p.m., the "MANCHURIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Jan. 5th, the "SIBERIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For BONIN ISLANDS via ports, Jan. 5th, the "HIOGO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji, and Manila, about Jan. 5th, the "LYRA."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 5th, the "PLEIADES."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Fiume, about January 7th, the "GISELA."—Pollak Bros.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., January 7th, the "ATHENIAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, Jan. 7th, at 9 a.m., the "ROON."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Jan. 9th, the "EMPRESS OF INDIA."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand (from Kobe), Jan. 11th, the "TAIYUAN."—Butterfield & Swire.

For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, Jan. 13th, at 9 a.m., the "AUSTRALIEN."—M. M. S.S. Co.

For BRISBANE and Sydney, via Hongkong and New Guinea, Jan. 14th, the "PRINZ WALDEMAR."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

For VICTORIA, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 15th, the "PELEUS."—Butterfield & Swire.

For SEATTLE, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Jan. 18th, at 2 p.m., the "SHINANO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

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